

# Strong Limit Theorems for Dependent Random Variables

Libin Wu, Bainian Li  
 School of Stat & Applied mathematics Anhui University of  
 Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, PR China

Received: February 17, 2021. Revised: March 9, 2021. Accepted: March 12, 2021. Published: March 26, 2021.

**Abstract**—In this article We establish moment inequality of dependent random variables, furthermore some theorems of strong law of large numbers and complete convergence for sequences of dependent random variables. In particular, independent and identically distributed Marcinkiewicz Law of large numbers are generalized to the case of  $m_0$ -dependent sequences..

**Keywords**—Lacunary System, Generalized Gaussian, NA sequences, strong law of large numbers

## I. INTRODUCTION

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$ , denote a sequence of random variables defined on a fixed probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ . The partial sums of the random variables are

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ for } n \geq 1 \text{ and } S_0 = 0,$$

$$S_{b,n} = \sum_{i=b+1}^{b+n} X_i, S(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^j X_k, 1 \leq i \leq j.$$

Definition 1.1 (cf. Fazekas and Klesov, 2000, p. 447)[1]. A sequence of random variables  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  is said to have the  $r$ th ( $r > 0$ ) moment function of superadditive structure if there exists a non-negative function  $g(i, j)$  of two arguments such that for all  $b \geq 0$  and  $1 \leq k \leq k+l$

$$g(b, k) + g(b+k, l) \leq g(b, k+l) \quad (1)$$

$$E |S_{b,n}|^r \leq g^\alpha(b, n), n \geq 1, \text{ for some } \alpha > 1. \quad (2)$$

Definition 1.2. Let  $X$  be a real-valued random variable, we call a Locally Generalized Gaussian, If there exists  $\alpha > 0$ , such that

$$E(\exp(uX) | F) \leq \exp(u^2 \alpha^2 / 2) \quad a.s. \quad (3)$$

for any  $u \in R$ .

Definition 1.3. Given  $p > 0$ , a sequence of real-valued random variables  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  is called a Lacunary System or an  $S_p$  system, if there exists a positive constant  $K_p$  such that

$$E |\sum_{i=m}^n C_i X_i|^p \leq K_p (\sum_{i=m}^n C_i^2)^{p/2}$$

for any sequence of real constant  $C_i$  and all  $n \geq m$ .

Definition 1.4 The random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are said to be negatively associated if for every  $n$  and every pair of disjoint subsets  $A_1, A_2$  of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$\text{Cov}(f_1(X_i, i \in A_1), f_2(X_j, j \in A_2)) \leq 0,$$

Whenever  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are coordinatewise increasing and this covariance exists.

Definition 1.5 A stationary sequence  $\{X_n\}$  is called  $m_0$ -dependent for a given fixed  $m_0$  if  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_i)$  and  $(X_j, X_{j+1}, \dots)$  are independent whenever  $j - i > m_0$ .

Lemma 1.1 (Dini Theorem, Fikhtengolts, 1954, p. 286)[2]. Let  $c_1, c_2, \dots$  be non-negative numbers,  $v_n = \sum_{k=n}^\infty c_k$ , if  $0 < v_n < \infty$  for  $n \geq 1$ , then

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{c_n}{v_n^\delta} < \infty, 0 < \delta < 1. \quad (4)$$

Lemma 1.2 (cf. Hu, 2005, Theorem 2.1.)[3] We assume that  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  has the  $r$ th moment function of superadditive structure,  $g(0, n) = g_n$  and  $g_n$  non-decreases,  $\{b_n\}$  is a non-decreasing unbounded sequence of positive numbers and  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{g_n^\alpha - g_{n-1}^\alpha}{b_n^r} < \infty$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{b_n} = 0 \quad a.s., \quad (5)$$

and with the growth rate

$$\frac{S_n}{b_n} = O\left(\frac{\beta_n}{b_n}\right) \quad a.s., \quad (6)$$

where  $\beta_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} b_k v_k^{\delta/r}, 0 < \delta < 1, v_n = n \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{\alpha_k}{b_k^r}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_n}{b_n} = 0$ .

