

# STAT 220A — Midterm Exam

**Time: 2 hours    Open notes**

**This exam is graded out of 115 points; final scores will be capped at 100. You may use the statement of any earlier part of a question in later parts, even if you did not complete the earlier part.**

1. **(20 points)** Let  $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be a sequence of random variables.

(a) Define

$$\mathcal{F}_0 := \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_k).$$

Show that  $\mathcal{F}_0$  is a field (algebra of sets). (10 points)

(b) Conclude that

$$\sigma(\mathcal{F}_0) = \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots).$$

(10 points)

2. **(50 points)** **Finite vs. countable additivity on the cofinite algebra**

Let  $\Omega$  be an infinite set, and define

$$\mathcal{F} = \{A \subset \Omega : A \text{ is finite or } A^c \text{ is finite}\}.$$

Define  $\lambda : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  by

$$\lambda(A) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } A \text{ is finite,} \\ 1, & \text{if } A^c \text{ is finite.} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Show that  $\lambda$  is finitely additive on  $\mathcal{F}$ , i.e. if  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$  are disjoint, then

$$\lambda(A \cup B) = \lambda(A) + \lambda(B).$$

(12 points)

- (b) Assume that  $\Omega$  is countably infinite. Show that  $\lambda$  is not countably additive. (*Hint: consider singleton sets.*)

(13 points)

- (c) Assume that  $\Omega$  is uncountable. Let  $(A_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathcal{F}$  be pairwise disjoint such that

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Show that

$$\lambda\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda(A_n).$$

*Hint: First show that at most one of the complements  $A_1^c, A_2^c, \dots$  can be finite.*

(25 points)

3. **(20 points)** Evaluate the limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \cos(x/\sqrt{n})\right) x^{-1/2} dx.$$

4. **(25 points)** Let  $F$  be a distribution function on  $\mathbb{R}$ . For  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , define the jump size

$$\Delta F(x) := F(x) - F(x^-), \quad F(x^-) := \lim_{t \uparrow x} F(t).$$

You may assume that  $F(x^-)$  exists for all  $x$  and that  $F$  is discontinuous at  $x$  if and only if  $\Delta F(x) > 0$ .

Let

$$D := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \Delta F(x) > 0\}$$

be the set of discontinuities of  $F$ .

(a) For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , define

$$D_k := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \Delta F(x) \geq 1/k\}.$$

Show that for any finite subset  $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subset D_k$  with  $x_1 < \dots < x_m$ ,

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \Delta F(x_j) \leq F(x_m) - F(x_1^-) \leq 1.$$

(10 points)

(b) Deduce that  $D_k$  is finite.

(8 points)

(c) Conclude that  $D$  is at most countable.

(7 points)

**Best of luck.**