

Probabilistic techniques - tutorials

Problem set 3 – Problem set #3 - Markov and Chebyshev inequalities

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1. Let $n \geq 2$ be a positive integer and $v_1 = (x_1, y_1), \dots, v_n = (x_n, y_n)$ vectors with x_i and y_i integers such that $x_i^2, y_i^2 \leq \frac{1}{10000} \frac{2^n}{n}$. Prove that there exist two non-empty disjoint subsets $I, J \subset [n]$ such that

$$\sum_{i \in I} v_i = \sum_{j \in J} v_j.$$

[3]

2. Let X denote the number of isolated vertices in $G(n, p(n))$ with $p(n) = c \frac{\ln(n)}{n}$. Show that

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr[X = 0] = 1$ for $c > 1$. [1]

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr[X \geq 1] = 1$ for $0 \leq c < 1$. [3]

3. Let X be a non-negative integer random variable such that $\mathbb{E}[X^2]$ is finite and nonzero. Prove that

$$\Pr[X = 0] \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{\mathbb{E}[X^2]}.$$

[2]

4. Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr[G(n, 1/2) \text{ has an induced cycle of length } > 3 \log_2 n] = 0.$$

Remember that (v_1, \dots, v_k) is an induced cycle of length k if it satisfies that $v_i v_j$ is an edge if and only if $j = i + 1 \pmod{k}$. [3]

5. Let X be a real random variable with $\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$ and $\mathbb{E}[X] = 0$. For every real number $\lambda > 0$ prove the inequality

$$\Pr[X \geq \lambda] \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + \lambda^2}.$$

[2]

6. Show that there is a positive constant c such that the following holds: For any n vectors $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^n \|a_i\|^2 = 1$ and $\|a_i\| \leq 1/10$, where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the usual Euclidean norm. If $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n)$ is a $\{-1, +1\}$ -random vector obtained by choosing each ϵ_i randomly and independently with uniform distribution, then

$$\Pr \left[\left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i a_i \right\| \leq 1/3 \right] \geq c.$$

[3]

7. Prove that for every set X of at least $4k^2$ distinct residue classes modulo a prime p , there is an integer a such that the set $\{ax \pmod{p} : x \in X\}$ intersects every interval in $\{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ of length at least p/k . [3]