Lemma 1.3 (Hu, 2005, Lemma 1.2)[3] Let  $b_1, b_2, \dots$  be a non-decreasing unbounded sequence of positive numbers and  $a_1, a_2, \dots$  be nonnegative numbers. Let  $r$  and  $C$  be fixed positive numbers. Assume that for each  $n \geq 1$

$$E(\max_{1 \leq l \leq n} |S_l|)^r \leq C \sum_{l=1}^n \alpha_l, \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\alpha_l}{b_l^r} < \infty. \quad (8)$$

then (5) and (6) hold.

Lemma 1.4 (Yang, 2000, Corollary 3, Yang, 2001; Shao, 2000)[4][6][7]. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be negatively associated random variables with zero means and  $E |X_l|^r < \infty$ , where  $r > 1$ . Then there exists a positive constant  $C$ , which does not depend on  $n$ , such that

$$E(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k|^r) \leq C \sum_{j=1}^n E |X_j|^r, \quad 1 < r \leq 2$$

$$E(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k|^r) \leq C [\sum_{j=1}^n E |X_j|^r + (\sum_{j=1}^n E X_j^2)^{r/2}], r > 2$$

In this paper, we assume that  $C, C_1, \dots$  are some positive constants (not necessarily always the same) independent of  $n$ .

II. MAIN RESULTS

**Theorem 2.1** Assume that  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a Lacunary System, exists a positive constant  $K_p$  and  $p > 2$ , such that  $\sup_j E |X_j|^p < \infty$ , then for every  $\delta > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}(\log n)^{1/p}(\log \log n)^{(1+\delta)/p}} = 0 \quad a.s., \quad (9)$$

and for  $b_n = \sqrt{n}(\log n)^{1/p}(\log \log n)^{(1+\delta)/p}, n \geq n_0$ ,  
 $\alpha_n = K_p n^{p/2} - K_p(n-1)^{p/2}, \beta_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} b_k v_k^{\delta/p}, 0 < \delta < 1$ ,

$$\frac{S_n}{b_n} = O\left(\frac{\beta_n}{b_n}\right) \quad a.s., \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_n}{b_n} = 0. \quad (10)$$

**Proof** From definition 1.3, for any sequence of real constant  $\{C_i\}$

$$E \left| \sum_{i=b+1}^{b+n} C_i X_i \right|^p \leq K_p \left( \sum_{i=b+1}^{b+n} C_i^2 \right)^{p/2},$$

in particularly where  $C_i \equiv 1$ , we have

$$E \left| \sum_{i=b+1}^{b+n} C_i X_i \right|^p = E |S_{b,n}|^p \leq K_p n^{p/2},$$

In Definition 1.1 take  $g_n = g(b, n) = K_p^{2/p} n, \alpha = \frac{p}{2}$ , then

$$g(b, k) = K_p^{2/p} k, g(b+k, l) = K_p^{2/p} l,$$

$$g(b, k) + g(b+k, l) = K_p^{2/p} (k+l) \leq g(b, k+l),$$

$$E |S_{b,n}|^p \leq K_p n^{p/2} = g^{p/2}(b, n), n \geq 1, p > 2,$$

we know that  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  has the  $p$ th moment function of superadditive structure, and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{g^{p/2} - g_{n-1}^{p/2}}{b_n^p} &= \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{K_p(n^{p/2} - (n-1)^{p/2})}{n^{p/2}(\log n)(\log \log n)^{1+\delta}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\log n)(\log \log n)^{1+\delta}} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

thus (9) follows from Lemma 1.2.

