

# Topics in Probability: Problem Sheet 7

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Here are some extra practice questions before the final exam. Unless otherwise specified  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  is a generic probability space and  $\mathcal{G}$  is a sub- $\sigma$  algebra of  $\mathcal{F}$ .

1. Show that if  $X_n \geq 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $N_t = \sup \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \leq t\}$  then  $N_t + 1$  is a stopping time.
2. Prove the Parseval relation: for probability measures  $\mu, \nu$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  with characteristic functions  $\phi_\mu, \phi_\nu$ ,

$$\int \phi_\nu(t) \mu(dt) = \int \phi_\mu(t) \nu(dt). \quad (1)$$

3. In this exercise we prove that if  $S_*$  is a recurrent random walk in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  then for  $\delta > 0$

$$\sup_{r < 1} \int_{(-\delta)}^{\delta} \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{1}{1 - r\phi(y)} \right) dy. \quad (2)$$

Write  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$  and denote by  $\phi$  the characteristic function of  $X_1$ .

- (a) Show that  $1 - \cos(x) \geq \frac{x^2}{4}$  for  $|x| \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- (b) Using Parseval's relation and the measure with density  $\frac{\delta(1 - \cos(x/\delta))}{\pi x^2}$  show that

$$\mathbb{P} \left( \|S_n\|_1 < \frac{1}{\delta} \right) \geq \int \prod_{j=1}^d \frac{\delta(1 - \cos(t_j/\delta))}{\pi t_j^2} \phi^n(t) dt \quad (3)$$

- (c) Deduce that for  $r < 1$ ,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \mathbb{P} \left( \|S_n\|_1 < \frac{1}{\delta} \right) \geq \int \prod_{j=1}^d \frac{\delta(1 - \cos(t_j/\delta))}{\pi t_j^2} \frac{1}{1 - r\phi(t)} dt \quad (4)$$

- (d) Deduce that (2) must hold.

4. Recall that for  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$  with  $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$  we defined  $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}$ . Let  $A \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $B \in \mathcal{F}$  and show that

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{P}(B|\mathcal{G}) 1_A)}{\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{P}(B|\mathcal{G}))}.$$

5. Prove that Chebychev's, Jensen's and Hölder's inequalities hold for conditional expectation

6. For  $X \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$  define  $\text{var}(X|\mathcal{G}) = \mathbb{E}(X^2|\mathcal{F}) - \mathbb{E}(X|\mathcal{F})^2$ . Prove that

$$\text{var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[\text{var}(X|\mathcal{G})] + \text{var}[\mathbb{E}(X|\mathcal{G})]. \quad (5)$$

7. Let  $N \in L^2$  be a random variables taking values in the natural numbers  $\mathbb{N}$  such that and let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d random variables, also independent of  $N$ , with  $\mathbb{E}X_j = \mu$  and  $\text{var}X_j = \sigma^2$ . Show that

$$\text{var}\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k\right) = \sigma^2 \mathbb{E}N + \mu^2 \text{var}(N).$$