

Probability Prelim Exam for Actuarial Students
January 2024

Instructions

- (a). The exam is closed book and closed notes.
- (b). Answers must be justified whenever possible in order to earn full credit.
- (c). Points will be deducted for mathematically incorrect statements.

1. (10 points) Three persons A , B , and C take turns to flip a fair coin. Person A flips the coin first, then B , then C , then A , and so on so forth. The first person to get a head wins. Determine the corresponding probability space and calculate the probability of the event $\{A \text{ wins}\}$.
2. (10 points) Consider the probability space $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}, \lambda)$, where \mathcal{B} is the Borel σ -algebra of subsets of $[0, 1]$ and λ is the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. Let X be a random variable on the probability space that is defined as

$$X(\omega) = I_{[0,0.2]}(\omega) - 2I_{[0.4,0.8]}(\omega),$$

where I is the indicator function. Calculate $\text{Var}(X)$.

3. (10 points) Let X be a nonnegative and integrable random variable. Show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xP(X > x) = 0.$$

4. (10 points) Given a sequence of random variables $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ and a random variable X defined on the same probability space such that $X_n \geq 0$, $E[X_n] = 1$, $X_n \rightarrow X$ a.s., and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] \neq E[X]$.
5. (10 points) Let $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with $E[|X_1|] < \infty$. Let $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ and $\{b_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be sequences of positive integers both tending to infinity. Let

$$M_n = \frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=a_n}^{a_n+b_n-1} X_k, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Show that if $\{a_n/b_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = E[X_1]$ a.s.

6. (10 points) Let X and Y be independent random variables with the following distribution:

$$P(X = 1) = P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(X = 0) = P(Y = 1) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Calculate $E[X + Y | X - Y]$.

7. (10 points) Let $\{B_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ be a standard Brownian motion. Let $t < s < u$. Compute

$$E[B_t B_s^2 B_u].$$