## Inequalities

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September 26, 2020

**Theorem 1.** (Markov's inequalities) Let X be a non-negative random variable and suppose  $\mathbb{E}(X)$  exists. For any, t > 0,

$$\mathbb{P}(X > t) \le \frac{\mathbb{E}(X)}{t}$$

*Proof.* fk8y We have X > 0 so:

$$\mathbb{E}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^t x f(x) dx + \int_t^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$\geq \int_t^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$\geq t \int_t^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$= t \mathbb{P}(X > t)$$

**Theorem 2.** (Chebysev's inequality) Let  $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X)$  and  $\sigma^2 = \mathbb{V}(X)$ . Then,

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu| \ge t) \le \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2} \quad and \quad \mathbb{P}(|Z| \ge k) \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$

where  $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$ .

Proof.

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu| \ge t) = \mathbb{P}(|X - \mu|^2 \ge t^2) \le \frac{\mathbb{E}((X - \mu)^2)}{t^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2}$$
$$\mathbb{P}(|Z| \ge k) = \mathbb{P}(|X - \mu| \ge \sigma k) \le \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 k^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}$$

**Theorem 3.** (Hoeffding's inequality) Let  $Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_n$  be independent observations such that  $\mathbb{E}(X_i) = 0$  and  $a_i \leq Y_i \leq b_i$ . Let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then, for any  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{P}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i \ge \epsilon) \le e^{-t\epsilon} \prod_{i=1}^{n} e^{t^2(b_i - a_i)^2/8}$$

Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \sim Bernulli(p)$ . Then, for any  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{P}(|\overline{X_n} - p| > \epsilon) \le 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$$

where  $\overline{X_n} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$ 

**Theorem 4.** (Cauchy-Schwarz inequality) If X and Y have finite variances then

$$\mathbb{E}(|XY|) \le \sqrt{\mathbb{E}(X^2)\mathbb{E}(Y^2)}$$

Theorem 5. (Jensen's Inequality) If g is convex then

$$\mathbb{E}g(X) \ge g(\mathbb{E}(X))$$

if g is concave then

$$\mathbb{E}g(X) \le g(\mathbb{E}(X))$$