

MA 519: Homework 11

Max Jeter, Carlos Salinas

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PROBLEM 11.1 (DASGUPTA 7.2 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E))

- (a) Suppose $E|X_n - c|^\alpha \rightarrow 0$, where $0 < \alpha < 1$. Does X_n necessarily converge in probability to c ?
- (b) Suppose $a_n(X_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(0, 1)$. Under what condition on a_n can we conclude that $X_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \theta$?
- (c) $o_p(1) + O_p(1) = ?$
- (d) $o_p(1)O_p(1) = ?$
- (e) $o_p(1) + o_p(1)O_p(1) = ?$

SOLUTION. First let us tackle part (a) of this problem. We suspect that the statement “ X_n converges in probability to c ” is false but first let us attempt a proof of this to see where the problem in the implication might lie. Fix $0 < \alpha < 1$ and suppose

$$E|X_n - c|^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (11.1)$$

Let $\varphi(x) := x - c$ and let g_n denote the PDF of $X_n - c$. By the Jacobian formula

$$g_n(x) = \frac{f_n(\varphi^{-1}(x))}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))} = f_n(x + c)$$

where by f_n we mean the PDF of X_n . Therefore what (11.1) is saying is that

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_n(x + c) dx \right)^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

By Hölder’s inequality for β and γ positive real numbers such that $\beta^{-1} + \gamma^{-1} = \alpha$

For part (c), suppose $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are sequences such that $a_n = o_p(1)$ and $b_n = O_p(1)$, then for the sequence $\{c_n := a_n + b_n\}$ the most we can expect is $c_n = O_p(1)$. Indeed, we know that if a sequence is $o_p(1)$ then it is also $O_p(1)$ therefore there exists K_1 and K_2 such that $|a_n| \leq K_1$, $|b_n| \leq K_2$ for all $n \geq 1$. Therefore, $|c_n| \leq K_1 + K_2$ for all $n \geq 1$. ■

PROBLEM 11.2 (DASGUPTA 7.3 [MONTE CARLO])

Consider the purely mathematical problem of finding a definite integral $\int f(x) dx$ for some (possibly complicated) function $f(x)$. Show that the SLLN provides a method for approximately finding the value of the integral by using appropriate averages $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(X_k)$.

Numerical analysts call this Monte Carlo integration.

SOLUTION.

■

PROBLEM 11.3 (DASGUPTA 7.4 (A), (B))

Suppose X_1, \dots , are i.i.d. and that $E(X_1) = \mu \neq 0$, $\text{Var}(X_1) = \sigma^2 < \infty$. Let $S_{m,p} = \sum_{k=1}^m X_k^p$, $m \geq 1$, $p = 1, 2$.

- (a) Identify with proof the almost sure limit of $S_{m,1}/S_{n,1}$ for fixed m , and $n \rightarrow \infty$.
- (b) Identify with proof the almost sure limit of $S_{n-m,1}/S_{n,1}$ for fixed m , and $n \rightarrow \infty$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.4 (DASGUPTA 7.5 (A))

Let A_n , $n \geq 1$, A be events with respect to a common sample space Ω .

- (a) Prove that $I_{A_n} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} I_A$ if and only if $P(A_n) \rightarrow P(A)$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.5 (DASGUPTA 7.11 [SAMPLE MAXIMUM])

Let X_k , $k \geq 1$, be an i.i.d. sequence, and $X_{(n)}$ the maximum of X_1, \dots, X_n . Let $\xi(F) = \sup\{x : F(x) < 1\}$, where F is the common CDF of the X_k . Prove that $X_{(n)} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \xi(F)$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.6 (DASGUPTA 7.14 (A))

Suppose X_k are i.i.d. standard Cauchy. Show that

- (a) $P(|X_n| > n \text{ infinitely often}) = 1$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.7 (DASGUPTA 7.16 [COUPON COLLECTION])

Cereal boxes contain independently and with equal probability exactly one of n different celebrity pictures. Someone having the entire set of n pictures can cash them in for money. Let W_n be the minimum number of cereal boxes one would need to purchase to own a complete set of the pictures. Find a sequence a_n such that $W_n/a_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} 1$.
(*Hint:* Approximate the mean of W_n .)

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.8 (DASGUPTA 7.17)

Let $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$. Show that $(X_n/n)^2$ and $X_n(X_n - 1)/(n(n - 1))$ both converging in probability to p^2 . Do they converge almost surely?

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 11.9 (DASGUPTA 7.21)

Let X_1, X_2, \dots , be i.i.d. $U[0, 1]$. Let

$$G_n = (X_1 \cdots X_n)^{1/n}.$$

Find c such that $G_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} c$.

SOLUTION.

■

PROBLEM 11.10 (DASGUPTA 7.30 [CONCEPTUAL])

Suppose $X_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X$, and also $Y_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X$. Does this mean that $X_n - Y_n$ converge in distribution to (the point mass at) zero?

SOLUTION.

■

PROBLEM 11.11 (DASGUPTA 7.31 (A))

- (a) Suppose $a_n(X_n - \theta) \rightarrow N(0, \tau^2)$; what can be said about the limiting distribution of $|X_n|$, when $\theta \neq 0$, $\theta = 0$?

SOLUTION. ■