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## 5. Solution:

*Proof.* Let  $M \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  be such that  $\sigma_i^2 < M$  for all  $i \ge 1$ . First,

$$E[\overline{X}_n] = E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i]$$
 by the linearity of expectation
$$= \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \mu$$
 since  $E[X_i] = \mu$  by the premises
$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \mu$$

$$= \mu$$
 (1)

We also have

$$\operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}_n) = \operatorname{Var}(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Var}(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n M \qquad \text{by assumption}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot M$$

$$= \frac{M}{n} \qquad (2)$$

Then

$$P(|\overline{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = P(|\overline{X}_n - E[X_n]| > \varepsilon)$$
 by (1)
$$\leq \frac{\operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}_n)}{\varepsilon^2}$$
 by Chebyshev's inequality
$$\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \frac{M}{n}$$
 by (2)

Since  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \frac{M}{n} = 0$ , it follows that  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P(|\overline{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$ . Therefore,  $\overline{X}_n \stackrel{p}{\to} \mu$ .