

# Math 525

Yiwei Fu

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## 1 Still random walk

### 1.1 Hitting time

Time of first visit to  $b$

$$f_n(b) = \mathbb{P}(S_n = b, S_i \neq b, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1). \quad (S_0 = 0)$$

**Theorem 1.1.**

$$f_n(b) = \frac{|b|}{n} \mathbb{P}(S_n = b).$$

$$f_n(b) = \text{Prob}(M_{n-1} = b-1, S_{n-1} = b-1, S_b = b)$$

where

$$M_{n-1} = \max \{S_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq n-1\}.$$

Last week we calculated  $\mathbb{P}(M_n \geq r)$ .

The last flip should be a head, then

$$f_n(b) = p[\text{Prob}(M_{n-1} = b-1, S_{n-1} = b-1) - \text{Prob}(M_{n-1} \geq b, S_{n-1} = b-1)].$$

Recall from last time that

$$\text{Prob}(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = \begin{cases} \text{Prob}(S_n = b) & b \geq r, \\ \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{r-b} \text{Prob}(S_n = 2r-b) & b < r. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(b) &= p[\text{Prob}(M_{n-1}b - 1, S_{n-1} = b - 1) - \text{Prob}(M_{n-1} \geq b, S_{n-1} = b - 1)] \\ &= p \left[ \text{Prob}(S_{n-1} = b - 1) - \frac{q}{p} \text{Prob}(S_{n-1} = 2b - (b - 1)) \right] \\ &= \frac{b}{n} \text{Prob}(S_n = b) \end{aligned}$$

Same argument for  $b < 0 \implies f_n(b) = \frac{|b|}{n} \text{Prob}(S_n = b)$ .

## 2 Continuous distributions

$X$  is a random valued RV. Instead of p.m.f  $p_X(n)$  we have p.d(ensity).f  $f_X(x)$ .

Events: e.g.  $\{a \leq X \leq b\}$ ;  $\text{Prob}(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$ .

**Example 2.1.** uniform distribution on  $[0, 1]$ :

$$f_X = \chi_{[0,1]} : \begin{cases} \chi_{[0,1]}(x) = 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Need:

1.  $f_X(x) \geq 0$ .
2.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ .
3. check

If  $X \sim \text{uniform}[a, b]$ , then

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \chi_{[a,b]}(x).$$

Suppose  $X \sim \text{uniform}[0, 1]$ . Distribution function

$$F_X(x) = \text{Prob}(X \leq x), 0 \leq F(x) \leq 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 1.$$

What is the relation of  $F_x, f_x$ ?

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_Y(y) dy.$$

By FTC we have

$$\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(y) dy = f_X(x)$$

**Example 2.2.** (Exponential distribution)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$