

$(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  independent.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  converges almost surely in  $\mathbb{R}$  for  $A > 0$

if: (i) (ii) (iii) hold for  $A > 0$

(i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > A)$  converges.

(ii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[X_n \mathbb{I}_{\{|X_n| \leq A\}}]$  converges.

(iii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n \mathbb{I}_{\{|X_n| \leq A\}})$  converges.

**Thm.** Kolmogorov's maximal inequality

Suppose  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d. with  $\mathbb{E}X_i = 0$   $\text{Var}(X_i) < \infty$   $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ .

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq x\right) \leq x^{-2} \text{Var}(S_n)$$

**Thm.** When  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(\omega)$  converges?

Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d.  $\mathbb{E}X_i = 0$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n) < \infty$  then.

with probability one  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(\omega)$  converges.

sketch pf:

**Aim.**  $S_n(\omega)$  is a Cauchy sequence.

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(\omega)$  exists.

$$W_M = \sup_{n, m \geq M} |S_m - S_n|$$

$$\mathbb{P}(W_M > \varepsilon) \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{m \geq M} |S_m - S_M| > \varepsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$$

**Thm.** Kolmogorov's three-series Thm.

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ i.i.d. } Y_i \stackrel{\Delta}{=} X_i \mathbb{I}_{\{|X_i| \leq A\}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n \text{ converges a.s.} \Leftrightarrow \text{(i). } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(Y_i) < \infty.$$

$$\text{(ii). } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}(Y_i) \text{ converges.}$$

$$\text{(iii). } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_i| > A) < \infty$$

Thm. The Strong Law of Large Number.

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ i.i.d. } \mathbb{E}|X_i| < \infty \quad \mathbb{E}X_i = \mu. \quad S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n.$$

$$\text{Then. } \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Rate of Convergence.

Thm. elementary Rate.

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ i.i.d. r.v. with } \mathbb{E}X_i = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}X_i^2 = b^2 < \infty \quad S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n.$$

$$\text{then. } S_n / n^{1/2} (\log n)^{1/2 + \delta} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

Thm. second Rate

$$X_1, X_2, \dots \text{ i.i.d. r.v. with } \mathbb{E}X_i = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}|X_i|^p < \infty \quad 1 < p \leq 2$$

$$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n. \quad \text{then. } S_n / n^{1/p} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

P 165-169 Rates of Convergence (Berry-Esseen.)\*

$$\text{Thm. } X_1, \dots \text{ i.i.d. with } \mathbb{E}X_i = 0 \quad \mathbb{E}X_i^2 = b^2 \quad \mathbb{E}|X_i|^3 = \rho < \infty$$

$$\text{If } F_n(x) \text{ is + . def of } (X_1 + \dots + X_n) / b\sqrt{n}$$

and  $N(x)$  is std then.

$$|F_n(x) - N(x)| \leq 3\rho / b^3 \sqrt{n}.$$