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Statistical Analysis of Geometric Stochastic Process with Application

Abstract

The subject of geometric stochastic process is regarded as one of the subjects that currently meet great and wide concern among researchers currently due to its importance in different fields. The geometric process is regarded as a generalization to the renewal process.

This research is devoted to the study and analysis of the geometric process, and the comparison between the geometric process model and the renewal process model, as well as the estimation of the geometric function through the use of the numerical solution and the approximate solution. It includes actual application about the cases of infection with viral hepatitis types A, B in Nineveh governorate. A statistical analysis is performed for the geometric process, as well as the test for suitability of the data to the geometric process, the expected number of infection cases with viral hepatitis type A and B, was estimated with comparison between the methods estimation.

This research revealed that the geometric process is suitable for the data of viral hepatitis, and that the geometric process model is better than the renewal process model. The study also showed that the expected number for cases of infection with viral hepatitis by using the numerical solution is better and more accurate than using the approximate solution in estimation.

Keyword: geometric process, geometric function, viral hepatitis.

Geometric Process (GP) : (1)

GP

1988 [Lam]

$$\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$(a > 0) \qquad a \qquad GP \qquad a$$

(*Ratio of the GP*)

(*Distribution Function*)

(*Probability Density Function*)

:

[Lam and Zhang, 2003]

$$F_n(x) = F(a^{n-1}x) \quad \forall \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \qquad \dots (1)$$

$$f_n(x) = a^{n-1} f(a^{n-1}x). \qquad \dots (2)$$

Properties of Geometric : **(2)**
Process

[Lam, 2010] :

$$0 < a \leq 1 \qquad GP \qquad -1$$

$$a \geq 1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$: \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad S \quad S_n \quad -2$$

$$E(S) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(S_n)$$

:

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad , \quad S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$$

$a \qquad \{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\} \qquad -3$

:

$$E[X_1] = \mu \quad , \quad Var[X_1] = \sigma^2 \qquad \dots (3)$$

:

$$E[X_n] = \frac{\mu}{a^{n-1}} \qquad \dots (4)$$

.....

$$\text{Var}[X_n] = \frac{\sigma^2}{a^{2(n-1)}} \dots (5)$$

.GP σ^2 μ a

: (3)

Statistical Inference of Geometric process

$\{X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$
 [Lam, et al., 2004, 263-282] :

$$U_i = X_{2i} / X_{2i-1}, \quad U'_i = X_{2i+1} / X_{2i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \dots (6)$$

: , m

$$V_i = X_i X_{2m+1-i}, \quad V'_i = X_{i+1} X_{2m+2-i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \dots (7)$$

1992 Lam

$\{X_i\}$
 [Lam, 2007,103] :

: $n = 2m + 1$ -1

$$\{U_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{V'_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \dots (8)$$

$$\{U'_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{V_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \dots (9)$$

: $n = 2m$ -2

$$\{U_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{V_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m\} \dots (10)$$

$$\{X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

GP

, (i.i.d)

:

The Difference – Sing

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Test

:

$$D(W) = \left[D_w - \frac{m-1}{2} \right] / \left[\frac{m+1}{12} \right]^{1/2} \quad \dots (11)$$

:

$$D_w = \sum_{i=2}^m I_{(W_i > W_{i-1})}$$

(11)

$$\begin{matrix} (V'_i & U'_i) & (V_i & U_i) & W_i \\ \cdot & (D(V') & D(U')) & (D(V) & D(U)) \end{matrix}$$

The Turning Point

:

•

Test

:

$$T(W) = \left[T_w - \frac{2(m-2)}{3} \right] / \left[\frac{16m-29}{90} \right]^{1/2} \quad \dots (12)$$

:

$$T_w = \sum_{i=2}^{m-1} I_{(W_i - W_{i-1})(W_{i+1} - W_i) < 0}$$

(12)

$$\begin{matrix} (V'_i & U'_i) & (V_i & U_i) & W_i \\ \cdot & (T(V') & T(U')) & (T(V) & T(U)) \end{matrix}$$

:

P

$$P_T^U = \begin{cases} P(|Z| \geq T(U)) \\ P(|Z| \geq T(U')) \end{cases} \quad \dots (13)$$

$$P_D^U = \begin{cases} P(|Z| \geq D(U)) \\ P(|Z| \geq D(U')) \end{cases} \quad \dots (14)$$

$$P_T^V = \begin{cases} P(|Z| \geq T(V)) \\ P(|Z| \geq T(V')) \end{cases} \quad \dots (15)$$

$$P_D^V = \begin{cases} P(|Z| \geq D(V)) \\ P(|Z| \geq D(V')) \end{cases} \quad \dots (16)$$

