ON COMBINATORIAL METHODS IN THE THEORY OF STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

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1. Introduction

The main object of this paper is to prove a simple theorem of combinatorial nature and to show its usefulness in the theory of stochastic processes. The theorem mentioned is as follows.

THEOREM 1. Let $\varphi(u)$, $0 \le u < \infty$, be a nondecreasing step function satisfying the conditions $\varphi(0) = 0$ and $\varphi(t + u) = \varphi(t) + \varphi(u)$ for $u \ge 0$ where t is a finite positive number. Define

(1)
$$\delta(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v - \varphi(v) \ge u - \varphi(u) & \text{for } v \ge u, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

(2)
$$\int_0^t \delta(u) \, du = \begin{cases} t - \varphi(t) & \text{if } 0 \le \varphi(t) \le t, \\ 0 & \text{if } \varphi(t) \ge t. \end{cases}$$

PROOF. If $\varphi(t) > t$, then $\delta(u) = 0$ for every u, and thus the theorem is obviously true.

Now consider the case $0 \le \varphi(t) \le t$. For $u \ge 0$ define $\psi(u) = \inf \{v - \varphi(v) \text{ for } v \ge u\}$. We have $\psi(u) \le u - \varphi(u)$, and $\psi(u) = u - \varphi(u)$ if and only if $\delta(u) = 1$ (compare figures 1, 2, 3).

It is clear that $\psi(u+t) = \psi(u) + t - \varphi(t)$ for $u \ge 0$ and that $0 \le \psi(v) - \psi(u) \le v - u$ for $0 \le u \le v$. Thus $\psi'(u)$ exists for almost all $u, 0 \le \psi'(u) \le 1$, and

(3)
$$\int_0^t \psi'(u) \, du = \psi(t) - \psi(0) = t - \varphi(t)$$

because $\psi(u)$ is a monotone and absolutely continuous function of u. We also note that $\varphi(u + 0) = \varphi(u)$ and $\varphi'(u) = 0$ for almost all u.

First we prove that

(4)
$$\psi'(u) \leq \delta(u)$$
 for almost all u .

If $\psi'(u)$ exists and if $\psi'(u) = 0$, then (4) evidently holds. Now we shall prove

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