

# Assignment-5

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<https://github.com/PrasannaLanka/Assignment5/blob/main/Assignment5/codes/Assignment5.tex>

PROBLEM UGC/MATH (2018 DEC-MATH SET-A )  
Q.104

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d.  $N(0, 1)$  random variables. Let  $S_n = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2, \forall n \geq 1$ . Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A)  $\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$  for all  $n \geq 1$
- (B) For all  $\epsilon > 0, \Pr\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - 1\right| > \epsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- (C)  $\frac{S_n}{n} \rightarrow 1$  with probability 1
- (D)  $\Pr(S_n \leq n + \sqrt{n}x) \rightarrow \Pr(Y \leq x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , where  $Y \sim N(0, 2)$

SOLUTION

**Theorem 0.1** (Strong law of large numbers). Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d random variables with same expectation( $\mu$ ) and finite variance( $\sigma^2$ ). Let  $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ , Then as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s} \mu, \quad (0.0.1)$$

almost surely.

**Theorem 0.2** (Weak law of large numbers). Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be i.i.d random variables with same expectation( $\mu$ ) and finite variance( $\sigma^2$ ). Let  $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ , Then as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{i.p} \mu, \quad (0.0.2)$$

in probability

**Theorem 0.3** (Central limit theorem). The Central limit theorem states that the distribution of the sample approximates a normal distribution as the sample size becomes larger, given that all the samples are equal in size, regardless of the distribution of the individual samples.

**Theorem 0.4** (chi-square distribution). If  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are independent normally distributed random variables with mean 0 and variance 1. Then  $S_n = \chi = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$  is chi-square distributed with  $n$  degrees of freedom.

$$E(\chi) = n \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$Var(\chi) = 2n \quad (0.0.4)$$

**Definition 0.1** (Convergence in probability). A sequence of random variables  $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is said to converge in probability (denoted by i.p) to  $X$  if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(|X_n - X| > \epsilon) = 0, \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad (0.0.5)$$

**Definition 0.2** (Almost sure convergence). A sequence of random variables  $\{X_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is said to converge almost surely or with probability 1 (denoted by a.s or w.p 1) to  $X$  if

$$\Pr(\omega | X_n(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega)) = 1 \quad (0.0.6)$$

Given  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  follow normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1.

$$f_{X_i}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, i \in \{1, 2, \dots\} \quad (0.0.7)$$

(A)

$$E\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = E\left(\frac{\sum_i (X_i^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i E(X_i^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (0.0.9)$$

From theorem (0.4) and (0.0.3) we can write

$$E\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0 \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$Var\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = Var\left(\frac{\sum_i (X_i^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \quad (0.0.11)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i \text{Var}(X_i^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (0.0.12)$$

Using theorem 0.4

$$\text{Var}(X_i^2 - 1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_i^2 - 1)^2 f_{X_i}(x) dx \quad (0.0.13)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_i^4 + 1 - 2X_i^2) f_{X_i}(x) dx \quad (0.0.14)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_i^4) f_{X_i}(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X_i}(x) dx$$

$$- 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_i^2) f_{X_i}(x) dx \quad (0.0.15)$$

$$= \text{Var}(\chi) + 1 - 2(E(\chi)) \quad (0.0.16)$$

$$= 2n + 1 - 2n \quad (0.0.17)$$

$$= 1 \quad (0.0.18)$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (0.0.19)$$

Hence from theorem 0.1 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \sim N\left(0, \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \quad (0.0.20)$$

Hence **Option A is false.**

(B) Given

$$S_n = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2, \forall n \geq 1 \quad (0.0.21)$$

Assume that For all  $\epsilon > 0, \Pr\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - 2\right| > \epsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  is true

Hence from theorem 0.2 we can write

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{i.p} \text{Var}(X^2) \quad (0.0.22)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{i.p} 1 \quad (0.0.23)$$

in probability.

From definition 0.1 we can write,

$$\Rightarrow \Pr\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - 1\right| > \epsilon\right) \rightarrow 0, \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad (0.0.24)$$

But this is contradiction to our assumption.

Hence **Option B is false .**

(C) Given

$$S_n = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2, \forall n \geq 1 \quad (0.0.25)$$

Hence from theorem 0.1 we can write

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{i.p} \text{Var}(X^2) \quad (0.0.26)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s} 1 \quad (0.0.27)$$

almost surely.

$$\Pr\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = 1\right) = 1 \quad (0.0.28)$$

From definition 0.2 and (0.0.28) we can write,

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{w.p.1} 1 \quad (0.0.29)$$

with probability 1.

Hence **Option C is true.**

(D) Consider,

$$E\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0 \quad (0.0.30)$$

using (0.0.3) and (0.0.9).

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (0.0.31)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{n}. \quad (0.0.32)$$

using (0.0.18).

From theorem 0.3 we can write,

$$\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \sim N(0, 2\sqrt{n}) \quad (0.0.33)$$

$$\Pr\left(\frac{S_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) = \Pr(S_n \leq n + \sqrt{n}x) \quad (0.0.34)$$

Hence using (0.0.33), **Option D is false.**