Let
$$X_1, \ldots, X_n$$
 be IID and let $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X_1)$. Suppose that the variance is finite. Show that $\overline{X}_n \xrightarrow{\mathrm{qm}} \mu$.

finite. Show that
$$\overline{X}_n \xrightarrow{\operatorname{qm}} \mu$$
.

$$F_{-}((\overline{X}_n - \mu)^2) = 0 \text{ e.g.}$$

∠5강 문제〉 3, D, 9, 14

$$E[(\overline{X_n} - \mu)^2] = 0 \text{ of } 7^2? \qquad V(\overline{X_n}) = \frac{6^2}{n^2} = E[\overline{X_n}^2] - E[\overline{X_n}^2]$$

$$E[\overline{X_n} - \mu]^2 = 0 \text{ of } 7^2? \qquad V(\overline{X_n}) = \frac{6^2}{n^2} = E[\overline{X_n}^2] - E[\overline{X_n}^2]$$

(a) Show that
$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$$
.
(b) Let $Y_n = nX_n$. Show that $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$.

poisson (
$$\lambda n$$
) => $p(x_n) = \frac{\lambda_n x_e^{-\lambda_n}}{2!}$

$$\frac{1}{2}(|X_{N}| \times E) \rightarrow 0 \text{ Ein?}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(|X_{N}| \times E) \leq \frac{E(|X_{N}|)}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2$$

(b) P(|n·Xn|>E) → 0 0,7+?

Chebysher

$$X_n \sim poisson(\lambda_n) \Rightarrow p(X_n) = \frac{\lambda_n^x e^{-\lambda_n}}{2!}$$

$$(b)$$
 Let $T_n = nX_n$. Show that $T_n \longrightarrow 0$.
 $(\lambda_n \sim poisson(\lambda_n) \Rightarrow p(X_n) = \frac{\lambda_n e^{-\lambda_n}}{Z_n}$

$$P(|x_n|>\epsilon) \neq \frac{E(|x_n|)}{\epsilon} + 2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow 0=2+2\delta.$$

Markov $2 \times \frac{E(n \cdot |X_n|)}{C} = \frac{2n \times E(|X_n|)}{C} = \frac{2n \times \frac{1}{n}}{E} = \frac{2}{C} = \frac{6}{C} =$

 $P(|X_n| > \frac{\epsilon}{n}) = P(|X_n - \mu| > \frac{\epsilon}{n} - \mu) \leq \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{\epsilon - \lambda_n} = \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{\epsilon - \lambda_n} = \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{\epsilon - \lambda_n} = \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{\epsilon^{-1}}$

$$\chi_n \sim poisson(\lambda n) \Rightarrow p(\chi_n) = \frac{\lambda_n \times e^{-\lambda_n}}{z!}$$

$$X_n \sim poisson(\lambda n) \Rightarrow p(X_n) = \frac{\lambda_n^x e^{-\lambda_n}}{z!}$$

9 Suppose that
$$\mathbb{P}(X=1) = \mathbb{P}(X=-1) = 1/2$$
. Define

$$X_n = \begin{cases} X & \text{with probability } 1 - \frac{1}{n} \\ e^n & \text{with probability } \frac{1}{n}. \end{cases}$$

Does X_n converge to X in probability? Does X_n converge to X in distribution? Does $\mathbb{E}(X-X_n)^2$ converge to 0?

$$P(X_n = X) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} = 1 - n^{-1}$$

 $P(X_n = e^n) = \frac{1}{n} = n^{-1}$

$$oldsymbol{\mathbb{D}}$$
 \(\text{X in probability?} \) $\mathbb{P}(|X_n - X| > \epsilon) o 0$ as $n o \infty$

$$|\chi_n - \chi| \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \text{with probability } l - \frac{1}{n} & = \\ e^n - \chi & \text{with probability } \frac{1}{n} & = \end{array} \right\} 0$$

②
$$X_n$$
 Converge to X in distribution? $\lim_{n\to\infty}F_n(t)=F(t)$

Delta Method

Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$. Let $Y_n = \overline{X}_n^2$. Find the limiting distribution of Y_n .