Topics in Statistical Theory — Summary

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Contents

1 Basic concepts

1.1 Parametric vs nonparametric models

Definition 1.1. A *statistical model* is a family of possible data-generating mechanisms. If the parameter space Θ is finite-dimensional, we speak of a *parametric model*.

A model is called *well-specified* if there is a $\vartheta_0 \in \Theta$ for which the data was generated from the distribution with parameter ϑ_0, and otherwise it is called *misspecified*.

Recap 1.2. Let (Y_n) be a sequence of random vectors and Y a random vector.

1. We say that (Y_n) *converges almost surely* to Y, notation $Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} Y$, if $\mathbb{P}(Y_n \to Y) = 1$.
2. We say that (Y_n) *converges in probability* to Y, notation $Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{p}} Y$, if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we have $\mathbb{P}(\|Y_n - Y\| > \varepsilon) \to 0$.
3. We say that (Y_n) *converges in distribution* to Y, notation $Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{d}} Y$, if $\mathbb{P}(Y_n \leq y) \to \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y)$ for all y where the distribution function of Y is continuous.

   This is equivalent to the condition that $\mathbb{E}[f(Y_n)] \to \mathbb{E}[f(Y)]$ for all bounded Lipschitz functions f.

It is known that $Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} Y \implies Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{p}} Y \implies Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{d}} Y$.

If (Y_n) is a sequence of random vectors and (a_n) is a positive sequence, then we write $Y_n = O_p(a_n)$ if, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $C > 0$ such that for sufficiently large n we have

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\|Y_n\|}{a_n} > C\right) < \varepsilon.$$

We write $Y_n = o_n(a_n)$ if $Y_n/a_n \xrightarrow{\text{p}} 0$.

In a well-specified parametric model, the maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) $\hat{\vartheta}_n$ typically satisfies $\hat{\vartheta}_n - \vartheta_0 \in O_p(n^{-1/2})$. On the other hand, if the model is misspecified, any inference can give very misleading results. To circumvent this problem, we consider *nonparametric models*, which make much weaker assumptions. Such infinite-dimensional models are much less vulnerable to model misspecification, however we will typically pay a price in terms of a slower convergence rate than in well-specified parametric models.

Example 1.3. Examples of nonparametric models include:

1. Assume $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$ for some unknown distribution function F.
2. Assume $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} f$ for some unknown density f belonging to a smoothness class.
3. Assume $Y_i = m(x_i) + \varepsilon_i$ $(i = 1, \ldots, n)$, where the x_i are known, m is unknown and belongs to some smoothness class, and the ε_i are i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}(\varepsilon_i) = 0$ and $\mathrm{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$.

1.2 Estimating an arbitrary distribution function

Definition 1.4. Let $\mathcal{F}$ denote the class of all distribution functions on $\mathbb{R}$ and suppose $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F \in \mathcal{F}$. The *empirical distribution function* $\hat{F}_n$ of $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ is defined as

$$\hat{F}_n(x) \coloneqq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i \leq x\}}.$$

Recap 1.5. The *strong law of large numbers* tells us that if (Y_n) are i.i.d. with finite mean μ, then $\bar{Y} \coloneqq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \overset{\text{a.s.}}{\to} \mu$.

Note that the strong law of large numbers immediately implies that $\hat{F_n}(x)$ converges almost surely to $F(x)$ as $n \to \infty$. However, the following stronger result states that this convergence holds uniformly in x:

Theorem 1.6 (Glivenko-Cantelli)**.** *Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Then we have*

$$\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right| \overset{\text{a.s.}}{\to} 0.$$

Proof. See lecture notes. The main idea of the proof is to "control" $\hat{F_n}$ in a finite number of points $x_1, \ldots, x_k$, and then deduce what happens between those points using the fact that distributions are increasing and right-continuous. On Wikipedia, a simplified proof can be found assuming that F is continuous, which still encapsulates the main idea. □

Theorem 1.7 (Dvoretzky-Kiefer-Wolfowitz)**.** *Under the conditions of theorem 1.6, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ it holds that*

$$\mathbb{P}_F\left(\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right| > \varepsilon\right) \le 2e^{-2n\varepsilon^2},$$

and this is a tight bound.

