Advanced Theory of Probability

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1 Measure Theory

- Fatou's lemma: If $f_n \geq 0$ then $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \int f_n d\mu \geq \int \liminf_{n\to\infty} f_n d\mu$.
- Monotone convergence theorem: If $f_n \geq 0$ and $f_n \uparrow f$ then $\int f_n d\mu \uparrow \int f d\mu$.
- Dominated convergence theorem: If $f_n \to f$ a.e., $|f_n| \leq g$ for all n, and g is integrable, then $\int f_n d\mu \to \int f d\mu$.
- Suppose $X_n \to X$ a.s. Let g, h be continuous functions with (i) $g \geq 0$ and $g(x) \to \infty$ as $|x| \to \infty$; (ii) $|h(x)|/g(x) \to 0$ as $|x| \to \infty$; (iii) $\mathbb{E}g(X_n) \leq K < \infty$ for all n. Then $\mathbb{E}h(X_n) \to \mathbb{E}h(X)$.
- Fubini's theorem: If $f \geq 0$ or $\int |f| d\mu < \infty$, then $\int_X \int_Y f(x,y)\mu_2(dy)\mu_1(dx) = \int_{X\times Y} f d\mu = \int_Y \int_X f(x,y)\mu_1(dx)\mu_2(dy)$.

2 Laws of Large Numbers

2.1 Independence

- Two events A and B are independent if $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$. Two random variables X and Y are independent if for all $C, D \in \mathbb{R}$, $P(X \in C, Y \in D) = P(X \in C)P(Y \in D)$. Two σ-fields $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ are independent if for all $A \in \mathcal{F}$ and $B \in \mathcal{G}$ the events A and B are independent.
- σ-fields $\mathcal{F}_1, \cdots, \mathcal{F}_n$ are independent if whenever $A_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$ for $i = 1, \cdots, n$, we have $P(\cap_{i=1}^n A_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$. Random variables $X_1, \cdots, X_n$ are independent if whenever $B_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for $i = 1, \cdots, n$ we have $P(\cap_{i=1}^n \{X_i \in B_i\}) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in B_i)$. Sets $A_1, \cdots, A_n$ are independent if whenever $I \subset \{1, \cdots, n\}$ we have $P(\cap_{i\in I} A_i) = \prod_{i\in I} P(A_i)$.
- A sequence of events $A_1, \cdots, A_n$ with $P(A_i \cap A_j) = P(A_i)P(A_j)$ for all $i \neq j$ is called pairwise independent.
- π-λ theorem: If $\mathcal{P}$ is a π-system and $\mathcal{L}$ is a λ-system that contains $\mathcal{P}$ then $\sigma(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathcal{L}$.
- Suppose $\mathcal{A}_1, \cdots, \mathcal{A}_n$ are independent and each $\mathcal{A}_i$ is a π-system. Then $\sigma(\mathcal{A}_1), \cdots, \sigma(\mathcal{A}_n)$ are independent.
- Suppose $\mathcal{F}_{i,j}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m(i)$ are independent and let $\mathcal{G}_i = \sigma(\cup_j \mathcal{F}_{i,j})$. Then $\mathcal{G}_1, \cdots, \mathcal{G}_n$ are independent.
- If for $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m(i)$, $X_{i,j}$ are independent and $f_i : \mathbb{R}^{m(i)} \to \mathbb{R}$ are measurable then $f_i(X_{i,1}, \cdots, X_{i,m(i)})$ are independent.
- If $X_1, \cdots, X_n$ are independent and have (a) $X_i \geq 0$ for all i, or (b) $\mathbb{E}|X_i| < \infty$ for all i then $\mathbb{E}\left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}X_i$.
- If X and Y are independent, $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$, and $G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$, then $P(X + Y \geq z) = \int F(z - y) dG(y)$.

