Homework 1

Name: Tanish Makadia   *Due: 11 pm, February 10*

Collaborators: Garv Gaur and Taj Gillin

- You are strongly encouraged to work in groups, but solutions must be written independently.

Please feel free to use the following laws without proving them:
Let A, B, and C be events. Then, we have

- (Commutative Law) $A \cup B = B \cup A$,

- (Commutative Law) $A \cap B = B \cap A$,

- (Associative Law) $(A \cup B) \cup B = A \cup (B \cup C)$,

- (Associative Law) $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$,

- (Distributive law) $(A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$,

- (Distributive law) $(A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$.

- Let $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n, \ldots\}$ be a sequence of events, then we have

$$\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \right)^c = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^c, \quad \left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \right)^c = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^c.$$

Problem 1 (Set theory)

Suppose we are interested in a sample space Ω. Please review the following definitions

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega : \text{ there exists at least one } n' \text{ such that } \omega \in A_{n'} \right\},$$
$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A_n \text{ for all } n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$$

1. (0.5 points) We define a sequence $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n, \ldots\}$ of events as the following:

$$A_1 = \Omega,$$
$$A_n = \emptyset, \quad \text{for all } n = 2, 3, \ldots.$$

   Please prove the following:

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n. \tag{1}$$

2. Let E_1 and E_2 be two events with $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$. We define a sequence $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n, \ldots\}$ of events as the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= E_1, \\
A_2 &= E_2, \\
A_n &= \emptyset, \quad \text{for all } n = 3, 4, \ldots.
\end{aligned}
\tag{2}
$$

Please prove the following:

(a) (0.5 points) The sequence $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n, \ldots\}$ defined in Eq. (2) is mutually disjoint.

(b) (0.5 points) We have the following identity

$$
E_1 \cup E_2 = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n,
$$

where $A_1, A_2, \ldots$ are defined in Eq. (2).

3. (1 points) Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R} =$ the collection of all real numbers. We define a sequence of events as follows

$$
A_n = \left[0, 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right), \quad \text{for all } n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots.
\tag{3}
$$

Please prove the following identity

$$
[0, 1] = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n,
$$

where $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots$ are defined in Eq. (3).

Remark: Please read the following explanation for notations:

$$
\left[0, 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left\{x : x \text{ is a real number such that } 0 \leq x \text{ and } x < 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right\}
$$

$$
= \text{the collection of real numbers that are no less than 0 but smaller than } 1 + \frac{1}{n};
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
[0, 1] &= \text{ the collection of real numbers that are no less than 0 but no higher than 1} \\
&= \{x : x \text{ is a real number such that } 0 \leq x \text{ and } x \leq 1\}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Problem 2 (Definition of Probability Spaces)

(1 point) Suppose n is a fixed positive integer. We define the pair $(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ as follows

- $\Omega = \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$.

- For any $A \subset \Omega$, we define $\mathbb{P}(A) = \frac{\#A}{n}$, where $\#A$ denotes the number of elements in A.

Please prove that the pair $(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ defined herein is a probability space.

Problem 3 (Properties of $\mathbb{P}$)

Let $(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space. Then, we have the following properties

1. (0 point) $\mathbb{P}(\emptyset) = 0$, i.e., the probability of the impossible event is zero;

2. (0 point) if two events E_1 and E_2 satisfy $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$, we have $\mathbb{P}(E_1 \cup E_2) = \mathbb{P}(E_1) + \mathbb{P}(E_2)$;

3. (0.5 points) suppose $A, B \subset \Omega$. If $A \subset B$, then $\mathbb{P}(A) \leq \mathbb{P}(B)$;[1]

4. (0.5 points) $0 \leq \mathbb{P}\{A\} \leq 1$ for any subsets $A \subset \Omega$;

5. (0.5 points) $\mathbb{P}(A^c) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A)$.

6. (1 point) for any $A, B \subset \Omega$, we have $\mathbb{P}\{A \cup B\} = \mathbb{P}\{A\} + \mathbb{P}\{B\} - \mathbb{P}\{A \cap B\}$;

7. (1 point) for any sequence of subsets $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$, we have $\mathbb{P}\{\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty A_n\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^\infty \mathbb{P}\{A_n\}$.[2]

Properties 1 and 2 were proved in class, and you do not need to prove them in HW 1.
Please prove Properties 3-7 above.

Problem 4 (Application of the Probability Properties)

Let $(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space.

1. (1 point) Let A and B are two events. Suppose $B \subset A$. Please prove the following:

$$\mathbb{P}(A^c) \leq \mathbb{P}(B^c).$$

2. (1 point) Let A and B are two events. If $\mathbb{P}(A) = 0.7$ and $\mathbb{P}(B) = 0.6$, what is the smallest possible value of $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B)$? What is the largest possible value of $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B)$?

3. (1 point) Let A and B are two events. If $\mathbb{P}(A) = 0.7$ and $\mathbb{P}(B) = 0.6$, what is the smallest possible value of $P(A \cap B)$? What is the largest possible value of $P(A \cap B)$?

---

[1]Hint: If $A \subset B$, we have $B = (B \cap A^c) \cup A$; furthermore, $(B \cap A^c)$ and A are disjoint.
[2]More precisely, we have the following:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \left\{ \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{l=1}^k A_{i_l}\right) \right\};$$

However, the identity above is not usually used in applications. You do not need to prove this precise identity in HW 1.