GATE-EC2023

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Q65EC.2023: Let $\{X_n\}_{n\geq1}$ be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with mean 0 and variance 1, all of them defined on the same probability space. For n=1,2,3,..., let

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{n}(X_1X_2 + X_3X_4 + ... + X_{2n-1}X_{2n}) \quad (1)$$

Then which of the following statements is/are true?

(A) $\{\sqrt{n}Y_n\}_{n\geq1}$ converges in distribution to a standard normal random variable.

(B) $\{Y_n\}_{n\geq1}$ converges in 2nd mean to 0.

(C) $\{Y_n + \frac{1}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ converges in probability to 0.

(D) $\{X_n\}_{n\geq1}$ converges almost surely to 0.

Solution: As X_i is a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables

$$E(X_iX_{i+1}) = E(X_i)E(X_{i+1}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\implies E(Y_n) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$Var(X_iX_{i+1}) = E(X_i^2X_{i+1}^2) - [E(X_iX_{i+1})]^2 = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\implies Var(Y_n) = 1 \quad (5)$$

(A) For $\{\sqrt{n}Y_n\}_{n\geq1}$ to converges in distribution to a standard normal random variable ,

$$lim_{n\to\infty}F_{\sqrt{n}Y_n}(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$lim_{n\to\infty}F_{\sqrt{n}Y_n}(x) = lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}F_{(X_1X_2)}(x)+ \quad (7)$$

$$... + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}F_{(X_2nX_{2n-1})}(x) \quad (8)$$

$$= lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}F_{X_1}(x)F_{X_2}(x)+ \quad (9)$$

$$... + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}F_{X_{2n}}(x)F_{X_{2n-1}}(x) \quad (10)$$

$$\because F_{X_i} = F_{X_{i+1}}, X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1) \quad (11)$$

$$= lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt{n}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{x^2}\right) \quad (12)$$

$$= 0 \quad (13)$$

So, option (A) is correct

(B) For 2nd mean to be converging to 0,

$$lim_{n\to\infty}E(|Y_n - 0|^2) = lim_{n\to\infty}E(Y_n^2) \quad (14)$$

$$= lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} + [E(Y_n)^2] \quad (15)$$

$$\because [E(Y_n)]^2 = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$= lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad (17)$$

Thus,$\{Y_n\}_{n\geq1}$ converges in 2nd mean to 0 Hence, option (B) is correct.

(C) For $\{Y_n + \frac{1}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ to be converging $Y_n + \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{p} 0$

$$lim_{n\to\infty}E(Y_n + \frac{1}{n}) = lim_{n\to\infty}E(Y_n) + \frac{1}{n} \quad (18)$$

$$\because E(Y_n) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$= lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad (20)$$

Hence, option (C) is correct.

(D) let $\{X_n\}_{n\geq1}$ almost surely converges to 0. Then, $\{X_n\}_{n\geq1}$ in probability must converge to 0. $lim_{n\to\infty}\Pr(X_n)$ may or may not be zero.
so, our initial assumption is incorrect
Hence, option (D) is incorrect.