[Lam,2008,1-8] : (4)

Estimating the Parameters by Geometric Process Model.

$$X_1 = a^{i-1} X_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \dots (17)$$

X_i 's

: a (*Least Squares Estimators*)

[Lam, 1992, 2083-2105]

$$\hat{a} = \exp \left\{ \frac{6}{(n-1)n(n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (n-2i+1) \ln X_i \right\} \quad \dots(18)$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \begin{cases} \bar{X}_1, & a \neq 1 \\ \bar{X}, & a = 1 \end{cases} \quad \dots (19)$$

σ^2 μ

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{X}_i - \bar{\hat{X}}_1)^2, & a \neq 1 \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2, & a = 1 \end{cases} \quad \dots (20)$$

:

$$\hat{X}_1 = \hat{a}^{i-1} X_i$$

Geometric Function : (5)

GP

Lam

$M(t, a)$

.1988

: a

$\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

...(21)

: t

$$N(t) = \sup \{ n \mid S_n \leq t \} \quad t \geq 0$$

...(22)

: t

$$M(t, a) = E[N(t)]$$

...(23)

: $(a = 1)$

$$M(t, 1) = M(t)$$

...(24)

$M(t)$

.

:

$$M(t, a) = F(t) + \int_0^t M(a(t-u), a) dF(u)$$

...(25)

: (25) f X_1

$$M(t, a) = F(t) + \int_0^t M(a(t-u), a) f(u) du$$

...(26)

Properties of Geometric : (6)

Function

a $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$

[Lam, 1988, 366-377] :

a $t \geq 0$

$M(t, a)$

.1

$N(t)$ $(0, 1]$

.....

$$t > 0 \quad M(t, a) \quad .2$$

Estimation of Geometric Function : (7)

:

Numerical Solution :

$$0 < a \leq 1 \quad M(t, a)$$

:

[Lam, 2007, 91]

$$h = T / N \quad N \quad [0, T] \quad -1$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad T_i = i * h \quad f \quad F \quad f(T_i) \quad F(T_i) \quad -2$$

$$\Lambda_i \quad -3$$

$$\Lambda_0 = 0 \quad -4$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad \Lambda_i \quad -5$$

:

$$\Lambda_i = F(T_i) + \frac{h}{a} \sum_{k=1}^{[ai]-1} \Lambda_k f(T_i - \frac{t_k}{a}) + \frac{h}{2a} \Lambda_{[ai]} f(T_i - \frac{T_{[ai]}}{a}) + \frac{aT_i - T_{[ai]}}{2a} \Lambda_{[ai]} f(T_i - \frac{T_{[ai]}}{a})$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad \dots(27)$$

Approximate Solution :

$$M(t, a)$$

[Lam, 2007, 83]: $M(t, a)$ (Laplace Transform)

$$M^*(s, a) = \frac{f^*(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{a} M^*(\frac{s}{a}, a) f^*(s) \quad \dots (28)$$

$$f^*(s) \quad M(t, a) \quad M^*(s, a)$$

$$a \neq 1 \quad \cdot f(x)$$

$$M(t, a) = \frac{t}{\mu} + \frac{\sigma^2 - \mu^2}{2\mu^2} + \left\{ \frac{t^2}{2\mu^2} + \frac{(\sigma^2 - \mu^2)t}{2\mu^3} \right\} (a-1)$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{t^3}{3\mu^3} + \frac{3(\sigma^2 - \mu^2)t^2}{4\mu^4} + \frac{t}{12\mu^5} [9(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)^2 - 12\mu^2\sigma^2 - 4\mu M_3] \right.$$

$$+ \left. \frac{1}{24\mu^6} [(9\mu^2 + 15\sigma^2)(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)^2 - 4\mu M_3(3\mu^2 + 4\sigma^2) + 3\mu^2 M_4] \right\} (a-1)^2$$

$$+ o(1). \quad 0 < a \leq 1 \quad \dots(29)$$

$X_1 :$

$$M(t, a) = \frac{t}{\lambda} + \frac{t^2}{2\lambda^2} (a-1) + \frac{t^3}{3\lambda^3} (a-1)^2 + o(1). \quad 0 < a \leq 1 \quad \dots(30)$$

:

X_1

$$M(t, a) = \frac{\beta t}{\alpha} + \frac{1-\alpha}{2\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{2\alpha^2} [\beta t^2 + (1-\alpha)t] (a-1)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24\alpha^3} \left\{ 8\beta^3 t^3 + 18(1-\alpha)\beta^2 t^2 + 2(1-\alpha)(1-5\alpha)\beta t \right.$$

$$+ \left. (1-\alpha^2) \right\} (a-1)^2 + o(1). \quad \dots(31)$$

(Maximum Percentage Error)

:

$$MPE = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \left| \frac{T_i - \hat{T}_i}{T_i} \right| \right\} \quad \dots(32)$$

:

$$T_i = \sum_{j=1}^i X_j \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{T}_i = \sum_{j=1}^i \hat{X}_j \quad \dots(33)$$

: (8)

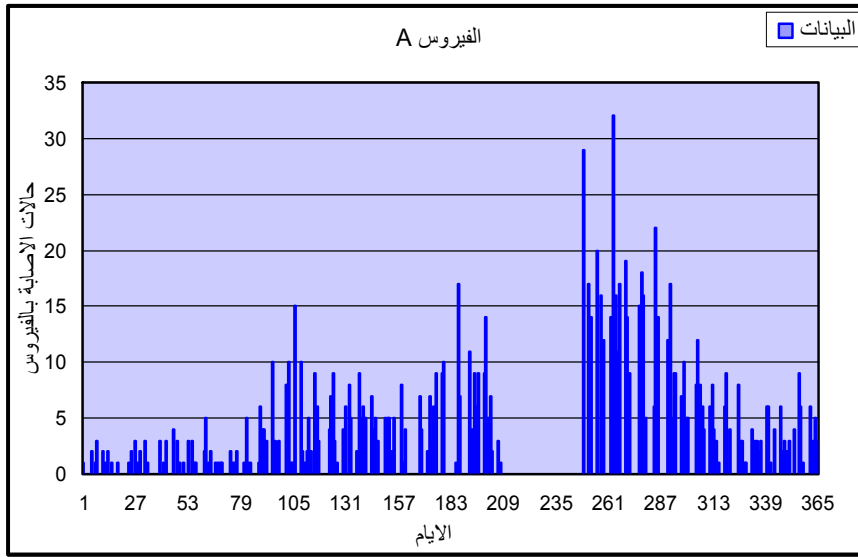
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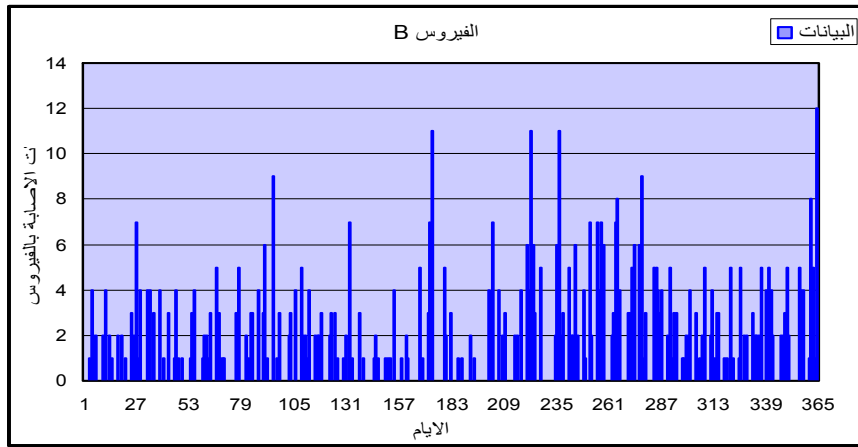
B A

