- 1. (5 points) Let X, Y, Z be subsets of a sample space  $\Omega$ . If a  $\sigma$ -algebra  $\mathcal{F}$  contains X, Y and Z, what other sets must be in  $\mathcal{F}$ ?
- 2. (5 points) Let BSC(p) denote a binary symmetric channel with crossover probability p i.e. the output of the channel is not equal to its input with probability p. Consider a cascade of 2n binary symmetric channels where the odd numbered ones have crossover probability  $\alpha$  and the even numbered ones have crossover probability  $\beta$  as shown in the figure. Assume that the errors introduced by each of the BSCs are independent. If Y is equally likely to 0 or 1, what is the probability of  $X \neq Y$ ?

$$Y \longrightarrow BSC(\alpha) \longrightarrow BSC(\beta) \longrightarrow BSC(\alpha) \longrightarrow BSC(\beta) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow BSC(\alpha) \longrightarrow BSC(\beta) \longrightarrow X$$

$$1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3 \qquad 4 \qquad 2n-1 \qquad 2n$$

- 3. (5 points) A fair coin is tossed repeatedly until a tails appears.
  - (a) Specify the sample space  $\Omega$  for this experiment.
  - (b) Let Y be the number of tosses in an outcome of this experiment. For instance, Y = 1 when tails appears in the first toss itself. Show that Y is a random variable if we assume that the  $\sigma$ -field is  $\mathcal{F} = 2^{\Omega}$ .
  - (c) Find the distribution function of Y.
- 4. (5 points) Find the distribution functions of the following as a function of the distribution function F of a random variable X.
  - (a) aX + b where  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
  - (b)  $X^+ = \max\{0, X\}$
  - (c)  $X^- = \min\{0, X\}$
  - (d) |X|
  - (e) -X
- 5. (5 points) Let  $B_r, r \ge 1$ , be events such that  $P(B_r) = 1$  for all r. Show that  $P(\bigcap_{r=1}^{\infty} B_r) = 1$ .
- 6. (5 points) Consider the equivalence relation R on the interval [-1, 1] given by  $x \sim y$  if x y is rational. This equivalence relation partitions [-1, 1] into disjoint equivalence classes. Let  $A \subset [-1, 1]$  be the set consisting of exactly one element from each of the equivalence classes. Show that A is uncountable.