

List 1 (Probability 2) deadline 24.02.20

1. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be independent r.v. with $E\xi_i = 0, D\xi_i < \infty$ and let $\eta_k := \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i$. Prove/disprove that $\mathbb{P}(\max_{k \leq n} |\eta_k| \geq \varepsilon) \leq 2\mathbb{P}(\eta_n \geq \varepsilon - \sqrt{2D\eta_n}) \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$.
2. Let $\varphi(x) = \varphi(-x) \geq 0$ be a nonincreasing for $x \geq 0$ function, and let ξ, η be r.v. Prove/disprove $\mathbb{P}(|\xi| \leq \varepsilon) \geq \mathbb{P}(|\eta| \leq \varepsilon) \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0 \implies E\varphi(\xi) \geq E\varphi(\eta)$ and vice versa.
3. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be independent r.v. with the same distribution function $F(x)$. Let $\xi^- := \min_i \xi_i, \xi^+ := \max_i \xi_i$. Find the distribution function of the vector (ξ^-, ξ^+) .
4. Let ξ be a r.v. with the median m_ξ . Prove/disprove that $m_{\varepsilon\xi} = \varepsilon m_\xi \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$.
5. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be independent r.v. with $E\xi_i = a, D\xi_i = \sigma^2 < \infty$ and let $\eta_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$. Find a function $\varphi(n)$ such that $E\varphi(n) \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i - \eta_n)^2 = \sigma^2$.
6. Let A be a $n \times n$ matrix with independent random entries a_{ij} with $Ea_{ij} \equiv 0, Da_{ij} \equiv \sigma^2$. Calculate $D(\det A)$.
7. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be iid r.v. with $0 < D\xi_i < \infty$. Find all possible values of the function $\varphi(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i < x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Reception of solutions (by prior arrangement):

Michael Lvovich Blank – <blank@iitp.ru>

Mauro Mariani – <mariani.mau@gmail.com>

Nikita Puchkin – <npuchkin@gmail.com>

PS Please prepare written solutions before the reception and do not wait until the deadline.

Lecture plans

Lecture 1. (13.01.20) Basic probabilistic concepts. Probability space; random value; equivalence of random variables; σ -algebra generated by a random variable; its distribution; joint distribution and independence; moments; types of convergence: in probability, on average, weak; Lebesgue integral for an arbitrary measure.