

# STOR 831, Advanced Probability

## Homework 1

1. Recall that a function  $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is lower-semicontinuous (l.s.c.) if its level sets  $\{x : f(x) \leq \alpha\}$  are closed for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f$  is l.s.c. if and only if  $x_n \rightarrow x$  implies  $\liminf_n f(x_n) \geq f(x)$ . Draw a picture of a function that is l.s.c., but not continuous.

2. Let  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  be sequences of numbers. Carefully establish relations between

$$\limsup_n (a_n + b_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_n \max\{a_n, b_n\}$$

and the quantities  $\limsup_n a_n$  and  $\limsup_n b_n$ .

3. Show that  $\{\mu_n\}$  satisfies the LDP with rate function  $I$  if and only if the following bounds hold.

(UBD'): For every  $\alpha < \infty$  and every  $A \in \mathcal{B}$  with  $\bar{A} \subseteq \{x : I(x) > \alpha\}$

$$\limsup_n n^{-1} \log \mu_n(A) \leq -\alpha$$

(LBD'): For every  $x \in D_I$  and every  $A \in \mathcal{B}$  with  $x \in A^\circ$

$$\liminf_n n^{-1} \log \mu_n(A) \geq -I(x)$$

4. Let  $X$ ,  $\mu_n$  and  $\Lambda^*(\cdot)$  be as in the setting of Cramér's theorem in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show that if  $EX > -\infty$  and  $x \leq EX$  then

$$\mu_n((-\infty, x]) \leq \exp\{-n\Lambda^*(x)\}$$

[Hint: Follow the proof of the LD upper bound given in class.]

5. (D&Z) Establish the following.

a. If  $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$  then

$$\Lambda^*(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda - x + x \log(x/\lambda) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

b. If  $X \sim \text{Bern}(p)$  then

$$\Lambda^*(x) = \begin{cases} x \log\left(\frac{x}{p}\right) + (1-x) \log\left(\frac{1-x}{1-p}\right) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that  $D_\Lambda = \mathbb{R}$  but that  $\Lambda^*$  is discontinuous.

c. If  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$  then

$$\Lambda^*(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda x - 1 - \log(\lambda x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

d. If  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$  then  $\Lambda^*(x) = x^2/2\sigma^2$ .