

AI 1103 - Challenging Problem 11

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Download all latex codes from

[https://github.com/rohanthota/
Challenging_problem/main.tex](https://github.com/rohanthota/Challenging_problem/main.tex)

1 PROBLEM

(UGC/MATH 2018 (June set-a)-Q.106) Let $X_{i \geq 1}$ be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with $E(X_i) = 0$ and $V(X_i) = 1$. Which of the following are true?

- 1) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \rightarrow 0$ in probability
- 2) $\frac{1}{n^{3/4}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow 0$ in probability
- 3) $\frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow 0$ in probability
- 4) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \rightarrow 1$ in probability

Solution

CONVERGENCE IN DISTRIBUTION :

A sequence of random variables $Y, Y_1, Y_2 \dots$ converges in distribution to a random variable Y , shown by $Y_n \rightarrow Y$, if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(a) = F_X(a) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1.0.1)$$

THEOREM : If $Y_n \rightarrow Y$ in probability, $Y_n \rightarrow Y$ in distribution.

CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM(CLT):

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be i.i.d. random variables with expected value $E(X_i) = \mu < \infty$ and $0 < V(X_i) = \sigma^2 < \infty$. Then the random variable

$$Z_n = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \quad (1.0.2)$$

converges in distribution to the standard normal random variable as n goes to infinity, that is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(Z_n \leq a) = \Phi(a) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1.0.3)$$

where $\Phi(a)$ is the standard normal CDF.

- 3) The option states that $\frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow 0$ in probability. This statement implies that $\frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow 0$ in distribution, from the theorem mentioned above.

Writing the random variable Z_n from CLT, for the i.i.d random variables,

$$Z_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \quad (1.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (1.0.5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (1.0.6)$$

Since $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$.

According to Central limit theorem,

$$Z_n \rightarrow Z, \text{ where, } Z \sim N(0, 1) \quad (1.0.7)$$

which is not what the option states. Therefore, option 3 is incorrect.