

MATH-505A: Homework # 4

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Exercise # 2.1

(1)

Given: X is a random variable \implies

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

Part A) To Prove: aX is a random variable

Consider $Y = aX$, then since equation 1 holds:

Case1: $a \geq 0$

Then $\{\omega \in \Omega : aX(\omega) \leq x'\} \in \mathcal{F} \quad \forall x' \in \mathbb{R}$ where $x' = ax$

Case2: $a \leq 0$

Then $\{\omega \in \Omega : aX(\omega) \geq x'\} \forall x' \in \mathbb{R}$ where $x' = ax \implies \cup \{\{\omega \in \Omega : aX(\omega) \leq x''\}\}^c \in \mathcal{F}$ where $x'' = x'$

Case3: a is 0

Then, $aX = 0$

Case i: $x < 0$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : aX(\omega) = \phi\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

Case ii: $x \geq 0$

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : aX(\omega) = \Omega\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

Thus from all the above cases.

Part (b)):

Consider $Y = X - X$, Then:

$$Y = X(\omega) - X(\omega) \forall \omega \in \Omega \implies Y = 0$$

Consider $Y = X + X$, Then $Y = X(\omega) + X(\omega) \forall \omega \in \Omega \implies Y = 2X(\omega) \forall \omega \in \Omega$ Thus $Y = 2X$.

(2)

For part 1, $Y' = aX$ is also a random variable:

To Prove: $Y = Y' + b$ is a random variable where Y' is a random variable and b is a constant.

Since Y' is a random variable: $\{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) \leq y\} \in \mathcal{F} \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ and so, $\{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) + b \leq y'\} \in \mathcal{F} \quad \forall y' \in \mathbb{R}$ where $y' = y + b$

Since $\{\omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) + b \leq y'\} \in \mathcal{F} \quad \forall y' \in \mathbb{R}$, $Y' + b$ is a random variable $\implies aX + b$ is a random variable

(3)

$$p(H) = p; p(T) = 1 - p$$

Tossing a coin n times is a binomial process (each individual toss is a bernoulli process) and let A be the event such that k out of n tosses are heads and this can occur in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways with probability p^k . There would also be $n - k$ tails and the probability for that is $(1 - p)^{n-k}$. Thus,:

$$p(A) = \binom{n}{k} p^k * (1 - p)^{n-k}$$

$$\text{For a fair coin, } p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and hence } p(A) = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-k} = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

(4)

A distribution function satisfies the following set of properties:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

b) if $x < y$ then $F(x) \leq F(y)$,

c) F is right continuous, $c < x < c + \delta$ then $|F(x) - F(c)| < \epsilon$ for $\epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$

Consider $Y = \lambda F + (1 - \lambda)G$, Both G,F satisfy a, b, c Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} Y(x) = \lambda \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) + (1 - \lambda) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} G(x) \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} Y(x) = 0$

Similarly considering limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$: Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Y(x) = \lambda \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) + (1 - \lambda) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} G(x) \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Y(x) = \lambda * 1 + (1 - \lambda) * 1 = 1$

Since for $x < y$, then $F(x) < F(y); G(x) < G(y) \implies \lambda F(x) < \lambda F(y); (1 - \lambda)G(x) < (1 - \lambda)G(y)$ since $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$

Adding the two inequalities we get:

$$\lambda F(x) + (1 - \lambda)G(x) < \lambda F(y) + (1 - \lambda)G(y) \implies Y(x) < Y(y).$$

Since F,G are right continuous, any linear combination of these would be right continuous too.

Hence $Y = \lambda F + (1 - \lambda)G$ satisfies all the 3 required properties and is a distribution function.

(5)

Since F is a distribution function:

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0; \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

(ii) If $x < y$ then, $F(x) < F(y)$

(iii) F is right continuous

Part a) $F(x)^r$ (i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x)^r = 0$ since $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$ and $r > 0$

(ii) If $x < y$ as $F(x) < F(y)$ and $r > 0 \implies F(x)^r < F(y)^r$

(iii) Since $r > 0$ and $F(x)$ is right-continuous $F(x)^r$ is right continuous. (One possible case where $F(x)^r$ would not have been right continuous is for $r < 0$ say $r = -1$ where $F(x)^{-1}$ is not right continuous at all x_0 such that $F(x_0) = 0$).

Part b) $1 - (1 - F(x))^r$

(i) ; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 - (1 - F(x))^r) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 - F(x))^r = 1 - (1 - 0)^r = 0$

Similarly for ; $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - (1 - F(x))^r) = 1 - (1 - 1)^r = 1$

(ii) If $x < y$, $F(x) < F(y) \implies -F(x) > -F(y) \implies 1 - F(x) > 1 - F(y) \implies (1 - F(x))^r > (1 - F(y))^r \forall r > 0$ Thus, $1 - (1 - F(x))^r < 1 - (1 - F(y))^r$

(iii) Since F(x) is right continuous, $1 - F(x)$ is right continuous $\implies (1 - F(x))^r$ is right continuous (since $r > 0$) implies $1 - (1 - F(x))^r$ is right continuous

Part c $F(x) + (1 - F(x))\log(1 - F(x))$

Exercise # 2.3

(1)

(2)**(3)****(4)****(5)**