Assignment 6

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Download all latex codes from

https://github.com/https://github.com/sujal100/ Probability and Random variable/blob/main /exercise 6/exercise 6 main tex.tex

1 Problem [CSIR NET(JUNE-2017) MATHS-STATISTICS (Q-50)]

 X_1, X_2, \cdots are independent identically distributed random variables having common density f. Assume f(x) = f(-x) for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Which of the following statements is correct?

a)
$$\frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \to 0$$
 in probability
b) $\frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \to 0$ almost surely

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$$\frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \to 0$$
 almost surely

c)
$$P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) < 0\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

d) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ has the same distribution as $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^i X_i$

2 Solution

We using

a)(1) Let $X_1, X_2, ...$ be an infinite sequence of random variables, and let Y be another random variable. Then the sequence $\{X_n\}$ converges in probability to Y, if

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} P(|X_n - Y| \ge \epsilon) = 0, \quad (2.0.1)$$

and we write

$$X_n \stackrel{P}{\to} Y.$$
 (2.0.2)

(2) Let X_1, X_2, \ldots be an infinite sequence of random variables. We shall say that the sequence $\{X_i\}$ converges with probability 1 (or converges almost surely (a.s.)) to a random variable Y, if

$$P\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} X_n = Y\right) = 1\tag{2.0.3}$$

and we write

$$X_n \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} Y$$
 (2.0.4)

(3) Let X_1, X_2, \ldots be an infinite sequence of random variables, If $\mathbf{E}[|X_1|] < \infty$. Then, as $n \to \infty$, we have

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} \mathbf{E}[X_1] \implies \frac{S_n}{n} \stackrel{P}{\to} \mathbf{E}[X_1], \quad (2.0.5)$$

where,
$$S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$$
 (2.0.6)

using SLLN, (B) are incorrect option.

b) Let Z, Z_1, Z_2, \ldots be random variables. Suppose $Z_n \to Z$ with probability 1. Then $Z_n \to Z$ in probability. That is, if a sequence of random variables converges almost surely, then it converges in probability to the same limit and we say

$$Z_n \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} Z \implies Z_n \stackrel{P}{\to} Z.$$
 (2.0.7)

also in probability also hold this equation.

Hence (A) are incorrect option.

c) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are independent identically distribute $\sim N[0, 2]$ Consider,

$$Y = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 (2.0.8)

So,

$$E(Y) = E\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0$$
(2.0.9)

$$V(Y) = V\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{n}2n = 2$$
(2.0.10)

$$Y \sim N[0, 2]$$
 (2.0.11)

we know that,

$$f(x) = f(-x) \implies \text{Symmetry about Zero},$$
 (2.0.12)

So,

$$P(Y < 0) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) < 0\right) = \frac{1}{2} \qquad (2.0.14)$$

Hence, (C) is incorrect option.

d) For a scalar random variable X the characteristic function is defined as the expected value of $e^{it\times}$, where i is the imaginary unit, and $t \in \mathbf{R}$ is the argument of the characteristic function:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_X : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C} \\ \varphi_X(t) = \mathrm{E}\left[e^{itX}\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{itx} dF_X(x) \\ = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{itx} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^{itQ_X(p)} dp \end{cases}$$
 (2.0.15)

Here F_X is the cumulative distribution function of X,Consider, $\phi_X(t)$ is characteristic function of X_i , i = 1, ..., n.

$$f(x) = f(-x) \implies \phi_x(t) = \phi_{-x}(t)$$
 (2.0.16)

Therefore,

$$\phi_{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}}(t) = \phi_{X_{1}+...+X_{n}}(t) = \phi_{X_{1}}(t) \cdots \phi_{X_{n}}(t)$$

$$(2.0.17)$$

$$= \left[\phi_{X}(t)\right]^{n} \quad (2.0.18)$$

similarly,

$$\phi_{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^{i}X_{i}}(t) = \phi_{-X_{1}} + \phi_{X_{2}} + \dots + \phi_{(-1)^{n}X_{n}}(t)$$

$$= \phi_{-X_{1}}(t) \cdot \phi_{X_{2}}(t) \cdots \phi_{(-1)^{n}X_{n}}(t)$$

$$= [\phi_{x}(t)]^{n}$$

$$\phi_{\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}}(t) = \phi_{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(-1)^{i}X_{i}}(t)$$

$$(2.0.21)$$

 $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ has same distribution as $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^i X_i$. Hence, only (D) is correct option.