2.2 Weak Laws of Large Numbers

- L^2 weak law: Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be uncorrelated random variables with $\mathbb{E}X_i = \mu$ and $\text{var}(X_i) \leq C < \infty$. If $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$, then as $n \to \infty$, $S_n/n \to \mu$ in L^2 and in probability.
- Let $\mu_n = \mathbb{E}[S_n], \sigma_n^2 = \text{var}(S_n)$. If $\sigma_n^2/b_n^2 \to 0$ then $\frac{S_n - \mu_n}{b_n} \to 0$ in probability.
- Truncation: To truncate a random variable X at level M means to consider $\bar{X}_M = X 1_{\{|X| \leq M\}}$.
- For each n, let $X_{n,k}, 1 \leq k \leq n$ be independent. Let $0 < b_n \to \infty$ and $\bar{X}_{n,k} = X_{n,k} 1_{\{|X_{n,k}| \leq b_n\}}$. Suppose that as $n \to \infty$ (1) $\sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_{n,k}| > b_n) \to 0$; (2) $b_n^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^n \text{var}(\bar{X}_{n,k}) \to 0$. If we let $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_{n,k}$ aand $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}_{n,k}]$, then $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \to 0$ in probability.
- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $xP(|X_1| > x) \to 0$ as $x \to \infty$. Let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and let $\mu_n = \mathbb{E}[X_1 1_{\{|X_1| \leq n\}}]$. Then $S_n/n - \mu_n \to 0$ in probability.
- If $Y \geq 0$ and $p > 0$ then $\mathbb{E}[Y^p] = \int_0^\infty p y^{p-1} P(Y > y) dy$.
- Let $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[|X_i|] < \infty$. Let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and let $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X_1]$. Then $S_n/n \to \mu$ in probability.
- The distribution of X is infinitely divisible iff for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists i.i.d. Y_i's such that $X = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$.
- The distribution of X is stable if for all $a, b > 0$, and X_1, X_2 i.i.d. copies of X, $aX_1 + bX_2 \overset{d}{=} cX + d$ for some $c > 0$.

2.3 Borel-Cantelli Lemmas

- If A_n is a sequence of subsets of Ω, then we write

$$\limsup A_n = \cap_{n=1}^\infty \cup_{m=n}^\infty A_m = \{\omega : \omega \text{ in infinitely many } A_i\text{'s}\}$$
$$\liminf A_n = \cup_{n=1}^\infty \cap_{m=n}^\infty A_m = \{\omega : \omega \text{ in all but finitely many } A_i\text{'s}\}$$

- $P(\limsup A_n) \geq \limsup P(A_n)$, $P(\liminf A_n) \leq \liminf P(A_n)$.
- Borel-Cantelli lemma: If $\sum_i P(A_i) < \infty$, then $P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0$.
- Let y_n be a sequence of elements of a topological space. If every subsequence $y_{n(m)}$ has a further subsubsequence $y_{n(m_k)}$ that converges to y, then $y_n \to y$.
- $X_n \to X$ in probability iff for every subsequence $X_{n(m)}$ there is a further subsubsequence $X_{n(m_k)}$ that converges a.s. to X.
- If f is continuous and $X_n \to X$ in probability then $f(X_n) \to f(X)$ in probability. If in addition f is bounded then $\mathbb{E}[f(X_n)] \to \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$.
- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_i^4] < \infty$. Then $S_n/n \to \mu$ a.s.
- For events $A_n, n = 1, 2, \cdots$, independent such that $\sum_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n) = \infty$, then $P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 1$.

- If $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ are i.i.d. random variables with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \infty$, then $P(|X_n| \geq n \text{ i.o.}) = 1$. Let $C = \{\lim S_n/n \text{ exists \& is finite}\}$. Then $P(C) = 0$.
- If $A_1, A_2, \cdots$ are pairwise independent and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) = \infty$ then $\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1_{A_i} / \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) \to 1$ a.s. as $n \to \infty$.
- For a sequence of increasing events A_n, $P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 1$ iff $\sum_n P(A_n | A_{n-1}^c) = \infty$.

2.4 Strong Law of Large Numbers

- Strong law of large numbers: Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be pairwise independent identically distributed random variables with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] < \infty$. Let $\mathbb{E}X_i = \mu$ and $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$. Then $S_n/n \to \mu$ a.s. as $n \to \infty$.
- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[X^+] = \infty$ and $\mathbb{E}[X^-] < \infty$, then $S_n/n \to \infty$ a.s.
- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $0 < X_i < \infty$, write $T_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and let $N_t = \sup\{n : T_n \leq t\}$. If $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \mu \leq \infty$, then as $t \to \infty$, $N_t/t \to 1/\mu$, a.s.
- If $X_n \to X_\infty$ a.s. and $N(n) \to \infty$ a.s. then $X_{N(n)} \to X_\infty$ a.s. But the analogous result for convergence in probability is false!
- Empirical distribution functions: Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with distribution F and let $F_n(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1_{X_i \leq x}}{n}$. As $n \to \infty$, $\sup_x |F_n(x) - F(x)| \to 0$ a.s.
- Uniform law of large numbers: Suppose $f(x, \theta)$ is continuous in $\theta \in \Theta$ for some compact Θ. Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables. If f is continuous at θ for a.s. all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ aand measurable of x at each θ and there exists some function $d(x)$ such that $\mathbb{E}[d(X_i)] < \infty$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta$, $|f(x, \theta)| \leq d(x)$. Then $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} |\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(X_i, \theta)/n - \mathbb{E}[f(X_1, \theta)]| \overset{\text{a.s.}}{\to} 0$.