We will not prover this theorem, however, we will explore a few consequences. One of these consequences is the following:

Corollary 1.8 (Uniform Glivenko-Cantelli theorem)**.** *Under the conditions of theorem 1.6, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, it holds that*

$$\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}} \mathbb{P}_F\left(\sup_{m\ge n}\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_m}(x) - F(x)\right| > \varepsilon\right) \to 0 \quad \textit{as } n \to \infty.$$

Proof. By a union bound, the DKW inequality, and convergence of the geometric series we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}} \mathbb{P}_F\left(\sup_{m\ge n}\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_m}(x) - F(x)\right| > \varepsilon\right) &\le \sup_{F\in\mathcal{F}} \sum_{m=n} \mathbb{P}_F\left(\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right| > \varepsilon\right) \\
&\le 2\sum_{m=n}^{\infty} e^{-2m\varepsilon^2},
\end{aligned}$$

which converges to 0 as it is the tail of a converging sum. □

For another consequence, we consider the problem of finding a confidence band for F. Given $\alpha \in (0,1)$, set $\varepsilon_n \coloneqq \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2n}\log(\alpha/2)}$. Then the DKW inequality tells us that

$$\mathbb{P}_F\left(\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right| > \varepsilon_n\right) \le \alpha,$$

or equivalently, that

$$\mathbb{P}_F\left(\hat{F_n}(x) - \varepsilon_n \le F(x) \le \hat{F_n}(x) + \varepsilon_n \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}\right) \ge 1 - \alpha.$$

We can say even more.

Recap 1.9. For any distribution function F, its *quantile function* is defined as

$$F^{-1}\colon (0,1] \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} \colon p \mapsto \inf\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) \geq p\}.$$

When necessary, we also define $F^{-1}(0) \coloneqq \sup\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) = 0\}$.

If $U \sim U(0,1)$ and $X \sim F$, then for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\mathbb{P}(F^{-1}(U) \leq x) = \mathbb{P}(U \leq F(x)) = F(x) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq x).$$

This can be written simply as $F^{-1}(U) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} X$.

Let $U_1, \dots, U_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} U(0,1)$ with empirical distribution function $\hat{G_n}$, and let $X_1, \dots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Then, we have

$$\hat{G_n}(F(x)) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{U_i \leq F(x)\}} \overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{X \leq x\}} = \hat{F_n}(x),$$

where $\overset{\mathrm{d}}{=}$ means equality in distribution. It follows that

$$\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right| \overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{G_n}(F(x)) - F(x)\right| \leq \sup_{t\in[0,1]} \left|\hat{G_n}(t) - t\right|,$$

with equality if F is continuous. We conclude that if F is continuous, the distribution of $\sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}} \left|\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right|$ does not depend on F.

Other generalisations of theorem 1.6 include Uniform Laws of Large Numbers. Let $X, X_1, \dots, X_n$ be i.i.d. on a measurable space $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$, and $\mathcal{G}$ a class of measurable functions on $\mathcal{X}$. We say that $\mathcal{G}$ satisfies a ULLN if

$$\sup_{g\in\mathcal{G}} \left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} g(X_i) - \mathbb{E}[g(X)]\right| \overset{\text{a.s.}}{\to} 0.$$

In theorem 1.6, we showed that $\mathcal{G} = \left\{\mathbb{1}_{\{\cdot \leq x\}} \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\right\}$ satisfies a ULLN.

Recap 1.10. We recall the central limit theorem: if $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are i.i.d. random variables with mean μ and variance $\sigma^2 < \infty$, then $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X_n} - \mu) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{\to} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Dividing by σ yields

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X_n} - \mu)}{\sigma} \overset{\mathrm{d}}{\to} N(0,1),$$

and multiplying both sides by n and writing $V_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i} X_j$ we obtain

$$\frac{V_i - \mathbb{E}V_i}{\sqrt{\operatorname{Var}(V_i)}} \overset{\mathrm{d}}{\to} N(0,1).$$

Another extension starts with the observation that $\sqrt{n}\left(\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{\to} N(0, \sigma^2)$, where

$$\sigma^2 = \operatorname{Var}(\mathbb{1}_{\{X \leq x\}}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}^2_{X \leq x}] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{X \leq x}]^2 = F(x) - F(x)^2 = F(x)(1 - F(x)).$$

This can be strengthened by considering $(\sqrt{n}\left(\hat{F_n}(x) - F(x)\right) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{\to} N(0, \sigma^2) \mid x \in \mathbb{R})$ as a stochastic process.

1.3 Order statistics and quantiles

Definition 1.11. Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F \in \mathcal{F}$. The *order statistics* are the ordered samples $X_{(1)} \leq \cdots \leq X_{(n)}$ (where the original order is preserved in case of a tie).

