

## Convergence of the maximum of a sample from a Uniform distribution

**Objective:** The primary purpose is to explore the convergence of  $X_{(n)}$  for the Uniform distribution as the sample size ( $n$ ) increases.

**Task:** Follow the subsequent steps to examine the convergence of  $X_{(n)}$ :

1. Open the Shiny app given in the URL <https://tinyurl.com/shinyconv>.
2. Using the Shiny app, select the Uniform distribution, the sample size ( $n$ ), the population maximum ( $\gamma$ ) and  $\epsilon$  based on the information given in Table 1.
3. In Table 1, fill the gaps by using the results from the Shiny app in order to infer curves on Figure 1 (convergence quickness of  $X_{(n)}$ ) with their respective colors which are associated to each distinct value of  $\epsilon$ .

Table 1. Assessment of  $F_{X_{(n)}}(\gamma - \epsilon)$  as  $n$  increases.

			$n = 3$	$n = 44$	$n = 101$	$n = 197$
$\gamma = 8.6$	$\epsilon = 0.1$	$F_{X_{(n)}}(\gamma - \epsilon) = P( X_{(n)} - \gamma  \geq \epsilon)$	0.96			
	$\epsilon = 0.3$	$F_{X_{(n)}}(\gamma - \epsilon) = P( X_{(n)} - \gamma  \geq \epsilon)$				0
	$\epsilon = 0.5$	$F_{X_{(n)}}(\gamma - \epsilon) = P( X_{(n)} - \gamma  \geq \epsilon)$		0.07		

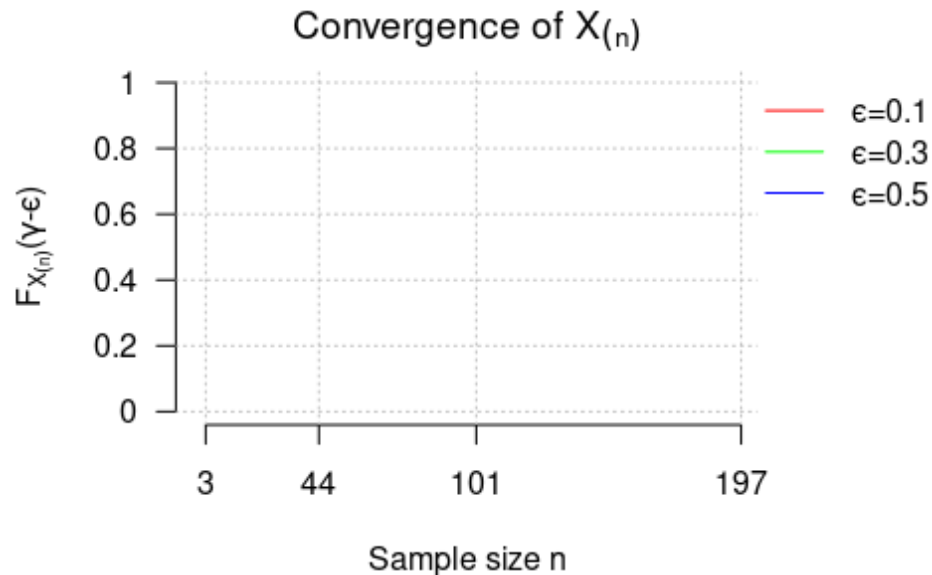


Figure 1. Template to illustrate the convergence swiftness of  $X_{(n)}$  for each distinct value of  $\epsilon$ .

4. In accordance with Table 1:

- What can be inferred with regard to the pattern observed?

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- It can be affirmed that  $X_{(n)}$  is close to  $\gamma = 8.6$  with high probability (when  $n$  is large)?

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- What can be concluded about the convergence quickness of  $X_{(n)}$  as  $\epsilon$  rises?

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## Convergence of the minimum of a sample from a Shifted Exponential distribution

**Objective:** The primary purpose is to explore the convergence of  $X_{(1)}$  for the Shifted Exponential distribution as the sample size ( $n$ ) increases.

**Task:** Follow the subsequent steps to examine the convergence of  $X_{(1)}$ :

1. Open the Shiny app given in the URL.
2. Using the Shiny app, select the Shifted Exponential distribution, the sample size ( $n$ ), the population minimum ( $\gamma$ ) and  $\epsilon$  based on the information given in Table 2.
3. In Table 2, fill the gaps by using the results from the Shiny app in order to infer curves on Figure 2 (convergence quickness of  $X_{(1)}$ ) with their respective colors which are associated to each distinct value of  $\epsilon$ .

Table 2. Assessment of  $F_{X_{(1)}}(\gamma + \epsilon)$  as  $n$  increases.

			$n = 2$	$n = 25$	$n = 115$	$n = 185$
$\gamma = 4.2$	$\epsilon = 0.1$	$F_{X_{(1)}}(\gamma + \epsilon) = P( X_{(1)} - \gamma  < \epsilon)$			0.99	
	$\epsilon = 0.3$	$F_{X_{(1)}}(\gamma + \epsilon) = P( X_{(1)} - \gamma  < \epsilon)$	0.44			
	$\epsilon = 0.5$	$F_{X_{(1)}}(\gamma + \epsilon) = P( X_{(1)} - \gamma  < \epsilon)$				0.99

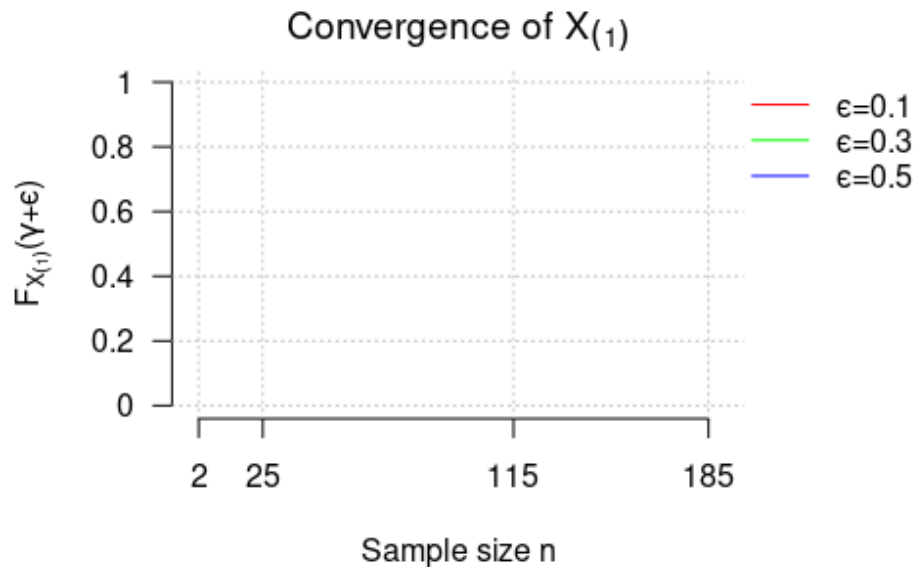


Figure 2. Template to illustrate the convergence swiftness of  $X_{(1)}$  for each distinct value of  $\epsilon$

4. In accordance with Table 2:

- What can be inferred with regard to the pattern observed?

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- It can be affirmed that  $X_{(1)}$  is close to  $\gamma = 4.2$  with high probability (when  $n$  is large)?

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- What can be concluded about the convergence quickness of  $X_{(1)}$  as  $\epsilon$  rises?

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