

## Recitation 10: Characteristic Functions and Weak Convergence

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**Exercise 1.** Prove that random variable  $X$  is symmetric ( $X$  and  $-X$  have the same law) if and only if its characteristic function  $\varphi_X$  takes real value.

**Exercise 2.** Calculate the characteristic function for the random variable  $X$  if

1.  $X$  follows Bernoulli distribution of parameter  $p \in (0, 1)$ ;
2.  $X$  follows Binomial distribution of parameter  $(n, p)$ ;
3.  $X$  follows Poisson distribution of parameter  $\lambda$ ;
4.  $X$  follows exponential distribution of parameter  $\theta$ ;
5.  $X$  follows symmetric exponential distribution of density  $f(y) = \frac{\lambda}{2}e^{-\lambda|y|}$ ;
6.  $X$  follows Cauchy distribution of density  $f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi(\alpha^2+x^2)}$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$  and  $\Phi$  its characteristic function.

1. Prove that  $\Phi'(t) = -t\sigma^2\Phi(t)$ ;
2. Calculate  $\Phi(t)$ .

**Exercise 4.** Prove that the sum of independent Gaussian (Poisson, Cauchy) random variables are Gaussian (Poisson, Cauchy).

**Exercise 5** (Total variation convergence). We define the total variation distance between two random discrete random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  that

$$d_{TV}(X, Y) = \sup_{A \in \mathbb{Z}} |\mathbb{P}[X \in A] - \mathbb{P}[Y \in A]|.$$

1. Prove an equivalent definition that

$$d_{TV}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} |\mathbb{P}[X = z] - \mathbb{P}[Y = z]|.$$

2. Prove that if  $d_{TV}(X_n, X) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ , then  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ .

3. Prove that for  $X_1, X_2$  independent,  $Y_1, Y_2$  independent, then

$$d_{TV}(X_1 + X_2, Y_1 + Y_2) \leq d_{TV}(X_1, Y_1) + d_{TV}(X_2, Y_2).$$

4. Use total variation distance to prove that, for independent Bernoulli random variables  $X_{n,i}$  of parameter  $p_{n,i}$ , if

- $\sum_i p_{n,i} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda$ ;
- $\max_i p_{n,i} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ ;

then we have  $\sum_i X_{n,i} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{d} \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ .