

THM: LET  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  I.I.D.

ASSUME  $-X_2 \sim X_2$  (SYMMETRY)

$$F(x) := \mathbb{P}(X_2 \leq x)$$

ASSUME:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\alpha \cdot (1 - F(x)) = b$

$$\alpha \in (0, 2)$$
$$b \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$S_m := X_1 + \dots + X_m$$

$$Z_m := S_m / m^{1/\alpha}$$

THEN  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left( e^{it Z_m} \right) = e^{-c \cdot |t|^\alpha}$

WITH  $c := 2 b \alpha \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos(y)}{y^{\alpha+1}} dy$

WE WILL NOT PROVE THIS.

NOTE THAT A SPECIAL CASE OF THIS THM WAS STATED ON PAGE 148.

THERE WE HAD  $b = \frac{1}{2}$  (SEE PAGE 149)

REMARK:  $M_n := \max_A \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

$$S_n := \sum_B X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

IF  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^d \cdot (1 - F(x)) = c \in \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $d \in \mathbb{R}_+$

THEN  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{M_n}{n^{1/d}} \leq x\right) \stackrel{D}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n^{1/d} \cdot x)^n$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{c + o(1)}{(n^{1/d} \cdot x)^d}\right)^n = \begin{cases} e^{-c/x^d} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(FRÉCHET DISTRIBUTION)

$d > 2$ :  $\text{Var}(X_{1/2}) < +\infty$ ,  $|S_n| \stackrel{G}{\sim} \sqrt{n}$ ,  $M_n \stackrel{H}{\sim} n^{1/d}$

THUS  $M_n \ll |S_n|$ , C.L.T. HOLDS

$d < 2$ :  $M_n \stackrel{J}{\sim} n^{1/d} \gg \sqrt{n}$ , C.L.T. FAILS

$|S_n| \stackrel{L}{\sim} n^{1/d} \gg \sqrt{n}$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_{1/2}) = +\infty$

$d < 1$ :  $M_n \stackrel{O}{\sim} n^{1/d} \gg n$ : LAW OF LARGE NUMBERS FAILS

$E(|X_{1/2}|) = +\infty$ ,  $|S_n| \stackrel{R}{\sim} n^{1/d} \gg n$

DEF: THE HARMONIC MEAN OF  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ :

$$H_n := \frac{n}{\frac{1}{X_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{X_n}}$$

EX: LET  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  I.I.D., P.D.F.  $f(x)$

$f(-x) \equiv f(x)$ ,  $f$  IS CONTINUOUS,  $f(0) > 0$

THEN  $H_n \Rightarrow \text{CAU}(0, \frac{1}{\pi \cdot f(0)})$

SOLUTION: LET  $Y_n := \frac{1}{X_n}$ ,  $-Y_n \sim Y_n$

LET  $F(x) = P(Y_n \leq x)$

THEN  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot (1 - F(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot P(Y_n > x) =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot P(\frac{1}{X_n} > x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot P(0 < X_n < \frac{1}{x})$

$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot P(0 < X_n < \epsilon) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^\epsilon f(y) dy =$

$= f(0)$

THUS  $\alpha=1$  AND  $\beta=f(0)$  IN THE THM.

STATED ON PAGE 164:

IF  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ ,  $Z_n = S_n/n$

THEN  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(e^{it Z_n}) = e^{-c \cdot |t|}$

WITH  $c = 2 \cdot f(0) \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \omega(y)}{y^2} dy =$

SEE PAGE 113

$= f(0) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \omega(y)}{y^2} dy = f(0) \cdot \pi$

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NOW  $e^{-f(0) \cdot \pi \cdot |t|} = E(e^{it Z_1})$ ,  $Z \sim \text{CAU}(f(0) \cdot \pi)$

NOTE:  $H_n = \frac{1}{Z_n}$ ,  $Z_n \Rightarrow Z_1$

NOTE: IF  $W \sim \text{CAU}(1)$  THEN  $\frac{1}{W} \sim \text{CAU}(1)$

PROOF: P.D.F. OF  $W$  IS  $g_W(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

P.D.F. OF  $\frac{1}{W}$  IS  $\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot g_W\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) =$

$\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = g_W(x) \checkmark$

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THUS  $\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{W} \geq x\right) = \mathbb{P}(W \geq x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

NOTE:  $-H_n \sim H_n$  AND IF  $x \geq 0$  THEN

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(H_n \leq x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{Z_n} \leq x\right)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{Z_n} < 0\right) + \mathbb{P}\left(0 < \frac{1}{Z_n} \leq x\right) \right)$

$\frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{x} \leq Z_n\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{x} \leq Z_1\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{x} \leq f(0) \cdot \pi \cdot W\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{x \cdot f(0) \cdot \pi} \leq W\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{1}{x \cdot f(0) \cdot \pi} \leq \frac{1}{W}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{P}\left(0 < W \leq x \cdot f(0) \cdot \pi\right)$

$= \mathbb{P}\left(W \leq x \cdot f(0) \cdot \pi\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{W}{\pi \cdot f(0)} \leq x\right)$

THUS  $H_n \Rightarrow \frac{W}{\pi \cdot f(0)} \sim \text{CAU}\left(\frac{1}{\pi \cdot f(0)}\right)$

✓✓✓

# NON-SYMMETRIC STABLE LAWS:



THM: IF  $\varphi$  IS THE CHAR. FUNCTION OF A STABLE DISTRIBUTION, THEN

$\alpha \neq 1$  :



$$\varphi(t) = \exp(i\beta t - c|t|^\alpha \cdot (1 - i \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot \kappa \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}\right)))$$

