

**KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS**  
**DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA**

**STAT416 : Stochastic Processes for Actuaries (132)**

**Instructor:** Marwan Al-Momani

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**Office Hours:** UTR 10.00am-10.50am a or by appointment

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**Textbook:**

1. Introduction to Probability Models, 10<sup>th</sup> edition, by Sheldon M. Ross (2012)

**Course Objectives:**

Basic classes of stochastic processes. Poisson (regular, compound, compound surplus, and non-homogenous) and renewal processes with applications in simple queuing systems and Actuarial Science. Discrete and continuous time Markov chains. Birth-Death and Yule processes. Branching models of population growth processes. Actuarial risk models; simulation. Arithmetic and geometric Brownian motions, and applications of these processes such as in computation of resident fees for continuing care retirement communities, and pricing of financial instruments.

**Assessment**

Assessment for this course will be based on attendance, homework, two major exams and a comprehensive final exam, as in the following:

Activity	Weight
Quiz , Homework	14%
Exam 1 (Chapters 4 & 5) <b>March 8, 2015-Class time</b>	16%
Exam 2 (Chapters 6 & 7) <b>April 9, 2015- Class time</b>	16%
Exam 2 (Chapters 8 & 9) <b>May 3, 2015-Class time</b>	16%
Final Exam (Comprehensive) <b>Tuesday, May 26 at 8:00 am (as posted on registrar website)</b>	38%

**\*You need to achieve at least 50% in order to pass the course**

**Academic Integrity:** All KFUPM policies regarding **ethics** and **academic honesty** apply to this course.

**Important Notes:**

- ✓ Excessive unexcused absences will result in a grade of **DN** in accordance with University rules.
- ✓ **Attendance** on time is **very** important.
- ✓ **A formula sheet** and **statistical tables** will be provided for you in every exam.

**Home Work:**

- Handout problems will be posted on the WebCT or in the instructor home page towards the end of each chapter.
- The **Homework** should be submitted in the first Saturday after completing the chapter **and no need for an announcement in advance.**
- No late homework will be accepted.

**Syllabus(Tentative)**

<i>Week</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>Topics</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Week 1 Jan 25 –29	1.1-1.6 2.1 – 2.9 3.1 – 3.5	Introduction to Probability theory ( review) Random variables (review) Conditional Probability and Conditional Expectation (review)	
Week 2 Feb 1 – 5	4.1 – 4.3	Introduction, Chapman – Kolmogorov Equation Classification of States	
Week 3 Feb 8 – 12	4.4-4.8	Limiting Probabilities, Some applications, Mean time Spent in Transient States, Branching Processes, Time Reversible Markov Chains,	
Week 4 Feb 15 – 19	5.1 – 5.3	Introduction, The Exponential distribution and The Poisson Processes	
Week 5 Feb 22 – 26	5.3-5.4	The Poisson Processes (cont) and Generalization of the Poisson Process	
Week 6 Mar 1 – 5	6.1 – 6.4	Introduction Continuous-Time Markov Chains, Birth and Death Processes and The Transition Probability Function $P_{ij}(t)$	
Week 7 Mar 8 – 12	6.5-6.8	Limiting Probabilities, Time Reversibility, Uniformization and Computing the Transition Probabilities	
Week 8 Mar 15 – 19	7.1-7.5	Introduction, Distribution of $N(t)$ , Limit Theorems and their Applications, renewal Reward Processes and Regenerative Processes	
<b><u>Midterm Vacation</u>    March 22-26, 2015</b>			
Week 9 Mar 29 – Apr 2	7.6-7.10	Semi – Markov Processes, the Inspection Paradox, Computing the Renewal Function, Applications to Patterns and The Insurance Ruin Problem	
Week 10 Apr 5 – 9	8.1-8.7	Introduction, Preliminaries, Exponential Models, Network of Queues, The System M/G/1, Variation on the M/G/1 and the Model G/M/1	
Week 11 Apr 12 – 16	9.1 – 9.3	Introduction, Structure Functions, Reliability of Systems of Independent Components and Bounds of the Reliability Function	
Week 12 Apr 19 – 23	9.5-9.7	System Life as Function of Component Lives, Expected System Lifetime and System with Repair	
Week 13 Apr 26 – 30	10.1- 10.4 &5-7	Brownian Motion, Hitting Times, Variations on Brownian Motion and Pricing stock Options	
Week 14 May 3 – 7	4.9, 11.1- 11.8	Markov-Chain Monte Carlo, Simulation (emphasis on 11.5 onwards)	
Week 15 May 10 – 14	Review	Simulation (cont.) Review	
<b>Comprehensive Final Exam</b>			

