

MATH 403 (PROBABILITY), AUG 2023 PRELIM

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This is an open notes prelim.

**Problem 1.** Suppose  $\{X_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$  are iid random variables such that  $\mathbb{E}[|X_1|] = +\infty$ . Show

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = +\infty \quad (1)$$

where  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . *Hint: Consider the inequality  $|X_n| \leq |S_n| + |S_{n-1}|$  and first see what happens to  $\overline{\lim} |X_n|/n$ . Is  $|X_n|/n$  large fairly regularly?*

**Problem 2.** Suppose  $\{X_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$  are iid Cauchy random variables with density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- (1) Compute  $\mathbb{E}[|X_1|]$ , and find  $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n/n$ .
- (2) Compute the characteristic function  $\phi(t)$  of  $X_1$ . *Hint: Consider using the residue theorem or computing the inverse Fourier transform of  $e^{-|t|}$ .*
- (3) Does  $S_n/n$  have a weak limit?

**Problem 3.** Construct a sequence such that  $X_n \rightarrow X$  in distribution but  $X_n \not\rightarrow X$  in measure.

Suppose  $F_n(t) \rightarrow F(t)$  for all  $t \neq c$ , where  $F_n$  is the cumulative distribution function of  $X_n$  and  $F$  is the cdf given by

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq c \\ 0 & t < c \end{cases}$$

where  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $X_n \rightarrow c$  in measure.

**Problem 4.** Let  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be nonconstant, nonnegative, iid random variables with  $\mathbb{E}Y_m = 1$ .

- (1) Show that

$$X_n = \prod_{m \leq n} Y_m$$

defines a martingale with respect to the filtration  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ .

- (2) The martingale convergence theorem tells us that there is an  $X_\infty$  such that  $X_n \rightarrow X_\infty$   $\mathbb{P}$  a.s. Determine  $X_\infty$ . *Hint: Consider using the law of large numbers.*

**Problem 5.** Let  $p$  be a fixed number in  $[1, \infty]$ . Let  $X_n$  be a sequence of random variables such that for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists an  $N$  such that for all  $n, m \geq N$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[|X_n - X_m|^p] < \epsilon$ . Show that there is an  $X$  such that  $X_n \rightarrow X$  in probability.