We assume that  $\alpha_n > 0$  for infinitely many  $n$ . By (8) and Lemma 1.3, we know that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n^r v_n^{\delta}} < \infty$ , it is easy to see that

$0 < \beta_k \leq \beta_{k+1}$  for  $k \geq 1$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n^r} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n^r v_n^{\delta}} < \infty, \\ \frac{\beta_k}{b_k} &\leq \frac{\max_{1 \leq l \leq k_1} b_l v_l^{\delta/r}}{b_k} + \frac{\max_{k_1 \leq l \leq k} b_l v_l^{\delta/r}}{b_k} \leq \frac{\max_{1 \leq l \leq k_1} b_l v_l^{\delta/r}}{b_k} + v_{k_1}^{\delta/r}, \end{aligned}$$

from (8) and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , we get  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_n}{b_n} = 0$ , Eq. (7) and

Theorem 1.1 of Fazekas and Klesov (2000) imply that

$$E(\max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \left| \frac{S_l}{\beta_l} \right|)^r \leq 4C \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\alpha_l}{\beta_l^r} \leq 4C \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_l}{\beta_l^r} < \infty,$$

hence by monotone convergence theorem, we have

$$E(\sup_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{S_n}{\beta_n} \right|)^r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \left| \frac{S_l}{\beta_l} \right|)^r \leq 4C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n^r} < \infty,$$

so that  $\sup_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{S_n}{\beta_n} \right| < \infty$ , a.s., and

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{S_n}{\beta_n} \right| \leq \frac{\beta_n}{b_n} \sup_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{S_n}{\beta_n} \right| = O\left(\frac{\beta_n}{b_n}\right), \quad a.s.,$$

this completes the proof.

**Remark 1** Theorem 2.1 improve result of Ryozo, Y. (Corollary 2) [8], and from strictly stationary strong mixing sequence to  $S_p$  system.

**Theorem 2.2** Let  $(X_n, F_n)$  be a Locally Generalized Gaussian sequence, if  $\sup_n X_n = k < \infty$ , then for any  $r \geq 2$

$$\sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} E |C_i X_i|^r \leq K_r \left( \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i^2 \right)^{r/2}, \quad (11)$$

Furthermore (9) and (10) hold.

**Proof** Let  $A_n = \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i^2, u = x/k^2 A_n$ , by lemma 1 in [9], then

$$E(\exp(u \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i X_i)) = E(\exp(u S_n)) \leq \exp(u^2 k^2 A_n / 2),$$

where  $S_n = \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i X_i$ , for  $r \geq 2$ , by Chebyshev's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} E \left| \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i X_i \right|^r &= r \int_0^{\infty} x^{r-1} P(|S_n| > x) dx \\ &\leq 2r \int_0^{\infty} x^{r-1} \exp(-x^2 / 2k^2 A_n) dx \\ &= 2^{r/2} r k^r A_n^{r/2} \int_0^{\infty} x^{r/2-1} \exp(-x) dx \\ &= K_r \left( \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} C_i^2 \right)^{r/2} \end{aligned}$$

where  $K_r = 2^{r/2} r k^r \int_0^{\infty} x^{r/2-1} \exp(-x) dx$ .

Therefore, Locally Generalized Gaussian sequence is a Lacunary system, by Theorem 2.1, (9) and (10) hold.

**Theorem 2.3** Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a NA sequence, satisfying  $\sup_n |X_n|^p < \infty$ , then for any  $0 < p < 2, \alpha p \geq 1, p/2 \leq \delta \leq 1, x > 0$ ,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha p - (1+\delta)} P\{|S_n| \geq x n^{\alpha}\} < \infty, \quad (12)$$

where  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ .

**Proof** From lemma 1.3, when  $C_i \equiv 1$ , we have

$$E \left| \sum_{i=a+1}^{a+n} X_i \right|^p \leq K_p n^{p/2},$$

By Markov's inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha p - (1+\delta)} P\{|S_n| \geq x n^{\alpha}\} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha p - (1+\delta)} E |S_n|^p}{x^p n^{\alpha p}} \\ &\leq K_p x^{-p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha p - (1+\delta)} n^{p/2}}{x^p n^{\alpha p}} \\ &\leq K_p x^{-p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+(\delta-p/2)}} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.4** Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a  $m_0$  dependent sequence

with zero mean, if  $\sup_n |X_n|^r < \infty$ , then for any  $1 \leq r < 2$ ,

$$\frac{S_n}{n^{1/r}} \rightarrow 0, \quad a.s., \quad (13)$$

where  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ .

**Proof** for every  $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m_0 - 1, \{X_{t+m+m_0k}, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$

be a independent sequence, and

$$\sum_{j=m}^n C_j X_j = \sum_{t=0}^{m_0-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n_0} C_{t+m+m_0k} X_{t+m+m_0k},$$

by  $C_r$  inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} E(|\sum_{j=m}^n C_j X_j|^2) &\leq m_0 \sum_{t=0}^{m_0-1} E(\sum_{k=0}^{n_0} C_{t+m+m_0k} X_{t+m+m_0k})^2 \\ &= m_0 \sum_{t=0}^{m_0-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n_0} C_{t+m+m_0k}^2 E(X_{t+m+m_0k})^2 \\ &= m_0 n \sum_{j=m}^n C_j^2 E(X_j)^2 \\ &\leq km_0 \sum_{j=m}^n C_j^2, \end{aligned}$$

$\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be a  $S_2$  system, by Jensen's inequality, for  $1 \leq r < 2$ ,

$$E(|\sum_{j=m}^n C_j X_j|^r) \leq C(\sum_{j=m}^n C_j^2)^{r/2},$$

in particular, when  $C_i \equiv 1$ , we obtained  $E|S_n|^r \leq Cn^{r/2}$ .

In Definition 1.1 take

$$g_n = g(b, n) = K^{2/r} n, \alpha = \frac{r}{2}, b_n = n^{1/r}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} g(b, k) &= K^{2/r} k, g(b+k, l) = K^{2/r} l, \\ g(b, k) + g(b+k, l) &= K^{2/r} (k+l) \leq g(b, k+l), \\ E|S_{b,n}|^r &\leq Kn^{r/2} = g^{r/2}(b, n), n \geq 1, 1 \leq r < 2, \end{aligned}$$

we know that  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  has the  $p$ th moment function of superadditive structure, and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_n^{r/2} - g_{n-1}^{r/2}}{b_n^r} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{K(n^{r/2} - (n-1)^{r/2})}{n} \\ &\leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{r/2-1}}{n} = C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2-r/2}} < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

thus (13) follows from Lemma 1.2.

**Remark 2** This result extends independent and identically distributed Marcinkiewicz Law of large numbers for  $m_0$ -dependent sequences.

### III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by the Project Ministry of Education of PR China (10YJC630143) and the science Foundation of the Anhui Province (KJ2013Z001, 2011sk162).

### REFERENCES

- [1] Fazekas, I., Klesov, O., 2000. A general approach to the strong law of large numbers. Theory Probab. Appl. 45, 436--449..
- [2] Fikhtengolts, G.M., 1954. A Course of Differential and Integral Calculus. People's Education Press, Beijing (in Chinese)..
- [3] Hu Shuhe, 2005. A general approach rate to the strong law of large numbers. Statistics & Probability Letters 76, 843--851.
- [4] Shao, Q., 2000. A comparison theorem on maximal inequalities between negatively associated and independent random variables. J. Theoret. Probab. 13 (2), 343--356..

- [5] Shao, Q., Yu, H., 1996. Weak convergence for weighed empirical processes of dependent sequences. Ann. Probab. 24, 2098--2127
- [6] Yang, S., 2000. Moment inequalities for partial sums of random variables. Sci. China (series A, Chinese) 30 (3), 218--223..
- [7] Yang, S., 2001. Moment inequalities for partial sums of random variables. Sci. China (series A, English) 44, 1--6..
- [8] Ryozyo, Y., 1980. Moment Bounds for Stationary Mixing Sequences. Z. W. verw. Gebiete 52, 45-57.

LiBin Wu (1962 -), male, associate professor, master tutor, In 1984, graduated from the department of anhui normal university, bachelor. Research direction: random variable limit theory.

Bainian Li is Professor in the Department of information and science computer of School of Stat & Applied mathematics Anhui University of Finance and Economics, China. His research area is strong limit theorem for dependent random variables.

## Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (Attribution 4.0 International, CC BY 4.0)

This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0

[https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en\\_US](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US)