

**Exercise 5.11.**

**Solution.** Let  $g(s) = s^2$ . Since  $g(\cdot)$  is a convex function, we know from Jensen's inequality that  $Eg(S) \geq g(ES)$ , which implies  $\sigma^2 = ES^2 \geq (ES)^2$ . Taking square roots,  $\sigma \geq ES$ . From the proof of Jensen's Inequality, it is clear that, in fact, the inequality will be strict unless there is an interval  $I$  such that  $g$  is linear on  $I$  and  $P(X \in I) = 1$ . Since  $s^2$  is "linear" only on single points, we have  $ET^2 > (ET)^2$  for any random variable  $T$ , unless  $P(T = ET) = 1$ .

**Exercise 5.29.**

**Solution.** Let  $X_i =$  weight of  $i$  th booklet in package. The  $X_i$  s are iid with  $EX_i = 1$  and  $VarX_i = .05^2$ . We want to approximate  $P(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 100.4) = P(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i/100 > 1.004) = P(\bar{X} > 1.004)$ . By the CLT,  $P(\bar{X} > 1.004) \approx P(Z > (1.004 - 1)/(.05/10)) = P(Z > .8) = .2119$

**Exercise 5.32.**

**Solution.** a. For any  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\sqrt{X_n} - \sqrt{a}| > \epsilon) &= P(|\sqrt{X_n} - \sqrt{a}||\sqrt{X_n} + \sqrt{a}| > \epsilon|\sqrt{X_n} + \sqrt{a}|) = \\ &= P(|X_n - a| > \epsilon|\sqrt{X_n} + \sqrt{a}|) \leq P(|X_n - a| > \epsilon\sqrt{a}) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , since  $X_n \rightarrow a$  in probability. Thus  $\sqrt{X_n} \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$  in probability.

b. For any  $\epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\left|\frac{a}{X_n} - 1\right| \leq \epsilon\right) &= P\left(\frac{a}{1+\epsilon} \leq X_n \leq \frac{a}{1-\epsilon}\right) = \\ &= P\left(a - \frac{a\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \leq X_n \leq a + \frac{a\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}\right) \geq \\ &\geq P\left(a - \frac{a\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \leq X_n \leq a + \frac{a\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}\right) = P(|X_n - a| \leq \frac{a\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}) \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , since  $X_n \rightarrow a$  in probability. Thus  $\frac{a}{X_n} \rightarrow 1$  in probability.

c.  $S_n^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2$  in probability. By a),  $S_n = \sqrt{S_n^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sigma$  in probability. By b),  $\frac{\sigma}{S_n} \rightarrow 1$  in probability.

**Exercise 5.34.**

**Solution.** Using  $E\bar{X}_n = \mu$  and  $Var\bar{X}_n = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ , we obtain

$$E\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}E(\bar{X}_n - \mu) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}(\mu - \mu) = 0.$$

$$\text{Var} \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \text{Var}(\bar{X}_n - \mu) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \text{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = 1.$$