2.5 Convergence of Random Series

- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, \cdots$ be a sequence of random variables. Define $\mathcal{F}_n' = \sigma(X_n, X_{n+1}, \cdots)$ as the information of the future after time n. Let $\mathcal{I} = \cap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_n'$ be the tail σ-field, i.e., the information inthe remote future. Intuitively, $A \in \mathcal{T}$ if and only if changing a finite number of values does not affect the occurrence of the event.
- Kolmogorov's 0-1 law: If $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, \cdots$ are independent and $A \in \mathcal{I}$, then $P(A) = 0$ or 1.
- A finite permutation of $\mathbb{N}$ is a map from $\mathbb{N}$ onto $\mathbb{N}$ such that there is a finite I with $\pi(i) = i$ for all $i \geq I$. For $S^{\mathbb{N}}$, associated with its natural product sigma field $\mathcal{F}^N$, and any $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \cdots)$, let $\pi(\omega) = (\omega_{\pi(1)}, \omega_{\pi(2)}, \cdots)$. An event $A \in \mathcal{F}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is permutable if $\pi^{-1}(A) = A$ for any finite permutation π. All permutable events form the exchangeable σ-field, denoted by $\mathcal{E}$. All events in the tail σ-field $\mathcal{T}$ are permutable.
- Hewitt-Savage 0-1 law: If $X_1, X_2, \cdots,$ are i.i.d. and $B \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Denote $X = (X_1, X_2, \cdots)$. Then $P(X \in B) = 0$ or 1.

- Kolmogorov's maximal inequality: Suppose $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$ are independent with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = 0$, $\text{var}(X_i) < \infty$. Let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$, then $P(\max_{k \le n} |S_k| \ge x) \le \frac{\text{var}(S_n)}{x^2}$.

- We call a sequence of r.v's $S_1, S_2, \cdots$ a martingale if (i) there is a sequence of σ-algebras $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2 \subset \cdots$ and $S_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$ for all i; (ii) S_i's are integrable; (iii) For each k, $\mathbb{E}[S_{k+1}|\mathcal{F}_k] = S_k$. If the "=" in (iii) is replaced by $\ge$ (resp. $\le$), then we say that this sequence is a submartingale (resp. supermartingale).

- Second-moment criterion: Suppose $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ are independent and centered (i.e., for all i, $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = 0$). If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{var}(X_n) < \infty$, then $P(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(\omega) \text{ converges}) = 1$.

- Kronecker's lemma: If $a_n \uparrow \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n/a_n$ converges, then $a_n^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^{n} x_m \to 0$.

- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. random variables with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_i^2] = \sigma^2 < \infty$. Let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$. If $\epsilon > 0$, then $S_n/n^{1/2}(\log n)^{1/2+\epsilon} \to 0$ a.s.

- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[|X_i|^p] < \infty$ where $1 < p < 2$. Write $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$. Then $S_n/n^{1/p} \to 0$ a.s.

- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \infty$ and let $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$. Let a_n be a sequence of positive numbers with a_n/n increasing. Then $\limsup_{n\to\infty} |S_n|/a_n = 0$ or ∞ according as $\sum_n P(|X_1| \ge a_n) < \infty$ or $= \infty$.

- Kolmogorov's three-series theorem: Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, \cdots$ be independent random variables. Let $A > 0$ and $Y_i = X_i 1_{|X_i| \le A}$. In order to show that $\sum X_i$ converges a.s., it is necessary and sufficient that (i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > A) < \infty$; (ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[Y_n]$ converges; (iii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{var}(Y_n) < \infty$.

2.6 Large Deviations

- Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \mu$ and let $S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$. According to CLT, the typical value of $S_n - n\mu$ is $O(\sqrt{n})$. What about atypical deviations of $S_n - n\mu$? According to WLLN, we know that for any $a > \mu$, $P(S_n > na) \to 0$. We want to discuss the existence and value of the limit: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log P(S_n > na)$.

