

# Aufgabe 3

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  W-Raum,  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ZV

$$F_X: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad F_X(x) := P(\{X \leq x\}) = P_X((-\infty, x])$$

Beh  $F_X$  monoton  $\nearrow$  Beh  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \{X \leq x_1\} \subset \{X \leq x_2\}$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(x_1) \leq F_X(x_2) \quad \text{Beh} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1 \quad \text{Beh}$$

$F_X(x) \nearrow \infty$  gilt  $(-\infty, x] \nearrow (-\infty, \infty)$ , also  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P_X((-\infty, x]) = P_X((-\infty, \infty)) = 1$$

$$\text{Beh} \quad \lim_{x \downarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0 \quad \text{Beh} \quad x \downarrow -\infty \Rightarrow (-\infty, x] \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \downarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = \lim_{x \downarrow -\infty} P_X((-\infty, x]) = P(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$\text{Beh} \quad \lim_{x_k \downarrow x} F_X(x_k) = F_X(x) \quad \text{Beh} \quad x_k \downarrow x \Rightarrow (-\infty, x_k] \downarrow (-\infty, x]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(x_k) \downarrow F_X(x)$$

## Zur Rechtsstetigkeit

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [0, 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}] \subsetneq [0, 1] \quad \text{also} \quad [0, a_n] \not\subset [0, 1]$$

$$a_n =: \left[ 1 \notin \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [0, 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}] \quad \text{dann} \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \right]$$

$$a_n \nearrow 1$$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [0, 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}] = [0, 1] \quad \left[ 1 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [0, 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}] \Rightarrow \forall n: x \in [0, 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}] \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\boxed{3b} \quad F_n(x) := P(X_n \leq x) \quad , \quad X_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \prod_{j=1}^n F_j(x_j) \quad F^{(n)}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Beh} \quad F^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{x_n \nearrow \infty} F^{(n-1)}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$$

Bew

$$F^{(n)}(x_1, x_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n F_j(x_j) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(X_j \leq x_j) =$$

Wegen:  $x_n \nearrow \infty \Rightarrow \{X_n \leq x_n\} \nearrow \Omega \Rightarrow P(X_n \leq x_n) \rightarrow 1$

folgt:  $= P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdots P(X_{n-1} \leq x_{n-1}) \cdot \underbrace{P(X_n \leq x_n)}_{\rightarrow 1}$

$$\prod_{j=1}^n F_j(x_j) = F^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$\rightarrow$   
 $x_n \rightarrow \infty$

# Aufgabe 4

$$\Omega_e := \{ \underline{\omega} := (\omega_1, \omega_2) \mid \omega_i \in \{0,1\}, \quad i=1,2 \}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_e := \mathcal{P}(\Omega_e), \quad \mathbb{P}_e(\{0,0\}) = (1-p)(1-p), \quad \mathbb{P}_e(\{1,0\}) = \dots$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_e^N, \quad \mathcal{C} := \{ B \subset \Omega \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \exists B_0 \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega_e^n) : B =$$

$$B_0 \times \Omega_e \times \dots \}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{C}), \quad \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(B) := \sum_{\omega \in B} \mathbb{P}(\{\omega\}),$$

$$\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\{\omega\}) := \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}_e(\omega_i) \quad \text{wo } (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega_e^n) \text{ und } \omega \in B \subset \Omega$$

Da  $\mathcal{C}$   $\lambda$ -stabil ist, gibt es ein  $\sigma$ -endliches Maß  $\mathbb{P}$  auf  $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{F}$ .

$$\text{wird } \mathbb{P}|_{\mathcal{C}} = \tilde{\mathbb{P}} \quad \boxed{\exists} \quad \Omega \xrightarrow{\tau} \overline{\Omega} \quad \text{mit } \tau =$$

$$\mathbb{P} \downarrow \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \swarrow \tau^{-1}$$

$$T(\omega) := \begin{cases} N : \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : \omega_n = (n,n) \text{ und } \omega_i \neq (n,n) \text{ f\"ur alle } i < N \\ \infty : \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

Beh.  $T$  ist  $\mathcal{B}$ - $\mathcal{F}$ -unb. Bew. : Es gilt

$$T^{-1}(n) = \{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega_n = (1,1), \omega_i \neq (1,1) \forall i < n \} \in \mathcal{C}$$

$$T^{-1}(\infty) = \{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega_i \in \Omega \setminus \{(1,1)\} \} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega_1, \dots, \omega_n \neq (1,1) \}$$

$$\in \mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C})$$

$$\text{Beh } P T^{-1}(\mathbb{R}) = 1 \quad \text{Bew } P T^{-1}(\mathbb{R}) = P T^{-1}(N) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C}) = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$$

$$= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} P T^{-1}(n) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (1 - p_1 p_2)^{n-1} p_1 p_2 = \frac{1}{1 - (1 - p_1 p_2)} p_1 p_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Beh } P T^{-1}(\infty) = 0 \quad \text{Bew } P T^{-1}(N \cup \infty) = P T^{-1}(N) + P T^{-1}(\infty) = 1 + P T^{-1}(\infty) \Rightarrow P T^{-1}(\infty) = 0 \quad (\text{denn } P T^{-1} \text{ ist } W\text{-Ma\ss})$$

$$\text{Beh } a_n = (1 - p_1 p_2)^{n-1} p_1 p_2 \quad \text{Bew } A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow P T^{-1}(A)$$

$$= P T^{-1}(A \cap N) = \sum_{n \in A} P T^{-1}(n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (1 - p_1 p_2)^{n-1} p_1 p_2 1_{A \cap \mathbb{N}}(A)$$

$$\text{Also } a_n = P T^{-1}(n) = P(T=n)$$

$$\boxed{\int_{\Omega} T dP = \int_{\Omega} id_{\mathbb{R}} \circ T dP = \int_{\mathbb{R}} id_{\mathbb{R}} dP T^{-}}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} id_{\mathbb{R}} dP T^{-} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} id_{\mathbb{R}} d \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} a_n \delta_n$$

$$P T^{-}(\infty) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} id_{\mathbb{R}}(n) \cdot a_n = \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} n \cdot P(T=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} n \cdot (1-p_1 p_2)^{n-1} p_1 p_2 = p_1 p_2 \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} (x^n)' \Big|_{x=1-p_1 p_2}$$

$$= p_1 p_2 \left( \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \Big|_{x=1-p_1 p_2} = p_1 p_2 \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Big|_{x=1-p_1 p_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Erwartungswert von } T$$