

Homework 1

Due October 4, 2016

Exercise 1. For $\omega \in (0, 1]$ let $s_n(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^n r_k(\omega)$ where

$$r_k(\omega) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ binary (non-terminating) digit of } \omega \text{ is } 1 \\ -1 & \text{if the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ binary (non-terminating) digit of } \omega \text{ is } 0 \end{cases}$$

denotes the Rademacher maps defined in Lecture 1. Using just calculus show that

$$\int_0^1 e^{ts_n(\omega)} d\omega = \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right)^n \quad (1)$$

for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$. *Hint:* It may help to use the fact that s_n is constant over the dyadic intervals $\{(\frac{k-1}{2^n}, \frac{k}{2^n}] : k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^n\}\}$ and that the dyadic intervals are in one-to-one correspondence with $\{-1, 1\}^n$

Exercise 2. Show that

$$P[|s_n/n| \geq \epsilon] \leq 2e^{-n\epsilon^2/2}$$

for each $\epsilon > 0$.

Hint: Use (1) in conjunction with the inequality $(e^x + e^{-x})/2 \leq \exp(x^2/2)$ which holds (why?) for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 1 (Semi-ring with unit). A collection of events $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^\Omega$ is called a semi-ring with unit if

1. $\Omega \in \mathcal{A}$
2. $A, B \in \mathcal{A} \implies A \cap B \in \mathcal{A}$
3. If $A \in \mathcal{A}$ then A^c is a finite disjoint union of \mathcal{A} -sets

Exercise 3. Suppose $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^\Omega$ is a semi-ring with unit. Let \mathcal{D} denote the class of finite disjoint unions of \mathcal{A} -sets. Show $f(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{D}$. *Hint:* first show \mathcal{D} is closed under intersections, then complements.

Exercise 4. Show that $\mathcal{B}_0^{(0,1]}$, defined in the first section of the notes, is a field and coincides with $f(\{(a, b] : 0 \leq a \leq b \leq 1\})$.

Exercise 5. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$. Show that $f(\{(-\infty, a] : -\infty < a < \infty\})$ is the set of finite (possibly empty) disjoint unions of intervals of the form $(-\infty, b]$, (a, ∞) and $(a, b]$ for finite $a < b$. *Hint:* Modify the generators to get a semi-ring.

Exercise 6. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{C} = \{(-\infty, a] : a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$. For any $x \in \mathbb{R}$, use good sets to show

$$A \in \mathcal{F} \implies A + x \in \mathcal{F}$$

where $A + x := \{a + x : a \in A\}$.