- Let $\pi_n = P(S_n \ge na)$. Then $\pi_{n+m} \ge P(S_n \ge na, S_{n+m} - S_n \ge ma) = \pi_n \pi_m$. Let $\gamma_n = \log \pi_n, \gamma_{n+m} \ge \gamma_n + \gamma_m$. As $n \to \infty$ the limit of γ_n exists and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\gamma_n}{n} = \sup_n \frac{\gamma_n}{n}$. We define $\gamma(a) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \gamma_n/n \le 0$. Then for any distribution and any n and a, $P(S_n \ge na) \le e^{n\gamma(a)}$. We want to show $\gamma(a) < 0$ if $a > \mu$.

- If the moment generating function $\psi(\theta) = \mathbb{E}[\exp(\theta X_1)] < \infty$ for some $\theta > 0$, then $P(S_n \ge na) \le \exp[n(\log \psi(\theta) - \theta a)]$. Let $\kappa(\theta) = \log \psi(\theta)$. If $a > \mu$, then $a\theta - \kappa(\theta) > 0$ for all sufficiently small θ.

- We will further strengthen our upper bounds by finding the maximum of $\lambda(\theta) = a\theta - \kappa(\theta)$. Let $\theta_+ = \sup\{\theta : \psi(\theta) < \infty\}$ and $\theta_- = \inf\{\theta : \psi(\theta) < \infty\}$. Now since that $\psi(\theta) \in C^\infty$ within (θ_-, θ_+), we have $\lambda'(\theta) = a - \frac{\psi'(\theta)}{\psi(\theta)}$. So the maximal point of λ must satisfy $\psi'(\theta)/\psi(\theta) = a$. For the existence and uniqueness of such point(s), we introduce a new distribution, and use a trick named "tilting".

- We now introduce the distribution F_θ by "reweighting F": $F_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{\psi(\theta)} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{y\theta} dF(y)$. By simple calculus, $\int x dF_\theta(x) = \frac{\psi'(\theta)}{\psi(\theta)}$, $\psi''(\theta) = \int x^2 e^{\theta x} dF(x)$, $\frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{\psi'(\theta)}{\psi(\theta)} = \int x^2 dF_\theta(x) - (\int x dF_\theta(x))^2 \geq 0$. If we assume the distribution F is not a point mass at μ, then $\frac{\psi'(\theta)}{\psi(\theta)}$ is strictly increasing and $a\theta - \log \psi(\theta)$ is concave. Since we have $\frac{\psi'(0)}{\psi(0)} = \mu$, this shows that for each $a > \mu$ there is at most one $\theta_a \geq 0$ that solves $a = \frac{\psi'(\theta_a)}{\psi(\theta_a)}$, and this value of θ maximizes $a\theta - \log \psi(\theta)$. Let F^n be the c.d.f. of $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and F^n_λ be the c.d.f. of $S^\lambda_n = X^\lambda_1 + \cdots + X^\lambda_n$ where X_i i.i.d. $\sim F$ and X^λ_i i.i.d. $\sim F_\lambda = \frac{1}{\psi(\lambda)} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{y\theta} dF(y)$. By induction, $\frac{dF^n}{dF^n_\lambda} = e^{-\lambda x} \psi(\lambda)^n$. Then as $n \to \infty$, $n^{-1} \log P(S_n \geq na) \to -a\theta_a + \log \psi(\theta_a)$.
- Some important information: $\kappa(\theta) = \log \psi(\theta), \kappa'(\theta) = \frac{\psi'(\theta)}{\psi(\theta)}$, θ_a solves $\kappa'(\theta_a) = a$, $\gamma(a) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log P(S_n \geq na) = -a\theta_a + \kappa(\theta_a)$.
- Suppose $x_o = \sup\{x : F(x) < 1\} = \infty, \theta_+ < \infty$, and $\psi'(\theta)/\psi(\theta)$ increases to a finite limit a_0 as $\theta \uparrow \theta_+$. If $a_0 \leq a < \infty$, $n^{-1} \log P(S_n \geq na) \to -a\theta_+ + \log \psi(\theta_+)$, i.e. $\gamma(a)$ is linear for $a \geq a_0$.
- Suppose $x_o = \sup\{x : F(x) < 1\} < \infty$ and F has no mass at x_o. Then $\psi(\theta) < \infty$ for all $\theta > 0$ and $\psi'(\theta)/\psi(\theta) \to x_o$ as $\theta \to \infty$.
- Now, we have shown the decaying asymptotic for all possible situations:

