

**PROBABILITY THEORY (D-MATH)  
EXERCISE SHEET 12**

**Exercise 1.** Let  $(X_i)$  be i.i.d. random variables with symmetric stable distribution of parameter  $\alpha \in (0, 2)$ .

- (i) Find the distribution of  $n^{-1/\alpha}(X_1 + \dots + X_n)$ .
- (ii) Does  $n^{-1/2}(X_1 + \dots + X_n)$  converge in distribution (to some limit) as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

**Exercise 2.** Let  $(X^{(n)})$  and  $X$  be random variables with values in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . Show  $X^{(n)} \rightarrow X$  in distribution as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  if and only if for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$  we have  $\theta \cdot X^{(n)} \rightarrow \theta \cdot X$  in distribution as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $X, Y, (X_n)$  and  $(Y_n)$  be random variables defined on the same probability space such that  $(X_n)$  converges in distribution to  $X$  and  $Y_n$  converges in distribution to  $Y$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

- (i) Show that it is not necessarily true that  $X_n + Y_n$  converges in distribution to  $X + Y$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (ii) If  $Y = c$  a.s. for some  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function, then show that  $g(X_n, Y_n)$  converges in distribution to  $g(X, c)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Exercise 4.** Let  $(X_n)$  be a sequence of i.i.d. centered random variables with  $\mathbb{E}(X_1^2) \in (0, \infty)$ . Show that the sequence given by

$$Y_n := \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{1 + (\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2)^{1/2}}$$

converges in distribution as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and identify its limit. Hint: Use Exercise 3.

**Exercise 5\*.** Let us define sets  $D_n \subset [0, 1]$  for  $n \geq 0$  iteratively as follows. Let  $D_0 = [0, 1]$  and  $D_{n+1} = (D_n/3) \cup (2/3 + D_n/3)$ ; the set  $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} D_n$  is called the Cantor set. Let

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{\lambda(D_n)} \lambda|_{D_n}$$

where  $\lambda$  denotes the Lebesgue measure. Show that  $\mu_n$  converges weakly to a limiting probability measure  $\mu$ . Hint: Show that if  $(\epsilon_i)$  are i.i.d. Bernoulli random variables with parameter  $1/2$  and  $U \sim U(0, 1)$  is independent of them then for  $n \geq 0$ ,

$$U/3^n + \sum_{i=1}^n 2\epsilon_i/3^i \sim \mu_n .$$

**Submission of solutions.** Hand in by 13/12/2021 5 p.m. (online) following the instructions on the course website

<https://metaphor.ethz.ch/x/2021/hs/401-3601-00L/>

The exercise classes are listed below; the Zoom meeting details are given on the course website shown above.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Room</b>	<b>Assistant</b>
Tuesday 2 p.m. – 3 p.m.	HG F 26.5	Matthis Lehmkuehler
Tuesday 2 p.m. – 3 p.m.	ML H 41.1	Luca Pelizzari
Tuesday 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.	Zoom	Daniel Contreras Salinas
Tuesday 3 p.m. – 4 p.m.	ML H 41.1	Genc Kqiku