

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

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

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

$$Z_m := S_m / m^{1/d}$$

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

$$\stackrel{D2}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{c + o(1)}{(n^{1/d} \cdot x)^d}\right)^n = \begin{cases} e^{-c/x^d} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(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 $S_n = \sum_{A=1}^n Y_n$, $Z_n = S_n/n$ _B

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

WITH $c = 2 \cdot f(0) \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{1-\omega(y)}{y^2} dy =$ _D _E SEE PAGE 113

$= f(0) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1-\omega(y)}{y^2} dy = f(0) \cdot \pi$ _F PAGE 105

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 φ IS THE CHAR. FUNCTION OF A STABLE DISTRIBUTION, THEN

$$\alpha \neq 1 :$$

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

$$\alpha = 1 :$$

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

$$\alpha \in (0, 2] : \text{INDEX}$$

$$K \in [-1, 1] : \text{SKEWNESS}$$

IMPORTANT

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

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

NOT IMPORTANT

(CAN BE CHANGED BY SHIFTING & SCALING)

W.L.O.G.: $c=1$ $\beta=0$ \rightarrow

NOTATION: $\text{STAB}(\alpha, K, c, \beta)$

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REMARKS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \exp\left(-\sqrt{-2it}\right)$$



C

$$\boxed{(1-i)^2 = -2i}$$

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:

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

D \parallel \leftarrow WANT \rightarrow \parallel E
1 \square \mathcal{K}

THUS \square

$$P := \left(\frac{1+\mathcal{K}}{2}\right)^2 \quad q := \left(\frac{1-\mathcal{K}}{2}\right)^2$$

F \square G

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

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

H

THM (THE ULTIMATE STABLE LIMIT THM)

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

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

L IS SLOWLY VARYING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IF $|x| \geq 1$

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

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

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

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

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

