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Probability : Sheet 7 (solution)

Problem 1

$$\mathbb{Q}(\{x\}) = \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x] \setminus (-\infty, x)) = \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x]) - \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x)).$$

Set $\psi(y) = \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, y])$. By a proposition of the couse, ψ is continuous. Then,

$$(-\infty, x) = \bigcup_{n\geq 1} \left(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{n}\right],$$

and thus, by continuity of the measure,

$$\mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x)) = \mathbb{Q}\left(\bigcup_{n\geq 1}\left(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{n}\right]\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathbb{Q}\left(\left(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \psi\left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right) \underset{(*)}{=} \psi(x) = \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x]),$$

where $(*)$ come from continuity. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x]) = \mathbb{Q}((-\infty, x)),$$

and thus $\mathbb{Q}(\{x\}) = 0$.

Problem 2

Since $\psi \geq 0$, it define a density function if and only if

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = 1,$$

i.e. if and only if $\lambda = \frac{1}{1000}$.

$$\mathbb{P}\{50 \leq X \leq 150\} = \int_{50}^{150} \psi(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = e^{-0.05} - e^{-0.15}.$$

Problem 3

Let f_X the density function of X. Since X i absolutely continuous, there is f_X s.t.

$$\mathbb{P}\{X \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f_X(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

Method 1 : If you don't know the result that tells you that

$$\mathbb{E}[h(X)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) f_X(x)\,\mathrm{d}x,$$

(I didn't find the previouremark that

$$\mathbb{P}\{aX + b \leq x\} = \mathbb{P}\left\{X \leq \frac{x-b}{a}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-b}{a}} f_X(x)\,\mathrm{d}x,$$

and thus,

$$f_{aX+b}(x)=\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\mathbb{P}\{aX+b\leq x\}=\frac{1}{a}f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right).$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{E}[aX+b]=\int_{\mathbb{R}}xf_{aX+b}(x)\,\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{a}\int_{\mathbb{R}}xf_X\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)\,\mathrm{d}x\underset{u=\frac{x-b}{a}}{=}\int_{\mathbb{R}}(au+b)f_X(u)\,\mathrm{d}u$$

$$=a\int_{\mathbb{R}}uf_X(u)\,\mathrm{d}u+b\underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}}f_X(u)\,\mathrm{d}u}_{=1}=a\mathbb{E}[X]+b.$$

Method 2 : There is a theorem that says that if $h:\mathbb{R}\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}$ is s.t. $h(X)$ is a r.v., then

$$\mathbb{E}[h(X)]=\int_{\mathbb{R}}h(x)f_X(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

Applying this to $h(x)=ax+b$ the claim follow. (I didn't see this result in your lecture note, so you may be can't use it).

Problem 9

An elementary random variable is a linear combinaison of finitely many unitary function of disjoints events, i.e. if $(\Omega,\mathcal{F},\mathbb{P})$ is a probability space, an elementary r.v. is a function of the form

$$a_1\mathbf{1}_{A_1}+\ldots+a_n\mathbf{1}_{A_n},$$

for $A_i\in\mathcal{F}$ for all i and all A_i's are disjoints. The integral integral of such a function is given by

$$\int_{\Omega}(a_1\mathbf{1}_{A_1}+\ldots+a_n\mathbf{1}_{A_n})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbb{P}=a_1\mathbb{P}(A_1)+\ldots+a_n\mathbb{P}(A_n).$$

As you can see, the integral of a r.v. correspond to its expectation.

Problem 10

1.

$$\int_{\Omega}X\,\mathrm{d}\mathbb{P}=1\mathbb{P}([0,1])-1\mathbb{P}([-1,0])+1\cdot\mathbb{P}(\{0\}).$$

Using

$$\mathbb{P}(A)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_A e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\,\mathrm{d}x,$$

the claim follow (calculation are left to the readers).

Remark : As you can see, in the previous integral, I didn't right the elementary r.v. as a sum of unitary function of disjoints events. The reason is that the integral doesn't depend on the writing, i.e. let

$$X=\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\mathbf{1}_{A_i},$$

where A_j's are not necessarily disjoints. Write X as a linear combinaison of unitary function of disjoints events, i.e.

$$X=\sum_{i=1}^m b_j\mathbf{1}_{B_j},$$

where the B_j's are disjoints. Then,

$$\int_{\Omega}X\,\mathrm{d}P=\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\mathbb{P}(A_i)=\sum_{i=1}^m b_i\mathbb{P}(B_i).$$

2.

$$\int_\Omega X \, \mathrm{d}\mathbb{P} = 10 \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right]\right) + 5 \cdot \mathbb{P}([1, 10]) + 10 \cdot \mathbb{P}(\{100\}).$$

Now,

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N} \cap A} \mathbb{P}(\{k\}) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N} \cap A} 2^{-k}.$$

Therefore

$$\int_\Omega X \, \mathrm{d}\mathbb{P} = 5 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{10} 2^{-k} + 10 \cdot 2^{-100} = 5 + 10 \cdot 2^{100} - 5 \cdot 2^{-10}.$$

3. We have that

$$\mathbb{P}(A) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_A \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \delta_{\frac{1}{2}}(A)\right),$$

where

$$\delta_{\frac{1}{2}}(A) = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \in A \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \notin A \end{cases}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega X \, \mathrm{d}\mathbb{P} &= \mathbb{P}\left(\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]\right) + 2 \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}\right) + \mathbb{P}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1\right) = \frac{11}{8}. \end{aligned}$$