

8th Practice class

Types of convergences II

8.2 Find the value of the next limit.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

Solution Let us denote

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.$$

Notice, if X_1, X_2, \dots are i.i.d. $\text{Uni}(0, 1)$, then denoting

$$Y_n = \frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2}{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n}$$

we have

$$I_n = \mathbb{E}(Y_n).$$

Moreover, by the Weak law of large numbers

$$Y_n = \underbrace{\frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2}{n}}_{\xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{E}(X_1^2)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n}{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n}}_{\xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{E}(X_1)^{-1}} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \frac{\mathbb{E}(X_1^2)}{\mathbb{E}(X_1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Notice that the sequence of variables (Y_n) is uniformly integrable. Since $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \in [0, 1]$,

$$0 \leq Y_n = \frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2}{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n} \leq \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n}{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n} = 1.$$

Therefore, for $M > 1$ we have

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E} \left(|Y_n| \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{1}\{|Y_n| > M\}}_{=0} \right) = 0.$$

Hence,

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E}(|Y_n| \cdot \mathbb{1}\{|Y_n| > M\}) = 0.$$

Thus,

$$Y_n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad (Y_n) \text{ is UI} \Leftrightarrow Y_n \xrightarrow{L^1} \frac{2}{3}.$$

In particular,

$$I_n = \mathbb{E}(Y_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

8.6 Dominated convergence theorem Let X_n be a sequence of random variables such that $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$ and there exists a random variable Y such that $\mathbb{E}(|Y|) < \infty$ and $\mathbb{P}(|X_n| \leq |Y|) = 1$ for every n . Then $\mathbb{E}(X_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(X)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Solution

(i) Since by assumption $X_n + |Y| \geq 0$ almost surely, applying Fatou's lemma and using that $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left(\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n + |Y| \right) &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n + |Y|) \\ \mathbb{E}(X + |Y|) &\leq \mathbb{E}(|Y|) + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) \\ \mathbb{E}(X) + \mathbb{E}(|Y|) &\leq \mathbb{E}(|Y|) + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbb{E}(|Y|) < \infty$, it follows that

$$\mathbb{E}(X) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n).$$

(ii) Since by assumption $|Y| - X_n \geq 0$ almost surely, applying Fatou's lemma and using that $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}\left(\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |Y| - X_n\right) &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(|Y| - X_n) \\ \mathbb{E}(|Y| - X) &\leq \mathbb{E}(|Y|) + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\mathbb{E}(X_n) \\ \mathbb{E}(|Y|) - \mathbb{E}(X) &\leq \mathbb{E}(|Y|) - \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n).\end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbb{E}(|Y|) < \infty$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}-\mathbb{E}(X) &\leq -\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) \\ \mathbb{E}(X) &\geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n).\end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii), we conclude

$$\mathbb{E}(X) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) \leq \mathbb{E}(X).$$

Hence,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(X_n) = \mathbb{E}(X).$$