

## Geometric Records

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### SUMMARY

We consider in this communication the long-term behavior of geometric records from a sequence  $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  of independent, nonnegative, random observations, with common continuous distribution function  $F$ . Give a parameter  $k > 1$ , the  $n$ -th observation  $X_n$  is a geometric record if  $X_n > k \max\{X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}\}$ , that is, if  $X_n$  is  $k$  times greater than all preceding observations. This concept was introduced by Eliazar in [2], where the question of waiting times was addressed. We study the number  $N_n$  of geometric records among  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ , and show that  $N_n$  increases to a finite random limit  $N_\infty$ , for very light-tailed  $F$ . For medium and heavy-tailed  $F$ , we prove that  $N_n$  diverges to infinity, establish its growth rate and give conditions for asymptotic normality. We also analyze the values of geometric records, pointing out a relationship with models of paralyzable counters in particle physics. Our results are presented in a discrete-time setting but we show how they can be translated to continuous time Poissonian systems. Examples of applications to common families of distributions, such as Fréchet systems, are also provided.

**Keywords:** Records; Geometric records; Limit Theorems; Type II counters

**AMS Classification:** 60G70, 60F05, 60F15.

### References

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