

HW 10 for Math 191. Due Tuesday Dec. 10.

1. Let X be a random variable. Show that its distribution function F_X is right continuous. That is, for any $c \in \mathbb{R}$ show that $\lim_{x \searrow c} F_X(x) = F_X(c)$.
2. Calculate the characteristic functions of:
 - (a) The exponential distribution.
 - (b) The uniform distribution on $[-a, a]$.
 - (c) The binomial distribution.
 - (d) The Poisson distribution.
3. Let X_n be random vars with binomial distribution $\{b(k; n, p_n)\}$ where $np_n \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, 1)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let Y have the Poisson distribution $\{p(k; \lambda)\}$. Use characteristic functions to show that the X_n converges to Y in distribution. Conclude that this gives another proof that for fixed k , one has $b(k; n, p_n) \rightarrow p(k; \lambda)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
4. Let X be an integer valued random variable. Show that:
 - (a) The characteristic function ϕ_X is periodic of period 2π .
 - (b) For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has:

$$P\{X = n\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-int} \phi_X(t) dt.$$

5. Use characteristic functions to give a proof of the dreaded VII#9:
Show that for any fixed α, β one has:

$$\sum_{\lambda + \alpha\sqrt{\lambda} < k < \lambda + \beta\sqrt{\lambda}} p(k; \lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(\beta) - \mathcal{N}(\alpha),$$

as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

6. Let X and Y be independent random vars with a common distribution that has mean 0 and variance 1. Prove that if $X + Y$ and $X - Y$ are independent then X (and thus Y) are normally distributed.
7. Let X and Y be independent random vars. Show that

$$\phi_{X_Y}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_X(ty) dF_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_Y(tx) dF_X(x).$$

8. Let X_n be the random var which corresponds to uniformly choosing a point in the interval $[-n, n]$.
 - (a) Show that there is a function ϕ where $\phi_{X_n} \rightarrow \phi$ pointwise.
 - (b) Prove that no subsequence of the X_n converges in distribution.
 - (c) Explain why (a) and (b) do not contradict the continuity theorem.