

### Exercise 4.5.

Prove the Harris inequality for decreasing events.

Prove that  $P(A \cap B) \leq P(A)P(B)$  whenever  $A$  is increasing and  $B$  decreasing.

---

### Exercise 4.6 (Square-root trick).

Let  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  denote increasing events.

Prove that

$$\max_k P(A_k) \geq 1 - \sqrt[n]{1 - P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n)}$$

In particular, if  $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = \dots = P(A_n)$ , then this gives a lower bound on all these probabilities.

Note that if  $P(A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n) \approx 1$ , then this means that  $\max_k P(A_k) \approx 1$ .

---

### Exercise 4.7. Consider dimension $d=2$ . Fix $p$ .

Let  $a_n := P_p \left( \text{the } 3n \times 2n \text{ rectangle has an open horizontal crossing.} \right)$

Suppose that  $a_n \geq \varepsilon > 0 \quad \forall n$ , where  $\varepsilon$  is constant.

(i) Show that  $\exists \varepsilon' > 0$  such that

$$P_p \left( \text{the } 2n \times 2n \text{ rectangle has an open horizontal crossing.} \right) \geq \varepsilon' \quad \forall n.$$

(ii) Show that  $\exists \varepsilon'' > 0$  such that

$$P_p \left( \text{the } 2n \times 2n \text{ square contains an open square of side } 4n. \right) \geq \varepsilon'' \quad \forall n$$

(iii) Show that, almost surely, each face is surrounded by infinitely many open circuits.

(iv) What can we say about the occurrence of an infinite cluster?

Definition 4.1 (disjoint occurrence).

Let  $A$  be an event, and  $\omega \in \Omega$ .

We say that  $I \subseteq E$  allows verification of  $A$  for  $\omega$ , if  $\{\omega' \in \Omega : \omega'|_I = \omega|_I\} \subseteq A$ . For example:

$$A = \left\{ \boxed{\text{wavy blue line}} \right\}, \quad \omega = \boxed{\text{wavy blue line, dashed blue line}}, \quad I = \boxed{\text{diagonal hatching}} \text{ OR } \boxed{\text{vertical hatching}}.$$

We say that  $A$  and  $B$  occur disjointly for  $\omega$ , if  $\exists I_A, I_B \subseteq E$  disjoint such that

$I_A$  allows verification of  $A$  for  $\omega$ ,

$I_B$  " " " " "  $B$  " " " " " .

Write

$$A \circ B := \{\omega \in \Omega : A \text{ and } B \text{ occur disjointly}\}.$$

For example:  $A = \left\{ \boxed{\text{wavy blue line}} \right\}, B = \left\{ \boxed{\text{square}} \right\}$

$$\omega = \boxed{\text{wavy blue line, square}} \in A \circ B$$

$$\omega' = \boxed{\text{wavy blue line, square}} \notin A \circ B \text{ use same edges!}$$