A

$\alpha = 1$  :



$$\varphi(t) = \exp(i\beta t - c|t| \cdot (1 + i \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot \kappa \cdot \frac{2 \ln(|t|)}{\pi}))$$

B

$\alpha \in (0, 2]$  : INDEX



$\kappa \in [-1, 1]$  : SKEWNESS

IMPORTANT

$c \in (0, +\infty)$  : SCALE

$\beta \in \mathbb{R}$  : SHIFT

NOT IMPORTANT  
(CAN BE CHANGED BY SHIFTING & SCALING)

W.L.O.G.:  $c=1$   $\beta=0$  →

NOTATION: STAB( $\alpha, \kappa, c, \beta$ )



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## REMARKS:

① SYMMETRIC STABLE LAWS:  $\mathcal{K} = b = 0$

②  $\alpha = 2$ :  $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha \cdot \pi}{2}\right) = \tan(\pi) = 0$ , THUS

NO SKEWNESS FOR  $\alpha = 2$  (NORMAL)

③ STAB  $(\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \mathcal{K} = 1, C = 1, b = 0)$  IS  
LÉVY DISTRIBUTION! INDEED:

$$\varphi(t) \stackrel{\text{A}}{=} \exp\left(-|t|^{1/2} \cdot (1 - i \cdot \text{sgn}(t) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right))\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{B}}{=} \exp\left(-|t|^{1/2} \cdot (1 - i \cdot \text{sgn}(t))\right) \stackrel{\text{C}}{=} \exp\left(-\sqrt{-2it}\right)$$

$$(1-i)^2 = -2i$$

$\leftarrow$  CHAR. FUNCTION OF  
LÉVY BY HW 7.2

④ STAB  $(\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \mathcal{K}, C = 1, b = 0)$ ,  $\mathcal{K} \in [-1, 1]$

CAN BE CONSTRUCTED AS

$p \cdot X + q \cdot Y$  FOR SOME  $p, q \in [0, +\infty)$

WHERE  $X, Y$  I.I.D. LÉVY

PROOF: NEXT PAGE

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(e^{it \cdot (P \cdot X - q \cdot Y)}) & \stackrel{\text{A}}{=} \varphi(t \cdot P) \cdot \varphi(-t \cdot q) \stackrel{\text{B}}{=} \\ & \exp\left(-(|t \cdot P|)^{1/2} \cdot (1 - i \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(t \cdot P)) - (|t \cdot q|)^{1/2} \cdot (1 - i \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(-t \cdot q))\right) \\ & \stackrel{\text{C}}{=} \exp\left(-|t|^{1/2} \cdot \left(\underbrace{(\sqrt{P} + \sqrt{q})}_{\text{D}} - i \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot \underbrace{(\sqrt{P} - \sqrt{q})}_{\text{E}}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

D  $\parallel$  1  $\leftarrow$  WANT  $\rightarrow$   $\parallel$  E  
K

THUS

$$P \stackrel{\text{F}}{=} \left(\frac{1+\kappa}{2}\right)^2 \quad q \stackrel{\text{G}}{=} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{2}\right)^2$$

DEF: THE FUNCTION  $L: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$   
IS SLOWLY VARYING IF

$$\forall a > 0 : \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L(ax)}{L(x)} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} 1$$



# THM (THE ULTIMATE STABLE LIMIT THM)

LET  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  I.I.D. ASSUME:

(i)  $\mathbb{P}(|X_k| > x) \stackrel{\text{A}}{=} x^{-\alpha} \cdot L(x)$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 2)$

L IS SLOWLY VARYING

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_j > x)}{\mathbb{P}(X_j < -x)} \stackrel{\text{B}}{=} \frac{1+\kappa}{1-\kappa}$ ,  $\kappa \in [-1, 1]$

LET  $a_n \stackrel{\text{C}}{=} \inf \left\{ x : \mathbb{P}(|X_k| > x) < \frac{1}{n} \right\}$   
 $b_n \stackrel{\text{D}}{=} n \cdot \mathbb{E} \left( X_k \cdot \mathbb{1} \left[ |X_k| \leq a_n \right] \right)$

THEN  $\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \Rightarrow \text{STAB}(\alpha, \kappa, c, b)$

WITH SOME  $c \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$

EX: P.D.F. OF  $X_k$ :  $f(x) \stackrel{\text{F}}{=} \frac{1 + \text{sgn}(x) \cdot \kappa}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{|x|^{\alpha+1}}$

$\mathbb{P}(X_k > x) \stackrel{\text{G}}{=} \frac{1+\kappa}{2} \cdot |x|^{-\alpha}$

$\mathbb{P}(X_k < -x) \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \frac{1-\kappa}{2} \cdot |x|^{-\alpha}$

IF  $|x| \geq 1$

$$P(|X_n| > x) = |x|^{-d} \quad \text{A}$$

$$a_n = \inf \left\{ x : P(|X_n| > x) < \frac{1}{n} \right\} = n^{1/d} \quad \text{B}$$

$$h_n = n \cdot E \left( X_n \cdot \mathbb{1} [ |X_n| \leq a_n ] \right) = \quad \text{C} \quad \text{D}$$

$$n \cdot \int_{-n^{1/d}}^{n^{1/d}} x \cdot f(x) dx = n \cdot \int_1^{n^{1/d}} x \cdot (f(x) - f(-x)) dx = \quad \text{E} \quad \text{F}$$

$$= n \cdot \int_1^{n^{1/d}} \mathcal{L} \cdot \frac{d}{x^d} dx \quad \text{G} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} n & \text{IF } d > 1 \\ n \cdot \log(n) & \text{IF } d = 1 \\ n^{1/d} & \text{IF } d < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

