

# Homework 1

Due Wednesday, January 25, 2016

**Exercise 1.** For  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  let  $X_n$  be a random variable uniformly distributed over the  $n+1$  points  $k/n$  for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ . Show that as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$  where  $X \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $\delta(x) := e^{-e^{-x}} e^{-x}$  be the density (with respect to Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}$ ) of the random variable  $X$  with. Show  $\phi_X(t) = \Gamma(1-it)$  and  $F_X(x) = e^{-e^{-x}}$  for  $t, x \in \mathbb{R}$  where  $\phi_X$  and  $F_X$  are the characteristic function and cdf for  $X$ , respectively. Hint: for  $\phi_X$  use the substitution principle from Lecture 12 on generating functions and moments.

**Exercise 3.** Let  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be iid standard exponential random variables with density  $\delta(x) := e^{-x}$  (with respect to Lebesgue measure on the non-negative real numbers). For each  $n$  set  $X_n := \max(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$ . Show that as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $X_n - \log(n) \xrightarrow{D} X$ , where  $X$  is a random variable with distribution function  $F(x) = e^{-e^{-x}}$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**Exercise 4.** Show that a sequence  $X_n$  of integer-valued random variables converges in distribution to a random variable  $X$  if and only if  $X$  is an integer-valued random variable and for every  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n = k) = P(X = k).$$

**Exercise 5.** Let  $X_n \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p_n)$ . Show that if  $np_n \rightarrow \lambda > 0$  then  $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$  where  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  has density  $\delta(k) := \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$  with respect to counting measure on  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ .

**Exercise 6.** For  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  let  $G_n$  be a random variable with density  $\delta(k) := (1-p)^{k-1} p$  with respect to counting measure on  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  where  $p \in (0, 1)$  is a parameter. Show that if  $\mu_n := E(G_n) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $G_n/\mu_n \xrightarrow{D} X$  where  $X$  is a standard exponential random variable.