

## Regularly varying functions

### Exercises 1.

1. Let  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  be iid Exponential(1) random variables, and let  $M_n = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  denote the partial maxima. Find a sequence  $a_n$  such that  $M_n - a_n$  converges in distribution to a nondegenerate limit. The limiting distribution is the Gumbel distribution.
2. Let  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  be iid Uniform(0, 1) random variables, and let  $M_n = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  denote the partial maxima. Find sequences  $a_n, b_n$  such that  $a_n(M_n - b_n)$  converges in distribution to a nondegenerate limit. Determine the limit distribution.
3. Show that  $\ell_1(x) = e^{(\log x)^\alpha}$  is slowly varying for  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ , and not slowly varying for  $\alpha \geq 1$ .
4. Show that  $f(x) = 2 + \sin x$  is not slowly varying.
5. Show that  $\ell_2(x) = \exp\{(\log x)^{1/3} \cos((\log x)^{1/3})\}$  is slowly varying, and  $\liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ell_2(x) = 0$ ,  $\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ell_2(x) = \infty$ .
6. (i) If  $S \subset \mathbb{R}$  is an additive subgroup, and  $S$  contains a set of positive measure, then  $S = \mathbb{R}$ . (ii) If  $S \subset (0, \infty)$  is an additive semigroup, and  $S$  contains a set of positive measure, then there exists  $b > 0$  such that  $S \supset (b, \infty)$ .
7. Show that the representation theorem implies the uniform convergence theorem.
8. Let  $\ell, \ell_1, \ell_2$  be slowly varying functions. Then
  - (i)  $(\log \ell(x))/\log x \rightarrow 0$ ;
  - (ii)  $(\ell(x))^\alpha$  is slowly varying for each  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ;
  - (iii)  $\ell_1 \ell_2, \ell_1 + \ell_2$  are slowly varying;
  - (iv) for each  $\varepsilon > 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\varepsilon \ell(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{-\varepsilon} \ell(x) = 0$ .
9. (i) If  $f \in \mathcal{RV}_\rho$  then  $f^\alpha \in \mathcal{RV}_{\rho\alpha}$ .  
(ii) If  $f_i \in \mathcal{RV}_{\rho_i}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , and  $f_2(x) \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $f_1(f_2(x)) \in \mathcal{RV}_{\rho_1 \rho_2}$ .  
(iii) If  $f_i \in \mathcal{RV}_{\rho_i}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , then  $f_1 + f_2 \in \mathcal{RV}_{\max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}}$ .