PROBLEMAS HOJA 6

(Id) Sean 
$$\{X_m\}_{m=1}^n \times_n N \text{Bor}(\frac{1}{2}).$$

Definitions  $Y_n = 1 - X_n.$ 
 $\{X_m\}_{n=1}^n \times_n + 1 = 0\}$ 
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X 1 / 2X

(2) X, ->X +> E(X) ->E(X).

$$P(X_{n}=0)=1-\frac{1}{m};$$

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$$P(X_{n} = \Lambda) = \frac{1}{\Lambda};$$

$$E(X_{n}) = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \cdot \Lambda = 1; \lim_{n \to \infty} E(X_{n}) = 1;$$

$$E(X_n) = \frac{1}{M} \cdot M = 1$$
; lim  $E(X_n) = 1$ ;  
Sea  $X = 0$ ; fixenes  $E > 0$ .

$$P(\{|X_{n}-X|>\epsilon\}-P(X_{n}=n)=\frac{1}{n}\rightarrow0$$

$$(\{1 \times_{m} - \times 1 > E\} - P(X_{m} = m) = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$(\{1\times_{m}-X\}>\xi)-P(X_{m}=m)=\frac{\pi}{m}$$

$$\times \frac{P}{M}$$

$$(X_n \xrightarrow{P} X_n)$$
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3. 
$$\times n^{P} > 0 \iff E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}\right) \rightarrow 0$$
 $E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}\right) = P(1\times n! > E)E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}|1\times n! > E\right)$ 
 $E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}\right) = P(1\times n! > E)E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}|1\times n! < E\right)$ 
 $E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}\right) + P(1\times n! < E)E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}|1\times n! < E\right)$ 
 $E\left(\frac{1\times n!}{1+1\times n!}\right) \rightarrow 0$ 
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 $|X_n| > \varepsilon \iff \frac{|X_n|}{1 + |X_n|} > \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}.$ 

This is a designable of the form 
$$\frac{1}{2+1} > \frac{1}{2+1} > \frac{1}{2+$$

$$\frac{1}{n} > \epsilon = P\left(\frac{1 \times n}{1 + 1 \times n} > \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} > \epsilon = \frac{1}{n}$$

Usendo es y le designadad de Merker,
$$P(|X_n| > E) = P(\frac{|X_n|}{1+|X_n|} > \frac{E}{1+E})$$

< 1/2 E ( 1/2 ) -> 0

E E ( 1/2 | 1/2 | ) -> 0

M-> 0,

pare todo E>O.

(7.) X1, X2, X3, ... too que 1X, 1 < C.

Xn -> X => Xn -> X.

Condicionames por al secto {1Xn-X/> E3:

E(1x,-x12)=P((1x,-x1>E)E(1x,x12/1x,-x>E) + P({|Xn-X| < E) E(|Xn-X|2 | |Xn-X| < E)

<p((1xn-x1>8)) E(4c2/1xn-x1>2)
+ 1. E(21)xn-x1<2)

< 4 c2 P((1xn-X1>E) + E2.

Hacienda M - 20, alteromos lim E(1Xn-X12) < E2, pore todo E.

= \lim (1 + \man(1+eit)) \frac{m}{mpn(1+eit)} \man(-1+eit)
= \lim \man(eit-1)
= \lim \man(eit-1)

 $= e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)} = \Psi_{\times}(t).$ 

(12-) Xm NB(m,pm).

By Supertosis, Fxn(+) -> F(+) sit+(.

By supertosis, 
$$F_{\times_n}(t) \rightarrow F_c(t) \stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow} C \stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow} C$$
  
 $P(\{|X_n - C| > E\}) = P(\{|X_n > C \mid E\}) \cup \{|X_n < C \mid E\}$ 

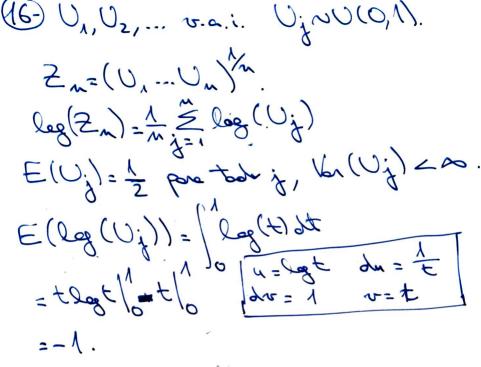
P({|Xm-c|>E)}-P({Xm>C+E}U(Xm<C-E)) ?= P(Xm>C+E)+P(Xm<C-E)

Disjunts = 
$$1 - F_{X_{M}}(C+E) + P(X_{M} < C-E)$$
  
 $\leq 1 - F_{X_{M}}(C+E) + P(X_{M} \leq C-\frac{E}{2})$   
 $= 1 - F_{X_{M}}(C+E) + F_{X_{M}}(C-\frac{E}{2})$ .

Touto (C+ E) como (C- E) son juntos do conti.

lim P((1/Xn-X1>E3)

= lim [1-Fxn(C+E) +Fxn(C-\frac{E}{2})]



Er la lay fronte de grandes números, (g(2n) -1.

(toubién en L', en P). En touto,

Zm cs e

Tallema 
$$X_j$$
 a la v.a. tal que  $X_j=1$  si al digitar  $j$  es  $j$   $X_j=1$  si al digitar  $j$  es  $j$   $X_j=0$  si na.  $X_j=0$  si n

 $X_{ij} \sim Ber(\frac{1}{10})$ .

Ausor colculor  $P(\frac{1}{3^{2}}, X_{ij} \leq 968)$ . Sea Sm = 5 X; (E(X) = 10)

See 
$$S_n = \underbrace{S}_{10} \times_{i}$$
  $E(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{10}$ ,  
 $S_n(X_{i}) = \frac{3}{100}$ ;  $T_{X_{i}} = \frac{3}{10}$ ;  
 $S_n = \underbrace{S}_{10} \times_{i}$   $S_n = \underbrace{S}_{10} \times_{i}$ 

Balt.C.L, Sm-MD D>2,

Vm. 3 doude ZNN(0;1). En toutor,

$$P(S_{10.000} \le 968)$$

$$= P(S_{104} - 1000 \le -32)$$

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$$= P(S_{104} - 1000 \le -32)$$

$$= 100.3$$

$$P(Z \leq \frac{16}{15})$$
.

$$E(S) = \frac{1}{3^{2}} E(X_{3}^{2}) = 5.10^{S}$$

$$P(1S-5.10^{S}| > 500) = P(1S-E(S)| > 500)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{25000} V_{N}(S) = \frac{1}{25000} \cdot 10^{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$
(we do información).
$$P(1S-5.10^{S}| \leq 500) \geq 0$$

$$P(1S-5.10^{S}| > 2000) \leq \frac{1}{2000} = 10^{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E_{N} \text{ tentor}, \quad \frac{15}{16} \leq P(1S-5.10^{S}| > 2000) < 1$$
Usendo & TCL:
$$\frac{S-E(S)}{1000 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \sim \frac{2}{N} N(0;1).$$

$$E_{N} \text{ tento}: \quad P(1S-5.10^{S}| \leq 500) \approx P(12| \leq 1).$$

$$P(1S-5.10^{S}| \leq 2000) \approx P(12| \leq 1)$$

con  $X_i \sim Ber(\frac{1}{2})$  a independientes.

P(499500 < S < 500500) = P(15 - 5.105 | < 500)

P(498000 < S < 502000) = P(15-5.105/ < 2000).

(19-) S= = X>

Nos interesen:

Usondo Chalychar: