MA4L3 Large Deviation Theory Example Sheet 2

Students should hand in solutions to the questions by noon 12 pm Thursday week 5 (09.02.2023) online via the moodle page.

Exercise 5: [Sanov's theorem for finite sample spaces E] [20 points] Compute $I_{\mu}(\nu) = H(\nu|\mu)$ when the probability measure μ is the uniform distribution on E and ν is the uniform distribution on a subset $E' \subset E$ of E.

Exercise 6: [Contraction] [25 points] Show that the rate function J of the contraction principle, that is, for $T: E \to Y$ continuous and linear,

$$J(y) = \inf_{x \colon T(x) = y} \{I(x)\}, \quad y \in Y\,,$$

is strictly convex if the rate $I: E \to [0, \infty]$ is strictly convex on its domain \mathcal{D}_I . Explain why the linearity of T is necessary.

Exercise 7: [Tilted LDP]

[25 points] Let (E, d) be some Polish space. Show that the function I^H defined as

$$I^{H}(x) = \sup_{y \in E} \{H(y) - I(y)\} - (H(x) - I(x)), \quad x \in E,$$

is a good rate function when I is a good rate function. The function I^H is the rate function of the tilted LDP for a continuous function $H: E \to \mathbb{R}$ which is bounded from above, that is, the sequence $(\nu_N)_{N\geq 1}$ satisfies the LDP with rate N and rate function I^H . Here, the probability measures ν_N are defined by a change of measure,

$$\nu_N(\mathrm{d}x) = \frac{1}{Z_N} \mathrm{e}^{NH(x)} \,\mu_N(\mathrm{d}x) \,,$$

where $Z_N = \int_E e^{NH(x)} \mu_N(dx)$, and where the sequence $(\mu_N)_{N\geq 1}$ satisfies the LDP on E with rate N and rate function I.

Exercise 8: [Example for exponential tightness]

[30 points] Consider a sequence of real-valued random variables $(Z_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathbb{P}(Z_N = 0) = 1 - 2p_N$, $\mathbb{P}(Z_N = -m_N) = p_N$, and $\mathbb{P}(Z_N = m_N) = p_N$ with $p_N \in [0, 1]$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove that if

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \log p_N = -\infty \,,$$

then the laws of $(Z_N)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ are exponentially tight, and moreover they satisfy the LDP with the convex, good rate function

$$I(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x = 0, \\ \infty & , \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$