

Let  $\{Z_n\}$  be a sequence of random variables.

**Definition:** Modes of Convergence

1.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in probability  $\iff Z_n - Z \rightarrow 0$  in probability.  
 $\iff$  For any  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $P(|Z_n - Z| > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
2.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in distribution  $\iff Z_n - Z \rightarrow 0$  in distribution.  
 $\iff F_{Z_n}(t) \rightarrow F_Z(t)$ ,  $\forall t$  that is a point of continuity of  $F_Z(\cdot)$ .
3.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in quadratic mean  $\iff E\{(Z_n - Z)^2\} \rightarrow 0$ .

**Properties:**

1.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in quadratic mean  $\implies Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in probability.
2.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in probability  $\implies Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in distribution.

\* So convergence in quadratic mean and convergence in distribution are, respectively, the strongest and weakest mode of convergence among the three modes of convergence.

3.  $Z_n \rightarrow c$  (a constant) in probability  $\iff Z_n \rightarrow c$  in distribution.
4.  $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in probability, and  $g$  is a continuous function  $\implies g(Z_n) \rightarrow g(Z)$  in probability.  
 $Z_n \rightarrow Z$  in distribution, and  $g$  is a continuous function  $\implies g(Z_n) \implies g(Z)$  in distribution.
5.  $X_n \rightarrow X$  in probability,  $Y_n \rightarrow Y$  in probability  $\implies X_n \pm Y_n \rightarrow X \pm Y$  in probability;  
 $X_n Y_n \rightarrow XY$  in probability; and  $X_n/Y_n \rightarrow X/Y$ , if  $P(Y = 0) = 0$ .
6. *Slutsky's Theorem:*  $X_n \rightarrow X$  in distribution,  $Y_n \rightarrow c$  (a constant)  $\implies X_n \pm Y_n \rightarrow X \pm c$  in distribution;  $X_n Y_n \rightarrow cX$  in distribution; and  $X_n/Y_n \rightarrow X/c$ , if  $c \neq 0$ .

\* This is a very important theorem to find the asymptotic distribution of several estimators.