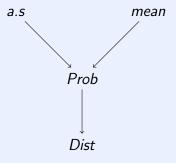
PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESSES (MA225)

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm LECTURE~SLIDES} \\ {\rm Lecture~19~(September~25,~2019)} \end{array}$

Relation between Modes of Convergence



Counter Examples

Example 1: Let S = [0,1], $F = \mathcal{B}([0,1])$ and P be the uniform measure. Define $X_n = n1_{[0,\frac{1}{n}]}$. X_n converges to 0 in probability and almost surely but not in rth mean for any $r \geq 1$.

Example 2: Let $X_1=1_{[0,1/2]}, X_2=1_{[1/2,1]}$ $X_3=1_{[0,1/4]}, X_4=1_{[1/4,1/2]}, X_5=1_{[1/2,3/4]}, X_6=1_{[3/4,1]}\dots$ Then X_n converges in rth mean and in probability but not almost surely.

Example 3: Let X be a N(0,1) RV defined on some probability space (S, \mathcal{F}, P) . Define $X_n = X$ for all n. Then X_n converges in distribution to -X but not in probability.

Theorem: Suppose $\{X_n\}$ is a sequence of RVs defined on a single probability space and X_n converges in distribution to some constant c, then X_n also converges in probability to c.

Theorem: Let $\{X_n\}$ be a sequence of random variables with moment generating functions $M_n(t)$. Let X be a random variable with moment generating function M(t). If $M_n(t) \to M(t)$ for all t in an open interval containing zero, then X_n converges to X in distribution.

Example 4: Let $X_n \sim Bin(n, p_n)$, where $p_n \to 0$ and $np_n = \lambda(> 0)$. Let $X \sim Poi(\lambda)$. Then X_n converges to X in distribution.



Theorem: Let $\{X_n\}$ be a sequence of DRVs with PMF $f_n(\cdot)$. Let X be a DRV with PMF $f(\cdot)$. If $f_n(x) \to f(x)$ for all x, then X_n converges to X in distribution.

Example 5: Prove the claim of the previous example using the above Theorem.

Theorem: Let $\{X_n\}$ be a sequence of CRVs with PDF $f_n(\cdot)$. Let X be a CRV with PDF $f(\cdot)$. If $f_n(x) \to f(x)$ for all x, then X_n converges to X in distribution.

Example 6: Let $X_n \sim U(0, 1+1/n)$ and $X \sim U(0, 1)$. Then X_n converges to X in distribution.