

## Math 312, Autumn 2008

### Problem Set 8

#### Reading Rudin, Chapter 8

Rudin, Chapter 8: 3, 5 (this has many parts!), 12, 15

**Exercise 1** Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are independent, identically distributed random variables with  $\mathbf{P}\{X_j = 0\} < 1$ . Let  $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$  and  $N$  a positive integer. Let

$$T = \min\{n : |S_n| \geq N\}.$$

Show that there exist positive numbers  $c, a$  such that for all  $n$ ,

$$\mathbf{P}\{T \geq n\} \leq ce^{-an}.$$

Conclude that  $\mathbf{E}[T] < \infty$ .

**Exercise 2** Prove Jensen's inequality for conditional expectation: suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is convex and  $X$  is an integrable random variable such that  $f(X)$  is also integrable. Then

$$\mathcal{E}[f(X) \mid \mathcal{G}] \geq f(\mathcal{E}[X \mid \mathcal{G}]).$$

(Hint: One approach starts as follows. Show that for any convex  $f$  there is a countable collection of real numbers  $\alpha_j, \beta_j$  such that

$$f(x) = \sup[\alpha_j x + \beta_j]. \quad )$$

**Exercise 3** Suppose there is an urn which at time  $n = 0$  has one red and one green ball. At each integer time  $n$  the balls in the urn are mixed and one ball is chosen at random. The color of that ball is noted and then it and another ball of the same color are put back in the urn. Let  $W_n$  denote the number of red balls at time  $n$ . The total number of balls at time  $n$  is  $n + 2$  and hence the number of green balls is  $(n + 2) - W_n$ . Let

$$M_n = \frac{W_n}{n + 2}$$

denote the fraction of red balls at time  $n$ .

1. Show that  $M_n$  is a martingale.
2. Show that for each  $n$ ,  $M_n$  is uniformly distributed over the set

$$\frac{1}{n+2}, \frac{2}{n+2}, \dots, \frac{n+1}{n+2}.$$

3. Suppose  $M_n = a < b \leq 1$  for some  $n$  and let  $T$  be the first time  $m > n$  that  $M_m \geq b$ . Show that

$$\mathbf{P}\{T < \infty \mid M_n = a\} \leq \frac{a}{b}.$$

4. Show that there is a random variable  $M_\infty$  such that with probability one

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M_\infty.$$

5. What is the distribution of  $M_\infty$ ?