$$\begin{cases} \text{If } x_o < \infty : \begin{cases} a < x_o : \text{exponential, rate} = \theta_a \\ a = x_o : \text{exponential if } P(X_1 = x_o) > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise} \\ a > x_o : 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{If } x_o = \infty : \begin{cases} \text{If } \theta_+ = \infty : \text{exponential, rate} = \theta_a \\ \text{If } \theta_+ < \infty : \begin{cases} \text{If } \psi'(\theta)/\psi(\theta) \to \infty \text{ as } \theta \to \theta_+ : \text{exponential, rate} = \theta_a \\ \text{If } \psi'(\theta)/\psi(\theta) \to a_0 \text{ as } \theta \to \theta_+ : \begin{cases} a < a_0 : \text{exponential, rate} = \theta_a \\ a \geq a_0 : \text{exponential, rate} = \theta_+ \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

- Cramér's theorem: Let $I(a)$ be the Legendre transform of $\log \psi(\cdot)$: $I(a) := \sup_{\theta\in\mathbb{R}}(\theta a - \log \psi(\theta))$. Then for any closed set F, $\limsup_{n\to\infty} n^{-1} \log P(\frac{S_n}{n} \in F) \leq -\inf_{x\in F} I(x)$; for any open set G, $\liminf_{n\to\infty} n^{-1} \log P(\frac{S_n}{n} \in G) \geq -\inf_{x\in G} I(x)$.
- Intuition behind the tilting: Why do we want to introduce the measure F_θ? Intuitively, the new measure is like a "distorting mirror" – it "distorts" our view on how each event is likely to happen. So, when we want to estimate a rare event A under P, suppose (1) we caan construct a new measure Q such that $Q[A]$ is easily calculable, e.g., $Q[A] \approx 1$; (2) we have a unifrom lower bound of the R-N derivative $dP/dQ \geq c$ on A. Then we can conclude that $P[A] = \int_A \frac{dP}{dQ} dQ \geq cQ[A]$.
- Let $\Sigma = \{a_1, \cdots\}$ stand for a finite-size alphabet. Let $M_1(\Sigma)$ be the space of all probability measures on Σ. The entropy of some $\nu \in M_1(\Sigma)$ is $H(\nu) := -\sum_{i=1}^{|\Sigma|} \nu(a_i) \log(\nu(a_i))$. The relative entropy of ν with respect to some other $\mu \in M_1(\Sigma)$ is $H(\nu|\mu) := \sum_{i=1}^{|\Sigma|} \nu(a_i) \log \frac{\nu(a_i)}{\mu(a_i)}$.

- Let Y_i be i.i.d. r.v.s, $\mu \in M_1(\Sigma)$. For $n \geq 1$, write $Y = (Y_1, \cdots, Y_n)$ and call $L_n^Y \in M_1(\Sigma)$ be the empirical frequency of Y. Let $T_n(\nu)$ be the set of y a sequence of n letters whose empirical measure is ν.
- If $y \in T_n(\nu)$, then $P_\mu(Y = y) = e^{-n(H(\nu)+H(\nu|\mu))}$. In particular, if $y \in T_n(\mu)$, then $P_\mu(Y = y) = e^{-nH(\mu)}$.
- For every possible empirical measure ν of n letters, $(n+1)^{-|\Sigma|}e^{nH(\nu)} \leq |T_n(\nu)| \leq e^{nH(\nu)}$.
- For every possible empirical measure ν of n letters, $(n+1)^{-|\Sigma|}e^{nH(\nu|\mu)} \leq P_\mu(L_n^T = \nu) \leq e^{nH(\nu|\mu)}$.
- Sanov's theorem: For every set $\Gamma \subset M_1(\Sigma)$, $-\inf_{\nu\in\Gamma^\circ} H(\nu|\mu) \leq \liminf \frac{1}{n}\log P_\mu(L_n^Y \in \Gamma) \leq \limsup \frac{1}{n}\log P_\mu(L_n^Y \in \Gamma) \leq -\inf_{\nu\in\Gamma} H(\nu|\mu)$.

