

ON THE NONEXISTENCE OF A THREE SERIES CONDITION FOR SERIES OF NONINDEPENDENT RANDOM VARIABLES¹

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As is well known (see, for example, page 148 of [1]), if the series of conditional means μ_n and the series of conditional variances σ_n^2 of a series of uniformly bounded, real-valued random variables X_n converge almost surely, then so does $\sum X_n$. In a lecture, Aryeh Dvoretzky presented an example of a convergent series $\sum X_n$ of uniformly bounded variables for which $\sum \mu_n$ and $\sum \sigma_n^2$ diverge almost surely.

Of course μ_n and σ_n^2 refer to the conditional expectation and conditional variance of X_n given X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} , except that μ_1 and σ_1^2 are unconditional.

For Dvoretzky's example, let $\{S_n\}$ be the sequence of independent random variables with

$$P\{S_n = n^{-\frac{1}{2}}\} = \frac{1}{2} = P\{S_n = -n^{-\frac{1}{2}}\} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1,$$

let $S_0 \equiv 0$, and let $X_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$.

It is natural to ask: *Is there some condition on the μ_n and σ_n^2 of a series of uniformly bounded random variables $\sum X_n$, which is necessary and sufficient for $\sum X_n$ to converge almost surely?*

The purpose of this note is to answer this query in the negative and in a rather strong sense.

Let $Y_n = S_n + S_{n-1}$, where the S_n are the same as were used to define X_n , and verify these two facts:

- (i) $\sum Y_n$ diverges almost surely;
- (ii) The vector-valued sequence (μ_n, σ_n^2) associated with the Y_n -process has the same finite dimensional distributions as does the (μ_n, σ_n^2) -sequence associated with the X_n -process.

Since, in view of (ii), the Y_n -process has essentially the same first and second conditional moments as does the X_n -process, and yet $\sum Y_n$ diverges whereas $\sum X_n$ converges, the answer to the query above is clearly "no".

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REFERENCE

- [1] NEVEU, J. (1965). *Mathematical Foundations of the Calculus of Probability*. Holden-Day, San Francisco.

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