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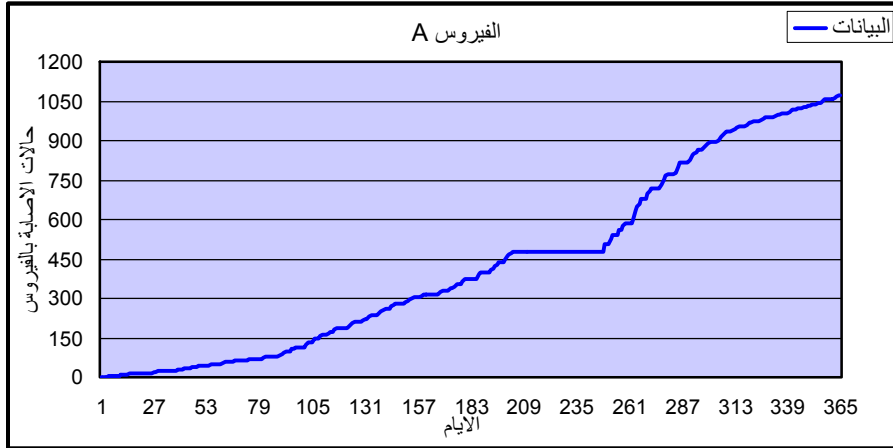
A : (1)



B : (2)

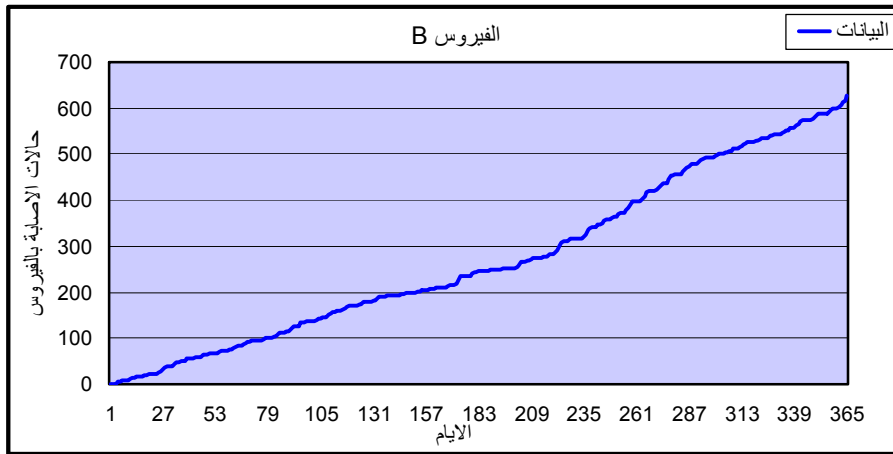
(2) (1)

:



A

:(3)



B

:(4)

(4) (3)

:B A

(9)

Test Data of Hepatitis A and B

.....

B A

:

H_0 :

H_1 :

$$\{X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\} \tag{3}$$

GP

P (i.i.d)

: (1)

B A

P :(1)

<i>Hepatitis</i>	P_T^U	P_D^U	P_T^V	P_D^V
<i>A</i>	0.2340	0.1212	0.1032	0.1212
<i>B</i>	0.6966	0.7872	0.1164	0.0524

0.05 P

B A

: (10)

Parameters Estimate of The Geometric Process

B A

$$(a, \mu, \sigma^2) \tag{2}$$

:

: (2)

Hepatitis	Parameters Estimation		
	<i>a</i>	μ	σ^2
A	0.99	2.2432	1.2046
B	0.99	1.7947	1.0714

(a, μ, σ^2)

RP

: (3)

B A

: (3)

Hepatitis	Parameters Estimation		
	<i>a</i>	μ	σ^2
A	1	3.0492	2.3809
B	1	2.5789	2.2737

(Mean Squared Error)

:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{X}_i)$$

(4)

.B A

MSE : (4)

Models	MSE	
	A	B
GP	2.1828	1.9674
RP	2.3418	2.2438

MSE

(4)

MSE

.....

:() (11)

Geometric Function (Expected Number of Injured Viral Hepatitis)

a GP

$B A$

[Lam, 2007]

$.B A$

$B A$

X_1 (

Geometric Function When X_1 Distributed Exponential Distribution

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (17) \quad X_1$$

$B A$

:

:A

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \quad X_1$$

$$: \lambda \quad A$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = 2.2432$$

$$T = 137$$

$$N = 61 \quad a = 0.99$$

$$h = 2.2459$$

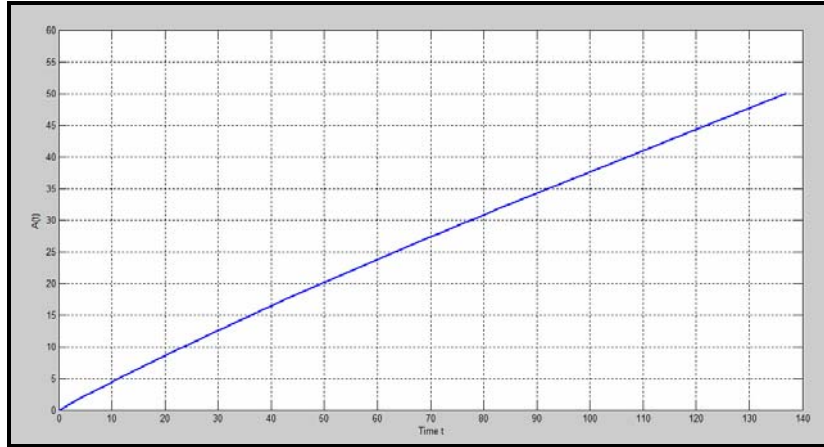
[0,137]

: (30)

$$\tilde{\Lambda}(t) = \frac{t}{2.2432} - \frac{0.01}{10.0639}t^2 + \frac{0.0001}{33.8630}t^3 \quad \dots(33)$$

MATLAB V.7.6

: (5) A



X_1 A : (5)

:B

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} X_1$$

$$:$$

$$\lambda B$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = 1.7947$$

$$T = 136$$

$$N = 67 \quad a = 0.99$$

$$h = 1.7895 \quad [0,136]$$

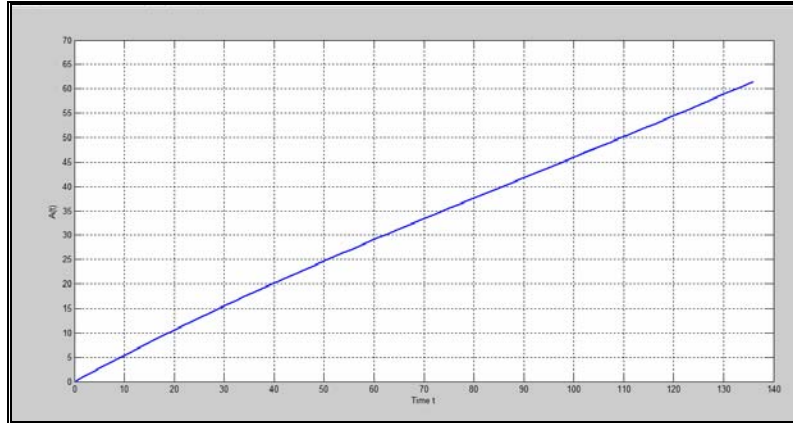
: (30)

$$\tilde{\Lambda}(t) = \frac{t}{1.7947} - \frac{0.01}{6.4419} t^2 + \frac{0.0001}{17.3419} t^3 \quad \dots (34)$$

B

·
:

(6)



X_1

B

:(6)

:A

$$\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

X_1

$$E[X_1] = \lambda = 2.2432$$

$$N = 61$$

$$[0, 137]$$

$$a = 0.99$$

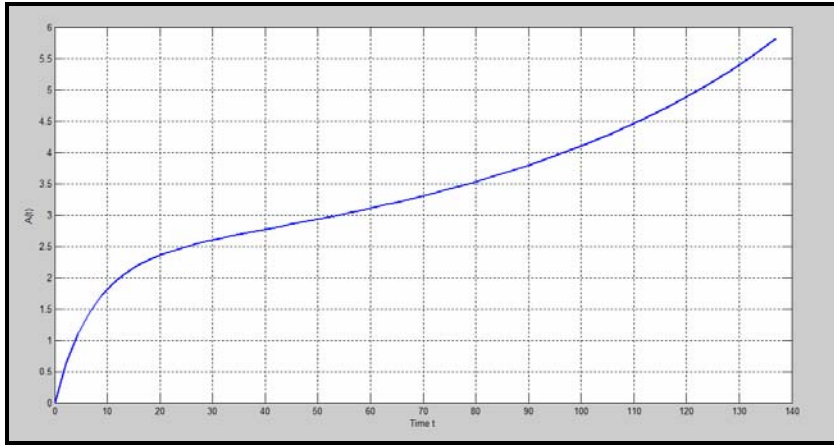
$$T_i = i * h$$

$$h = 2.2459$$

A

·
:

(7)



