

[7.6] Prop of Stochastic Convergence.

Properties of Stochastic Convergence

This is when a sequence of RVs converge to a constant.

Thm: The sequence Y_1, Y_2, \dots converges stochastically to c iff $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|Y_n - c| < \varepsilon] = 1$

When this is satisfied, we say the sequence converges in probability

In stat Notation, we say $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} c$

EX: Revisit Bernoulli Law of Large Numbers:

Chebyshev's says $P[|X - \mu| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$.

Like before, let $X_i \sim \text{RS}$ from $\text{BIN}(1, p)$ and $\hat{p}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i$

$$\mu = E(\hat{p}_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n p = \frac{np}{n} = p$$

$$\text{Similarly, } V(\hat{p}) = \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum V(x_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} n p q = \frac{p q}{n}$$

So, by Chebyshev's, it follows

$$P[|\hat{p}_n - p| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{p q}{n \varepsilon^2}$$

Finally, since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|\hat{p}_n - p|] \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{p q}{n \varepsilon^2} = 1$

then $P[|\hat{p}_n - p| < \varepsilon] \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\hat{p}_n \xrightarrow{P} p$

EX: Law of Large Numbers

Suppose $X_i \sim RS$ from a dist with mean μ & finite variance σ^2

It follows that the sample means converge in prob to μ .

Proof

$$E(\bar{X}) = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum \underbrace{E(X_i)}_{\mu} = \frac{n\mu}{n} = \mu$$

$$V(\bar{X}) = V\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum \underbrace{V(X_i)}_{\sigma^2} = \frac{n\sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

It follows that

$$P[|\bar{X} - \mu| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2/n}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

Thus, the limit is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|\bar{X} - \mu| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} = 1$$

Thus, $\bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \mu$

Thm 7.6.3.

If $Z_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}(Y_n - m)}{c} \rightarrow N(0,1)$

then

$$Y_n \xrightarrow{P} m$$