# Learning objectives and outcomes:

## On completion of the course the students will be able to:

Explain the concepts of probability.

- Explain what is meant by a set function, a sample space for an experiment, and an event.
- Define probability as a set function on a collection of events, stating basic axioms.
- Derive basic properties satisfied by the probability of occurrence of an event, and calculate probabilities of events in simple situations.
- Derive the addition rule for the probability of the union of two events, and use the rule to calculate probabilities.
- Define the conditional probability of one event given the occurrence of another event, and calculate such probabilities.
- Derive Bayes' Theorem for events, and use the result to calculate probabilities.

Understand the concepts of random variables.

- Define stochastic process.
- Use limit theorems

Understand the concepts of conditioning and compounding.

- Define compound random variables.
- Compute expectations by conditioning
- Use variance formula by conditioning

Describe the properties of Poisson processes:

- For increments in the homogeneous case
- For interval times in the homogeneous case
- Resulting from special types of events in the Poisson process
- Resulting from sums of independent Poisson processes.
- For any Poisson process and the interarrival and waiting distributions associated with the Poisson process.
- Calculate: a) Expected values b) Variances c) Probabilities. For a compound Poisson process, calculate moments associated with the value of the process at a given time.
- Discuss the properties of the **nonhomogeneous Poisson** process.
- Discuss the properties of the **Compound Poisson** process.
- Describe the properties of the exponential distribution

Describe the properties of discrete and continuous Markov chains:

- For homogenous discrete-time Markov chain models: Define each model. Calculate probabilities of being in a particular state at a particular time.
- Calculate probabilities of transitioning between states.
- Explain what is meant by the Markov property in the context of a stochastic process.
- Define and apply a Markov chain.
- State the essential features of a Markov chain model.
- Applications of the Gambler's ruin problem.
- State the features of the Continuous-time Markov chains.
- Discuss the features of the Birth and death processes.
- Demonstrate how Markov chains can be used as a tool for modelling and how they can be simulated.
- Describe a system of frequency based experience rating in terms of a Markov chain and describe other simple applications.
- Describe a time-inhomogeneous Markov chain model and describe simple applications.

Describe the properties of a Branching Process.

Demonstrate the knowledge and understanding of Queuing theory.

- Discuss the steady state probabilities
- Discuss the applications of the Birth and Death Queuing Models.

Demonstrate understanding of stochastic models of the behavior of stock prices.

- Discuss the continuous time log-normal model of security prices and the empirical evidence for or against the model.

Define and apply the main concepts of stochastic process Brownian motion (or Wiener Processes).

- Explain the definition and basic properties of standard Brownian motion or Wiener process.
- Write down the stochastic differential equation for geometric Brownian motion and show how to find its solution.
- Show an understanding of simple stochastic models for investment returns.
- Discuss the applications of pricing stock options.
- State the Arbitrage theorem.
- Discuss the applications of **geometric Brownian** motion.

Describe the general techniques for simulating continuous random variables.

- Describe the generation of random variates from specified distribution.
- Discuss the inverse transformation method.
- Discuss the applications of acceptance and rejection methods.
- Disadvantages of using truly random numbers.
- Common sets of random numbers versus independent sets of random numbers.