

- 1) Let μ be a measure on a space \mathbb{X} , and let $f(x) \geq 0$. Define

$$\nu(B) := \int_B f(x) \mu(dx), \quad B \subset \mathbb{X}.$$

It can be shown that ν is also a measure on \mathbb{X} .

Let $g(x) \geq 0$. Use LMCT to show that

$$\int g(x) \nu(dx) = \int g(x) f(x) \mu(dx),$$

- 2) Let N be a ^{Poisson} random counting measure on \mathbb{X} , and put

$$\Phi := \int_{\mathbb{X}} h dN$$

for some $h \geq 0$. If λ is the mean measure of N , show that

$$E[Q(\sqrt{2\eta\Phi})] \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda(\mathbb{X})}, \quad \eta \geq 0.$$

- 3) Let N_1, N_2, \dots be \perp RVs, with $N_k \sim \text{Poisson}(\beta_k)$, $0 < \beta_k < \infty$. Put $M_\ell := \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} N_k$. ^(a) Show that $M_\ell \sim \text{Poisson}(\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \beta_k)$.

- (b) If $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k \rightarrow \beta < \infty$, show that M_ℓ converges

in distribution to a $\text{Poisson}(\beta)$ RV. ^(c) Show that

$M := \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} M_\ell \leq \infty$ with probability one by using LMCT

to show that $E[M] = \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} E[M_\ell] < \infty$.