

## Statistics 522, Problem Set 6

Wellner; 2/8/2017

### Reading:

Shorack, PfS Course Notes Chapter 13, Sections 13.6 - 13.8, pages 374 -387.

### Due:

Wednesday, February 15, 2017.

### Reminder 1:

Make-up lecture 2, today (8 February)

### Reminder 2:

Midterm exam, Friday, February 17.

1. Polyá's urn: At time 0, an urn contains 1 black ball and 1 white ball. At each time  $1, 2, 3, \dots$ , a ball is chosen at random from the urn, and is replaced together with a new ball of the same color. Just after time  $n$ , there are therefore  $n + 2$  balls in the urn, of which  $B_n + 1$  are black, where  $B_n$  is the number of black balls chosen by time  $n$ . Let  $M_n = (B_n + 1)/(n + 2)$ , the proportion of black balls in the urn just after time  $n$ . Prove that (relative to a natural filtration which you should specify)  $M_n$  is a martingale. Prove that  $P(B_n = k) = 1/(n + 1)$  for  $0 \leq k \leq n$ . What is the distribution of  $\Theta \equiv \lim_n M_n$ ? Prove that for  $0 < \theta < 1$ ,

$$N_n^\theta \equiv \frac{(n + 1)!}{B_n!(n - B_n)!} \theta^{B_n} (1 - \theta)^{n - B_n}$$

defines a martingale  $N_n^\theta$ .

2. Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are independent random variables on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{A})$  and that  $X_n$  has density  $p_n$  or  $q_n$  under  $P$  or  $Q$  respectively where  $p_n$  and  $q_n$  are (for simplicity) everywhere positive on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $\mathcal{F} = \sigma[X_1, X_2, \dots]$  and  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma[X_1, \dots, X_n]$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Let  $Y_n \equiv q_n(X_n)/p_n(X_n)$ .
  - (a) Show that

$$M_n \equiv \frac{dQ}{dP} \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_n} = Y_1 \cdots Y_n$$

where the  $Y_n$ 's are independent and have mean 1 under  $P$ ; Hence the likelihood ratio martingale of Example 1.14 is the Kakutani product martingale of Example 1.15.

- (b) Show that  $Q$  is absolutely continuous relative to  $P$  on  $\mathcal{F}$  if and only

if the martingale  $\{M_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}$  is uniformly integrable.

(c) Conclude from Kakutani's theorem (PfS Example 4.4, pages 482-483) that  $Q \ll P$  on  $\mathcal{F}$  if and only if

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E(Y_n^{1/2}) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{p_n(x)q_n(x)} dx > 0.$$

(d) Construct two examples of sequences  $p_n$  and  $q_n$ , one in which the condition in (c) holds and one in which it fails. What is the statistical meaning when it holds and when it fails?

3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d rv's with  $P(X = 1) = p, P(X = -1) = 1-p \equiv q$ , where  $0 < p < 1$  and  $p \neq q$ . Suppose that  $a, b$  are integers with  $-a < 0 < b$ . Define

$$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n, \quad T \equiv \inf\{n : S_n = -a, \text{ or } S_n = b\}.$$

Let  $\mathcal{F}_n \equiv \sigma[X_1, \dots, X_n], \mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ . Prove that  $M_n \equiv (q/p)^{S_n}$  and  $N_n = S_n - n(p - q)$  define martingales  $M_n$  and  $N_n$ . How would you use these martingales to deduce the values of  $P(S_T = -a)$  and  $E(S_T)$ ? [Hint: see PfS, Course Notes, pages 381-382.]

4. Exercise 13.7.2, PfS, Course Notes page 382. Suppose that  $S_\mu$  is Brownian motion with drift:  $S_\mu(t) = S(t) + \mu t$  for  $t \geq 0$ . Let  $\tau_{ab} \equiv \tau \equiv \inf\{t \geq 0 : S_\mu(t) = -a \text{ or } b\}$  where  $-a < 0 < b$ .  
Claim 1:  $S_0(t), S_0^2(t) - t, S_\mu(t) - \mu t$  are mean 0 martingales, and, with  $\theta = -2\mu$ ,

$$\exp(\theta[S_\mu(t) - \mu t] - \theta^2 t/2) = \exp(-2\mu[S(t) + \mu t])$$

is a mean 1 martingale.

Claim 2: If  $\mu = 0, P(S(\tau) = -a) = b/(a + b)$  and  $E\tau = ab$ .

Claim 3: If  $\mu \neq 0$ , then

$$P(S_\mu(\tau) = -a) = \frac{1 - e^{2\mu b}}{1 - e^{2\mu(a+b)}}$$

and

$$E(\tau) = \frac{b}{\mu} - \frac{a + b}{\mu} \frac{1 - e^{2\mu b}}{1 - e^{2\mu(a+b)}}.$$

Claim 4: If  $\mu < 0$ , then, with  $\|S_\mu^+\|_0^\infty \equiv \sup_{0 < t < \infty} S_\mu(t)$ ,  
 $P(\|S_\mu^+\|_0^\infty \geq b) = \exp(-2|\mu|b)$  for all  $b > 0$ ; i.e.  $\|S_\mu^+\|_0^\infty \sim \text{Exponential}(2|\mu|)$ .

(Note the analogies with problem 2.)

5. Redo problem 3 from Problem Set #4 for yourself, not relying on the solution set, and *doing it under the assumption that  $\{S_k\}$  is a martingale* with  $E(X_k^2) < \infty$  for each  $k$  with  $X_k \equiv S_k - S_{k-1}$ . The  $X_k$ 's need not be independent!
6. **Optional bonus problem:** Exercise 13.1.4, page 353, PfS Course Notes, Chapter 13: Verify the claims made in Example 13.1.10, pages 352 and 353. In particular, verify (12), (13), (14), and (15) on pages 352-353.