

1. Let  $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$ . Provide 3 distinct  $\sigma$ -fields on  $\Omega$ .

2. Let  $\mathcal{F}_1$  and  $\mathcal{F}_2$  be two  $\sigma$ -fields on  $\Omega$ . Then, prove or disprove:

a.  $\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$  is a  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ .

b.  $\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$  is a  $\sigma$ -field on  $\Omega$ .

3. Let  $\mathcal{B}$  denote the  $\sigma$ -field (on  $\mathbb{R}$ ) generated by a collection  $\{(-\infty, x] : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . Show that following type of sets belong to  $\mathcal{B}$ :

(a)  $(-\infty, x)$  (b)  $(x, +\infty)$  (c)  $[x, +\infty)$  (d)  $[x_1, x_2]$   
(e)  $(x_1, x_2)$  (f)  $[x_1, x_2)$  (g)  $(x_1, x_2]$ .

4. Let  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be a sequence of real numbers. Define,  $y_n = \inf_{k \geq n} x_k$  &  $z_n = \sup_{k \geq n} x_k$ .

a. Prove that  $\{y_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  and  $\{z_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  converge or diverge, but never oscillate. Hence,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$  is well define.

b. Show that  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  converges to  $x$  if and only if  $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$ .

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$  is called  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  and  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$  is called  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ .

5. For a sequence of sets  $\{A_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ , define

$$\limsup_{n \uparrow \infty} A_n = \left\{ \omega : \limsup_{n \uparrow \infty} 1_{A_n}(\omega) = 1 \right\} \quad \&$$

$$\liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} A_n = \left\{ \omega : \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} 1_{A_n}(\omega) = 1 \right\}.$$

Show the following:

$$1. \limsup_{n \uparrow \infty} A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k \quad (\text{denote by } \bar{A})$$

$$2. \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k \quad (\text{denote by } \underline{A})$$

3. If  $\{A_n\}_{n \geq 1} \in \mathcal{F}$ , then  $\bar{A} \in \mathcal{F}$  &  
 $\underline{A} \in \mathcal{F}$ .

$$4. \bar{A} \supseteq \underline{A}.$$

5. show that  $P(\underline{A}) \leq \liminf_{n \uparrow \infty} P(A_n)$ .

6. show that  $P(\bar{A}) \geq \limsup_{n \uparrow \infty} P(A_n)$

7. show that if  $\underline{A} = \bar{A}$ , then define

$$\lim_{n \uparrow \infty} A_n = \underline{A} = \bar{A} \quad \text{and show that}$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = \lim_{n \uparrow \infty} P(A_n).$$