X_1 **A** **:(7)**

:B

: $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ X_1

$E[X_1] = \lambda = 1.7947$

$N = 76$

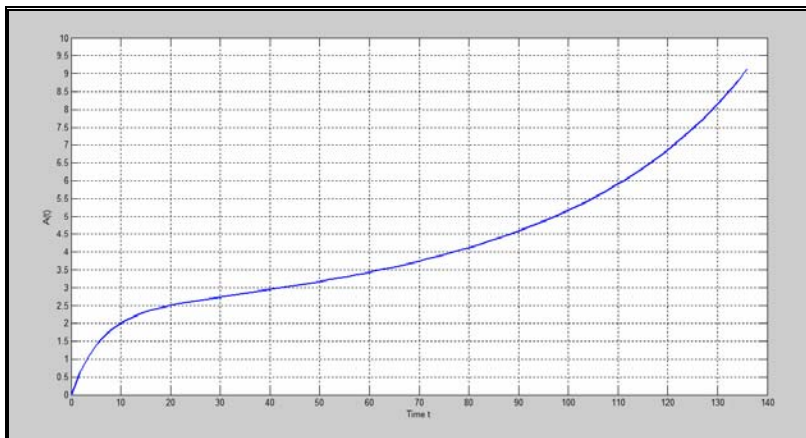
$[0,136]$

$a = 0.99$

$T_i = i * h$ $h = 1.7895$

(8)

B



.....

$$X_1 \quad B \quad : (8)$$

$$: \quad X_1 \quad ($$

Geometric Function when X_1 is Distributed Gamma Distribution

$$. \Gamma(\alpha, \beta) \quad X_1$$

:

:A

•

$$: \quad \Gamma(\alpha, \beta) \quad X_1$$

$$\mu = 2.2432 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = 1.2046$$

[0,137]

$$N = 61 \quad a = 0.99$$

$$h = 2.2459$$

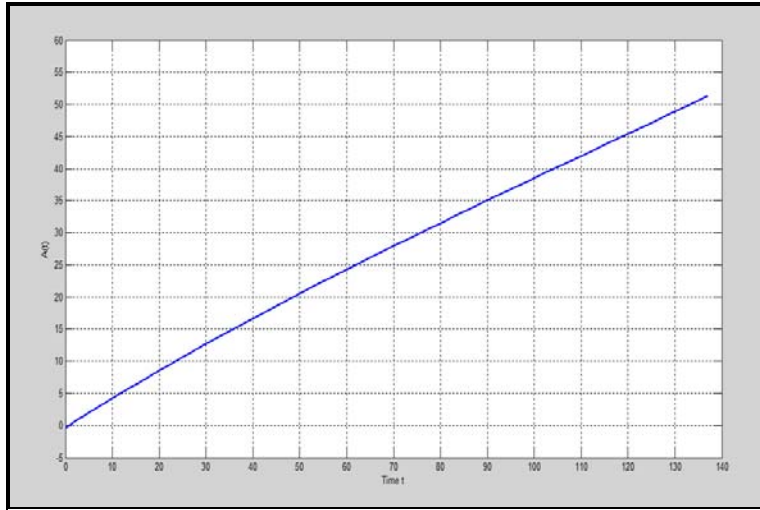
$$: \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = 4 \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\beta} = 1.86$$

$$: \quad (31)$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda}(t) = \frac{1}{1536} \{0.0051 t^3 - 1.6793 t^2 + 714.2612 t - 576.0015\} \quad \dots(35)$$

$$: \quad (9) \quad A$$



X_1 **A** **(9)**

:B

: $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ X_1

$\mu = 1.7947$ and $\sigma^2 = 1.0714$

[0,136]

$N = 76$ $a = 0.99$

$h = 1.7895$

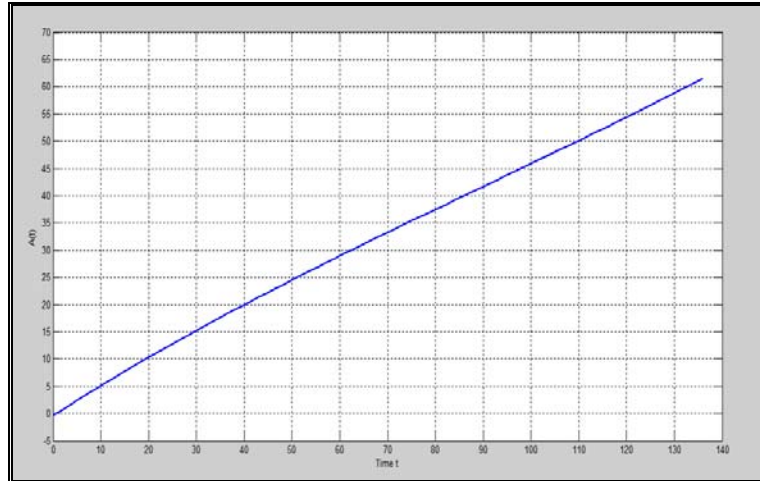
: β α

$\hat{\alpha} = 3$ and $\hat{\beta} = 1.68$

: (31)

