Given, a random variable $X \in (0\ \theta)$

$\Rightarrow X$ is a continuous random variable

so for this X ; its PDF $= f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/\theta & \text{for } x \in (0\ \theta) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

(In the question it is given that X's PDF $= \frac{1}{\theta}$ for $x \in (1\ \theta)$
but I think that's a typing mistake because
we know that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0\,dx + \int_{0}^{\theta} \theta\,dx + \int_{\theta}^{\infty} 0\,dx$)

We are given a sample of n i.i.d and the order Statistics are

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots x_k \leq \cdots \leq x_n$$

so x_1 is sample minimum.

X_n is sample minimum

X_{n-13} is $(n-13)^{th}$ sample ~~[illegible]~~ smallest value.

Since n is very large, $n-13$ is very close to n and X_n should be very close to θ so X_{n-13} is also expected to very close θ as $n \to \infty$.

using convergence in probability :-

we say $X_{n-13} \xrightarrow{\text{converges}} \theta$ if $P(|X_{n-13} - \theta| > \varepsilon) = 0\ \forall \varepsilon > 0$ as $n \to \infty$

also $X_{n-13} \leq X_n \leq \theta$

so $\theta - X_{n-13} > \varepsilon$

and $X_{n-13} < \theta - \varepsilon$