

# Convergence of random variables

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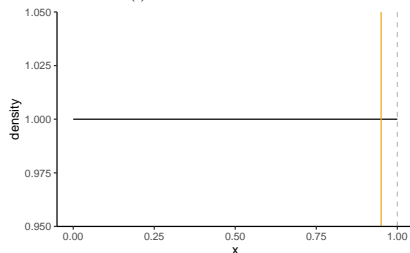
## Last time: Class activity

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ , and let  $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ . Then  $X_{(n)} \xrightarrow{P} 1$ .

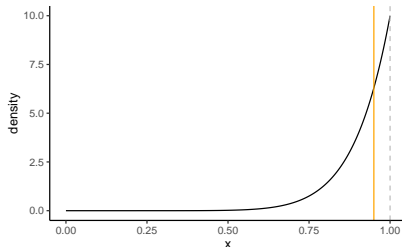
## Last time: Class activity

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ . Then  $X_{(n)} \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1)$

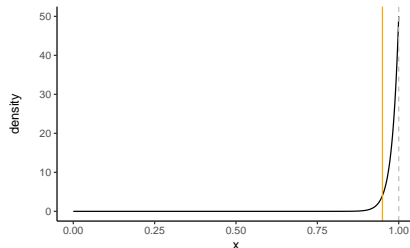
$n = 1$ ,  $P(|X_{(n)} - 1| \geq 0.05) = 0.95$



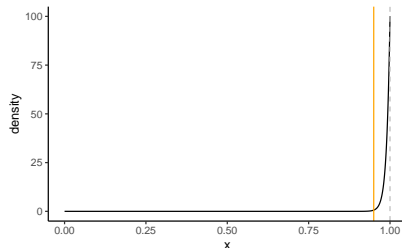
$n = 10$ ,  $P(|X_{(n)} - 1| \geq 0.05) = 0.6$



$n = 50$ ,  $P(|X_{(n)} - 1| \geq 0.05) = 0.077$



$n = 100$ ,  $P(|X_{(n)} - 1| \geq 0.05) = 0.006$



# Warmup

Work on the warmup activity (handout), then we will discuss as a class.

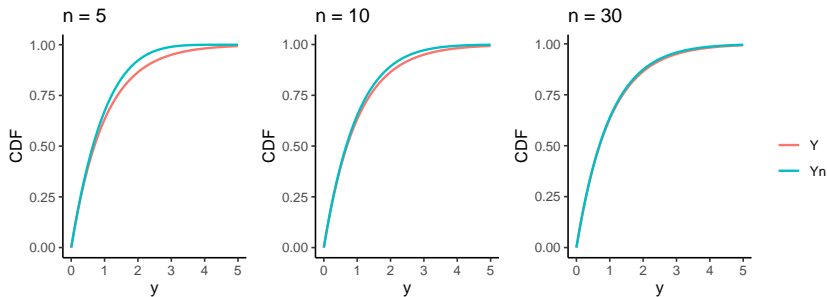
## Warmup

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ ,  $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ , and let  $Y_n = n(1 - X_{(n)})$ .

$$F_{Y_n}(t) = P(Y_n \leq t) =$$

# Warmup

$$F_{Y_n}(t) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow F_Y(t) = 1 - e^{-t}$$



## Convergence in distribution

**Definition:** A sequence of random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  *converges in distribution* to a random variable  $X$  if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(x) = F_X(x)$$

at all points where  $F_X(x)$  is continuous. We write  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ .

## Class activity

Work on the class activity (handout), then we will discuss as a class.



## Class activity

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are iid random variables with cdf

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^\alpha & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Let  $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ , and  $Y_n = n^{-1/\alpha} X_{(n)}$ .

$$F_{Y_n}(t) = P(n^{-1/\alpha} X_{(n)} \leq t) =$$

## Convergence in distribution: Central Limit Theorem

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be iid random variables, with  $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X_i]$  and  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) < \infty$ . Then

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} Z$$

where  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ .