

a

Proof: $\mathbb{E}[e^{rX}] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X]}$ for $r \leq \ln 2$

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{rX}] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X]}$$

by independence of x_i s:

$$\Longleftarrow \prod_i \mathbb{E}[e^{rX_i}] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X]}$$

by $e^x > 1 + x + x^2$, for $x \leq \ln 2$, since $r \leq \ln 2$ and $X_i \leq 1 \implies rX_i \leq r$:

$$\Longleftarrow \prod_i \mathbb{E}[1 + (rX_i) + (rX_i)^2] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X]}$$

$$\Longleftarrow \prod_i \mathbb{E}[1 + (rX_i) + (rX_i)^2] \leq \prod_i e^{(r+r^2)\mathbb{E}[X_i]}$$

because $a_i \leq b_i \implies \prod_i a_i \leq \prod_i b_i$:

$$\Longleftarrow \forall i, \mathbb{E}[1 + (rX_i) + (rX_i)^2] \leq e^{(r+r^2)\mathbb{E}[X_i]}$$

$$\Longleftarrow \forall i, \mathbb{E}[1 + (rX_i) + r^2X_i^2] \leq e^{(r+r^2)\mathbb{E}[X_i]}$$

because $X_i \leq 1 \implies X_i \geq X_i^2$

$$\Longleftarrow \forall i, \mathbb{E}[1 + rX_i + r^2X_i] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X_i]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X_i]}$$

by linearity of expectation:

$$\Longleftarrow \forall i, 1 + r\mathbb{E}[X_i] + r^2\mathbb{E}[X_i] \leq e^{r\mathbb{E}[X_i]+r^2\mathbb{E}[X_i]}$$

by $1 + x \leq e^x$ for **all** x (still needs to be proved):

$$\Longleftarrow \forall i, 1 + x \leq e^x, x = r\mathbb{E}[X_i] + r^2\mathbb{E}[X_i]$$

b

Part a used independence of the X_i s when we were able to rewrite $\mathbb{E}[e^{rX}]$ as the product of $\mathbb{E}[e^{rX_i}]$ for i .

c

i

$$\Pr[X \geq (1 + \epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]] \quad (1)$$

$$= \Pr[e^{rX} \geq e^{r(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}] \quad (r \geq 0) \quad (2)$$

$$\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[e^{rX}]}{e^{r(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}} \quad (\text{Markov's inequality}) \quad (3)$$

$$\leq \frac{e^{(r+r^2)\mathbb{E}[X]}}{e^{r(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}} \quad (\text{Part a, } r \leq \ln 2) \quad (4)$$

$$= e^{(r+r^2-r-r\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]} \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{(r^2-r\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]} \quad (6)$$

$$= e^{-\epsilon^2\mathbb{E}[X]/4} \quad (r = \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \quad (7)$$

We then have

$$\Pr[X \geq (1 + \epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]]$$

for

$$0 \leq \epsilon/2 \leq \ln 2 \implies 0 \leq \epsilon \leq \ln 4$$

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$$\Pr[X \geq (1 + \epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]] \quad (8)$$

$$= \Pr[e^{r^2X} \geq e^{r^2(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}] \quad (9)$$

$$\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[e^{r^2X}]}{e^{r^2(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}} \quad (\text{Markov's inequality}) \quad (10)$$

$$\leq \frac{e^{(r^2+r^4)\mathbb{E}[X]}}{e^{r^2(1+\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]}} \quad (\text{Part a, } r^2 \leq \ln 2) \quad (11)$$

$$= e^{(r^2+r^4-r^2-r^2\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]} \quad (12)$$

$$= e^{(r^4-r^2\epsilon)\mathbb{E}[X]} \quad (13)$$

$$= e^{-\epsilon^2\mathbb{E}[X]/4} \quad (r = \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \quad (14)$$