The order statistics of the uniform distribution can be computed explicitly:

Proposition 1.12. *Let $U_1, \ldots, U_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} U(0,1)$, let $Y_1, \ldots, Y_{n+1} \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} \operatorname{Exp}(1)$, and write $S_j \coloneqq \sum_{i=1}^{j} Y_j$ $(j = 1, \ldots, n+1)$. Then*

$$U_{(j)} \overset{\text{d}}{=} \frac{S_j}{S_{n+1}} \sim \operatorname{Beta}(j, n-j+1) \quad \textit{for } j = 1, \ldots, n.$$

Proof. See example sheet 1, question 1. □

Definition 1.13. Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Then the *sample quantile function* is defined as

$$\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p) = \inf \Big\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \hat{F}_n(x) \geq p \Big\}.$$

Proposition 1.14. *It holds that $\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p) = X_{(\lceil np \rceil)}$.*

Proof. By definition, $\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p)$ is the smallest value of x for which $\hat{F}(x)$ is larger than p. Note that

$$\hat{F}(x) \geq p \iff \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i \leq x\}} \geq p \iff \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i \leq x\}} \geq np \iff \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i \leq x\}} \geq \lceil np \rceil.$$

The smallest value of x for which this occurs is the smallest value of x such that exactly $\lceil np \rceil$ of the variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ satisfy $X_i \leq x$. We conclude that $\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p) = X_{(\lceil np \rceil)}$. □

For $p = \frac{1}{2}$ for example, this proposition tells us that $\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p) = X_{(\lceil n/2 \rceil)}$, the median of the data. We now explore the distribution of $X_{(\lceil np \rceil)}$.

Recap 1.15. We recall two theorems. The first is *Slutsky's theorem*:

Theorem 1.16. *Let (Y_n) and (Z_n) be sequences of random vectors with $Y_n \overset{\text{d}}{\to} Y$ and $Z_n \overset{\text{p}}{\to} c$ for some constant c. If g is a continuous real-valued function, then $g(Y_n, Z_n) \overset{\text{d}}{\to} g(Y, c)$.*

The second is the *delta method*:

Theorem 1.17. *Let (Y_n) be a sequence of random vectors such that $\sqrt{n}(Y_n - \mu) \overset{\text{d}}{\to} Z$. If $g \colon \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable at μ, then*

$$\sqrt{n}(g(Y_n) - g(\mu)) \overset{\text{d}}{\to} g'(\mu) Z.$$

Lemma 1.18. *If $U_1, \ldots, U_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} U(0,1)$ and $p \in (0,1)$, then $\sqrt{n}\big(U_{\lceil np \rceil} - p\big) \overset{\text{d}}{\to} N(0, p(1-p))$.*

Proof. Let $Y_1, \ldots, Y_{n+1} \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} \operatorname{Exp}(1)$, $V_n \coloneqq \sum_{i=1}^{\lceil np \rceil} Y_i$ and $W_n \coloneqq \sum_{i=\lceil np \rceil + 1}^{n+1} Y_i$. Then V_n and W_n are independent, and we have seen that $U_{\lceil np \rceil} \sim \frac{V_n}{V_n + W_n}$.

Noting that $\mathbb{E} V_n = \operatorname{Var}(V_n) = \lceil np \rceil$ we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{n}\left(\frac{V_n}{n} - p\right) &= \frac{\sqrt{\lceil np \rceil}}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{V_n - \lceil np \rceil}{\sqrt{\lceil np \rceil}} \right) + \frac{\lceil np \rceil - np}{\sqrt{n}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\lceil np \rceil}}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{V_n - \mathbb{E} V_n}{\sqrt{\operatorname{Var}(V_n)}} \right) + \frac{\lceil np \rceil - np}{\sqrt{n}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, by the central limit theorem, the term between brackets converges to a standard $N(0,1)$ distribution. The term $\sqrt{\lceil np \rceil}\sqrt{n}$ converges to $\sqrt{p}$ and the term $(\lceil np \rceil - np)/\sqrt{n}$ converges to 0, so by Slutsky's lemma, we find

$$\sqrt{n}\left(\frac{V_n}{n} - p\right) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}} \sqrt{p}N(0,1) = N(0,p).$$

An analogous calculation shows that $\sqrt{n}\big(\frac{W_n}{n} - (1-p)\big) \to N(0, 1-p)$.

Now we define $g\colon (0,\infty)^2 \to (0,\infty)$ by $g(x,y) := x/(x+y)$, which is differentiable at $(p, 1-p)$. Note that the distribution of (V_n, W_n) is an $N(0, \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{smallmatrix}\right))$ distribution. By the delta method we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{n}\big(U_{\lceil np \rceil} - p\big) &\overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} \sqrt{n}\left(g\left(\frac{V_n}{n}, \frac{W_n}{n}\right) - g(p,q)\right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}} g'(p, 1-p)N\left(0, \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= N\left(0, g'(p,1-p)\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix} g'(p,1-p)^\top\right) \\
&= N(0, p(1-p)).
\end{aligned}$$

□

We now relate what we know about the uniform distribution to the quantile function:

Theorem 1.19. *Let $p \in (0,1)$ and let $X_1, \ldots, X_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Suppose that F is differentiable at $\xi_p := F^{-1}(p)$ with derivative $f(\xi_p)$. Then*

$$\sqrt{n}\big(X_{(\lceil np \rceil)} - \xi_p\big) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}} N\left(0, \frac{p(1-p)}{f(\xi_p)^2}\right).$$

Proof. Let $U_1, \ldots, U_n \overset{\text{iid}}{\sim} U(0,1)$, then we know that $F^{-1}(U_i) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} X_i$ and thus $F^{-1}(U_{(\lceil np \rceil)}) \overset{\mathrm{d}}{=} X_{(\lceil np \rceil)}$. Applying the delta method with $g = F^{-1}$, together with the previous theorem yields

$$\sqrt{n}\big(X_{(\lceil np \rceil)} - \xi_p\big) = \sqrt{n}\big(F^{-1}(U_{(\lceil np \rceil)}) - F^{-1}(p)\big) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}} (F^{-1})'(p) \cdot N(0, p(1-p)).$$

Noting that $(F^{-1})'(p) = \frac{1}{f(\xi_p)}$ yields the result. □

1.4 Concentration inequalities

We turn our attention to concentration inequalities, with a focus on finite-sample results (instead of results that only hold for $n \to \infty$).

Definition 1.20. A random variable X with mean 0 is called *sub-Gaussian* with parameter σ^2 if

$$M_X(t) = \mathbb{E}(e^{tX}) \leq e^{t^2\sigma^2/2}$$

for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note that equality holds when $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, since the MGF of an $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution is given by $t \mapsto \exp\big(\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2/2\big)$.

Recap 1.21. Recall the *tail bound formula* for the expectation: if X is a nonnegative random variable, then

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}(X > x)\,\mathrm{d}x\,.$$

Furthermore, recall that the *gamma function* is defined for $z \in (0, \infty)$ by

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty x^{z-1} e^{-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

and satisfies $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Finally, recall the following inequality: for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \geq 1$

$$(a+b)^p \leq 2^{p-1}(a^p + b^p).$$

This follows from the convexity of the function $x \mapsto x^p$.

Proposition 1.22. *We consider some characterisations of sub-Gaussianity:*

(a) Let X be sub-Gaussian with parameter σ^2. Then

$$\max\{\mathbb{P}(X \geq x), \mathbb{P}(X \leq -x)\} \leq e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)} \quad \textit{for every } x \geq 0. \tag{1}$$

(b) Let X be a random variable which satisfies $\mathbb{E}(X) = 0$ and eq. (1). Then for every $q \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds that

$$\mathbb{E}(X^{2q}) \leq 2 \cdot q!(2\sigma^2)^q \leq q!(2\sigma)^{2q}.$$

(c) If X is a random variable with $\mathbb{E}(X) = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}(X^{2q}) \leq q! C^{2q}$ for all $q \in \mathbb{N}$, then X is sub-Gaussian with parameter $4C^2$.

Proof. (a) We first consider $\mathbb{P}(X \geq x)$. By Markov's inequality, we have for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ that

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq x) = \mathbb{P}(e^{tX} \geq e^{tx}) \leq e^{-tX}\mathbb{E}(e^{tX}) \leq e^{-tx + t^2\sigma^2/2}.$$

Since the LHS is independent of t, we can take the infimum over t on the RHS and obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq x) \leq \inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-tx + t^2\sigma^2/2} = e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)},$$

since the infimum of $t^2\sigma^2/2 - tx$ is attained at $t = x/\sigma^2$.

