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On continuity of the Pearson statistic and sample quantiles

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Abstract Convergence with probability one (in probability) of sequences of the sample quantiles and the Pearson statistic that are formed by columns of $N \times n$ arrays of random variables and bivariate random vectors, respectively, is established, $n \to \infty$. Two applications for the continuity of the Pearson statistics, when sampling is only possible along a sequence converging to an inaccessible targeting value, are presented.

Keywords Pearson statistic \cdot Sample *q*-quantiles \cdot Contingency tables \cdot Array continuity \cdot ARMA models \cdot Stable random vectors

1 Introduction

In this work we consider with probability one or in probability convergence of sequences of the statistics sample *q*-quantiles and the Pearson statistics formed by the columns of sequences of arrays of random variables $\mathbf{X_n} = \{X_{n,i}; i = 1, ..., N\}$, and bivariate random vectors, $(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})_{\mathbf{n}} = \{(X_{n,i}, Y_{n,i}); i = 1, ..., N\}$ n = 0, 1, 2, ... respectively. In sampling, for each *n*, the array $\mathbf{X_n}$ can be considered as a sample of size *N* from the random variable X_n , while, for each *i*, $\{X_{n,i}; n = 1, 2, ...\}$ is a trajectory of the sequence $\{X_n\}_{n \ge 1}$. Thus, a sequence of

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