

## Homework 4 Math280A Fall 2017

Due Friday in class, Oct 27. Relevant sections in Durrett's textbook 1.6, 2.1; in Resnick book: 4.1, 4.2. Justify all your answers.

1. A useful lower bound (second moment method): let  $Y \geq 0$  be a non-negative random variable with  $\mathbb{E}Y^2 < \infty$ . Show that

$$\mathbb{P}(Y > 0) \geq \frac{(\mathbb{E}Y)^2}{\mathbb{E}Y^2}.$$

2. (Exercise 1.6.8 Durrett Page 35) Suppose that the probability measure  $\mu$  has a density  $f$ , that is  $\mu(A) = \int_A f(x)dx$  for any Borel set  $A$ . Show that for any  $g \geq 0$  or  $g$  with  $\int |g(x)| \mu(dx) < \infty$ , we have

$$\int g(x)\mu(dx) = \int g(x)f(x)dx.$$

3. Give an example of a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  and two collections of events  $\mathcal{A}_1$  and  $\mathcal{A}_2$  such that  $\mathcal{A}_1$  and  $\mathcal{A}_2$  are independent, but the  $\sigma$ -fields  $\sigma(\mathcal{A}_1)$  and  $\sigma(\mathcal{A}_2)$  are not independent. (Hint: consider a finite sample space  $\Omega$ )

4. (Dyadic expansion of a random number) Let  $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{P})$  be the probability space on  $[0, 1]$  where  $\mathbb{P}$  is the Lebesgue (uniform) measure. Define

$$Y_n : \Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$
$$Y_n(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \lfloor 2^n \omega \rfloor \text{ is odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } \lfloor 2^n \omega \rfloor \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Here  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  is the largest integer  $n$  such that  $n \leq x$ . Show that  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  are independent with  $\mathbb{P}(Y_n = 0) = \mathbb{P}(Y_n = 1) = 1/2$ .

5. Let  $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{P})$  be the probability space on  $[0, 1]$  where  $\mathbb{P}$  is the Lebesgue measure. Let  $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the uniform random variable  $X(\omega) = \omega$ .

(i) Does there exist a bounded random variable  $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $Y$  is independent of  $X$  and  $Y$  is not constant  $\mathbb{P}$ -almost everywhere?

(ii) Let  $Z = (X - 1/2)^2$ . Construct a random variable  $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $Y$  is independent of  $Z$  and  $Y$  is not constant  $\mathbb{P}$ -a.e.