

Mathematics 522: Test I

February 25, 1998

December 15, 2004

Name:

Do Problems 6 and your choice of three of the remaining five problems. There are blank pages at the end if you need them.

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability triple.

1. State the Borel-Cantelli Lemmas; and

2. State one of the Fatou Lemmas.

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a probability triple. Prove one of the Borel-Cantelli Lemmas or one of the Fatou Lemmas.

Let X_1, X_2, \dots be a sequence of real valued random variables on a probability triple (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) . Show that $P(\{X_n \text{ converges}\}) = 0$ or $= 1$. (*HINT: Point out why $\{X_n \text{ converges}\}$ is a tail event, and quote an appropriate result about tail algebras.*)

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a filtered space. Let $X \in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$.

1. Give the definition of a martingale on (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

2. Letting $X_n := E(X|\mathcal{F}_n)$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots$, prove that X_0, X_1, \dots is a martingale.

Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) be a filtered space. Let X_0, X_1, \dots be real valued functions $\in L^1(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$. Assume that the process X_0, X_1, \dots is adapted to the filtration $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$.

1. What does it mean when we say that the stochastic process X_0, X_1, \dots is adapted to the filtration $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$?

2. Assume that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} E(|X_i - 2|) = 0$, where 2 denotes the constant function. Let $T : \Omega \rightarrow^+ \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ denote the map which sends $\omega \in \Omega$ to the smallest integer n such that $X_n(\omega) \in [1, 4]$ or to ∞ if no $X_n(\omega) \in [1, 4]$. Show that T is an almost surely finite stopping time.

3. Show that T is in fact almost surely bounded, i.e., that there exists a real number $K > 0$ such that $T \leq K$ off of a set of P -measure zero.

Let X_0, X_1, \dots denote a martingale on a filtered space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_n, P)$. Let T denote a stopping time on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}_n, P)$.

1. Give the definition of the stopped process X^T ; and

2. Show that X^T is a martingale.

