

ON DISORDER PROBLEM WITH POINT PROCESSES

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0. Introduction

In this paper the following special optimal stopping problem called "disorder problem" is considered: on some probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \mathcal{F}_t)$ we are given an observable point process $(\xi_t)_{t \geq 0}$, and unobservable random variable Θ with values in \mathbf{R}_+ . The stochastic characteristics of $(\xi_t)_{t \geq 0}$ may change at the random moment of time Θ , the probability law of Θ is known, however its value can not be observed directly. The objective is to maximize the value $E[g(\Theta, \tau)]$ by selecting a stopping time τ that is adapted to $\{\sigma(\xi_s, s \leq t)\}_{t \geq 0}$, for some given reward function $g(s, t)$. This kind of problems are considered in [1], [2], [3], [7], [8] and [10].

In section 2 according to the general theorem for optimal stopping problems with continuous parameter processes posed by M.E. Thompson [9], we derive the form of an optimal stopping time and the maximum expected reward function. In section 3 we restrict ourselves to the case when the expected reward process forms a monotone process and we apply the theorem of A. Irle [4] to our problem, and then we derive a form of optimal stopping time. At the end of section 3 we consider a special example and find an optimal stopping time explicitly.

1. Statement of problem and preliminaries

Consider a measurable space (X, \mathcal{B}) where X is a space of piecewise constant functions $x = (x_t)$, $t \geq 0$, such that $x_0 = 0$ and $x_t = x_{t-} + (0 \text{ or } 1)$, \mathcal{B} is a σ -algebra $\sigma\{x_s; s \geq 0\}$. On (X, \mathcal{B}) we are given complete probability measures μ^1 and μ^2 , which satisfy Assumption I given below, and they are absolutely continuous with respect to each other.

Let (\mathcal{B}_t) , $t \geq 0$, be an increasing family of right continuous sub σ -algebra of \mathcal{B} such that

$$\mathcal{B}_t = \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \sigma\{x_s; s \leq t + \varepsilon\} \vee \mathcal{Q},$$

where

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{A \mid \mu^1(A) = 0 \text{ or } \mu^1(A) = 1, A \in \mathcal{B}\}.$$