2.7 Percolation

- Fix $p \in [0,1]$ and consider the d-dimensional lattice $\mathbb{Z}^d$. Assign to each edge $e \in \mathbb{E}$ an independent Bernoulli r.v. $I(e)$ with parameter p. If $I(e) = 1$, we say that this edge is open, otherwise closed. Consider the connected components of open egdes, then for any $p \in [0,1]$, $P_p(A) = 0$ or 1 where $A = \{\exists \text{ infinite open clusters}\}$.
- If A is translation-invariant, then $P(A) = 0$ or 1.
- Actually we can go further and show that for any $N = 0, 1, \cdots, \infty$, $P_p[A(N)] = 0$ or 1, where $A(N) = \{\exists N \text{ infinite open clusters}\}$. Or even further: for $N = 2, 3, \cdots$ and $N = \infty$, $P_p[A(N)] = 0$.
- Let $p_c = p_c(d) = \sup\{p : P_p(A) = 0\}$. Then one can show that $1/3 \leq p_c(2) \leq 2/3$. More generally, $p_c(1) = 1$ and for $d \geq 2$, $1/(2d-1) \leq p_c(d) \leq p_c(2)(= 1/2)$.
- By knowledge of Galton-Watson tree and the analogy between $\mathbb{Z}^d$ and $2d$-regular tree in high dimensions, we can take an educated guess that $p_c(d) \sim \frac{1}{2d}$ as $d \to \infty$.

3 Central Limit Theorems

3.1 The De Moivre-Laplace Theorem

- Central Limit Theorem: Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. with mean μ and variance $\sigma^2 \in (0,\infty)$. Write $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$, then $\frac{S_n - \mu n}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \Rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0,1)$.
- Before discussing the central limit theorem in full generality, we first see a special example for Bernoulli random variables. Let $X_1, X_2, \cdots$ be i.i.d. random variables such that $P(X_1 = 1) = P(X_1 = -1) = 1/2$ and write $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$. For integers $|k| \leq n$, $P(S_{2n} = 2k) = C_{2n}^{n+k}2^{-2n}$ since $(S_{2n} + 2n)/2 \sim \text{Binomial}(2n, 1/2)$.
- Local central limit theorem: If $2k/\sqrt{2n} \to x$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty}(\pi n)^{1/2}e^{x^2/2}P(S_{2n} = 2k) = 1$.
- The De Moivre-Laplace Theorem: For $a < b$, $P(a \leq S_n/\sqrt{n} \leq b) \to \int_a^b (2\pi)^{-1/2}e^{-x^2/2}dx$.

3.2 Weak Convergence

- A sequence of distribution function F_n is said to converge weakly to a limit F, denoted by $F_n \Rightarrow F$, if $F_n(y) \to F(y)$ at every point of continuity of F, i.e. every $y \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $F(\cdot)$ is continuous at y.
- A sequence of random variables X_n is said to converge weakly or converge in distribution / law to a limit X_∞ if their distribution functions F_n converges weakly.
- Skorokhod's representation theorem: If $F_n \Rightarrow F$ then there are random variables $Y_n, 1 \leq n < \infty$ and Y with living in the same probability space such that $Y_n \sim F_n, Y \sim F$ and $Y_n \to Y$ a.s.
- $X_n \Rightarrow X$ if and only if for every bounded continuous function g we have $\mathbb{E}g(X_n) \to \mathbb{E}g(X)$.
- Continuous mapping theorem: Let g be a measurable function and $D_g = \{x : g \text{ is discontinuous at } x\}$. If $X_n \Rightarrow X$, and $P(X \in D_g) = 0$, then $g(X_n) \Rightarrow g(X)$.
- Portmantean theorem: The following statements are equivalent: (1) $X_n \Rightarrow X$; (2) G open, $\liminf_{n\to\infty} P(X_n \in G) \geq P(X \in G)$; (3) G closed, $\limsup_{n\to\infty} P(X_n \in G) \leq P(X \in G)$; (4) If $P(X \in \partial A) = 0$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} P(X_n \in A) = P(X \in A)$.
- Helly's selection theorem: For every sequence F_n of distribution functions, there is a subsequence $F_{n(k)}$ and a right continuous nondecreasing function F so that at all points of continuity y of F, $\lim_{k\to\infty} F_{n(k)}(y) = F(y)$.
- Every subsequential limit of the sequence F_n is the distribution function of a probability measure iff the sequence is tight, i.e., for all $\epsilon > 0$, there is an M_ϵ so that $\limsup_{n\to\infty}[1 - F_n(M_\epsilon) + F_n(-M_\epsilon)] \leq \epsilon$.