

Last time try to prove SLLN.

Reminder of steps.

$\{X_k\}_{k \geq 1}$  identically distributed  $\Rightarrow$  Parikh  $E(X) = \mu$   
then  $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu$ ,  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ .

Proof

Step 1  $Y_k = X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{X_k \leq k\}}$   $k \geq 1$   
 $P(\{X_k \leq k\}) = 0$   
ETS  $\frac{T_n}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu$   $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$

Step 2  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{E(Y_k^2)}{k^2} < \infty$

Step 3  $U_n = \frac{\sum_{k=2^{n-1}+1}^{2^n} Y_k - E(Y_k)}{2^n}$

We get  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(U_n^2) \stackrel{MCT}{=} E \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow U_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\frac{T_n - E(T_n)}{2^n} = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{2^m}{2^n} U_m \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Lemma:  $\alpha_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$   $\{P_{n,k}\}_{1 \leq k \leq n}$  triangular Array

i)  $P_{n,k} \geq 0$  ii)  $\sum_{k=1}^n P_{n,k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$  iii)  $P_{n,k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \forall k = 1, 2, \dots$

then  $\sum_{k=1}^n P_{n,k} \alpha_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$

Probability explanation:

$P(Z_n = k) = P_{n,k}$ ,

claim in  $E(Z_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$

WLOG Assume  $\alpha = 0$

Let  $\epsilon > 0$  take  $N$  s.t.  $k \geq N \Rightarrow |\alpha_k| \leq \epsilon$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n P_{n,k} \alpha_k = \sum_{k=1}^N P_{n,k} \alpha_k + \sum_{k=N+1}^n P_{n,k} \alpha_k \quad n \geq N$$

↓ weight average ↓

$$0 \left( \sum_{k=1}^N P_{n,k} \right) + \frac{\sum_{k=N+1}^n P_{n,k} |\alpha_k|}{\sum_{k=N+1}^n P_{n,k}} \leq \epsilon$$

↓ ↓

$$1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cdot) \leq \epsilon \quad \text{where } \epsilon \text{ is arbitrary.}$$

"Following TEE (lemma)"

$$\frac{T_n - E(T_n)}{2^n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^k}{2^n} U_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{Ans. } \frac{2^k}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^k}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

"split  $X = X^+ - X^-$ "

Step 4: WLOG  $X \geq 0$ , s.s.

$$E(T_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{X_k \leq k\}}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X)$$

like  $\alpha_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$

we get:

$$\frac{T_n}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X) = \mu. \quad \text{write } 2^n \text{ as } 2^m \text{ mean } \alpha^m$$

we need:

$$\frac{T_n}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu \quad \text{the are } 2^m \text{ m's between.}$$

take  $2^m \leq n \leq 2^{m+1}$  by multiple by one.

$$\left( \frac{2^m}{2^n} \frac{T_n}{2^n} \right) = \frac{T_{2^m}}{2^{2m}} \leq \frac{T_m}{2^m} \leq \frac{T_{2^{m+1}}}{2^m} \leq \frac{T_{2^{m+1}}}{2^n} = \frac{T_{2^{m+1}}}{2^{2m+1}} \cdot \frac{2^{m+1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu$$

we get  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{2^n} \leq 2\mu$  put in  $\alpha$ . Ans. 2.

$\alpha > 1$

$$\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{2^n} \leq \alpha \cdot \mu$$

$$\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{2^n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{2^n} \leq \mu \text{ as.}$$

which is what we were after.

### Weighted Convergence of triangular Array

Given  $\alpha_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$ ,  $\{P_{n,k}\}_{1 \leq k \leq n}$  triangular Array.

(i)  $P_{n,k} \geq 0$  (ii)  $\sum_{k=1}^n P_{n,k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$  (iii)  $P_{n,k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \forall k$ .

then  $\sum_{k=1}^n P_{n,k} \alpha_k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha$

$P_{n,k}$	$k=1$	$k=2$	$\dots$	$k=\infty$
$n=1$	1	-	-	-
$n=2$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
$n=\infty$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$	$\dots$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underset{\text{Ex}}{=} P(X=k) = p_k \\
 & \text{then } \frac{\log \sum_{k=1}^n p_k}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -H \equiv \sum p_k \log(p_k) \\
 & \text{(log likelihood).} \\
 & \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \log p_k}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\log p_k) \\
 & E(\log p_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

## Convergence of Random Series.

Def Let  $\{X_k\}_{k \geq 1}$  be sequence of R.V.s.  
 Sigma Algebra generated by  
 $\mathcal{F}_{[n, \infty)} = \sigma\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}.$

$$\text{Ex 1} \quad \left\{ A_n \text{ i.o.} \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{A_k} = \infty, n=1 \right\}, \quad \text{where } A_k \in \mathcal{F}_{(n, \infty)}$$

Ex 2  $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k \text{ Converge} \right\}$

"convergent partial sum"

tail events.

covering criterion