

$$\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$$

$$N(0) = 0$$

$$P[N(t) < \infty] = 1$$

$$N(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n N(t_i)$$

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$$P[N(t) < \infty] = 1 \quad N(0) = 0 \quad \{N(t), t \geq 0\}$$

¹ Counting and Stochastic Processes
² Aalen
³ Andersen
⁴ Borgan
⁵ Fleming
⁶ Harrington

$$t$$

$$t$$

$$.$$

$$. \qquad F_t \qquad t \qquad \text{(History)} \qquad t$$

$$: \qquad s \leq t$$

$$F_s \subseteq F_t$$

$$(T_i,\delta_i) \qquad (t) \; F_t$$

$$\{F_t,t\geq 0\} \qquad . \; t \qquad F_{t-}$$

$$C_i \; (\quad) \qquad X_i \qquad .$$

$$: \qquad t \qquad t \qquad (\quad)$$

$$\Pr=[t\leq T_i\leq t+dt,\delta_i=1|F_{t^-}]=$$

$$\Pr[t\leq X_i<t+dt,C_i>t+dt_i|X_i\geq t,C_i\geq t]=h(t)dt \qquad ; \quad T_i\geq t$$

$$0 \qquad ; \quad T_i< t$$

$$[t,t+dt] \qquad N(t) \qquad dN(t)$$

$$:$$

$$dN(t)=N[(t+dt)^- - N(t^-)]$$

$$dN(t) \qquad . \qquad t \qquad N(t^-)$$

$$y(t) \qquad . \qquad t$$

$$: \qquad T_i\geq t$$

$$E[dN(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] = \lambda(t) dt \quad \text{where } \lambda(t) = y(t) h(t)$$

$$= E[t \leq X_i \leq t + dt \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-]$$

$$\lambda(t) = y(t) h(t)$$

:

$$\Lambda(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(s) ds \quad ; \quad t \geq 0$$

$$M(t) = N(t) - \Lambda(t) \quad ; \quad E[\Lambda(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] = \Lambda(t)$$

:

$$E[dM(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] = E[dN(t) - d\Lambda(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] = E[dN(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] - E[\lambda(t) dt \mid \mathcal{F}_t^-] = 0$$

:

$$M(t) \text{ is a martingale}$$

$$E[M(t) \mid \mathcal{F}_s] = M(s); \quad \forall s < t$$

$$N(t) = M(t) + \Lambda(t)$$

$$\Lambda(t)$$

$$\Lambda(t) = N(t) - M(t) \quad ; \quad dM(t) = dN(t) - \lambda(t) dt$$

:

$$\hat{S}(t) = \prod_{s=0}^t \left[1 - \frac{dN(s)}{y(s)} \right]$$

$$\tau = \inf_{n \geq 0} \{ N(n) = 0 \}$$

⁷ Intensity Process

⁸ Cumulative Intensity Process

⁹ Compensator

$$L = [\prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j(t)^{dN_j(t)}] \exp[-\sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^\tau \lambda_j(u) du]$$

$$t > t_j \quad y_j(t) \quad t \leq t_j \quad \lambda_j(t) = y_j(t) \, h(\tau)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \quad y_j(t)$$

$$L \propto \left[\prod_{j=1}^n h(t_j)^{\delta_j} \right] \exp[-\sum_{j=1}^n H(t_j)]$$

$$\delta_j$$