For $\mathbb{P}(X \leq -x) = \mathbb{P}(-X \geq x)$ we can use the fact that $-X$ is also sub-Gaussian with parameter σ^2.

(b) By the previous part, we have $\mathbb{P}(|X| \geq x) \leq 2e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)}$. Some calculations give

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(X^{2q}) &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}(X^{2q} \geq x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}(|X| \geq x^{1/(2q)}) \\
&= 2q \int_0^\infty x^{2q-1} \mathbb{P}(|X| \geq x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\
&\leq 4q \int_0^\infty x^{2q-1} e^{-x^2/(2\sigma^2)} \, \mathrm{d}x \,.
\end{aligned}$$

Now set $t = x^2/2\sigma^2$, so that $x = \sigma(2t)^{1/2}$ and thus $\mathrm{d}x = \sigma(2t)^{-1/2} \, \mathrm{d}t$. Plugging that in we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(X^{2q}) &\leq 4q \int_0^\infty (\sigma(2t)^{1/2})^{2q-1} e^{-t} \sigma(2t)^{-1/2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 2^{q+1} q \sigma^{2q} \int_0^\infty t^{q-1} e^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t \\
&= 2^{q+1} q \sigma^{2q} \Gamma(q) = 2 \cdot q!(2\sigma)^q.
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Note that $x \mapsto e^{-tx}$ is convex for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, so $\mathbb{E}(e^{-tX}) \geq e^{-t\mathbb{E}(X)} = e^0 = 1$ by Jensen's inequality. Let X' denote an independent copy of X: then $X - X'$ has a symmetric distribution, so all its odd moments vanish. Therefore we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] \leq \mathbb{E}[e^{-tX'}]\mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] = \mathbb{E}[e^{t(X-X')}] = \mathbb{E}\sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{t^{2q}(X-X')^{2q}}{(2q)!}\right] \\
= \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{t^{2q}\mathbb{E}[(X-X')^{2q}]}{(2q)!} \leq \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{2^{2q-1}t^{2q}\left(\mathbb{E}[X^{2q}]+\mathbb{E}[(X')^{2q}]\right)}{(2q)!} \\
\leq \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{2^{2q-1}t^{2q}2q!C^{2q}}{(2q)!} = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{(2tC)^{2q}q!}{(2q)!} = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{(2tC)^{2q}}{\prod_{j=1}^{q}(q+j)} \\
\leq \sum_{q=0}^{\infty}\frac{(2tC)^{2q}}{\prod_{j=1}^{q}(2j)} = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty}\frac{(2t^2C^2)^q}{q!} = e^{2t^2C^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that X is sub-Gaussian with parameter $4C^2$.

□

Note that the proposition is not an "if and only if"-type theorem: suppose we start with a sub-Gaussian variable X with parameter σ^2. Then by (b), we have $\mathbb{E}[X^{2q}] \leq q!(2\sigma)^{2q}$, and (c) then implies that X is sub-Gaussian with parameter $16\sigma^2$.

Theorem 1.23 (Hoeffding's inequality)**.** *Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ be independent sub-Gaussian random variables, with X_i having parameter σ_i^2. Then $\bar{X}$ is sub-Gaussian with parameter $\overline{\sigma^2}$. In particular, we have*

$$\max\left\{\mathbb{P}(\bar{X} \geq x), \mathbb{P}(\bar{X} \leq -x)\right\} \leq e^{-nx^2/(2\overline{\sigma^2})}.$$

Proof. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{t\bar{X}}] = \mathbb{E}[e^{(t/n)\sum_i X_i}] = \prod_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{E}[e^{(t/n)X_i}] \leq \prod_{i=1}^{n} e^{t^2\sigma_i^2/(2n^2)} = e^{t^2\overline{\sigma^2}/(2n)},$$

which shows $\bar{X}$ is sub-Gaussian with parameter $\overline{\sigma^2}/n$. Applying part (a) of the previous proposition shows the second result. □

Remark. A direct consequence of Hoeffding's inequality is that

$$\mathbb{P}(\left|\bar{X}\right| \geq x) \leq 2e^{-nx^2/(2\overline{\sigma^2})}.$$

The inequality is often stated in this weaker way.

Lemma 1.24 (Hoeffding's lemma)**.** *Let X be a random variable with $\mathbb{E}X = 0$ that satisfies $a \leq X \leq b$. Then X is sub-Gaussian with parameter $(b-a)^2/4$.*

Proof. See Example Sheet 1, question 2. □