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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**Week6-template**

**Math 563, Fall 2022**

- Q 1.** (Durrett 3.1.1.) Generalize the proof of Lemma 3.1.1 to conclude that if  $\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |c_j, n| \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\sum_{j=1}^n c_j \rightarrow \lambda$  and  $\sup_n \sum_{j=1}^n |c_j, n| < \infty$  then  $\prod_{j=1}^n (1 + c_j, n) \rightarrow e^\lambda$ .

THE PROOF

QED

**Q 2.** (Durrett 3.1.2.) If the  $X_i$  have a Poisson distribution with mean 1, then  $S_n$  has a Poisson distribution with mean  $n$ , i.e.,  $\mathbb{P}(S_n = k) = e^{-n} n^k / k!$ .

**Q 2.1.** Use Stirling's formula to show that if  $(k - n) / \sqrt{n} \rightarrow x$  then

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} \mathbb{P}(S_n = k) \rightarrow \exp(-x^2/2).$$

THE PROOF

QED

**Q 2.2.** Use the asymptotic expansion for  $\log n!$  (see *Wikipedia* page for details):

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(k!) - \frac{1}{2} \ln k &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \cdots + \ln(k-1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln k \\ &= k \ln k - k + 1 + \sum_{\ell=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\ell} B_{\ell}}{\ell(\ell-1)} \left( \frac{1}{k^{\ell-1}} - 1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

where  $B_{\ell}$  is a Bernoulli number, to find the asymptotic expansion of  $\mathbb{P}(S_n = k)$  in  $n$ . Negative powers of  $n$  are to be expected.

THE SCRATCH AREA

THE ANSWER

**Q 3.** (Durrett 3.1.4.) Suppose  $\mathbb{P}(X_i = k) = e^{-1}/k!$  for  $k = 0, 1, \dots$ . Show that if  $a > 1$

$$\frac{1}{n} \log \mathbb{P}(S_n \geq n a) \rightarrow a - 1 - a \log a.$$

THE PROOF

QED

- Q 4.** (Custom) Use the method of generating functions to calculate the **the exact** probability that in 6 independent die rolls we get a total score of 15. This problem may seem to involve a lot of computations, but it is not so if the method of generating functions is used efficiently.
- Q 4.1.** Write the probability generating function for a single die roll score  $X_1$  (uniform probability of  $1/6$  for die faces  $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$ )

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- Q 4.2.** Simplify the formula to ratio of polynomials with two terms only. (HINT: Use the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series)

$$\sum_{k=0}^n x^k = (1 - x^{n+1}) / (1 - x) = (1 - x^{n+1})(1 - x)^{-1}.$$

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- Q 4.3.** Write the probability generating function for the sum  $S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$ , where each  $X_j$  represents the face value of a single die roll.

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THE ANSWER

- Q 4.4.** Use the Cauchy product formula and the binomial expansion for any real  $\alpha$ :

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$$

where

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$$

to write down the formula for the probability  $P(S_n = k)$ . The formula should involve a single summation. Work out the limits. They will involve functions such as min, max,  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$  and  $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ . Also, you may find the following identity useful, which allows rewriting binomial coefficients for negative  $\alpha$  with a positive one:

$$\binom{-n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{n+k-1}{k}$$

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**Q 4.5.** Evaluate the previously derived formula for  $P(X_n = k)$  with  $n = 6$  and  $k = 15$  “by hand” to get the exact value.

THE SCRATCH AREA

THE ANSWER