

# Borel / Cäsaro

Kooperativ no paup - uro

def

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

$$\lim F_n(x) = F(x)$$

$$F_n(x) = P(X_n \leq x)$$

Бореево купер-во  
F

$$F(x) = P(R \leq x)$$

Це не око: єд-єд no paup - uro?

$$\lim(a_n + b_n) = \lim a_n + \lim b_n$$

т.ч. куп.

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \dots$$

	t	0	1
$P(R_n = t)$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R_1$$

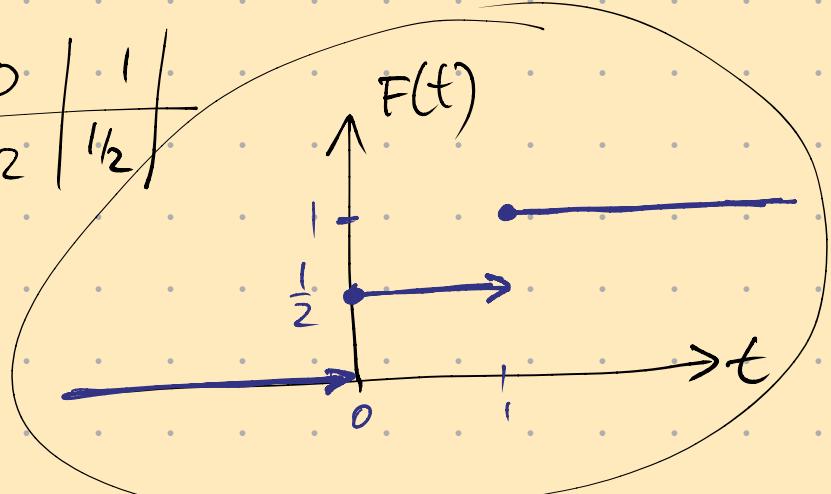
$$P(R_n \leq t) = P(R_1 \leq t)$$

$$S_n = 1 - R_n$$

	t	0	1
$P(S_n = t)$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$S_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R_1$$

$$S_n + R_n = 1 - R_n + R_n = 1$$



$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R_1$$

$$S_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R_1$$

$$\boxed{S_n + R_n} \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} 2R_1$$

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Оп.

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{prob}} R$$

$(R_n)$  кооператив no repeat во см  
к R

$$\lim R_n = R$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|R_n - R| > \varepsilon) = 0.$$

(Начало)

$$X \sim U[0:1]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = ?$$

$$R_n = X/n$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|R_n - 0| > \varepsilon) &= P(R_n > \varepsilon) = P(X/n > \varepsilon) = \\ &= P(X > n \cdot \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ при } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  с вероятностью  $n \cdot \varepsilon > 1$

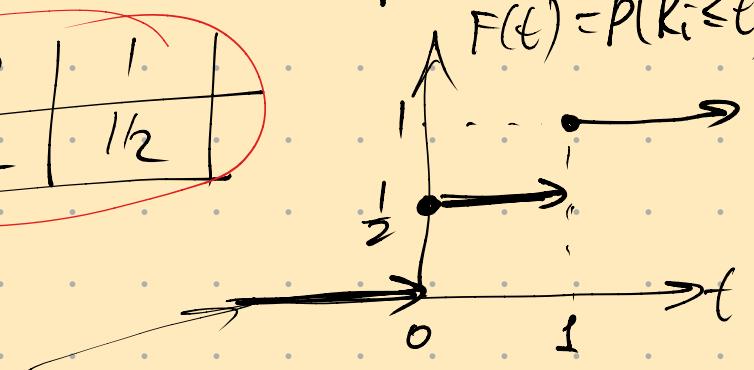
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|R_n - 0| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

(Начало)

$R, R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots$  независимые одинаково распределенные

$$F(\ell) = P(R_i \leq \ell)$$

$t$	0	1
$P(R_i = t)$	$1/2$	$1/2$



$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{дост}} R$$

$$F_n = F$$

$$d = |R_n - R|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n \neq R$$

$R_n$	0	1
0	$d=0$	$d=1$
1	$d=1$	$d=0$

$t$	0	1
$P(d=t)$	$1/2$	$1/2$

$$P(|R_n - R| > \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{?} 0$$

$$P(d > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

$$P(d > 0.7) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

Закон больших чисел (б) для одинаковых

(law of large numbers)

Случай:  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  независимы, одинаково распределены,  $E(X_i) = \mu < +\infty$  и  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$

т.о.:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{X}_n = \mu$ .