$$\tilde{\Lambda}(t) = \frac{1}{648} \{0.0038 t^3 - 1.0263 t^2 + 364.099t - 216.0008\} \dots(36)$$

: (10) **B**



X_1 **B** **:(10)**

:A

$\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$

X_1

$[0,137]$

$a = 0.99$

$\Gamma(\alpha, \beta) = \Gamma(4, 1.86)$

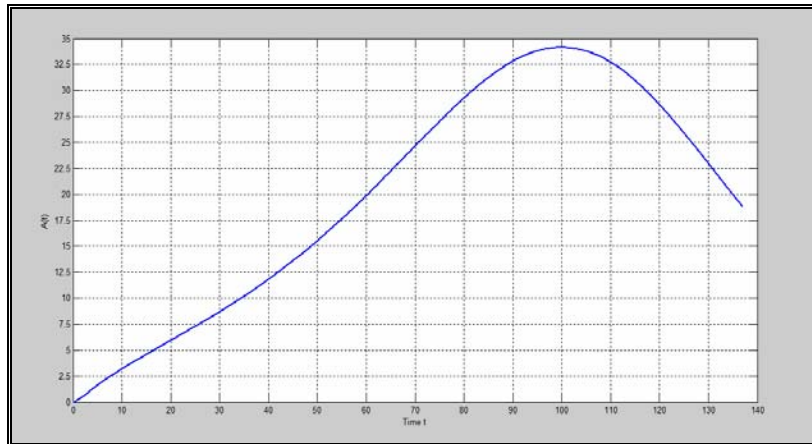
$T_i = i * h$

$h = 2.2459$

$N = 61$

A

:(11)



X_1 **A** **:(11)**

:B

•

$\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$

X_1

[0,136]

$a = 0.99$

$\Gamma(\alpha, \beta) = \Gamma(3, 1.68)$

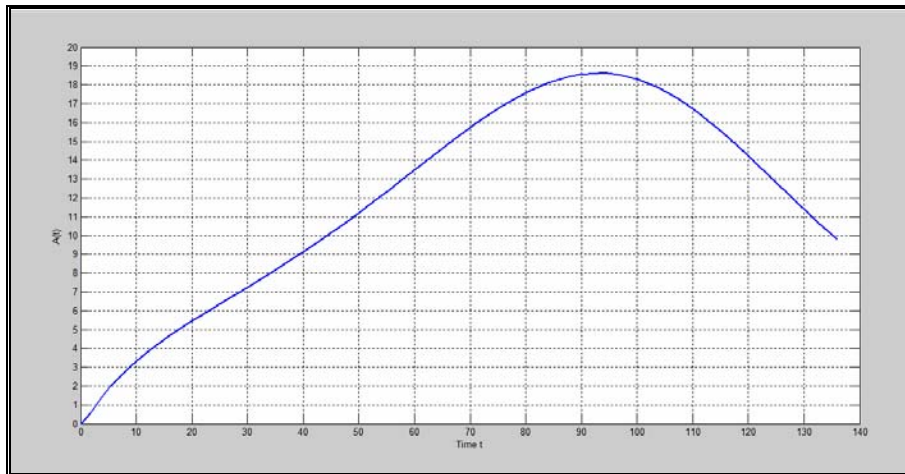
$T_i = i * h$

$h = 1.7895$

$N = 76$

B

: (12)



X_1

B

:(12)

Goodness of Fit

:

(12)

test

MPE

:

(32) وكما

MPE : (4)

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>MPE</i>	
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>Exponential</i>	<i>Approximate</i>	1.5350	4.7534
	<i>Numerical</i>	0.8361	0.9299
<i>Gamma</i>	<i>Approximate</i>	1.5217	3.0873
	<i>Numerical</i>	0.7833	0.9358

(4)

MPE

MPE

: (13)

B A

-1

-2

-3

MPE

-4

A

.B

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