

# **MATH-505A: Homework # 4**

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**Saket Choudhary**  
**2170058637**

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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,

(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)

(5)

**Exercise # 2.3****(1)****(2)****(3)****(4)****(5)**