



Math for the people, by the people.

Scheffé's theorem

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| Canonical name | ScheffesTheorem |
| Date of creation | 2013-03-22 13:14:23 |
| Last modified on | 2013-03-22 13:14:23 |
| Owner | Koro (127) |
| Last modified by | Koro (127) |
| Numerical id | 6 |
| Author | Koro (127) |
| Entry type | Theorem |
| Classification | msc 60E05 |

Let X, X_1, X_2, \dots be continuous random variables in a probability space, whose probability density functions are f, f_1, f_2, \dots , respectively. If $f_n \rightarrow f$ almost everywhere (relative to Lebesgue measure,) then X_n converges to X in distribution: $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$.