

INEQUALITIES

STAT 510

Thm

MARKOV'S INEQUALITY

LET X BE A NON-NEGATIVE RV AND SUPPOSE $E[X]$ EXISTS

THEN FOR ANY $t > 0$

$$P(X > t) \leq \frac{E[X]}{t}$$

P_{ROOF}

NOTE

$$X \geq 0$$

≥ 0

$$E[X] = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^t x f(x) dx + \int_t^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$\geq \int_t^{\infty} x f(x) dx \geq t \int_t^{\infty} f(x) dx = t \cdot P(X > t)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X > t) \leq \frac{E[X]}{t}$$

THM CHEBYSHEV'S INEQUALITY

LET $\mu = E[X]$ AND $\sigma^2 = V[X]$, THEN

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq t) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2}$$

PROOF

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq t) = P(|X - \mu|^2 \geq t^2) \stackrel{\text{MARKOV}}{\leq} \frac{E[(X - \mu)^2]}{t^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{t^2}$$

EXAMPLE

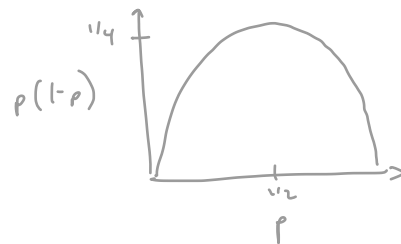
$$X_i \sim \text{BERNOULLI}(p) \quad \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

How FAR IS \bar{X}_n FROM p ?

NOTE $E[X_i] = p$ $V[X_i] = p(1-p)$

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) = \frac{V[\bar{X}_n]}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n\epsilon^2} \leq \frac{1}{4n\epsilon^2}$$

SINCE $p(1-p) \leq 1/4$



NOTE PROB $\rightarrow 0$ AS $n \rightarrow \infty$

Thm

Hoeffding's Inequality

Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n IND WITH $E[Y_i] = 0$
AND $a_i \leq Y_i \leq b_i$

LET $\epsilon > 0$. THEN FOR $t > 0$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \geq \epsilon\right) \leq e^{-t\epsilon} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{t^2 (b_i - a_i)^2 / 8}$$

MORE CONDITIONS GIVE SHARPER INEQUALITY.

Thm

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \text{BERNOULLI}(p)$$

For $\epsilon > 0$

$$P\left(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon\right) \leq 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$$

$$\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

PROOF VIA HOEFFDING'S

- TRY YOURSELF!
- IN APPENDIX

EXAMPLE

CHEBY SHEV'S

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) \leq \frac{1}{4n\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{4(200)(0.1)^2}$$
$$= 0.125$$

Hoeffding's

$$P(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) \leq 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2} = 2e^{-2(200)(0.1)^2}$$
$$= 0.03663\dots$$

WHEN $n = 200$
 $\epsilon = 0.1$

TWO INEQUALITIES FOR EXPECTATIONS

THM CAUCHY - SWARTZ INEQUALITY

GIVEN X, Y WITH FINITE VARIANCE

$$\mathbb{E}[|XY|] \leq \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbb{E}[Y^2]}$$

THM JENSEN'S INEQUALITY

IF g CONVEX $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] \geq g(\mathbb{E}[X])$

IF g CONCAVE $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] \leq g(\mathbb{E}[X])$