

PROOF OF WLLN:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(\sum X_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$P(|X_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \quad \text{Chebyshev}$$

$$K\sigma = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - \mu| \geq \varepsilon) = 0 \quad \square$$

EXAMPLE

$Y_i = 1$ if roll a six, 0 otherwise

$Y_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Bernoulli}(p)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{Y}_n \stackrel{p}{=} E(Y_i) = p$$

So compute an average of all the 1s & 0s over
as n gets bigger you'll get closer & closer to p .

$$(e^{i\theta})^n (e^{-i\theta})^n = e^{i\theta n} e^{-i\theta n}$$

$$(e^{i\theta})^n + (e^{-i\theta})^n = (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^n$$

$$(e^{i\theta})^{2n} = (e^{i\theta})^n (e^{i\theta})^n$$

$$\frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \cos \theta$$

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