доказ. по [с. закономерности предела, то  $Var(X_i) = \sigma^2 < \infty$ ]

Мар 17

Чебышев:

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\varepsilon > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}_n) &= E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \\ &= \frac{E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n)}{n} = \\ &= \frac{\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu}{n} = \mu \end{aligned}$$

Кеп-Бо Нернбауэр:  
если  $X \geq 0$  и  $a > 0$

то  $P(X \geq a) \leq E(X)/a$

Кеп-Бо Чебышев:

если  $E(X) = \mu$  и  $Var(X) = \sigma^2$  то

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq a) \leq \frac{Var(X)}{a^2}$$

но Кеп-Бо Чебышев:

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{Var(\bar{X}_n)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\bar{X}_n) &= Var\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (Var(X_1) + \dots + Var(X_n)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot Var(X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

~~+ 2 cov(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>) + 2 cov(X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>3</sub>)~~  
~~...~~  
независимы.

$$0 \leq P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2/n}{\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\varepsilon > 0)$$

Теорема о непрерывном отображении

① Even f <sup>непрерывная</sup>  
 $\text{u } R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R \text{ so } f(R_n) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} f(R)$

② Even f <sup>непр - одн</sup>  
 $\text{u } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = R \text{ so } \lim f(R_n) = f(R)$

(Imp.)

$X_n$  ~ незав. огн. расп  $U[0; 1]$

$$R_n = \sqrt[n]{X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n}$$

$$\lim R_n = ?$$

+ непр. одн. расп

$$\ln \lim R_n \Leftrightarrow \ln \lim R_n$$

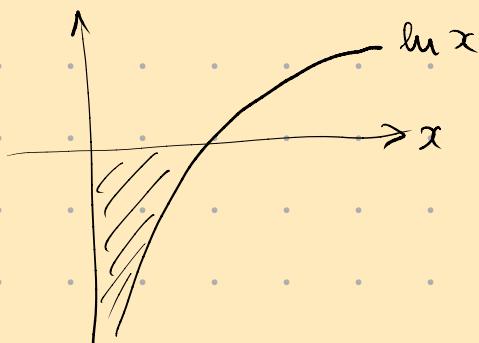
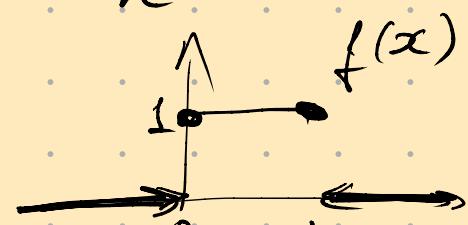
$$Y_n = \ln R_n = \frac{1}{n} (\ln X_1 + \ln X_2 + \dots + \ln X_n) =$$

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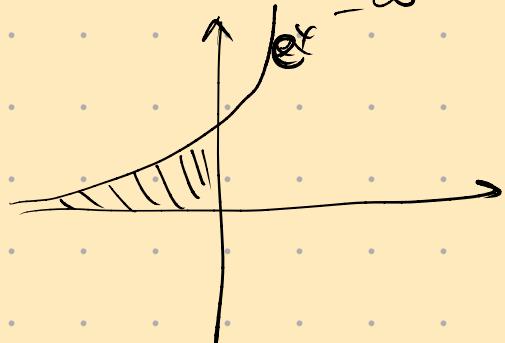
$$\underbrace{\ln X_1 + \ln X_2 + \dots + \ln X_n}_{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(R_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln X_1 + \dots + \ln X_n}{n} = E(\ln X_i)$$

$$E(\ln X_i) = \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot 1 \cdot dx = -1$$



$$= - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx = e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -1$$



$$(x \ln x - x)' = \\ = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x - 1 = \\ = \ln x$$

$$\lim \ln R_n = -1$$

$$\ln \lim R_n = -1$$

$$\boxed{\lim R_n = e^{-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n} = e^{-1}$$

