

**MATH 507a GRADUATE EXAM**  
**SPRING 2008**

Answer as many questions as you can. Partial credit will be awarded, but in the event that you can not fully solve a problem you should state clearly what it is you have done and what you have left out. Unacknowledged omissions, incorrect reasoning and guesswork will lower your score. If you cannot do part (a) of a problem, you can still get credit for (b), (c) etc. by assuming the answer to (a). Start each problem on a fresh sheet of paper, and write on only one side of the paper.

(1) For  $\epsilon > 0$  let  $\{X_i^\epsilon\}$  be i.i.d. with  $P(X_i^\epsilon = \epsilon) = P(X_i^\epsilon = -\epsilon) = 1/2$ . Let  $N_\epsilon$  have a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda/\epsilon^2$ , independent of the  $X_i^\epsilon$ 's. Let

$$S_\epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{N_\epsilon} X_i^\epsilon.$$

- (a) Find the characteristic function  $\varphi_\epsilon$  of  $S_\epsilon$ .
- (b) Find  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi_\epsilon(t)$ . What does this tell you about the random variables  $S_\epsilon$ ?

(2) Suppose  $X_n \rightarrow X$  in distribution and  $Y_n \rightarrow 0$  in distribution. Show that  $X_n + Y_n \rightarrow X$  in distribution.

(3) Let  $U_1, U_2, \dots$ , be i.i.d. sequence of Gaussian random variables with the common distribution  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ . Let  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$  be the real numbers such that  $a_j a_{j+1} = 0$  for all  $j \geq 0$  and that the series  $\sum a_n^2$  converge. Define

$$V_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{n-k} U_k, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

- (a) Show that  $V_n$  and  $V_{n+1}$  are independent for all  $n \geq 1$ .
- (b) Show that with probability 1,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{\ln n}} \leq \sqrt{2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j^2}.$$

HINT: You can take as given the inequality  $P(U_1 \geq x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-x^2/2}$ , for  $x > 0$ .

(4) Prove the following inequality, sometimes known as Cantelli's inequality, and sometimes called the one-sided Chebyshev inequality: If  $X$  has mean 0 and variance 1, then for any  $c \geq 0$ ,

$$P(X \geq c) \leq \frac{1}{1 + c^2}.$$

HINT: Relate the event  $\{X \geq c\}$  to  $\{(X + t)^2 \geq (c + t)^2\}$ , for appropriate  $t$ .