

Zbl 225.60015**Erdős, Paul; Rényi, Alfréd***On a new law of large numbers.* (In English)**J. Anal. Math.** **23**, 103-111 (1970). [0021-7670]

We shall prove first (in §2) the new law of large numbers for the simplest special case, that is for independent repetitions of a fair game. For this special case the theorem can be stated as follows: if the game is played N times, the maximal average gain of a player over $[C \log_2 N]$ consecutive games ($C \geq 1$, $[x]$ denotes the integral part of x), tends with probability one to the limit α , where α is the only solution in the interval $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ of the equation

$$\frac{1}{C} = 1 - \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right) \log_2 \left(\frac{2}{1+\alpha}\right) - \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right) \log_2 \left(\frac{2}{1-\alpha}\right).$$

In §3 we generalize this result to an arbitrary sequence η_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) of independent, identically distributed random variables with expectation 0, the common distribution of which satisfies the condition, that its moment-generating function $\varphi(t) = E(e^{\eta_n t})$ exists in an open interval around the origin. We prove that for every α in a certain interval $0 < \alpha < \alpha_0$ one has

$$(*) \quad P \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \max_{0 \leq n \leq N - [C \log N]} \frac{\eta_{n+1} + \eta_{n+2} + \dots + \eta_{n+[C \log N]}}{[C \log N]} = \alpha \right) = 1,$$

where $C = C(\alpha)$ is defined by the equation $e^{-(1/C)} = \min_t \varphi(t) e^{-\alpha t}$. In §4 we discuss the special case of Gaussian random variables, in which case our result is essentially equivalent to a previous result of *P. Lévy* about the Brownian movement process. In §5 we give as an application of the result of §3, a new proof of the theorem of *P. Bártfai* on the “stochastic geyser problem”, using the fact that the functional dependence between C and α in (*) determines the distribution of the variables uniquely (Theorem 3). The result of §2 can also be applied in probabilistic number theory; as a matter of fact it was such an application which led the first named author to raise the problem which is solved in the present paper.

Classification:

60F15 Strong limit theorems

60J65 Brownian motion