1

ASSIGNMENT 10

MANIKANTA VALLEPU - AI20BTECH11014

Download all latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/manik2255/AI1103-PROBABILITY-AND-RANDOM-VARIABLES/blob/main/ASSIGNMENT_10/ ASSIGNMENT_10.tex

1 CSIR UGC NET EXAM (Dec 2015), PROBLEM.53

Let $X_i's$ be independent random variables such that $X_i's$ are symmetric about 0 and $var(X_i) = 2i - 1$, for $i \ge 1$.then,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \Pr\left(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n > n \log n\right)$$

- 1) does not exist.
- 3) equals 1.
- 2) equals $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 4) equals 0.

2 SOLUTION

Let $X = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$, as $X_i's$ are symmetric about 0. The mean of X is given by,

$$E[X] = 0 (2.0.1)$$

the variance of X is given by,

$$var[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (2i - 1)$$
 (2.0.2)
= $\frac{2n(n+1)}{2} - n$ (2.0.3)
= n^2 (2.0.4)

the standard deviation,

$$\sigma_X = n \tag{2.0.5}$$

Applying Chebyshev's Inequality for the random variable X, for any k > 0

$$\Pr(|X - E[X]| > k\sigma_X) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$
 (2.0.6)

let $k = \log n$, using (2.0.1) and (2.0.5) in (2.0.6),

$$\Pr(|X| > n \log n) \le \frac{1}{(\log n)^2}$$
(2.0.7)
$$\Pr(X > n \log n) + \Pr(X < -n \log n) \le \frac{1}{(\log n)^2}$$
(2.0.8)

As, X is symmetric about 0,

$$\Pr(X > n \log n) = \Pr(X < -n \log n)$$
 (2.0.9)
using (2.0.9) in (2.0.8),

$$2\Pr(X > n\log n) \le \frac{1}{(\log n)^2}$$
 (2.0.10)

$$\Pr(X > n \log n) \le \frac{1}{2(\log n)^2}$$
 (2.0.11)

as any probability is greater than 0,

$$0 < \Pr(X > n \log n) \le \frac{1}{2(\log n)^2}$$
 (2.0.12)

applying sandwich principle to (2.0.12),

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 0 < \lim_{n \to \infty} \Pr(X > n \log n) \le \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2(\log n)^2}$$
(2.0.13)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \Pr(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n > n \log n) = 0$$
(2.0.14)

Hence the option.4 is correct.