### Dofini zio de

have 
$$(\mu_m)_{m\geq 1}$$
 e  $\mu$  wisure finite su  $(R, \Theta(R))$   
si dice du ea successione  $(\mu_m)_{m\geq 1}$  converge debetuente  
alla misure  $\mu$  e si indice  $\mu_m \longrightarrow \mu$   $(\mu_m \stackrel{u}{\rightarrow} \mu)$   
se  $\forall f \in G(R)$   $(f consuma e limitala)$ 

### Defini som

France  $(X_m)_{m\geq 1}$ ,  $e \times v.a$ , definite dispervamente  $(D_m)_{m\geq 1}$ ,  $e \times (D_m)_{m\geq 1}$ ,  $e \times (D_m)_{$ 

ouvers & fe (b(R)

$$\Leftrightarrow \int f(\times_m) dP_m \longrightarrow \int f(\times) dP$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{R}}[f(x_{\mathbb{R}})] \to \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$$

le le v.e. sous définite tuire svers siens sparis, allara la conserpense in legre à la più debele:

### PROPOSI FLONE

$$\times_{m} \stackrel{P}{\sim} \times \Rightarrow \times_{m} \stackrel{L}{\rightarrow} \times \left[ (\times_{m})_{m \geqslant 1}, e \times \text{ definite} \right]$$
Ture on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}, P)$ 

due

$$f$$
 courium  $\Rightarrow f(x_m) \xrightarrow{P} f(x)$  (res. di courium)  
 $f$  cuintata  $\Rightarrow |f(x_m)| \leq ||f||_{\infty} \quad \forall m \geq 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad f(x^{m}) \xrightarrow{l_{b}} f(x) \quad \forall \ b \ge 1$$

$$[(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \exists \leftarrow [(mx)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \Leftarrow (x) + [(mx)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{responsed in } \leftarrow (x)$$

Nou vale 16 vices crea:

## Courseseupo

$$\Delta x = \{0,1\}$$
  $\Delta x = \{0,0\}$   $\Delta x = \{0,0\}$ 

Poes vou c'è converpense in probabilité: 100:

$$P(1\times_{m}-\times1>E) = P(1 w \in S2: |\times_{m}(w)-\times(w)|>E(1)=1 \neq 0$$

$$= 1 \times_{m} \xrightarrow{P} \times$$

## Peopo & some

$$e i \approx \times = e q.o.$$

#### du

Couri desi au

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1\times_{m-2}}{1\times_{m-2}+1}\right]$$

$$\frac{200}{400} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\times_{\mathfrak{n}} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}} \times$ 

# DEHNIZONE ACTEMANA

### TEORE HA

hous  $(\times_m)_{m\geq 1}$ ,  $\times$  v.a. e hous  $(f_{\times_m})_{m\geq 1}$  e  $f_{\times}$ le fuertoui di riparitone.

$$\times_m \xrightarrow{L} \times (=)$$
 Quie  $F_{\times_m}(x) = F(x)$ 
 $\times_m \xrightarrow{L} \times (=)$  Quie  $F_{\times_m}(x) = F(x)$ 

4.

Dei pues ai discousiueité di Fx pla uou enerci la compensor:

### escupio:

40 (2, 4, P)

$$X^{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{4} \quad \forall \omega \in \mathcal{F}$$

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 $\times_m \to \times_o \quad q.o., L^p, R, in expre.$ 

$$F_{\times m}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \in \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 & \text{se } x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

From 
$$G(x) = G(x) + G(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{de } x \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{de } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

=) Pieu 
$$F_{xm}(x) = f_{x}(x)$$
 Fourse the pet  $x = 0$ 

purb ai dissortiuilly di  $f_{x}$ 

#### OSSERVAZIONE

مس هذ

$$\times_{m} \xrightarrow{L} \times (=) P_{\times_{m}} \xrightarrow{} P_{\times}$$
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{B}(R) P_{\times_{m}}(A) \xrightarrow{} P_{\times}(A)$ 

Cowerpoise for delle left.

(Se ho counserpoise force =) 
$$fx \in \mathbb{N}$$
  
 $P_{\times_m}((-\infty, x]) \rightarrow P_{\times}((-\infty, x])$   
over  $f_{\times_m}(x) \rightarrow f_{\times}(x)$   
e puend  $\times_m \xrightarrow{L} \times$ 

- 2 TEOREMA
  - (a) Se  $(\times_n)_{n\geq 1}$  e  $\times$  Sour v.c. disuble a valoritin N  $\times_m \xrightarrow{L} \times (=) \quad P_{\times_m}(k) = |P(\times_m = k)| \rightarrow |P(\times = k) = P_{\times}(k)$  Then N
  - b) Se  $(X_m)_{m\geq 1}$  e X some y.a. assolutamente consume e  $f_{X_m} \rightarrow f_X$  q.c.  $\Rightarrow$   $X_m \rightarrow X$
- 3 TEOREMA DI PAUL LÉVY

house  $(\times_m)_{m\geq 1}$  v.e. con f with our constraint  $(\Phi_{\times_m})_{m\geq 1}$ 

- 1) Se  $\times_m \xrightarrow{L} \times$  dove  $\times$  v.a. con fundament where  $\Phi_{\times}$  alone  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$  alone  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$  alone  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$  alone  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$  (t)  $\Phi_{\times}$
- 2) Se lui  $\Phi_{\times_m}(t) = \psi(t)$   $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ e  $\Psi$  e courium in  $\Phi$  allowe  $\Phi$  use  $\Psi$  a.  $\Phi$ .

  t.c.  $\Psi = \Phi_{\times}$  e  $\Psi$   $\Phi$   $\Psi$

NOTA: Se y nou è consinue ni  $0 \Rightarrow y$  non può enere nere frensione aparteristica  $\Rightarrow \times_m$  non converge in legge.

Se uforti fosse  $\times_m \xrightarrow{i} \times \Rightarrow$  si onsebbe  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $\Phi_{\times_m}(t) \xrightarrow{} y(t)$ A convida

## PROPRIETA' DE LLA CONVERGENZA IN LEGGE

# 4) CONTINUTA).

Teorema di continuità:  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac$ 

deer

4:0 ge (1/2)

E[g(Ym)] = E[g(t(xm))] = E[got(xm)]

1 = [ 9.4 (x)] = E[g(x))] = E[g(y)]

<u>aw</u>

· Xm ZX