ETH Zurich HS 2017
D-MATH, D-PHYS
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Coordinator
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Probability Theory

Exercise Sheet 2

Exercise 2.1 Take $\Omega = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ and $\mathcal{C} = \Big\{\{a, b\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, d\}\Big\}$. Consider P the equiprobability on Ω and Q the probability measure $\frac{1}{2}(\delta_a + \delta_d)$ (with δ_a the point measure at a, and δ_d the point measure at d).

(a) Show that $\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{A}$, and P and Q agree on $\mathcal{C}$.

(b) Show that $\{A \in \mathcal{A};\ P(A) = Q(A)\}$ is not a σ-algebra.

(c) Is $\mathcal{C}$ a π-system?

Exercise 2.2 Let $(E_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of events on $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathsf{P})$ satisfying that

$$\text{(i)} \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathsf{P}[E_n] = 0, \qquad \text{(ii)} \sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \mathsf{P}[E_n \cap E_{n+1}^c] < \infty.$$

Show that $\mathsf{P}[\limsup_{n\to\infty} E_n] = 0$.

Exercise 2.3 In this exercise, we will construct a countably infinite number of independent random variables, without using a product space with an infinite number of factors.

Consider $\Omega = [0, 1)$, equipped with the Borel σ-algebra and the Lebesgue measure P restricted to $[0, 1)$. We define the random variables

$$Y_n : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}\,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}\,,$$

by

$$Y_n(\omega) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \lfloor 2^n\omega \rfloor \text{ is even,} \\ 1 & \text{if } \lfloor 2^n\omega \rfloor \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor = \max\{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z \le x\}$ denotes the integer part of x. Show that Y_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, are independent and satisfy $P[Y_n = 0] = P[Y_n = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$.

Hint: To gain insight, consider the meaning of Y_n in terms of the binary expansion of ω. You may use the following observation, without proving it:

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, P)$ be a probability space and $Y_1, Y_2, \ldots$ be random variables on this space, each taking values only in a countable set (that is, for each i there is a countable set S_i such that $P[Y_i \in S_i] = 1$). Assume that

$$P[Y_1 = z_1, Y_2 = z_2, \ldots, Y_n = z_n] = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P[Y_i = z_i] \text{ for all } z_1, \ldots, z_n \in \mathbb{R} \tag{1}$$

holds for all $n \geq 1$. Then, the infinite sequence of random variables $(Y_i)_{i\geq 1}$ is independent.

Submission deadline: 13:15, Oct 10.

Location: During exercise class or in the tray outside of HG E 65.

Office hours (Präsenz): Mon. and Thu., 12:00-13:00 in HG G 32.6.

Class assignment:

Students	Time & Date	Room	Assistant
An-Gr	Tue 13-14	HG F 26.5	Yilin Wang
He-Lang	Tue 13-14	ML H 41.1	Angelo Abächerli
Lanz-Sa	Tue 14-15	HG F 26.5	Vincenzo Ignazio
Sch-Zh	Tue 14-15	ML H 41.1	Lukas Gonon