Theorem: Нагеи на Beg-се вејснумбад аре аре-  
тени.

$$\text{plim } (X_n \cdot Y_n) = \text{plim } X_n \cdot \text{plim } Y_n$$

$$\text{plim } (X_n + Y_n) = \text{plim } X_n + \text{plim } Y_n$$

$$\text{plim } \frac{X_n}{Y_n} = \frac{\text{plim } X_n}{\text{plim } Y_n}$$

если  
обе сиромади  
имају символи

$$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{prob}} R \Rightarrow R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R$$

Theorem:

$$\text{если } \text{plim } R_n = R \text{ то } R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} R.$$

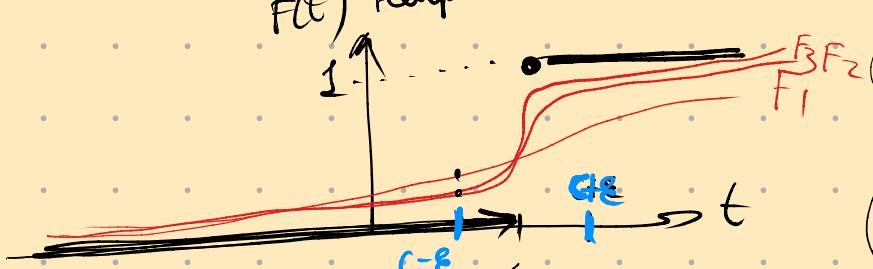
Theorem

$$\text{plim } R_n = c \text{ (const)} \Leftrightarrow R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} c \text{ (const)}$$

если  $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} c$  (const)  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{plim } R_n = c$

$$F_n(t) \rightarrow F(t)$$

б. рок-коа.  
F(t) кеп-коа.



$$F(t) = P(R \leq t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|R_n - c| > \epsilon) &= \\ &\leq P(R_n > c + \epsilon) + \\ &+ P(R_n < c - \epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

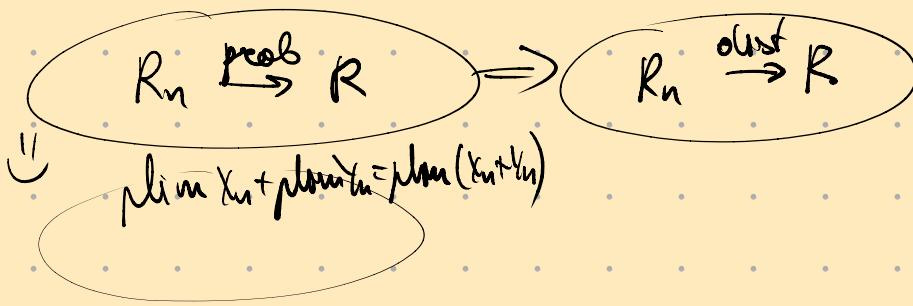
если  $t < c$   $F_n(t) \rightarrow 0$   
если  $t > c$   $F_n(t) \rightarrow 1$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$$

$$P(R_n < c - \epsilon) \leq P(R_n \leq c - \epsilon) = F_n(c - \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$P(R_n > c + \epsilon) = 1 - P(R_n \leq c + \epsilon) = 1 - F_n(c + \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - 1 = 0$$

[drei Fälle]



Teop.

delle reziprozitätsreihen nötig - Kreis  $R_n = c_n$   
 (const)  
 ob die konvergente Verteilung  $c$  abweichen kann

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 7n}{3n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 7n}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Typ:  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d.  $\text{Expo}(\lambda=2)$

$$R_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{2n+7}$$

a)  $\text{plim } R_n = ?$   $\text{plim} \left( \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{2n+7} \right) =$

δ)  $R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} ?$

$$= \text{plim} \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} \cdot \text{plim} \frac{n}{2n+7} =$$

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$$= E(X_1) \cdot \text{plim} \frac{n}{2n+7} = E(X_1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X_1) = \begin{cases} \text{neur. } \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \\ \int_0^\infty x \cdot \lambda \cdot \exp(-\lambda x) dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

a)  $\text{plim } R_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

δ) nötig nur beschr. Kreis - d.h. abzählbar

$R_n \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} \frac{1}{4}$

