

## 4.2. Convergence of sequences of random variables

### Exercise:

1. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of r.v.s with corresponding d.f.s given by

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < -n \\ \frac{x+n}{2n} & , \quad -n \leq x < n \\ 0 & , \quad x \geq n \end{cases}$$

Does  $F_n$  converge to some d.f.

2. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a i.i.d  $U(0, \theta)$  r.v.s. Let  $X_{(1)} = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  and consider the sequence  $Y_n = nX_{(1)}$ . Does  $Y_n$  converge in distribution to some r.v.  $Y$ ? If so, find the d.f. of r.v.  $Y$ .

3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d. r. vs with continuous d.f.  $F$ . Let  $X_{(n)} = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  and consider the sequence of r.v.s  $Y_n = n[1 - F(X_{(n)})]$ . Find the limiting d.f. of  $Y_n$ .

4. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of i.i.d r.v.s with common p.d.f

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{-x+\theta}, & \text{if } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & , \quad \text{if } x < \theta \end{cases}$$

write  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

(a) Show that  $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} 1 + \theta$

(b) Show that  $\min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \xrightarrow{P} \theta$

5. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d  $U[0, \theta]$  r.v.s. Show that  $\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \xrightarrow{P} \theta$

## Answers:

1. No

2. Yes.  $Y_n \rightarrow Y$  where  $F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y/\theta} & \text{if } y \geq 0 \end{cases}$

3.  $F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} & \text{if } y > 0 \end{cases}$