

§1 事件与概率

§1.1 概念

1. 随机实验
- 可重复
 - 所有可能结果可知
 - 每次实验结果在实验前不可知

2. 样本空间 $\Omega = \{\omega \mid \text{在相同条件下随机实验的结果}\}$

3. 事件 $A \subseteq \Omega$

例 $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

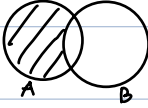
某一次实验结果为 ω 称事件发生.

事件关系 A, B 是两个事件. $A \subseteq B$ $A = B$

事件运算 1° A^c A 的对立事件 2° $A \cup B$ A 发生或 B 发生时, $A \cup B$ 都发生.

3° $A \cap B$ 若 $A \cap B = \emptyset$, A, B 称不相容事件.

4° $A \setminus B$



$B \subseteq A$ 时, $A \setminus B \hat{=} A - B$

5° $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$

6° $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k \right)$ 在事件列 $\{A_n\}$ 中出现无穷多次的结果全体.

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k \right)$ 只有有限个集合中不出现的结果全体.

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \subseteq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$$

事件域 Ω 的某些子集构成的集合类 \mathcal{F} 满足:

1° $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$ 2° 若 $A \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $A^c \in \mathcal{F}$ 3° $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是一列事件 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ ↗ 可列并

称 \mathcal{F} 为 Ω 的事件域 (σ -代数)

例 $\mathcal{F}_1 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ 最小的 σ -代数

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = \{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\}$$

$F_3 = 2^\Omega$ Ω 有限集

若 $A, B \in F$, $A \cap B = (A^c \cup B^c)^c \in F$. $A \cup B \in F$.

若 $A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots \in F$, $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in F$

(Ω, F)

§ 1.2 概率

1. 事件发生频率

n 次重复实验 A 发生的次数为 $n(A)$. $\frac{n(A)}{n}$ 稳定于某个数 p . ($n \rightarrow +\infty$)

2. 古典概型 Ω 有限集 每个结果等可能出现.

3. 几何概型. Ω 可看作线段, 平面有界图形或空间有界立体. $P(A) = \frac{A \text{ 测度}}{\Omega \text{ 测度}}$

4. P 是事件域 F 上定义的函数满足

1° $P(\Omega) = 1$ (规范性) 2° $A \in F$, $P(A) \geq 0$ (非负性)

3° $A_n \in F$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 两两不相容. 即 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ ($i \neq j$)

$$P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n)$$

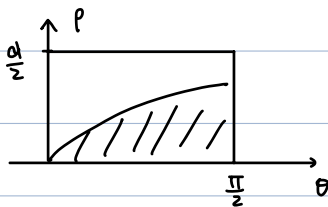
称 P 是 (Ω, F) 上定义的概率测度.

例 $\Omega = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$ $0 \leq p_i \leq 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$.

定义 $P(\{w_i\}) = p_i$ 古典概型中 $P(\{w_i\}) = \frac{1}{n}$

若 $P(A) = 0$, A 称为 null event. 若 $P(A) = 1$, A 称为几乎必然事件.

$\Omega = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \frac{d}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$



$$P(A) = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta d\theta}{\frac{\pi}{4} d} = \frac{zL}{\pi d} \Rightarrow \text{估计 } \pi$$

↑
模拟

针与平行线相交 $\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \geq p$

5. 概率测度性质

$$1^\circ P(\emptyset) = 0 \quad P(\Omega \cup (\bigcup_{k=2}^{\infty} \emptyset)) = P(\Omega) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P(\emptyset) = 1.$$

$$2^\circ P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$3^\circ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset. \quad P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

$$4^\circ A \subseteq B, \text{ 则 } P(A) \leq P(B).$$

$$5^\circ P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\text{证: } A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A \setminus B) + P(B \setminus A) + P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B) = P(A) \Rightarrow P(A \setminus B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\text{次可加性: } P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$$

$$(hw) P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

$$6^\circ A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq \dots$$

$$P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$$

hw: P4 4.5 ; P3 4.6

$$\text{引理 (1) } A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq \dots \quad A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \triangleq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n, \text{ 则 } P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$$

$$(2) A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n \supseteq \dots \quad A = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \triangleq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n, \text{ 则 } P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$$

证: (1) 记 $B_1 = A_1, B_2 = A_2 \setminus A_1, \dots, B_n = A_n \setminus A_{n-1}$ $\{B_n\}$ 两两不相容.

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n &= \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n & P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) &= P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n P(B_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n B_k) \\ & & &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) \quad \text{概率测度下(左)连续.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) A_1^c \subseteq A_2^c \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n^c \subseteq \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) &= 1 - P((\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n)^c) = 1 - P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^c) = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n^c) \\ &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - P(A_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) \quad \text{概率测度上(右)连续.} \end{aligned}$$

在非负性、规范性前提下, 可列可加性 \Leftrightarrow 有限可加性 + 下连续性.

$\Leftarrow \{A_n\}$ 互不相容事件列.

$$\Omega B_n = \bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k \quad (B_n) \text{ 是单增事件列} \quad \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$$

$$P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n) = P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) \stackrel{\text{引理}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k) \stackrel{\text{有限可加}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n P(A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k)$$

例1: 均匀硬币 甲掷 $n+1$ 次, 乙掷 n 次.

求甲掷出的正面次数比乙掷出的正面次数多的概率?

解: 记甲、乙掷出正面次数为 a, b , 反面次数为 c, d .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A: a > b \quad B: c > d \quad P(A) = P(B) \\ a > b \Leftrightarrow n+1-c > n-d \Leftrightarrow d \geq c \quad P(A) = P(B^c) = 1 - P(B) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

例2: n 封信和 n 个写好封面的信封.

随机地将信放入信封, 求至少有一封放对的概率?

解: 记 A_k 为第 k 封信放对, 所求事件为 $A = \bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} \quad P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1 A_2) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!}, \dots, P(A_1 \dots A_k) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i A_j A_k) - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 \dots A_n) \\ &= n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} - C_n^2 \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} + \dots - (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

§1.3 条件概率

掷一颗骰子 A : 点数为奇数 B : 点数大于 2.

已知 A 发生, 求 B 也发生的概率.

$$\Omega_A = \{1, 3, 5\} \quad P(B|A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

定义 设 $P(A) > 0$. $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ 称为 A 发生的前提下, B 发生的概率.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

推广: $P(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k) > 0 \quad P(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k) = P(A_1) P(A_2|A_1) P(A_3|A_1 A_2) \dots P(A_n|A_1 \dots A_{n-1})$

$$\text{证: 右边} = P(A_1) \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1)} \cdot \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)}{P(A_1 \cap A_2)} \cdots \frac{P(A_1 \cap \cdots \cap A_n)}{P(A_1 \cap \cdots \cap A_{n-1})} = P(A_1 \cap \cdots \cap A_n)$$

例) n 段绳子, 随机取两个端头打结. 求打 n 个结后, 正好形成 n 个圈的概率?

解: A_k : 第 k 次打结后正好形成一个圈.

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2n-1} \quad P(A_2|A_1) = \frac{1}{2n-3} \quad P(A_k|A_1 \cdots A_{k-1}) = \frac{1}{2(n-k+1)-1}$$

$$\uparrow \frac{n}{C_{2n}^2} \quad \uparrow \frac{n-1}{C_{2n-2}^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = \frac{1}{(2n-1)!!}$$

例) 袋中有 w 只白球, b 只黑球. 每次随机取一个, 记下颜色后放回, 再放入 c 只同色球.

(1) 连续取 3 次, 求 3 次都取到黑球的概率.

(2) 取 n 次, 其中 n_1 只白色, n_2 只黑色的概率.

解: A_k : 第 k 次取到黑球.

$$(1) P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = P(A_1) P(A_2|A_1) P(A_3|A_1 A_2) = \frac{b}{w+b} \cdot \frac{b+c}{w+b+c} \cdot \frac{b+2c}{w+b+2c}$$

(2) $P(A_1^c A_2^c \cdots A_{n_1}^c A_{n_1+1} \cdots A_{n_1+n_2})$ ← 固定顺序

$$= \frac{w}{w+b} \cdot \frac{w+c}{w+b+c} \cdots \frac{w+(n_1-1)c}{w+b+(n_1-1)c} \cdot \frac{b}{w+b+n_1c} \cdot \frac{b+c}{w+b+(n_1+1)c} \cdots \frac{b+(n_2-1)c}{w+b+(n_1+n_2-1)c}$$

$$P(n_1 \text{ 白 } n_2 \text{ 黑}) = C_n^{n_1} \cdot P(A_1^c A_2^c \cdots A_{n_1}^c A_{n_1+1} \cdots A_{n_1+n_2})$$

条件概率也是定义在 (Ω, F) 上概率测度: $P(A) > 0$. 定义 $P(\cdot|A)$

$$P(\Omega|A) = \frac{P(\Omega \cap A)}{P(A)} = 1$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} \geq 0$$

$$\{B_n\} \text{ 互不相容, } P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n | A\right) = \frac{P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \cap A)\right)}{P(A)} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B_n \cap A)}{P(A)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(B_n|A)$$

两个重要公式:

1. 全概率公式

定义: $\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k = \Omega$, $A_k \cap A_j = \emptyset, i \neq j$ $\{A_i\}$ 称为 Ω 的一个分割.

定理: $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 是 Ω 的一个分割, 且 $P(A_i) > 0$.

$$\text{对 } \forall B \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$$

证: $B = B \cap \Omega = B \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (B \cap A_i)$ 互不相容.

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B \cap A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$$

常用: $P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)$

例 盒1中 2白球3红球 盒2中 3白球4红球

从盒1中随机取1个球放入盒2, 再从2中取1个, 求盒2中取出红球的概率?

解: A : 从1中取出白球 B : 从2中取出红球.

$$P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{23}{40}$$

例 抽签问题 n 个签, m 个好签, 不放回, 证明第 k 个人抽中好签的概率为 $\frac{m}{n}$.

证: A_k : 第 k 个人抽中好签

$$P(A_1) = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$P(A_2) = P(A_2|A_1)P(A_1) + P(A_2|A_1^c)P(A_1^c) = \frac{m-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{m}{n} + \frac{m}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-m}{n} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$P(A_3) = P(A_3|A_1A_2)P(A_1A_2) + P(A_3|A_1A_2^c)P(A_1A_2^c) + \dots$$

$n \geq 3$ 归纳法.

假设 $P(A_k) = \frac{m}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_{k+1}) &= P(A_{k+1}|A_k)P(A_k) + P(A_{k+1}|A_k^c)P(A_k^c) \\ &= \frac{m-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{m}{n} + \frac{m}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-m}{n} = \frac{m}{n} \end{aligned}$$

2. Bayes 公式

定理: $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 是 Ω 的一个分割, $P(A_i) > 0$.

用实际试验的结果, 代替先验概率.

$$\text{对 } \forall B \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) > 0, \text{ 有 } P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(A_i|B)P(A_i)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}$$

\downarrow 后验概率

例一单项选择题. 某同学会做的可能性 p . 不会做但猜对的概率为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

已知此题做对了, 问: 该同学会做的可能性是多少?

解: A 会做 B 做对

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)} = \frac{1 \cdot p}{1 \cdot p + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (1-p)}$$

例 某疾病患病可能 0.5% . 通过化验手段. 误诊率 5% .

A. 某人患此疾病 B. 化验结果为阳性. 求 $P(A|B)$ 用 $P(A|B)$ 代替 $P(A)$

$$P(A) = 0.005 \quad P(B^c|A) = 0.05 \quad P(B|A^c) = 0.05$$
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.005}{0.95 \times 0.005 + 0.05 \times 0.995} = 0.087$$

§1.4 独立性

$$P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0. \quad P(B|A) = P(B), \quad P(A|B) = P(A), \quad \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = P(B)$$

定义: 若事件 A, B 满足 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 则称 A, B 相互独立.

推论: 1° 若 $P(A) = 0$, 则 A 与任意事件独立.

2° A 与 B 独立, 则 A 与 B^c , A^c 与 B , A^c 与 B^c 独立

$$\text{证: } P(A \cap B^c) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(B^c)$$

说明: 1° 实际问题中, 是否独立由具体情况判断.

2° 独立与不相容不同. A, B 不相容 $\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = 0$

3° A, B, C 独立.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C) & \textcircled{1} \\ P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B), P(A \cap C) = P(A)P(C), P(B \cap C) = P(B)P(C) & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

→ 两两独立

注: 满足 $\textcircled{1}$ 的事件 A, B, C 不一定满足 $\textcircled{2}$:

$$\Omega = (0, 1) \quad A = (0, \frac{1}{2}), \quad B = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}), \quad C = (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{8})$$

$$A \cap B \cap C = (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{1}{8} = P(A)P(B)P(C) \quad \text{但} \quad \frac{1}{8} = P(A \cap C) \neq P(A)P(C) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

满足②的事件A, B, C不一定满足①:



有3个面分别涂红, 蓝, 黄色, 第4个面涂3种颜色.

A: 向下的面有红色 $P(AB) = P(BC) = P(AC) = \frac{1}{4}$

B: ... 黄 $P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4}$

C: ... 蓝 $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$

$A_i, i \in I, I$ 为指标集. 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow P(\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i) = \prod_{i \in J} P(A_i), \forall J \in I.$

hw: $P_{12} (1, 3) (1, 2)$ $P_{14} 2, 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } A_1, \dots, A_n \text{ 独立, } P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i) &= 1 - P((\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i)^c) = 1 - P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c) \\ &= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - P(A_i)) \end{aligned}$$

小概率事件迟早发生:

$P(A) = \varepsilon < 1$. 重复实验. A_k 第 k 次实验, 事件 A 发生

$$P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k) = 1 - (1 - \varepsilon)^n \rightarrow 1$$

条件独立性:

$P(C) > 0$. 若 $P(A \cap B | C) = P(A | C)P(B | C)$, 称事件 A, B 关于 C 条件独立.

$P(\cdot | C)$ 概率测度

例 掷两个骰子. A 第1个3点. B 第2个3点. C 点数和为偶数.

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{36}. \quad P(AB|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{而 } P(A|C)P(B|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} \cdot \frac{P(B \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36} \Rightarrow \text{不是条件独立.}$$

§ 1.5 乘积空间.

$$\Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad F_1 = F_2 = 2^\Omega \quad P(\{i\}) = \frac{1}{6}.$$

叉乘 $\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 = \{(i, j) \mid i \in \Omega_1, j \in \Omega_2\}$ $F_1 \times F_2 = \{A_1 \times A_2 \mid A_1 \in F_1, A_2 \in F_2\}$

$F_1 = \{\emptyset, \Omega, A, A^c\}$ $F_2 = \{\emptyset, \Omega, B, B^c\}$

$F_1 \times F_2 = \{\emptyset, \Omega \times \Omega, A \times \Omega, A^c \times \Omega, \Omega \times B, \Omega \times B^c, A \times B, A \times B^c, A^c \times B, A^c \times B^c\}$

$\Omega \times \Omega \setminus (A \times B) \notin F_1 \times F_2 \Rightarrow F_1 \times F_2$ 不是 σ -代数.

引理 F, g 是 Ω 的两个 σ -代数, 则 $F \cap g$ 也是 σ -代数.

证: $1^\circ \Omega \in F, \Omega \in g, \Omega \in F \cap g$

$2^\circ A \in F \cap g$, 则 $A^c \in F, A^c \in g \Rightarrow A^c \in F \cap g$

$3^\circ \{A_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \subset F \cap g$ $\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty A_i \in F, \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty A_i \in g \therefore \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty A_i \in F \cap g$

$F \cup g$ 不一定是 σ -代数.

定义. A 是 Ω 的部分子集组成的集合类, 满足 $A \subset F_i$ 的 σ -代数 F_i 的交集 $\bigcap F_i$ 称为由 A 生成的 σ -代数. (包含 A 的最小 σ -代数)

例 \mathbb{R} 上 Borel σ -代数.

$A = \{(a, b] \mid a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ $A_1 = \{(a, b) \mid a < b\}$

$(-\infty, b] \in \sigma(A)$ $\sigma(A_1) = \sigma(A)$

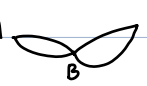
$= \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty (-n, b]$ $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, B_2 = \{(a_1, b_1] \times (a_2, b_2] \mid a_1 < b_1, a_2 < b_2\}$

$\{b\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty (b - \frac{1}{n}, b] \in \sigma(A)$ $(a, b) \in \sigma(A)$

$(\Omega_1, F_1, P_1), (\Omega_2, F_2, P_2)$

$\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$ $F = \sigma(F_1 \times F_2)$ $P((A_1, A_2)) = P_1(A_1) P_2(A_2)$ $A_1 \in F_1, A_2 \in F_2$

§ 1.6 例

1. A  C 每条路独立地以概率 p 被阻断.

(1) 求有一条从 A 到 C 的通路的概率.

E 表示有从 A 到 C 通路 $E_1: A \rightarrow B$ $E_2: B \rightarrow C$

$E = E_1 \cap E_2$ E_1, E_2 独立. $P(E) = P(E_1) P(E_2) = (1 - P(A \rightarrow B \text{ 两条路都不通})) P(E_2)$

$$= (1-p^2)(1-p^2)$$

(2) 另有一条路直接从A到C. 以概率p被阻断. 求此时有一条从A到C的通路概率.

E_3 表示A到C有直通路. $\Omega = E_3 \cup E_3^c$

$$P(E) = P(E|E_3)P(E_3) + P(E|E_3^c)P(E_3^c) = 1 \cdot (1-p) + (1-p^2)^2 \cdot p$$

2. 赌徒破产模型

甲 k 掷硬币. 正面: 甲资金+1, 庄-1.

庄 N-k 反面: 庄资金+1, 甲-1.

直到一方资金为0结束. 求甲资金变为0的概率.

解: 记 A_k 表示甲资金从k变为0. $P(A_k) = p_k$.

B 表示第1次掷出正面. $p_0 = 1, p_N = 0$

$$P(A_k) = P(A_k|B)P(B) + P(A_k|B^c)P(B^c) = P(A_{k-1}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + P(A_{k+1}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_k = \frac{1}{2} p_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} p_{k-1} \quad p_{k+1} - p_k = p_k - p_{k-1}$$

$$p_k = p_k - p_{k-1} + p_{k-1} - p_{k-2} + \dots + p_1 - p_0 + p_0$$

$$0 = p_N = N(p_1 - p_0) + p_0 \Rightarrow p_1 - p_0 = -\frac{1}{N} \quad \therefore p_k = 1 - \frac{k}{N}$$

古典概型

Ω 有限集 等可能.

计数 从n个元素中任取m个有多少种取法?

	放回	不放回
可区分	n^m	A_n^m
不可区分	C_{m+n-1}^{n-1}	C_n^m

↑
等价于分球入盒模型 以 $n=3, m=2$ 为例 (1,1) (2,2) (3,3)

hw 1.7.1, 1.7.2, 1.7.5, 1.8.9, 1.8.11, 1.8.16 (1,2) (1,3) (2,3)

例 袋中有 5 只红球, 6 只白球. 从中随机取两个. 求下列事件概率:

A 取出 2 只红球

B (红 | 白)

C 至少有 1 只红球

解: 依次取. (有序, 不放回)

一次取 2 个:

$$\# \Omega = A_{11}^2 = 110$$

$$\# \Omega = C_{11}^2 = 55$$

$$\# A = 5 \times 4 = 20 \quad P(A) = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$\# A = C_5^2 = 10$$

$$\# B = 2 \times 5 \times 6 = 60 \quad P(B) = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$P(C) = P(A \cup B)$$

例 将 n 个球放入 N ($N \geq n$) 个盒中. 求下列事件的概率.

A. 指定的 n 个盒中各有 1 球. B. 恰好 n 个盒中各有 1 球.

C. 至少 1 盒中有 ≥ 2 个球.

解: 盒子无限制 球不可区分:

$$\# \Omega = N^n \quad \# A = 1 \quad \# B = C_N^n \quad P(C) = 1 - P(B)$$

球可区分:

$$\# \Omega = N^n \quad \# A = n! \quad \# B = A_N^n$$

§ 2. 随机变量及分布函数

例 掷两个骰子 $\Omega = \{(i, j) \mid i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}\}$ X 表示两个点数之和.

$$X((i, j)) = i + j$$

一. 随机变量

定义: (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 概率空间. $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\{\omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ 称 } X \text{ 是随机变量 r.v.}$$

例 盒中 n 个白球, 1 个黑球, 逐个取出, X 表示取到黑球的次数.

$\Omega = \{000 \cdots 10 \cdots\} \mid 1 \text{ 位置 } 1, 2, \dots, n+1\}$ $X = \text{黑球位置序号}$.

$$P(\{X=k\}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n+1} & k = \{1, 2, \dots, n+1\} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

说明

1° X 是单值函数

2° $\{X \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\{X > x\}$, $\{X = x\}$, $\{a < X \leq b\}$, $\{a < X < b\}$ 都是事件.

证: $\{X > x\} = \{X \leq x\}^c$

$$\{X < x\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\{X \leq x - \frac{1}{n}\}}_{\in \mathcal{F}}$$

$$\{X = x\} = \{X \leq x\} \setminus \{X < x\}$$

$$\{a < X < b\} = \{X \leq b\} \setminus \{X \leq a\}$$

3° 若 $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\{\omega \mid X(\omega) \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}$.

证: $\mathcal{A} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \mid X^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F}\}$

$(a, b] \in \mathcal{A}$. 只需证明 \mathcal{A} 是 σ -代数

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{A}(\{(a, b] \mid a < b\})$$

$$(1) X^{-1}(\mathbb{R}) = \Omega \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$(2) \text{若 } A \in \mathcal{A}, \text{ 即 } X^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F}, (X^{-1}(A))^c \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$(X^{-1}(A^c)) = (X^{-1}(A))^c \in \mathcal{F} \therefore A^c \in \mathcal{A}.$$

$$(3) A_n \in \mathcal{A}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$X^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X^{-1}(A_n) \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{A}$$

说明 \mathcal{A} 是 σ -代数. $\mathcal{A} \supset \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$

4°. X, Y 是 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上 r.v.s $\Rightarrow X+Y, X \cdot Y$ 是 r.v.s.

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel 可测函数, 则 $g(X)$ 是 r.v.

$$\text{证: } \mathcal{Q} = \{r_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, \quad \{X+Y > x\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\{X > r_n\} \cap \{Y > x - r_n\})$$

$$\{X+Y \leq x\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (\{X \leq r_n\} \cup \{Y \leq x - r_n\}) \in \mathcal{F}$$

$\therefore X+Y$ 是 r.v.

$$XY = \frac{(X+Y)^2 - (X-Y)^2}{4}$$

只需证明 X^2 是 r.v.

$$\{X^2 \leq r\} = \begin{cases} \emptyset & , r < 0 \\ \{-\sqrt{r} \leq X \leq \sqrt{r}\} & , r \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\in \mathcal{F}$.

二. 分布函数

定义. X 是 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上定义的 r.v. 称 $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$ 为 X 的分布函数.

性质: 1° $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$

2° 若 $x \leq y$, 则 $F(x) \leq F(y)$

3° $F(x)$ 右连续

证: 2° $F(y) - F(x) = P(x < X \leq y) \geq 0$

$F(x)$ 单调, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F(-n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(X \leq -n) = P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} \{X \leq -n\}) = P(\emptyset) = 0$

3° $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 只需证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F(x + \frac{1}{n}) = F(x)$

$$F(x + \frac{1}{n}) = P(X \leq x + \frac{1}{n})$$

记 $B_n = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) \leq x + \frac{1}{n}\}$ 则 $B_n \supseteq B_{n+1}$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n) = P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) = P(X \leq x)$$

若 $F(x) \equiv P(X < a)$, 则为左连续.

例 $X(\omega) = c$

$$\{X \leq x\} = \begin{cases} \emptyset & , x < c \\ \Omega & , x \geq c \end{cases} \in \mathcal{F}. \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < c \\ 1 & , x \geq c \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{X} = \{c\}, \omega \in A$

$0, \omega \in A^c.$

$$\{X \leq x\} = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & x < 0 \\ A^c, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \Omega, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - P(A), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

引理 $F(x)$ 是 r.v. X 的分布函数. 则

$$P(X > x) = P((X \leq x)^c) = 1 - P(X \leq x) = 1 - F(x)$$

$$P(x < X \leq y) = F(y) - F(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = x) &= P(X \leq x) - P(X < x) = F(x) - P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \leq x - \frac{1}{n})\right) \\ &= F(x) - P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \leq x - \frac{1}{n})\right) = F(x) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x - \frac{1}{n}) \\ &= F(x) - F(x-0) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X \geq x) = 1 - F(x-0) \quad P(a < X < b) = F(b-0) - F(a)$$

§ 2.2 离散型和连续型 r.v.

- 离散型 r.v.

X 的取值至多可数个.

$f(x) = P(X = x)$ probability mass function 质量函数.

分布律

X	x_1	x_2	x_3
P	p_1	p_2	p_3

$$1 \geq p_i = P(X = x_i) \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} p_i \text{ 阶梯函数.}$$

例

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{6}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{5}{6}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

跳跃度为取该值的概率.



例 r 次被击中后完全被摧毁. 每次射击过程相互独立以概率 p 命中目标.

以 X 表示目标物被毁时总射击次数. 求 X 分布律.

$$X = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$$

$$\text{对 } k \geq r, P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} \cdot p$$

$$p^r \sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^r = \left(\sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} x^{k-1}\right)^r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-x)^r} = \sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} (k-1) x^{k-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{k=3}^{+\infty} (k-1)(k-2) x^{k-3} \quad \text{代入 } x = 1-p.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} = \frac{1}{p^r}$$

hw: 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.3.2, 2.3.3

满足: 存在非负函数 $f(x)$, s.t. $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ 称 X 为连续型 r.v.

说明 1° $F(x)$ 是连续函数

$$2^\circ X \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的连续点} \quad \frac{F(x_0 + \Delta x) - F(x_0)}{\Delta x} \rightarrow f(x_0) \quad (\Delta x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$f(x_0) \Delta x \approx P(X \leq x_0 + \Delta x) - P(X \leq x_0) = P(x_0 < X \leq x_0 + \Delta x)$$

$f(x)$ 称为概率密度函数.

$$3^\circ P(X=a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(a - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(a) - F(a - \frac{1}{n}) = 0$$

$$4^\circ P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

性质 1° $f(x) \geq 0$ 2° $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

满足性质 1°, 2° 的函数 $f(x)$ 都可以看作某 r.v. 的 p.d.f.

例 某电子元件的使用寿命 X .

$$\text{p.d.f. } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{x^2}, & x > 1000 \\ 0, & x \leq 1000 \end{cases}$$

求 1° 常数 c 2° $P(X \leq 1700 | 1500 < X \leq 2000)$

3° 某设备中有 3 个此类元件, 问 1500 小时内至多 1 个损坏的概率.

解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1000}^{+\infty} \frac{C}{x^2} dx = \frac{C}{1000} = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1000$

(2) $P(X \leq 1700 | 1500 < X \leq 2000)$

$$= \frac{P(1500 < X \leq 1700)}{P(1500 < X \leq 2000)} = \frac{\int_{1500}^{1700} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx}{\int_{1500}^{2000} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx} \approx 0.4706$$

(3) $P(X < 1500) = \int_{1000}^{1500} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$

$$P(\text{至多1个损坏}) = P(\text{没有损坏}) + P(\text{1个损坏}) = (1 - \frac{1}{3})^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{3})^2$$

混合型

F_1 为离散型 r.v. 分布函数; F_2 为连续型 r.v. 分布函数.

$0 < \alpha < 1$, $F(x) = \alpha F_1(x) + (1-\alpha)F_2(x)$ $F(x)$ 满足单调性, 有界, 右连续是混合型分布.

例 掷飞镖 (x, y) 落点, $X = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 标靶 $r \leq 3$

掷中靶的可能性为 α , 脱靶的可能性为 $1-\alpha$.

$Z = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{上靶} \\ 0, & \text{脱靶} \end{cases}$ 求 Z 的分布函数.

$$P(Z \leq R) = P(Z \leq R | \text{脱靶}) (1-\alpha) + P(Z \leq R | \text{中靶}) \cdot \alpha$$

$R < 0$ $P(Z \leq R) = 0$

$0 \leq R \leq 3$ $P(Z \leq R) = (1-\alpha) + \alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{3^2}$

$R \geq 3$ $P(Z \leq R) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z \leq R) = \begin{cases} 0, & R < 0 \\ \alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{9} + (1-\alpha), & 0 \leq R < 3 \\ 1, & R \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

§ 2.5 随机向量.

一. X_1, \dots, X_n 定义在 (Ω, F, P) 的 n 个 r.v. (X_1, \dots, X_n) n 维随机向量, n -dim r.v.

$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$ 称为联合分布函数.

$n=2$ (X, Y) $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$

引理: $F(x, y)$ 是 r.v. (X, Y) 联合分布函数.

$$1^\circ 0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

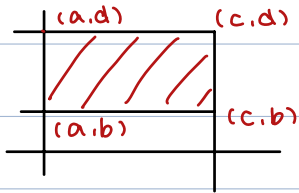
$$2^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0$$

3° 固定一个变量, 则 $F(x, Y)$ 关于另一变量单调增 $y_1 < y_2, F(x, y_1) \leq F(x, y_2)$

$$4^\circ a < c, b < d, F(c, d) - F(c, b) - F(a, d) + F(a, b) \geq 0$$

$$F(c, d) - F(c, b) - F(a, d) + F(a, b) = P(X \leq c, b < Y \leq d) - P(X \leq a, b < Y \leq d)$$

$$= P(a < X \leq c, b < Y \leq d) \geq 0$$



5° $F(x, y)$ 固定 y , 关于 x 右连续; 固定 x , 关于 y 右连续.

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x+y \geq 0 \\ 0 & x+y < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{满足 } 2^\circ, 3^\circ, 5^\circ \text{ 但不满足 } 4^\circ.$$

$$F(1, 1) - F(-1, 1) - F(1, -1) + F(-1, -1) = 1 - 1 - 1 + 0 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{不满足 } 4^\circ$$

推广到 n 维 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

$$A = (a_1, b_1] \times (a_2, b_2] \times \dots \times (a_n, b_n]$$

$$\text{顶点集 } V = \{(a_1, b_1] \times (a_2, b_2] \times \dots \times (a_n, b_n]\}$$

$v \in V$. $i = v$ 的坐标中取 $\{a_k\}$ 的个数.

$$\text{sgn}(v) = (-1)^i$$

$$P((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in A) = \sum_{v \in V} \text{sgn}(v) F(v) \geq 0$$

二. 边缘分布.

(X, Y) 联合分布 $F(x, y)$.

其中 X, Y 各自的分布 $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x), F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$ 称为 X, Y 的边缘分布函数.

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y \in \mathbb{R}) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \leq x, Y \leq n)\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x, Y \leq n)$$

例 (X, Y) 联合分布函数.

$$F(x, y) = A \left(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(C + \arctan \frac{y}{2} \right) \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

求 1° 常数 A, B, C 的值 2° X, Y 边缘分布 3° $P(X > 2)$

解: (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = A \left(B + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(C + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}, A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = A \left(B - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(C + \arctan \frac{y}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = A \left(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(C - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$(2) F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$(3) P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - F_X(2)$$

(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) n -dim r.v. (X_{i1}, \dots, X_{ik}) 联合分布, k 维边缘分布.

三. 离散型随机向量.

(X, Y) 取值为至多可列个.

$X \backslash Y$	x_1	x_2	\dots	x_n
y_1	p_{11}	p_{21}	\dots	p_{n1}
y_2	p_{12}	p_{22}	\dots	p_{n2}
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		
y_m	p_{1m}	p_{2m}		p_{nm}
\vdots				

分布列

$$P((X, Y) = (x_i, y_j)) = p_{ij}$$

$$0 \leq p_{ij} \leq 1, \sum_{i,j} p_{ij} = 1$$

hw. 2.3.5, 2.4.2

三. 连续型随机变量.

(X, Y) 联合分布 $F(x, y)$.

若 $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dv$, 其中 $f(x, y) \geq 0$

称 (X, Y) 是连续型 r.v. $f(x, y)$ 称为联合密度函数.

性质 1° $f(x, y)$ 是 p.d.f. $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$

2° $F(x, y)$ 连续. 在 $f(x, y)$ 连续点上 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$

3° $P((X, Y) \in G) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy \quad G \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2)$

边缘分布

$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x du (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv)$

令 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$ X 概率密度.

例 r.v. (X, Y) 联合分布 概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy & 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求常数 k (2) $P(X+Y \geq 1)$ (3) $P(X < 0.5)$

解: (1) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D kxy dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y kxy dx = \frac{k}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow k=8$

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

(2) 记 $D_1 = D \cap \{x+y \geq 1\}$

$$P(X+Y \geq 1) = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{1-y}^y 8xy dx = \frac{5}{6}$$

(3) 记 $D_2 = D \cap \{x < 0.5\}$

$$P(X < 0.5) = \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^1 8xy dy = \frac{7}{16}$$

§3 离散型 r.v.

§3.1 常见离散型分布

1. 均匀分布 $X(\omega) \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \quad P(X = x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \quad i=1, \dots, n$

2. 二项分布

重复进行某实验 n 次, 其中事件 A 发生次数为 X . $X \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $P(X=k)$

A_i : 第 i 次实验. $P(A_i) = p$

$$P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_k A_{k+1}^c \dots A_n^c) = \prod_{i=1}^k P(A_i) \prod_{j=1}^{n-k} P(A_{k+j}^c) = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (p + (1-p))^n = 1$$

$P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$, 称 X 服从二项分布 记 $X \sim B(n, p)$

$\rightarrow n=1$ 时, Bernoulli 分布: $P(X=1) = p$, $P(X=0) = q = 1-p$

例 每台机器需维修的概率是 1% . 不同机器相互独立.

计算下列两种情形下, 机器故障来不及维修的概率.

(1) 1人看 20台 (2) 3人看 80台.

效率更高.

解: X, Y 表示两种情形下, 需要维修的机器数.

$$X \sim B(20, 0.01) \quad Y \sim B(80, 0.01)$$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - C_n^0 0.99^{20} - C_n^1 \cdot 0.01 \times 0.99^{19} \approx 0.0169$$

$$P(Y > 3) = 1 - P(Y=0) - P(Y=1) - P(Y=2) - P(Y=3) \approx 0.0087$$

定理 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n p_n = \lambda$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n^k p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \text{ 记 } \lambda_n = n p_n, p_n = \frac{\lambda_n}{n}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{n}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)\dots\left(1 - \frac{n-k+1}{n}\right)}_{k \text{ 项}} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \lambda_n^k \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n}{\lambda_n}(-\lambda)\left(\frac{n-k}{n}\right)}}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n}{\lambda_n}(-\lambda)\left(\frac{n-k}{n}\right)}}_{\rightarrow e}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k$$

例 某产品优等品 97% 一等品 3%

要以 90% 的概率保证每箱中至少有 100 个优等品, 问每箱中至少放多少?

解: 设每箱装 $100+n$ 个, 其中一等品数量 $X \sim B(100+n, 0.03)$

$$P(X \leq n) = \sum_{k=0}^n P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_{100+n}^k 0.03^k 0.97^{100+n-k} \geq 90\% \Rightarrow \text{求 } n$$

3. 几何分布

独立重复 Bernoulli 实验.

X 表示事件 A 首次发生的实验次数. $X \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$P(A) = p, P(A^c) = q = 1-p, P(X=k) = q^{k-1} \cdot p$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} p = p \cdot \frac{1}{1-q} = 1$$

无记忆性.

$$P(X = n+m | X > m) = P(X = n)$$

$$P(X = n+m | X > m) = \frac{P(X = n+m, X > m)}{P(X > m)} = \frac{P(X = n+m)}{P(X > m)} = \frac{q^{n+m-1} \cdot p}{\sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} \cdot p} = \frac{q^{n+m-1}}{\frac{q^m}{1-q}} = q^{n-1} \cdot p = P(X=n)$$

取正整数值随机变量且有无记忆性, 则必服从几何分布

$$\text{证: } P(X > n+m | X > m) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} P(X = m+k | X > m) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} P(X = k) = P(X > n) \triangleq \alpha_n$$

$$P(X > n+m | X > m) = \frac{P(X > n+m, X > m)}{P(X > m)} \triangleq \frac{\alpha_{n+m}}{\alpha_m} = \alpha_n$$

$$\alpha_{m+n} = \alpha_m \cdot \alpha_n \quad \alpha_{n+1} = \alpha_n \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_1^{n+1}$$

$$P(X=n) = P(X > n-1) - P(X > n) = \alpha_1^{n-1} - \alpha_1^n = \alpha_1^{n-1} (1 - \alpha_1) \quad \text{记 } p = 1 - \alpha_1, q = \alpha_1, X \sim G(p)$$

4. 负二项分布.

独立重复 Bernoulli 实验. X : 事件 A 第 r 次发生时的实验次数.

$$X \sim f(r, p) \quad P(A) = p \quad X \in \{r, r+1, \dots\} \quad P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} \cdot p \\ = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r}$$

$$\because \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{k-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1)x^{k-2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' \quad \dots \quad \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} x^{k-r} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} = p^r \cdot \frac{1}{(1-(1-p))^r} = 1$$

5. Poisson 分布

$$P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} = 1$$

每次观测 7.5 秒, 2608 次实验, 记录 10094 个. 平均 3.87 个每次

频率近似 $P(X=k) \sim e^{-3.87} \cdot \frac{3.87^k}{k!}$

独立增量性. 平移增量性. 普通性 (极短时间内至多发生1次)

记 X_t 表示 $[0, t]$ 时刻内观测粒子数

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P(X_t=k) \approx 0 \quad P(X_t=1) = \mu t + o(t), \quad P(X_t=k) \approx e^{-\mu t} \cdot \frac{(\mu t)^k}{k!}$$

§ 3.2 独立性

$$A, B \in \mathcal{F} \quad P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$$

$$A_i = \{X=x_i\} \quad X = \sum_i x_i I_{A_i} \quad B_j = \{Y=y_j\} \quad Y = \sum_j y_j I_{B_j}$$

定义 称离散型 r.v. X, Y 相互独立是指 $\forall x_i, y_j, \{X=x_i\}, \{Y=y_j\}$ 独立.

$$\text{即 } P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i)P(Y=y_j) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, j=1, 2, \dots$$

等价定义: 离散型 r.v. X, Y 独立 \Leftrightarrow 对 $\forall A, B \subset \mathcal{R}$.

$$P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \Rightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) &= \sum_{\substack{x \in A \\ y \in B}} P(X=x, Y=y) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \sum_{\substack{x \in A \\ y \in B}} P(X=x)P(Y=y) = \sum_{y \in B} \left(\sum_{x \in A} P(X=x) \right) P(Y=y) \\ &= P(X \in A)P(Y \in B) \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow 令 $A = \{x\}, B = \{y\}$ 即得

特别地, $P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x)P(Y \leq y)$ X, Y 独立.

定理 X, Y 是独立离散型 r.v. $g, h: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$. 则 $g(X), h(Y)$ 独立.

证: $g(X), h(Y)$ 也是离散型 r.v.

$$\begin{aligned} P(g(X)=a, h(Y)=b) &= \sum_{\substack{g(x_i)=a \\ h(y_j)=b \\ x_i, y_j}} P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = \sum_{\substack{x_i, y_j \\ g(x_i)=a \\ h(y_j)=b}} P(X=x_i)P(Y=y_j) = \sum_{\substack{x_i \\ g(x_i)=a}} P(X=x_i) \cdot \sum_{\substack{y_j \\ g(y_j)=b}} P(Y=y_j) \\ &= P(g(X)=a)P(h(Y)=b) \end{aligned}$$

例) 独立重复 Bernoulli 实验. X 表示成功次数. Y 表示失败次数.

实验次数 $N \sim P(\lambda)$ (参数 λ Poisson 分布) 此时 X, Y 独立.

$$P(X=n, Y=m) = P(X=n, Y=m | N=m+n) P(N=m+n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= C_{m+n}^n p^n q^m \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{m+n}}{(m+n)!} \\
 &= \frac{(n+m)!}{n! m!} p^n q^m e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{m+n}}{(m+n)!} \\
 &= \frac{(\lambda p)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda q)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda q}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=n) = \sum_{m=n+1}^{\infty} P(X=n | N=m) P(N=m) = \frac{(\lambda p)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

hw 3.1.1 (b,d) 3.1.2 (b)(d) 3.2.2 3.2.3

X, Y 离散型 r.v.

$$X, Y \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = P(X=x_i) P(Y=y_j) \Leftrightarrow P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A) P(Y \in B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x) P(Y \leq y)$$

$$F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立.

\forall 可能取值 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) $\{X_1=x_1\}, \{X_2=x_2\}, \dots, \{X_n=x_n\}$ 相互独立

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n F_{X_k}(x_k)$$

$$X_i \rightarrow +\infty \quad F_{X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k \neq i} F_{X_k}(x_k)$$

① $\{X_n, n \in I\}$ (I 指标集) 相互独立是指对 $J \in I$, $\{X_n, n \in J\}$ 相互独立.

② $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}, \{Y_1, \dots, Y_m\}$ 相互独立. $F(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = F_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) F_Y(y_1, \dots, y_m)$

$g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 则 $g(X_1, \dots, X_n), h(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$ 相互独立.

§ 3.3 数学期望

r.v. 数字特征: (1) 位置参数: 期望(均值), 中位数, 众数. (2) 尺度参数: 方差, 标准差

$$X, f(x) = P(X=x)$$

定义: r.v. X 概率 mass function $f(x)$, 如果 $\sum_{x} x f(x)$ 绝对收敛, 称 $\sum_{x} x f(x)$ 为数学期望.

记作 $E[X]$.

$$\text{e.g. } P(X=\pm k) = \frac{3}{\pi^2 k^2} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 \times 2}{\pi^2 k^2} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k \neq 0} k \cdot \frac{3}{\pi^2 \cdot k^2} = \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{3}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{例 } I_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A. \end{cases}$$

$$P(I_A = 1) = P(A) \quad E(I_A) = 1 \cdot P(A) + 0 \cdot P(A^c) = P(A)$$

随机变量函数的数学期望

$$X \sim P(X = x_k) = p_k \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad E(g(X)) = \sum_k g(x_k) \cdot P(X = x_k)$$

X	-1	0	1	1.5
P	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

$$E[X] = -1 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.3 + 1.5 \times 0.4$$

X ²	1	0	2.25
P	0.4	0.2	0.4

$$E[X^2] = 1 \cdot P(X^2=1) + 2.25 \cdot P(X^2=2.25)$$

$$X \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \quad A_k = \{\omega \mid X = x_k\} \quad X = \sum_k x_k I_{A_k} \quad E[X] = \sum_k x_k P(X = x_k) = \sum_k x_k \cdot E(I_{A_k})$$

$$(X, Y) \quad P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = p_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(g(X, Y)) = \sum_{i,j} g(x_i, y_j) \cdot P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$$

数学期望性质 (所涉及期望存在)

$$(1) X \geq 0, \text{ 则 } E[X] \geq 0 \quad (2) E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \text{证: 设 } X = \sum_i x_i I_{A_i} \quad A_i = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) = x_i\} \quad ; \quad Y = \sum_j y_j I_{B_j} \quad B_j = \{\omega \mid Y(\omega) = y_j\}$$

$$aX + bY = \sum_i a x_i I_{A_i} + \sum_j b y_j I_{B_j} = \sum_i a x_i \sum_j I_{A_i \cap B_j} + \sum_j b y_j \sum_i I_{B_j \cap A_i}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j (a x_i + b y_j) I_{A_i \cap B_j}$$

$$E(aX + bY) = \sum_{i,j} (a x_i + b y_j) P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} a x_i P(A_i \cap B_j) + \sum_{i,j} b y_j P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_i a x_i \sum_j P(A_i \cap B_j) + \sum_j b y_j \sum_i P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$= \sum_i a x_i P(A_i) + \sum_j b y_j P(B_j)$$

$$= aE(X) + bE(Y)$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } X \geq Y, \text{ 则 } E(X) \geq E(Y) \quad (4) E(|X|) \geq |E(X)|$$

(5) 若 X, Y 独立, 则 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$. 若 X, Y 满足 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$, 称其不相关.

$$\text{证: } E[XY] = E\left(\sum_i x_i \cdot I_{A_i} \cdot \sum_j y_j \cdot I_{B_j}\right) = E\left(\sum_{i,j} x_i y_j I_{A_i \cap B_j}\right) = \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j P(A_i \cap B_j)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{独立性}}{=} \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j P(A_i)P(B_j) = \sum_i x_i P(A_i) \cdot \sum_j y_j P(B_j) = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$$

推广 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立. $E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n E(X_i)$

尽量别写成 $E(XY)^2$

$$(6) \underline{E(XY)^2} \leq E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

$$\text{证: } E((tX+Y)^2) = E(X^2t^2 + 2tXY + Y^2) = t^2E(X^2) + 2tE(XY) + E(Y^2) \geq 0 \quad \text{对 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\text{若 } E(X^2) \neq 0, \text{ 判别式 } 4[E(XY)]^2 \leq 4E(X^2)E(Y^2)$$

$$\text{若 } E(X^2) = 0 = \sum_i x_i^2 P(X=x_i) \quad \text{必有 } x_i^2 \cdot P(X=x_i) = 0 \Rightarrow P(X=0) = 1, E[XY] = E[X^2] = E[Y^2] = 0$$

$$\exists t_0, s.t. E((t_0X+Y)^2) = 0 \quad \text{取等号} \Leftrightarrow \exists t_0, s.t. P(t_0X+Y=0) = 1$$

4. 方差

定义: X 离散型 $E(X), E(X^2)$ 存在. 称 $E[(X-E(X))^2]$ 为 X 的方差.

$$\text{记为 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2 - 2XE(X) + E(X)^2) = E(X^2) - 2E(X)E(X) + E(X)^2 = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \text{ 标准差} \quad E(X^k): k \text{阶矩}; \quad E((X-E(X))^k): k \text{阶中心矩}$$

方差性质

$$(1) \text{Var}(aX) = a^2 \text{Var}(X), a \in \mathbb{R} \quad (2) \text{若 } X, Y \text{ 不相关, 则 } \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$\text{证: } (1) \text{Var}(aX) = E((aX)^2) - [E(aX)]^2 = a^2 E(X^2) - a^2 E(X)^2 = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$(2) \text{Var}(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - [E(X+Y)]^2$$

$$= E(X^2 + 2XY + Y^2) - (E(X) + E(Y))^2$$

$$= E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - E(X)^2 - E(Y)^2 - 2E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

5. 常见分布的期望、方差

$$(1) X \sim B(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{np \cdot (n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} p^{k-1} q^{n-k} = np \cdot (p+q)^{n-1} = np$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n k(k-1) \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k q^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^n k \cdot C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 (p+q)^{n-2} + E(X) = (n^2-n)p^2 + np$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np - n^2 p^2 = npq$$

(2) $X \sim G(p)$ $P(X=k) = q^{k-1} \cdot p$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} \cdot p = p \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} \right)' = p \cdot \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)' = p \cdot \frac{1-q+q}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot q^{k-1} \cdot p = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k+1) q^{k-1} \cdot p - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot q^{k-1} \cdot p = p \cdot \left(\frac{q^2}{1-q} \right)'' - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

(3) $X \sim f(r, p)$ $P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r}$ $k = r, r+1, \dots$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r \quad X_i \text{ 表示第 } i-1 \text{ 次成功到第 } i \text{ 次成功所需次数.}$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r \text{ 独立. } X_i \sim G(p)$$

$$EX = E(X_1 + \dots + X_r) = \frac{r}{p} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

(4) Poisson 分布 $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$ $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1) e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

hw: 3.2.5, 3.3.2, 3.3.3

§ 3.4 示性函数举例

$$A, B \in F \quad I_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases} \quad I_{A^c}(\omega) = 1 - I_A(\omega), \quad I_{AB}(\omega) = I_A(\omega) I_B(\omega)$$

$$E[I_A] = P(A)$$

$$\text{例) } P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} P(A_i A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} P(A_i A_j A_k) - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$$

$$\text{证: } \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i^c$$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = E\left(I_{\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c}\right) = E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n I_{A_i^c}\right) = E\left((1 - I_{A_1})(1 - I_{A_2}) \dots (1 - I_{A_n})\right)$$

$$= E\left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_i} I_{A_{i_1}} I_{A_{i_2}} \dots I_{A_{i_i}}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$$

例 围绕花坛有 52 棵树, 15 只小鸟随机在树上建窝, 每棵树上至多 1 只小鸟.

证明: \exists 连续 7 棵树上至少生活 3 只小鸟.

$$\text{证: } \Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, 52\} \quad I_{\{k\}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } k \text{ 棵树上有小鸟} \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

$$X(k) = I_{\{k\}} + I_{\{k+1\} \bmod 52} + \dots + I_{\{k+6\} \bmod 52}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{52} X(k) P(W=k) = \frac{1}{52} \times 7 \times 15 = \frac{105}{52} > 2$$

$$\therefore P(X > 2) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \Omega \quad k \in \{X > 2\} \Rightarrow X(k) \geq 3$$

例 n 把伞放在 1 个箱中, 每个人随机拿 1 把, N 表示拿对自己伞的人数. 讨论 N 的分布列及期望, 方差.

解: $\Omega = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \mid 1, \dots, n \text{ 的一个排列}\}$

$$A_k \text{ 表示第 } k \text{ 个人拿到自己伞. } I_{A_k} = \begin{cases} 1, & W \in A_k \\ 0, & W \notin A_k \end{cases} \quad N = \sum_{k=1}^n I_{A_k}$$

$$P(N=i) = C_n^i E(I_{A_1} I_{A_2} \dots I_{A_i} I_{A_{i+1}}^c \dots I_{A_n}^c)$$

$$= C_n^i E(I_{A_1} I_{A_2} \dots I_{A_i} (1 - I_{A_{i+1}}) \dots (1 - I_{A_n}))$$

$$= C_n^i \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} (-1)^j C_{n-i}^j E(I_{A_1} \dots I_{A_i} I_{A_{i+1}} \dots I_{A_{i+j}})$$

$$= C_n^i \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} (-1)^j C_{n-i}^j \cdot \frac{(n-i-j)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$E(N) = \sum_{i=0}^n E(I_{A_i}) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(N) = E(N^2) - E(N)^2 = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n I_{A_i}\right)^2\right) - 1 = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n I_{A_i}^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} I_{A_i} I_{A_j}\right) - 1$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} C_n^2 - 1 = 1$$

§3.5 条件分布与条件期望

(X, Y) 2-dim r.v.

分布列 $P_{ij} = P(X = x_i, Y = y_j)$ $\sum_{ij} P_{ij} = 1$

定义 若 $E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$ 存在, 称之为 X, Y 的协方差记为 $\text{cov}(X, Y)$

$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}$ 称为 X, Y 的相关系数.

性质:

$$(1) \text{cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$$

$$(2) E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))] = E[XY - E(X)Y - XE(Y) + E(X)E(Y)]$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) - E(Y)E(X) + E(X)E(Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$(3) \text{cov}(X, a) = 0, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(4) \text{cov}(aX, bY) = ab \text{cov}(X, Y) \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(5) \text{cov}(X+Y, Z) = \text{cov}(X, Z) + \text{cov}(Y, Z)$$

$$(6) \text{Var}(X+Y) = E((X+Y)^2) - (E(X+Y))^2 = E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - (E(X))^2 - (E(Y))^2 - 2E(X)E(Y) \\ = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

相关系数性质:

$$(1) |\rho(X, Y)| \leq 1$$

$$(2) |\rho(X, Y)| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{s.t. } P(Y = aX + b) = 1$$

$$\text{证: } (1) (E((X - EX)(Y - EY)))^2 \leq E((X - EX)^2) \cdot E((Y - EY)^2)$$

$$\text{即 } (\text{cov}(X, Y))^2 \leq \text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y) \Rightarrow |\rho(X, Y)| \leq 1$$

$$(2) \text{Var}(X), \text{Var}(Y) > 0, E(X^2) > 0$$

$$|\rho(X, Y)| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{cauchy 不等式取 "="} \Leftrightarrow E[(t(X - EX) + (Y - EY))]^2 \text{ 关于 } t \text{ 判别式} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists t_0, P(t_0(X - EX) + Y - EY = 0) = 1 \text{ 即 } P(Y + t_0X - (t_0EX - EY) = 0) = 1$$

$$\text{令 } a = -t_0, b = t_0EX - EY \text{ 即可.}$$

X	-1	0	1
Y	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

$$Y = X^2$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(X^3) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

X, Y 相互独立 \Rightarrow $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ 反之不对

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 协方差矩阵 $\Sigma = (\text{cov}(X_i, X_j))_{n \times n}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) & \dots & \text{cov}(X_1, X_n) \\ \text{cov}(X_2, X_1) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \text{cov}(X_n, X_1) & \dots & \text{cov}(X_n, X_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - E X_i)\right)^2\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

例 独立重复实验, 实验有 r 种可能的结果, X_k 表示 n 次实验中第 k 个结果出现次数.

$$(X_1, \dots, X_r)$$

$$a_1 + \dots + a_r = n \text{ 时, } P(X_1 = a_1, X_2 = a_2, \dots, X_r = a_r) = C_n^{a_1} C_{n-a_1}^{a_2} \dots C_{a_r}^{a_r} \cdot p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_r^{a_r}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{a_1! \dots a_r!} p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_r^{a_r}$$

多项分布

$$X_1 \sim B(n, p_1) \quad (X_1, X_2) \sim (n, (p_1, p_2, 1-p_1-p_2))$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim B(n, p_1 + p_2)$$

计算 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$ $\rho(X_i, X_j)$

$$\text{Var}(X_i + X_j) = \text{Var} X_i + \text{Var} X_j + 2 \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \quad X_i + X_j \sim B(n, p_i + p_j)$$

$$\text{var}(X_i + X_j) = n(p_i + p_j)(1 - (p_i + p_j))$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \frac{1}{2}(\text{var}(X_i + X_j) - \text{var} X_i - \text{var} X_j) = \frac{1}{2}(n(p_i + p_j)(1 - p_i - p_j) - np_i(1 - p_i) - np_j(1 - p_j))$$

$$= -np_i p_j$$

$$\rho(X_i, X_j) = \frac{-np_i p_j}{\sqrt{np_i(1-p_i) \cdot np_j(1-p_j)}} = -\sqrt{\frac{p_i p_j}{(1-p_i)(1-p_j)}}$$

(3)

X \ Y	-1	0	2	f_X
1	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{6}{18}$
	-	-	2	-

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \sum_{x,y} xy p(X=x, Y=y) - \sum_x x \cdot p(X=x) \cdot \sum_y y \cdot p(Y=y)$$

2	$\frac{2}{18}$	0	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	= $\frac{41}{324}$
3	0	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	
f_Y	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{8}{18}$		

条件期望

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i \quad (B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset)$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i) \quad E(IA) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(IA|B_i)P(B_i) \quad B_i = \{\omega | Y(\omega) = y_i\}$$

定义 $(X, Y) \quad P(Y=y) > 0$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x|Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} \quad \text{在 } Y=y \text{ 条件下, } X \text{ 的条件分布列}$$

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X \leq x | Y=y) \quad \text{条件分布函数.}$$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) \quad \text{称 } Y=y \text{ 时 } X \text{ 的条件期望.}$$

记 $\psi(y) = E(X|Y=y) \quad \psi(Y(\omega))$ 是一个 r.v.

例 重复射击. 命中可能性为 p . s_i : 第 i 次射中的射击次数.

$$(1) P(s_1=i | s_2=j) = \frac{P(s_1=i, s_2=j)}{P(s_2=j)} = \frac{p^2 \cdot (1-p)^{j-2}}{C_{j-1}^1 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{j-2}} = \frac{1}{j-1} \quad (\text{均匀分布})$$

$$(2) E[s_1 | s_2=j] = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} i \cdot \frac{1}{j-1} = \frac{j(j-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{j-1} = \frac{j}{2}$$

$$P(\psi(s_2)=j) = P(s_2=j) = C_{2j-1}^1 p^2 (1-p)^{2j-2}$$

命题 $\psi(x) = E(Y|X)$, 则 $E(\psi(X)) = E(Y)$

$$\text{证: } E[\psi(X)] = \sum_x \psi(x) P(X=x) = \sum_x E(Y|X=x) \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_x \left(\sum_y y P(Y=y|X=x) \right) \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_x \left(\sum_y y \cdot \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(X=x)} \right) \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_x \sum_y y \cdot P(X=x, Y=y)$$

$$= \sum_y y P(Y=y) = E(Y)$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_x E(Y|X=x) P(X=x)$$

定理 X, Y 相互独立时, $E(Y|X) = E(Y)$

$$\psi(x) = E(Y|X=x) = \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y|X=x) = \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y) = E(Y)$$

$$\frac{P(Y=y, X=x)}{P(X=x)} = \frac{P(Y=y)P(X=x)}{P(X=x)}$$

hw: 3.4.2, 3.4.4, 3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.5

定理 $g(x), h(y)$ 一元函数, $E(g(x)), E(h(y))$ 存在, 则 $E(g(x)h(y)|x) = g(x)E(h(y)|x)$

证: 令 $r_1(x) = E(g(x)h(y)|x=x), r_2(x) = E(h(y)|x=x)$

$$r_1(x) = \sum_y g(x)h(y) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|x) = g(x) \sum_y h(y) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = g(x) \cdot r_2(x)$$

定理 $\psi(x) = E(Y|X), E(\psi(x)g(x)), E(Yg(x))$ 存在, 则 $E(\psi(x)g(x)) = E(Yg(x))$ 存在

(对 \forall 适当的 $g(x)$ 都有上式成立, 定义 $E(Y|X) = \psi(x)$)

$$\text{证: } E(\psi(x)g(x)) = \sum_x \psi(x)g(x)P(X=x) = \sum_x \left(\sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x) \right) g(x) \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_x \sum_y y \cdot g(x) \cdot P(X=x, Y=y) = E(Yg(x))$$

例) $X_i, i=1, 2, \dots$ 独立同分布 $P(X_i=1)=p, P(X_i=0)=1-p=q, N \sim P(\lambda)$

$$P(N=n) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}, X = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \quad \text{求 } E(X|N), E(N|X), E(X), \text{Var}(X)$$

解: $f_{X|N}(x|n) = C_n^x p^x q^{n-x}$

$$f_{N|X}(n|x) = \frac{P(N=n, X=x)}{P(X=x)} = \frac{P(X=x|N=n) \cdot P(N=n)}{\sum_{m \geq x} P(X=x|N=m) \cdot P(N=m)} = \frac{C_n^x \cdot p^x q^{n-x} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}{\sum_{m \geq x} C_m^x \cdot p^x q^{m-x} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^{n-x} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}{\sum_{m \geq x} \frac{m!}{x!(m-x)!} p^{m-x} \cdot \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}} = \frac{p^{n-x} \cdot \lambda^n}{(n-x)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^x e^{\lambda}} = \frac{(\lambda p)^{n-x}}{(n-x)!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{m \geq x} \frac{(\lambda p)^{m-x} \cdot \lambda^x}{(m-x)!} \quad \text{B(n, p) 类似}$$

$$E(X|N=n) = \sum_x x \cdot f_{X|N}(x|n) = \sum_x x \cdot C_n^x p^x q^{n-x} = np \quad E(X|N) = NP$$

$$E(N|X=x) = \sum_{n \geq x} n \cdot f_{N|X}(n|x) = \sum_{n \geq x} n \cdot \frac{(\lambda p)^{n-x}}{(n-x)!} e^{-\lambda p} \stackrel{k=n-x}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+x) \cdot \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

$$= \lambda p + x$$

$$E(X) = E(E(X|N)) = E(Np) = \lambda p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(X^2 | N=n) P(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2 P(N=n) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) + (E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right))^2) \cdot P(N=n) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n \text{Var}(X_1) + (np)^2) \cdot P(N=n) \\
 &= \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + p^2 E(N^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + E(X_1)^2 \text{Var}(N)$$

$$B \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) > 0 \quad E(X|B) = \sum x \cdot \frac{P((X=x) \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

§3.6 母函数

一. 随机变量的和.

$$X \sim f_X, Y \sim f_Y, Z = X + Y.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Z(z) &= P(Z=z) = P\left(\bigcup_x (\{X=x\} \cap \{Y=z-x\})\right) = \sum_x P(X=x, Y=z-x) \\
 &= \sum_y P(Y=y, X=z-y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } X, Y \text{ 独立, } f_Z(z) = \sum_x P(X=x) P(Y=z-x) = \sum_x f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) = f_X * f_Y(z) \text{ 卷积}$$

二. 母函数(生成函数)

$$\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = G_a(x) \quad \text{--- } \{a_n\} \text{ 的母函数.}$$

$$\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \quad (a * b)_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} \triangleq c_n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} x^k x^{n-k} \right) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right)$$

X 取非负整数值 $P_k = P(X=k) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k s^k$ 称为 X 的概率母函数. 记为 $G_X(s)$.

性质: ① 收敛半径 ($G_X(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k = 1$) $R \geq 1$

$$\text{② 母函数与分布列一一对应} \quad G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k s^k, \quad P_k = \frac{G^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$$

$$\text{③ 若 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (P_k s^k) \text{ 在 } s=1 \text{ 处收敛, } G'_X(1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P_k s^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot P_k = E(X)$$

$$\text{若 } E[X(X-1)\cdots(X-n+1)] \text{ 存在, } G_X^{(n)}(1) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) s^{k-n} P_k$$

$$= E[X(X-1)\cdots(X-n+1)]$$

三. 常见分布的母函数.

$$(1) X \sim B(n, p), p_k = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k=0, \dots, n \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \cdot s^k = (ps+q)^n$$

$$(2) X \sim G(p) \quad p_k = q^{k-1} p, k=1, 2, \dots \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} p s^k = \frac{ps}{1-qs}$$

$$(3) X \sim P(\lambda) \quad p_k = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} s^k = e^{-\lambda + \lambda s}$$

四. 独立随机变量的和

X_1, \dots, X_n 取非负整数值, 相互独立, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, X_i 母函数 $G_i(s)$, 则 $G_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$

$$\text{证: } G_i(s) = \sum_k s^k p(X_i = k) = E[s^{X_i}]$$

$$G_Y(s) = E[s^Y] = E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n}] = \prod_{i=1}^n E[s^{X_i}] = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$$

例: 掷 5 颗骰子, 求点数和为 15 的概率.

解: X_i 第 i 颗骰子点数, $X_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 相互独立.

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \quad G_i(s) = \frac{1}{6}(s+s^2+\dots+s^6) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{s(1-s^6)}{1-s}$$

$$G_Y(s) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5 s^5 (1-s^6)^5 (1-s)^{-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^5} s^5 (1-5s^6+10s^{12}-\dots) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_5^k (-s)^k\right)$$

$$s^{15} \text{ 系数为 } \frac{1}{6^5} (C_5^0 \cdot (-1)^0 - 5C_5^4) \quad P(Y=15) = s^{15} \text{ 系数}$$

hw 3.7.8, 5.1.1 (a)(b), 5.1.2, 5.1.4

随机个独立同分布 r.v. 之和. X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 独立同分布, 取非负整数值.

N 与 X_i 独立, 取正整数值, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$, 求 $G_Y(s)$.

$$G_Y(s) = \sum_y s^y P(Y=y) = E[s^Y] \stackrel{\text{重期望公式}}{=} E[E[s^Y | N]] = \sum_n E[s^Y | N=n] \cdot P(N=n)$$

$$= \sum_n E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n} | N=n] \cdot P(N=n) = \sum_n E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n}] \cdot P(N=n)$$

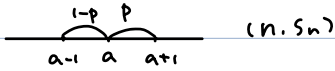
$$= \sum_n \left(\prod_{k=1}^n G_{X_k}(s)\right) \cdot P(N=n) = \sum_n (G_{X_1}(s))^n P(N=n) = G_N(G_{X_1}(s))$$

$$G_X(s) = E[s^X] \quad \text{矩母函数 } \sum E(X^k) s^k$$

(X, Y) 取非负整数值. $P_{ij} = P(X=i, Y=j)$

$$G(s, t) = \sum_{i,j} s^i t^j P(X=i, Y=j) = E[s^X t^Y] \quad X, Y \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow G(s, t) = G_X(s) G_Y(t)$$

§3.7 随机游动

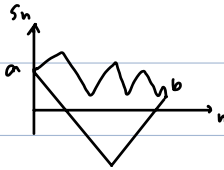


一. S_0 初始位置

$$P(X_i=1) = p, \quad P(X_i=-1) = q = 1-p \quad S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad X_i, i=1, 2, \dots \text{ 独立}$$

例 无限制 $S_0 = a$. 求 $P(S_n = b)$

$$\begin{cases} L+r = n & \Rightarrow r = \frac{n+b-a}{2} \\ r-L = b-a & L = \frac{n-b+a}{2} \end{cases}$$

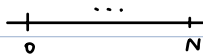


轨道 $p^r q^L$: r 右移次数, L 左移次数.

轨道数 C_n^r

$$P(S_n = b) = C \binom{n}{\frac{n+b-a}{2}} p^{\frac{n+b-a}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b+a}{2}}$$

例2 带吸收壁随机游动.



$$P(X_i=1) = p \quad P(X_i=-1) = q = 1-p \quad \text{若 } S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 0 \quad (\exists n), \text{ 则对 } k \geq n, S_k = 0.$$

计算质点 $t=0$ 时位于 k 最终被 0 吸收的概率.

解: $P_0 = 1, P_N = 0$

A_k 从 k 出发被 0 吸收事件.

B 第 1 步右移

$$P_k = P(A_k) = P(A_k | B) P(B) + P(A_k | B^c) P(B^c)$$

$$= P(A_{k+1}) P(B) + P(A_{k-1}) P(B^c) = p \cdot P_{k+1} + q P_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (P_{k+1} - P_k) = \frac{q}{p} (P_k - P_{k-1})$$

$$P_k = P_k - P_{k-1} + P_{k-1} - P_{k-2} + \dots + P_1 - P_0 + P_0$$

$$= \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{k-1} (P_1 - P_0) + \dots + (P_1 - P_0) + P_0 = P_0 + \frac{(P_1 - P_0)(1 - (\frac{q}{p})^k)}{1 - \frac{q}{p}}$$

$$\text{记 } r = \frac{q}{p}, \quad P_N = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{(P_1 - P_0)(1 - r^N)}{1 - r} = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 - P_0 = -\frac{1 - r}{1 - r^N}$$

$$\text{若 } r = 1, \quad P_k = P_0 + k(P_1 - P_0) \quad P_N = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + N(P_1 - P_0) = 0$$

$$P_k = \begin{cases} \frac{r^k - r^N}{1 - r^N} & r = \frac{q}{p} \neq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{k}{N} & r = 1 \end{cases}$$

从 \$k\$ 出发被 \$X=N\$ 吸收的概率: $q_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1-r^k}{1-r^N}, & r \neq 1 \\ \frac{k}{N}, & r = 1 \end{cases}$

记 \$X_k\$ 为从 \$k\$ 出发到被 \$X=0\$ 吸收时的移动次数求 \$D_k = E[X_k]\$

解: $D_k = E(X_k|B)P(B) + E(X_k|B^c)P(B^c)$

$$P(X_k = x | B) = P(X_{k+1} = x-1)$$

$$P(X_k = x | B^c) = P(X_{k-1} = x-1)$$

$$E(X_k | B) = \sum_x x \cdot P(X_k = x | B) = \sum_x \overset{(x-1)+1}{x} P(X_{k+1} = x-1) = E(X_{k+1}) + 1$$

$$E(X_k | B^c) = E(X_{k-1}) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_k = (D_{k+1} + 1) \cdot p + (D_{k-1} + 1) \cdot q \Rightarrow D_k = pD_{k+1} + qD_{k-1} + 1$$

$$p(D_{k+1} - D_k) - q(D_k - D_{k-1}) = -1$$

$$p((D_{k+1} - D_k) - (D_k - D_{k-1})) - (q-p)(D_k - D_{k-1}) = -1 \quad pD''(k) - (q-p)D'(k) = -1$$

特解 $\bar{D}_k = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{q-p}, & r = \frac{q}{p} \neq 1 \\ -k^2, & r = 1 \end{cases}$

$U_k = D_k - \bar{D}_k$ U_k 满足 $U_k = pU_{k+1} + qU_{k-1}$

$$D_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q-p} (k - N \cdot \frac{1-r^k}{1-r^N}), & r \neq 1 \\ kN - k^2, & r = 1 \end{cases}$$

无限制随机游走一般性质: $S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

1. 空间齐次性 $P(S_n = j | S_0 = a) = P(S_n = j+b | S_0 = a+b)$

证: $P(S_n = j+b | S_0 = a+b) = \frac{P(S_n - S_0 = j-a, S_0 = a+b)}{P(S_0 = a+b)} = P(S_n - S_0 = j-a)$

$$P(S_n = j | S_0 = a) = P(S_n - S_0 = j-a)$$

2. 时间齐次性 $P(S_n = j | S_0 = a) = P(S_{m+n} = j | S_m = a)$

证: $P(S_{n+m} = j | S_m = a) = \frac{P(S_{n+m} = j, S_m = a)}{P(S_m = a)} = \frac{P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j-a, S_m = a)}{P(S_m = a)} = P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j-a)$
 $= P(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = j-a) \stackrel{\text{同分布}}{=} P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = j-a) = P(S_n = j | S_0 = a)$

3. Markov性 (马氏性) $P(S_{n+m} = j | S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m) = P(S_{n+m} = j | S_m)$

证: $\varphi(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m) = P(S_{n+m} = j | S_0 = x_0, S_1 = x_1, \dots, S_m = x_m)$

$$= \frac{P(S_{n+m} = j, S_0 = x_0, \dots, S_m = x_m)}{P(S_0 = x_0, \dots, S_m = x_m)} = \frac{P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j - x_m, S_0 = x_0, \dots, S_m = x_m)}{P(S_0 = x_0, \dots, S_m = x_m)}$$

$$= P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j - x_m)$$

$$\psi(x_m) = P(S_{n+m} = j | S_m = x_m) = \frac{P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j - x_m, S_m = x_m)}{P(S_m = x_m)} = P(S_{n+m} - S_m = j - x_m)$$

$$\varphi(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m) = \psi(x_m), \quad \varphi(S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m) = \psi(S_m)$$

二. 轨道计数. $S_n = S_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

(i, s_i) 的连线称为一条轨道.

$(0, a) \rightarrow (n, b)$ 轨道数 $C \frac{n+b-a}{n}$ $n, b-a$ 同奇偶

$N_n(a, b)$ 表示 n 步从 a 到 b 轨道数.

$N_n^0(a, b)$ 表示 n 步从 a 出发, 经过 0 点到 b 点的轨道数.

$$\text{引理 1 } N_n(a, b) = \begin{cases} C \frac{n+b-a}{n} & n, b-a \text{ 同奇偶} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

引理 2 (反射定理) $a, b > 0$ $N_n^0(a, b) = N_n(-a, b)$

从 a 到 b 经过原点的轨道与从 $-a$ 到 b 的轨道一一对应.

定理 3 (投票定理) $b > 0$ n 与 b 同奇偶, 从 0 出发, 到达 b 且不再到达 0 点, 轨道数为 $\frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$

证: 第 1 步向右, 所求轨道数 = $N_{n-1}(1, b) - N_{n-1}^0(1, b)$

$$= C \frac{\frac{n-1+b-1}{2}}{n-1} - N_{n-1}^0(1, b)$$

$$= C \frac{\frac{n+b-2}{2}}{n-1} - C \frac{\frac{n-1+b+1}{2}}{n-1} \stackrel{\text{化简}}{=} \frac{b}{n} C \frac{n+b}{n} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$$

例 甲 a 票 2 票 $a > b$. 求计票过程中, 甲票数始终领先的概率?

解: X_i 取 $1, -1$. 第 i 票投给甲, $X_i = 1$; 第 i 票投给乙, $X_i = -1$.

$S_0 = 0, S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. 要求 $S_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots, a+b$ 的概率.

$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n > 0, S_0 = 0, S_{a+b} = a-b) = \frac{\text{从 } 0 \text{ 到 } a-b \text{ 不过原点轨道数}}{N_{a+b}(0, a-b)} \stackrel{\text{Thm 3}}{=} \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

定理4 $S_0=0$ 不再经过原点.

$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b)$$

证: $S_n = b$ 不过原点, 轨道数 $\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)$

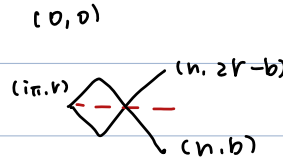
$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b) p^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0) &= \sum_b P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0, S_n = b) \\ &= \sum_b \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_b |b| \cdot P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} E(|S_n|) \end{aligned}$$

游走最大值 记 $M_n = \max\{S_i : 0 \leq i \leq n\}$

定理: $S_0 = 0, r \geq 1$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = \begin{cases} P(S_n = b) & b \geq r \\ (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b} P(S_n = 2r-b) & b < r \end{cases}$$



证: 记 $A = \{(0,0) \rightarrow (n,b) \text{ 且经过某点 } (i,r)\}$

对 $\forall \pi \in A$, 可得 π' 从 (i, r) 翻折. π' 是从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(n, 2r-b)$ 的轨道 $\pi \leftrightarrow \pi'$

$$\#A = N_n(0, 2r-b)$$

$$\frac{P(\pi)}{P(\pi')} = \frac{p^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}}}{p^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}}} = (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = N_n(0, 2r-b) P(\pi) = \underbrace{P(S_n = 2r-b)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{每条路径发生的概率} \times \text{满足条件的路径数}}} (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

\uparrow
每条路径发生的概率 \times 满足条件的路径数

hw 3.9.3, 3.9.4, 3.9.5, 3.10.1

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_n \geq r) &= \sum_{b < r} P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) + P(S_n \geq r) \\ &= \sum_{b < r} (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b} P(S_n = 2r-b) + P(S_n \geq r) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{c=r+1}^{2r-b=c} (\frac{q}{p})^{c-r} P(S_n = c) + P(S_n \geq r)$$

$$= P(S_n = r) + \sum_{c=r+1}^{\infty} (1 + (\frac{q}{p})^{c-r}) P(S_n = c)$$

$$p = q = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } P(M_n \geq r) = P(S_n = r) + \sum_{c=r+1}^{\infty} 2P(S_n = c)$$

定理(首次到达) $S_0 = 0$. 在 n 时刻首次到达 b 的概率. $f_n(b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b)$

证: 不妨设 $b > 0$. $f_n(b) = p(M_{n-1} = S_{n-1} = b-1, X_n = 1) = p(M_{n-1} = S_{n-1} = b-1) \cdot p$

$$= p \cdot (p(M_{n-1} \geq b-1, S_{n-1} = b-1) - p(M_{n-1} \geq b, S_{n-1} = b-1))$$

$$= p \left(p(S_{n-1} = b-1) - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) p(S_{n-1} = b+1) \right)$$

$$= p \left(C_{n-1}^{\frac{n+b-2}{2}} p^{\frac{n+b-2}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}} - \frac{q}{p} \cdot C_{n-1}^{\frac{n+b}{2}} p^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b-1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n+b}{n} p(S_n = b) - \frac{n-b}{2n} p(S_n = b)$$

$$= \frac{b}{n} p(S_n = b)$$

定理 $S_0 = 0, p = \frac{1}{2}, T_{2n} = \max\{2k | S_{2k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$P(T_{2n} = 2k) = P(S_{2k} = 0) \cdot P(S_{2n-2k} = 0)$$

证: $P(T_{2n} = 2k) = P(S_{2k} = 0, S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0)$

$$= P(S_{2k} = 0) P(S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0 | S_{2k} = 0)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Markov}}{=} P(S_{2k} = 0) P(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0 | S_0 = 0)$$

$$= P(S_{2k} = 0) P(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0)$$

$$P(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0) = \sum_b P(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0, S_{2(n-k)} = b)$$

$$= \sum_b \frac{|b|}{2^{n-2k}} P(S_{2(n-k)} = b)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{b>0} \frac{b}{2^{n-2k}} C_{2(n-k)}^{\frac{2(n-k)+b}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(n-k)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(n-k)} \sum_{b>0} \frac{(n-k+b) - (n-k-b)}{2(n-k)} C_{2(n-k)}^{\frac{2(n-k)+b}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(n-k)} C_{2(n-k)}^{n-k} = P(S_{2(n-k)} = 0)$$

反正弦律

$$n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}, n \rightarrow \infty \quad P(S_{2k} = 0) = C_{2k}^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} = \frac{(2k)!}{k!k!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sim \frac{\left(\frac{2k}{e}\right)^{2k} \sqrt{4\pi k}}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^{2k} \cdot 2\pi k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi k}}, k \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$P(S_{2(n-k)} = 0) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(n-k)}} \quad P\left(\frac{T_{2n}}{2n} \leq x\right) \sim \sum_{k \leq nx} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{k(n-k)}} = \sum_{k \leq nx} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{n} \left(1 - \frac{k}{n}\right)}}$$

$$\sim \int_0^x \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{u(1-u)}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \sqrt{x} \quad \left(\frac{T_{2n}}{2n} \text{ 渐近分布}\right)$$

§4. 连续型 r.v.

§4.1 密度函数独立性

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$, $f(t) \geq 0$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1$, $f(x)$ 称为概率密度函数. p.d.f

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

定义: X_1, \dots, X_n 定义在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上连续型 r.v.

$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i) \quad \forall x_i \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$ 称 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立.

若 X_i p.d.f 为 $f_i(x)$, (X_1, \dots, X_n) 联合 p.d.f $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i)$$

\Rightarrow : X_1, \dots, X_n 独立. $P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(t_1, \dots, t_n) dt_1 \dots dt_n &= \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f_i(t_i) dt_i \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(t_i) dt_1 \dots dt_n \end{aligned}$$

对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 成立. 故 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftarrow: P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) &= \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(t_i) dt_1 \dots dt_n \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f_i(t_i) dt_i = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i) \end{aligned}$$

定理 g_1, \dots, g_n 是一元 Borel 可测函数, X_1, \dots, X_n 独立 r.v., 则 $g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 相互独立.

证: $\forall x_i, B_i = \{x \mid g_i(x) \leq x_i\} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$

$$P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1, \dots, g_n(X_n) \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in B_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(g_i(X_i) \leq x_i)$$

§4.2 数学期望

离散型 $E(X) = \sum_x x P(X=x)$

连续型 $\sum_x x P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x) \sim \sum_x x f(x) \Delta x \sim \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$

定义: r.v. X 有 p.d.f. $f(x)$ 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)|x|dx$ 收敛.

记 $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$ 称为 X 的数学期望

定理: 若 $X, g(x)$ 都是连续型 r.v. X p.d.f. 为 $f(x)$. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)|f(x)dx < +\infty$.

则 $E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

引理: X 为非负连续型 r.v. $E(X)$ 存在. $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx$.

一般. $E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx$

证: X 的 p.d.f. 记为 $f(x)$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} f(t)dt dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^t f(t)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} tf(t)dt$$

$$\text{一般. } \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t)dt \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt \int_0^{-t} f(t)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -tf(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} tf(t)dt = E[X]$$

证: $E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

$$E(g(x)) = \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) > y)dy - \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) < -y)dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) > y\}} f(x)dx dy - \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) < -y\}} f(x)dx dy$$

$$= \int_{\{g(x) > 0\}} dx \int_0^{g(x)} f(x)dy - \int_{\{g(x) < 0\}} dx \int_0^{-g(x)} f(x)dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$$

hw: 4.1.1(c), 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.3, 4.3.5

定义: $E(X^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x)dx$ (绝对收敛时) X 的 k 阶矩

$$E((X - E(X))^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(X))^k f(x)dx \text{ (绝对收敛时)} \quad X \text{ 的 } k \text{ 阶中心矩}$$

$$E(ax + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y), \text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2] = E(X^2 - 2XE(X) + (E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

§4.3 常用连续型分布

一. $[a, b]$ 上均匀分布 $X \sim U([a, b])$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases} \quad E[X] = \int_a^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = \int_a^b x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$$

二. 指数分布 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

电子元件寿命独立发生的事件的间隔.
 $N(t)$ $[0, t]$ 时段内的粒子数.

$$N(t), N(t+s) - N(t) \text{ 独立. } P(N(h)=1) \approx \lambda h, N(t) \sim P(\lambda t)$$

X 表示第 1 个粒子观测到的时刻: $P(X \leq t) = P(N(t) \geq 1) = 1 - P(N(t) = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow f_X(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$E[X] = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x) e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} I(2) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x)^2 e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} I(3) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

无记忆性

定理: X 取非负实数值的连续型 r.v. 则 X 服从指数分布 $\Leftrightarrow P(X > s+t | X > t) = P(X > s) \quad t, s > 0$

$$\Rightarrow: \text{设 p.d.f. } f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

$$P(X > s) = \int_s^{+\infty} f(x) dx = e^{-\lambda s}$$

$$P(X > s+t | X > t) = \frac{P(X > s+t, X > t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{P(X > s+t)}{P(X > t)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(s+t)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda s} = P(X > s)$$

$\Leftarrow: \text{设 } G(s) = P(X > s) \text{ 则 } G(s+t) = G(s)G(t)$

$$G(s+\Delta s) = G(s)G(\Delta s)$$

$$\frac{G(s+\Delta s) - G(s)}{\Delta s} = \frac{G(s)(G(\Delta s) - 1)}{\Delta s}$$

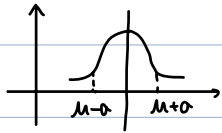
令 $\Delta s \rightarrow 0 \quad G'(s) = G(s)G'(0) \Rightarrow G(s) = e^{G'(0)s} \Rightarrow F(s) = 1 - e^{-G'(0)s}$ 为指数分布.

三. 正态分布 Normal distribution

1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

当 $\mu=0, \sigma=1$ 时, $N(0,1)$ 标准正态分布 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$



钟形曲线

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\max f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$\mu \pm \sigma$ 曲线拐点

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu) f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu f(x) dx = 0 + \mu = \mu$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} d(\sigma t + \mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 1$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma t + \mu)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t^2\sigma^2 + 2\mu\sigma t + \mu^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \mu^2$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (-t \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \mu^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$N(0,1) : \Phi(a) + \Phi(-a) = 1$$

$$P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) = 0.6826, \quad P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) = 0.9544, \quad P(\mu - 3\sigma < X < \mu + 3\sigma) = 0.9974$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 则 $aX+b$ 也服从正态分布.

$$a > 0 \text{ 时, } P(aX+b \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}) = F_X(\frac{y-b}{a}) \quad a < 0 \text{ 时同理.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{aX+b}(y) = f_X(\frac{y-b}{a}) \cdot \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma|a|} e^{-\frac{(\frac{y-b}{a}-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma|a|} e^{-\frac{(y-b-a\mu)^2}{2(a\sigma)^2}} \quad \text{则 } aX+b \sim N(a\mu+b, (a\sigma)^2)$$

$$\text{特别 } \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1) \quad P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

四. I 分布

$X \sim I(\alpha, \lambda), \alpha, \lambda > 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1} d(\lambda x) = 1$$

背景: 第 n 个独立事件发生时间 $T_n \sim I(n, \lambda) \quad N(X) \sim P(\lambda X)$

$$P(T_n \leq x) = P(N(x) \geq n) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} P(N(x)=k) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{密度: 上式求导得 } & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\lambda (\lambda x)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \\ & = \frac{(\lambda x)^{n-1} \lambda}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{n-1}}{\Gamma(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim P(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x)^\alpha e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{(\alpha+1)\alpha}{\lambda^2} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

注: $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt, x > 0$ 收敛 分部积分得 $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

五. Beta分布 $X \sim B(a, b) \quad a, b > 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B(a, b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1}, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, & x \notin (0, 1) \end{cases}$$


$$E(X) = \frac{1}{B(a, b)} \int_0^1 x^a (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \frac{B(a+1, b)}{B(a, b)} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{B(a+2, b)}{B(a, b)} = \frac{(a+1)a}{(a+b+1)(a+b)}$$

六. Cauchy分布

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|x|}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow E(X) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\theta \sim U(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\theta \leq \arctan x) = \frac{\arctan x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}$$


§4.4 连续型随机向量.

$$(X, Y) \text{ 分布 } F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$f(u, v) \geq 0 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv = 1 \quad \text{称 } (X, Y) \text{ 为连续型随机向量. } f(u, v) \text{ 联合概率密度.}$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad P((X, Y) \in D) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\text{边缘分布 } P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y < +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^x \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv \right) du$$

X 概率密度 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$

Y 概率密度 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$

例 (X,Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ 上均匀分布.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi R^2}, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & (x,y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

(1) 求边缘分布的概率密度 (2) $\rho = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 求 $E(\rho)$.

解: (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \quad -R \leq x \leq R.$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-y^2} \quad -R \leq y \leq R$$

(2) $P(\rho \leq x) = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{x^2}{R^2}$ ρ 密度 $f_\rho(x) = \frac{2x}{R^2}$

$$E(\rho) = \int_0^R x \cdot \frac{2x}{R^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} R$$

二. 期望, 协方差

定理: $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel 可测函数. (X,Y) 连续型随机变量.

$g(X,Y)$ 是连续型 r.v. 期望存在. 则 $E(g(X,Y)) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(x,y) f(x,y) dx dy.$

$f(x,y)$ 为 (X,Y) 的联合概率函数.

特别地, $g(x,y) = ax + by.$

$$E(ax + by) = aE(X) + bE(Y), \text{cov}(X,Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

hw: 4.4.3, 4.4.5, 4.5.4, 4.5.6, 4.5.7, 4.5.8

$$E[X] = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x f(x,y) dx dy \quad (\text{绝对收敛时})$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} (x - E[X])^2 f(x,y) dx dy \quad \text{cov}(X,Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

例 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2)) \quad N(0,1; 0,1; \rho)$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2)) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(y-\rho x)^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(1-\rho^2)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\rho x)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right) dy \quad u = \frac{y-\rho x}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = E[XY]$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2)\right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(1-\rho^2)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\rho x)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} [x(y-\rho x) + \rho x^2] f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \underbrace{(y-\rho x)}_{\text{奇}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(1-\rho^2)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\rho x)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right) dy + \rho \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \rho \cdot E(X^2) = \rho (\text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2) = \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

一般 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}Q(x, y)\right)$$

$$Q(x, y) = \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}, \quad u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}, \quad v = \frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}$$

$$(1) f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$(2) \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} = \rho$$

$$(3) \rho=0 \text{ 时 } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)\right)$$

不相关

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)$$

$$= f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \quad \text{独立.}$$

$$\text{相关系数 } \rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

$$1^\circ | \rho | \leq 1 \quad E[XY] \leq (E(X^2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (E(Y^2))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2^\circ | \rho | = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } P(Y = ax + b) = 1$$

三. 连续型随机向量条件分布.

$$f_Y(y) > 0, f_Y(y)\Delta y > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} P(X \leq x | Y \leq Y \leq y + \Delta y) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} P(X \leq x | Y < Y \leq y + \Delta y) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(X \leq x, Y < Y \leq y + \Delta y)}{P(Y < Y \leq y + \Delta y)} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x du \int_y^{y+\Delta y} f(u, v) dv \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta y}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} du \int_y^{y+\Delta y} f(u, v) dv \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta y}} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) du} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du \end{aligned}$$

定义

(1) 给定 $Y=y$ 条件下, X 的条件密度 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$ ($f_Y(y) > 0$)

$f_X(x) > 0$ 可定义 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$

(2) $F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_{X|Y}(x|y) du$ 给定 $Y=y$ 条件下, X 的条件分布函数.

$F_{Y|X}(y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_{Y|X}(v|x) dv$ 给定 $X=x$ 条件下, Y 的条件分布函数.

(3) 条件期望

$$\Psi(x) = E[Y | X=x] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy \quad \Psi(X) = E[Y | X]$$

例) $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ 求 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$

解: $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) + \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2\right)\right]}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2}(x-\mu_1) - \rho\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(y-\mu_2)\right)^2$$

给定 $Y=y$ 条件下, $X \sim N\left(\mu_1 + \rho\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(y-\mu_2), \sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2)\right)$

例 $(X, Y) \sim U(D)$ $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

解: $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi r^2} \sqrt{r^2-y^2} \quad (-r \leq y \leq r)$

$$-r \leq y \leq r \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{\pi r^2}{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} & -\sqrt{r^2-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2-y^2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$Y=y$ 条件下, X 服从 $[-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}, \sqrt{r^2-y^2}]$ 上的均匀分布.

例 (X, Y) 联合密度 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ 求 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$
 $P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1 | X=x)$

解: $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dy = 1$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{x} \quad 0 < y < x$$

$$P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1 | X=x) = P(-\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} | X=x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} P(0 \leq Y \leq x | X=x) & 0 < x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ P(0 \leq Y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} | X=x) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dy = 1 & 0 < x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{x} dy = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

例 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立, 且均服从 $(0, 1)$ 上均匀分布.

$$N = \min\{n | \sum_{i=1}^n X_i > 1\} \quad \text{求 } E[N].$$

解: $N(x) = \min\{n | \sum_{i=1}^n X_i > x\} \quad m(x) = E(N(x)) = E(E(N(x)|X_1))$

$$E(N(x)|X_1=y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y > x \\ 1+m(x-y), & y \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$m(x) = E(E(N(x)|X_1)) = \int_0^1 E(N(x)|X_1=y) f_{X_1}(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^x (1+m(x-y)) dy + \int_x^1 1 dy = 1 + \int_0^x m(t) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} m'(x) = m(x) \\ m(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

hw: 4.6.4, 4.6.8, 4.6.9, 4.6.10

§ 4.5 随机变量的函数.

一. X 的密度 $f(x)$

$g(x)$ 是连续函数. $g(x)$ 是否为连续型.

$$X \sim U[0, 2]$$

$$Y = g(X) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } P(Y \leq y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{y}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

定理 (1) X 概率密度为 $f(x)$, $Y = g(X)$ 严格单调连续函数, 有连续导数.

$$\text{则 } Y = g(X) \text{ 的概率密度 } f_Y(y) = f(g^{-1}(y)) \cdot |g^{-1}(y)'|$$

(2) $g(x)$ 在不重叠区间段 I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n 上严格单调, 每小段上确定反函数 $x = h_i(y)$.

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n, h_i(y) \text{ 有连续导数, 则 } f_Y(y) = \sum_i f(h_i(y)) |h_i'(y)|$$

$$\text{证: (1) } P(Y \leq a) = P(X \in \{x | g(x) \leq a\}) = \int_{\{x | g(x) \leq a\}} f(x) dx \stackrel{y=g(x)}{=} \int_{-\infty}^a f(g^{-1}(y)) |g^{-1}(y)'| dy$$

$$f_Y(a) = f(g^{-1}(a)) \cdot |g^{-1}(a)'|$$

$$(2) E_i(a) = \{x | x \in I_i, g(x) \leq a\}$$

$$P(Y \leq a) = P(X \in \cup_i E_i(a)) = \sum_i P(X \in E_i(a)) = \sum_i \int_{E_i(a)} f(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{-\infty}^a f(h_i(y)) |h_i'(y)| dy$$

$$Y \sim f_Y(y) = \sum_i f(h_i(y)) |h_i'(y)|$$

例 r.v. X 分布函数 $F(x)$ 严格增, 连续函数. 则 $Y = F(X) \sim U([0, 1])$

$$\text{证: } P(F(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0. \\ F(F^{-1}(y)) = y, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F(X) \text{ 密度 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

注: $\theta \sim U([0, 1])$, 对 \forall 严格增分布函数 $F(x)$, 可定义一个 r.v. 服从 $F(x)$.

$$X = F^{-1}(\theta) \quad P(X \leq x) = P(F^{-1}(\theta) \leq x) = P(\theta \leq F(x)) = F(x)$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \text{ 求 } Y = e^X \text{ 的概率密度. } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

二. (X_1, X_2) 联合密度 $f(x_1, x_2)$

$$Y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2), Y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\text{满足 (1) } \begin{cases} y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2) \\ y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \text{ 可以确定逆映射 } \begin{cases} x_1 = h_1(y_1, y_2) \\ x_2 = h_2(y_1, y_2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad g_1, g_2 \text{ 有连续偏导数.}$$

$$\text{则 } (Y_1, Y_2) \text{ 有联合密度 } f_Y(y_1, y_2) = f(h_1(y_1, y_2), h_2(y_1, y_2)) \cdot |J|^{-1}$$

$$\text{证: } P(Y_1 \leq y_1, Y_2 \leq y_2) = P(g_1(x_1, x_2) \leq y_1, g_2(x_1, x_2) \leq y_2)$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{g_1(x_1, x_2) \leq y_1 \\ g_2(x_1, x_2) \leq y_2}} f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$g_1(x_1, x_2) \leq y_1$$

$$g_2(x_1, x_2) \leq y_2$$

$$\frac{x_1 = h_1(u, v)}{x_2 = h_2(u, v)} \int_{-\infty}^{y_1} \int_{-\infty}^{y_2} f(h_1(u, v), h_2(u, v)) \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

$$f_Y(y_1, y_2) = f(h_1(y_1, y_2), h_2(y_1, y_2)) \cdot |J|^{-1}$$

例 (X, Y) X, Y 相互独立, 服从 $N(0, 1)$

$$\text{令 } R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{Y}{X}, \quad X > 0, Y > 0$$

求 R, θ 分布. $\begin{cases} \pi + \arctan \frac{Y}{X}, & X < 0 \\ 2\pi + \arctan \frac{Y}{X}, & X > 0, Y < 0 \end{cases}$

解: (X, Y) 联合密度 $\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

(R, θ) 联合密度 $\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot r \cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}$ R, θ 独立.

$$\theta \sim U([0, 2\pi]) \quad R = f_R(r) = r \cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} (r \geq 0) \quad F_R(r) = 1 - e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = u_2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{-2\ln(1-u_2)}$$

注: $u_1, u_2 \sim U([0, 1])$ 相互独立.

$$\begin{array}{l} \theta = 2\pi u_1 \\ \downarrow \text{独立} \\ R = \sqrt{-2\ln u_2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} X = \sqrt{-2\ln u_2} \cos(2\pi u_1) \\ Y = \sqrt{-2\ln u_2} \sin(2\pi u_1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{独立, 服从 } N(0, 1)$$

例 $(X, Y) \sim f(x, y)$ 联合密度. 求 $Z = X + Y$ 分布.

解法1 $(X+Y, X)$ 联合分布 $\Rightarrow X+Y$ 边缘分布.

$$\text{解法2 } P(X+Y \leq a) = \iint_{x+y \leq a} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{a-x} f(x, y) dy$$

若 X, Y 独立. $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y \leq a) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{a-x} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^a f_X(x) f_Y(t-x) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^a \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(t-x) dx \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$X+Y \text{ 概率密度 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(t-x) dx = f_X * f_Y(t)$$

例 III 顺序统计量

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布. 分布函数 $F(x)$.

$$X_{i1}(w) < X_{i2}(w) < \dots < X_{in}(w)$$

$$X_{iK}(w) = X_K^*(w) \quad X_1^* = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \quad X_n^* = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

求 X_K^* 的概率密度.

解: $W \in (X_k^* \leq x) \Leftrightarrow X_1(W), \dots, X_n(W)$ 中至少有 k 个 $\leq x$.

$$A_m = \{W \mid X_1(W), \dots, X_n(W) \text{ 中恰好有 } m \text{ 个 } \leq x\}$$

$$P(A_m) = C_n^m (F(x))^m (1-F(x))^{n-m}$$

$$P(X_k^* \leq x) = \sum_{i=k}^n P(A_i) = \sum_{i=k}^n C_n^i (F(x))^i (1-F(x))^{n-i}$$

$$X_k^* \text{ 密度 } f_k(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{i=k}^n C_n^i (F(x))^i (1-F(x))^{n-i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=k}^n (C_n^i \cdot i \cdot F(x)^{i-1} (1-F(x))^{n-i} f(x) - C_n^i (n-i) F(x)^i (1-F(x))^{n-i-1} f(x))$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} F(x)^{k-1} (1-F(x))^{n-k} f(x)$$

§ 4.6 多元正态分布.

二元正态 $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)\left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) + \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2\right)\right)$$

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2) \quad \vec{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T\right)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \text{COV}(X_1, X_1) & \text{COV}(X_1, X_2) \\ \text{COV}(X_2, X_1) & \text{COV}(X_2, X_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \Sigma \triangleq |\Sigma| = \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2) > 0$$

正定对称矩阵.

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \frac{-\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \\ \frac{-\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} & \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\rho^2} \left(\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{x_1-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)\left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right) + \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 \right) = (\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T$$

推广 $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ Σ n 阶正定对称矩阵 $\vec{\mu} = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T\right) \text{ 是 } n \text{元随机向量 } (x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ 密度函数.}$$

验证: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 1$ Σ 正定, 对称矩阵

\exists 正定矩阵 B ($B^T B = I_n$) s.t. $\Sigma = B^T \Lambda B$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\Sigma^{-1} = B^{-1} \Lambda^{-1} (B^T)^{-1} = B^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} B$ 作变量代换 $\vec{y} = (\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})B^T$, $\vec{x} = \vec{y}B + \vec{\mu}$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T\right) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{y}-\vec{\mu})B^T \Lambda B \vec{y}\right) d\vec{y} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{y_k^2}{\lambda_k}\right) dy_1 \cdots dy_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\lambda_k}} dy_k = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n) = (y_1, \dots, y_n)B + \vec{\mu}, \quad x_i = \mu_i + \sum_{j=1}^n y_j B_{ji}$$

$$\vec{y} = (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})B^{-1} \quad f_Y(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{y_k^2}{\lambda_k}\right)$$

y_1, \dots, y_n 独立 1 元标准正态

$$\exists A \text{ 非退化, s.t. } \vec{x} = \vec{y}A + \mu.$$

定义 (y_1, \dots, y_n) 服从 n 元标准正态, 则 $\vec{x} = \vec{y}A + \mu$ 服从参数为 $\mu, \Sigma = A^T A$ 的 n 元正态分布

定理 $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \sim N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$

则 (1) $E[\vec{x}] = \vec{\mu}$ (2) Σ 为协方差矩阵 (3) \vec{x} 的各分量相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ \Sigma_{ii}, & i = j \end{cases}$

$$\text{证: (1) } E[x_i] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x_i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T\right) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$\vec{y} = (\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})B^{-1}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\mu_i + \sum_{k=1}^n b_{ki} y_k) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{y_k^2}{\lambda_k}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} dy_1 \cdots dy_n$$

$$= \mu_i$$

$$(2) \text{cov}(x_i, x_j) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x_i - \mu_i)(x_j - \mu_j) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T\right) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n y_k B_{ki}\right) \left(\sum_{l=1}^n y_l B_{lj}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2}{\lambda_i}\right) dy_1 \cdots dy_n$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n B_{ki} B_{kj} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} y_k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2}{\lambda_i}\right) dy_1 \cdots dy_n = \sum_{k=1}^n B_{ki} B_{kj} \lambda_k$$

$$= (B^T \Lambda B)_{ij}$$

hw: 4.7.2, 4.7.5, 4.7.9, 4.9.3, 4.9.7

$$(3) \leftarrow \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Sigma_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad |\Sigma| = \prod_{i=1}^n \Sigma_{ii} \quad \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Sigma_{nn}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{\mu})^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu_i)^2}{\Sigma_{ii}}$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)\Sigma_{ii}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x_i - \mu_i)^2}{\Sigma_{ii}}} \triangleq f_1(x_1) \cdots f_n(x_n)$$

说明 x_1, \dots, x_n 独立

定理2 $\bar{X} \sim N(\bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$ D n 阶非退化矩阵, 则 $\bar{Y} = \bar{X} \cdot D \sim N(\bar{\mu}D, D^T \Sigma D)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } f_{\bar{Y}}(y_1, \dots, y_n) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{Y}D^{-1} - \bar{\mu}) \Sigma^{-1} (\bar{Y}D^{-1} - \bar{\mu})^T\right) \cdot |D^{-1}| \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |D^T \Sigma D|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{Y} - \bar{\mu}D) D^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} (D^{-1})^T (\bar{Y} - \bar{\mu}D)^T\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |D^T \Sigma D|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{Y} - \bar{\mu}D) (D^T \Sigma D)^{-1} (\bar{Y} - \bar{\mu}D)^T\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\bar{\mu}D, D^T \Sigma D)$$

定理3 $\bar{X} \sim N(\bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Sigma_{11} \text{ } l \text{ 阶正定矩阵} \\ \Sigma_{22} \text{ } n-l \text{ 阶正定矩阵} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \bar{X} = (\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}) \\ \bar{\mu} = (\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \bar{\mu}^{(2)}) \end{array} \quad \bar{X}^{(1)} = x_1, \dots, x_l$$

则 $\bar{X}^{(1)} \sim N(\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \Sigma_{11})$ l 元正态分布, $\bar{X}^{(2)} \sim N(\bar{\mu}^{(2)}, \Sigma_{22})$ $n-l$ 元正态分布.

$$\text{证: } |\Sigma| = |\Sigma_{11}| \cdot |\Sigma_{22}| \quad \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma_{11}| \cdot |\Sigma_{22}|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)}) \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)} \\ \bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma_{11}| \cdot |\Sigma_{22}|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left[(\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)}) \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)})^T + (\bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)}) \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)})^T\right]\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^l \cdot |\Sigma_{11}|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)}) \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\bar{X}^{(1)} - \bar{\mu}^{(1)})^T\right) \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{n-l} \cdot |\Sigma_{22}|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)}) \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (\bar{X}^{(2)} - \bar{\mu}^{(2)})^T\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-l}} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_{l+1} \dots dx_n$$

注: (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l) 与 (x_{l+1}, \dots, x_n) 独立.

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_l \leq x_l) P(X_{l+1} \leq x_{l+1}, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$$

定理4. $\bar{X} \sim N(\bar{\mu}, \Sigma)$

$\bar{X} = (\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}), \bar{\mu} = (\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \bar{\mu}^{(2)}), \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\bar{X}^{(1)} \sim N(\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \Sigma_{11})$

证: $\begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 \\ -\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & -\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix}$

令 $\bar{Y} = (\bar{Y}^{(1)}, \bar{Y}^{(2)}) = \bar{X} \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & -\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \bar{X}D \sim N(\bar{\mu}D, D^T\Sigma D)$

$\therefore \bar{Y}^{(1)} \sim N(\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \Sigma_{11})$, 即 $\bar{X}^{(1)} \sim N(\bar{\mu}^{(1)}, \Sigma_{11})$

定理5 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$ $A_{n \times m}$ 矩阵 $n > m$ $\text{rank}(A) = m$ $\bar{Y} = \bar{X}A \sim N(\bar{\mu}A, A^T\Sigma A)$

证: $D = (A, B)$ 补充 B s.t. $|D| \neq 0$.

$Z = \bar{X} \cdot D = (\bar{X}A, \bar{X}B) \sim N(\bar{\mu}D, D^T\Sigma D)$, $\bar{\mu}D = (\bar{\mu}A \ \bar{\mu}B)$ $D^T\Sigma D = \begin{pmatrix} A^T & \\ & B^T \end{pmatrix} \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix}$

由定理4. $\bar{X}A \sim N(\bar{\mu}A, A^T\Sigma A)$ $= \begin{pmatrix} A^T\Sigma A & A^T\Sigma B \\ B^T\Sigma A & B^T\Sigma B \end{pmatrix}$

特别地, $m=1$. $\bar{X} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i \sim N(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i, (a_1 \dots a_n) \Sigma \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix})$

χ^2 分布.

$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 相互独立. $E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \mu$ 记 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 样本均值.

$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 样本方差 $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$

密度函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2}) 2^{\frac{d}{2}}} x^{\frac{d}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$, $x > 0$. 自由度为 d 的 χ^2 分布. $\chi^2(d)$

引理 Y_1, \dots, Y_n 相互独立. 服从 $N(0, 1)$. $X = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

证: $P(Y_i^2 \leq x) = P(-\sqrt{x} \leq Y_i \leq \sqrt{x}) = \Phi(\sqrt{x}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{x})$

$f_1(x) = \varphi(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \varphi(-\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow Y_i^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

归纳法. 假设 $Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_k^2 \sim \chi^2(k)$. 记密度函数为 $f_k(x)$

$f_{k+1}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k(u) f_1(x-u) du \quad u > 0, x-u > 0$
 $= \int_0^x \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} u^{\frac{k}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} (x-u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x-u}{2}} du$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})2^{\frac{k+1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \int_0^x u^{\frac{k}{2}-1} (x-u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})2^{\frac{k+1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{k+1}{2}-1} B(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})2^{\frac{k+1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{k+1}{2}-1} \quad \therefore Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_{k+1}^2 \sim \chi^2(k+1)$$

定理 $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 相互独立.

则 (1) $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ (2) \bar{X} 与 S^2 相互独立 (3) $S^2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

证: (2) 令 $Y_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}, i=1, \dots, n$ $Y_i, i=1, \dots, n$ 相互独立. 服从 $N(0,1)$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma} (\bar{X} - \mu), \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} S^2$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sqrt{n}}$$

引入正交阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & & \\ & * & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq (\vec{a}_1^T, \vec{a}_2^T, \dots, \vec{a}_n^T) \quad \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j = 0, i \neq j, |\vec{a}_i| = 1$

$$\vec{Z} = \vec{Y} \cdot A \quad \vec{Y} \sim N(\vec{0}, I_n) \quad \vec{Z} \sim N(\vec{0}A, A^T I_n A) = N(\vec{0}, I_n)$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{n} \bar{Y} \quad Z_1^2 + \dots + Z_n^2 = \vec{Z} \cdot \vec{Z}^T = \vec{Y} A A^T \vec{Y}^T = \vec{Y} \vec{Y}^T = Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_n^2$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^n Z_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - Z_1^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y} + \bar{Y})^2 - n\bar{Y}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 + 2 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y}) \bar{Y}}_{=0} + n\bar{Y}^2 - n\bar{Y}^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \quad (3)$$

Z_1 与 Z_2, \dots, Z_n 独立. $\Rightarrow \bar{Y}, S^2$ 独立.

§5 特征函数及应用

§5.1 数学期望.

离散型 $\sum x_i P(X=x_i)$ 绝对收敛

连续型 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$.

一般, Riemann-Stieltjes 积分
(Ω, F, P) Lebesgue 积分.

一. Riemann-Stieltjes 积分

$[a, b]$ $T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b \quad \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$S_T = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) (g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1})) \quad \|T\| = \max |x_i - x_{i-1}|$$

若 $\lim_{\|T\| \rightarrow 0} S_T$ 有与分割取点方式无关的极限. 称 $f(x)$ 关于 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ R-S 可积.

$\int_a^b f(x) dg(x)$ $g(x)$ 单调有界 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ R-S 积分存在

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dg(x) = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow +\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_a^b f(x) dg(x)$$

若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| dF(x) < \infty$, 其中 $F(x)$ 是 r.v. X 的分布函数, 称 $E(X)$ 存在. $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dF(x)$

连续型: $dF(x) = F(x) - F(x-0)$ 离散型: $dF(x) = f(x) dx$

二. (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可测函数.

抽象积分.

定义 1° 简单随机变量 (只取有限个值)

$$A_i = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) = x_i\} \quad X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i I_{A_i} \quad \text{定义 } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i p(A_i)$$

2° 对非负随机变量 X .

$$A_n = \{\omega \mid X > n\} \quad A_{ni} = \{\omega \mid \frac{i-1}{2^n} \leq X < \frac{i}{2^n}\}$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n \cdot 2^n} \frac{i-1}{2^n} I_{A_{ni}} + n I_{A_n} \quad X_n \uparrow \quad |X_n - X| < \frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{定义 } E(X) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_n)$$

$$3° \text{ 一般随机变量 } X. \quad X = X^+ - X^-. \quad X^+ = \max\{X, 0\} \quad X^- = \max\{-X, 0\}$$

若 $E(X^+), E(X^-)$ 都存在, 定义 $E(X) = E(X^+) - E(X^-)$

$$\text{记号 } \int_{\Omega} X(\omega) dp = E(X)$$

hw: 4.9.4, 4.9.6, 4.10.1, 4.10.2

性质: (1) $E(c) = c$ (2) $X \geq 0$, 则 $E(X) \geq 0$

(3) $E(ax + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y)$ (4) 若 $p(X \geq a) = 1$, 则 $E(X) \geq a$

E "连续性"

$$X_n(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) \quad \text{对 } \omega \in \Omega_0, P(\Omega_0) = 1$$

(1) 单调收敛 $0 \leq X_n \leq X_{n+1} \quad \forall n, \omega \in \Omega$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

.....

(2) 控制收敛 \exists r.v. Y s.t. $|X_n| \leq Y$ 且 $E[Y] < \infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

(3) 有界收敛 若 $|X_n| \leq C$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

定理 X, Y 相互独立, $E(|X|), E(|Y|) < \infty$ 则 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

1° 若 X, Y 是简单的 r.v. $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i I_{A_i}, Y = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j I_{B_j}, XY = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j I_{A_i B_j}$

$$E[XY] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j P(A_i B_j) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j P(A_i) P(B_j) = \sum_i x_i P(A_i) \sum_j y_j P(B_j) = E[X]E[Y]$$

2° 若 $X, Y \geq 0$. X_n 单调增收敛于 X ; Y_n 单调增收敛于 Y . 可以取 X_n 与 Y_n 独立.

$$E[X_n Y_n] = E[X_n]E[Y_n] \text{ 令 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 由单调收敛定理, } E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$$

3° 一般 $X = X^+ - X^-, Y = Y^+ - Y^-$.

$$E[XY] = E[X^+ Y^+ - X^+ Y^- - X^- Y^- + X^- Y^+] = (E[X^+] - E[X^-])(E[Y^+] - E[Y^-]) = E[X]E[Y]$$

$$E[g(x)] = \int_{\Omega} g(x) dP = \int_{\Omega} g(x) dF(x)$$

$$(\Omega, F, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), M_F) \quad M_F((a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$$

1° $g(x)$ 简单可测函数 2° $g(x) \geq 0$ 3° 一般.

定理: 若 X, Y 同分布 $\Leftrightarrow \forall$ 有界连续函数 $g, E[g(X)] = E[g(Y)]$

证:

$$\Rightarrow E[g(x)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) dF(x) \quad E[g(y)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y) dF(y) \Rightarrow E[g(X)] = E[g(Y)]$$

$$\Leftarrow F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = E[I_{\{X \leq x\}}] = E[I_{(-\infty, x]}(X)]$$

$$g_{\varepsilon}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq x \\ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}t + \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, & x < t < x + \varepsilon \\ 0, & t \geq x + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = E[I_{(-\infty, x]}(X)] \leq E[g_{\varepsilon}(X)] = E[g_{\varepsilon}(Y)] \leq F_Y(x + \varepsilon) \quad \text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, F_X(x) \leq F_Y(x)$$

同理 $F_Y(x) \leq F_X(x)$. 则 X, Y 同分布.

定理 $k > 0, E(|X|^k) < \infty$. 则对 $\forall 0 < r < k, E(|X|^r) < \infty$ 且 $(E(|X|^r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq (E(|X|^k))^{\frac{1}{k}}$

证: $|x| < 1$ 时, $|x|^r < 1$; $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $|x|^r \leq |x|^k$

$$E|x|^r = \int_{\Omega} |x|^r dp = \int_{|x| < 1} |x|^r dp + \int_{|x| \geq 1} |x|^r dp \leq 1 + \int_{\Omega} |x|^k dp < \infty.$$

Jensen inequality: $g(x)$ 凸函数, 则 $E[g(x)] \geq g(E(x))$

$$g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{k}}, x > 0 \text{ 凸函数} \quad g(E|x|^r) \leq E g(|x|^r) \Rightarrow (E|x|^r)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq (E|x|^k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

§5.2 特征函数

离散型 $G(s^x) = \sum p(x=j) s^j$ 推广 $M(t) = E[e^{tx}]$ 矩母函数.

$$e^{tx} = 1 + tx + \frac{(tx)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(tx)^n}{n!} + \dots \Rightarrow E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E(X^n)}{n!} t^n \quad E(X^n) = M^{(n)}(0)$$

性质: 若 $M(t) < \infty$ (当 $|t| < r$)

则 (1) $E[X^k] = M^{(k)}(0)$ (2) 若 X, Y 相互独立, $M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) \cdot M_Y(t)$

(3) $M_X(t) = M_Y(t)$, 则 X, Y 同分布.

例 $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2} dx = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y = \alpha X + \mu$

$$M_Y(t) = E[e^{tY}] = E[e^{t\alpha X + t\mu}] = e^{t\mu + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \alpha^2}$$

联合矩母函数 $(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad M(t_1, \dots, t_n) = E[e^{t_1 X_1 + \dots + t_n X_n}]$

若 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, $M(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{X_i}(t_i)$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\pi}$, $E(X)$ 不存在. 缺点: $M(t)$ 不一定存在

特征函数: $\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}]$

注: X, Y 是 r.v. $X + iY$ 是复值 r.v. $E[X + iY] \triangleq E[X] + iE[Y]$

$Z_1 = X_1 + iY_1, Z_2 = X_2 + iY_2$ 独立. $\Leftrightarrow (X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2)$ 相互独立.

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X_1 \leq a, Y_1 \leq b, X_2 \leq c, Y_2 \leq d) = P(X_1 \leq a, Y_1 \leq b) \cdot P(X_2 \leq c, Y_2 \leq d)$$

$$\varphi(t) = E[\cos(tx) + i\sin(tx)] = E[\cos(tx)] + iE[\sin(tx)] \text{ 存在}$$

定理 特征函数 $\varphi(t)$ 满足

$$(1) \varphi(0) = 1, |\varphi(t)| \leq 1, \varphi(-t) = \overline{\varphi(t)} \quad (2) \varphi(t) \text{ 是一致连续的函数.}$$

$$(3) \varphi(t) \text{ 非负定. 对 } \forall t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{R}, z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}, \sum_{k,j=1}^n \varphi(t_k - t_j) \cdot z_k \cdot \bar{z}_j \geq 0$$

$$\text{证: (1) } \varphi(0) = E[e^{i0x}] = 1 \quad |\varphi(t)| = |E[e^{itx}]| \leq E(|e^{itx}|) = 1$$

$$\varphi(-t) = E[e^{-tix}] = E[\overline{e^{itx}}] = \overline{\varphi(t)}$$

$$(2) |\varphi(t+h) - \varphi(t)| = |E[e^{i(t+h)x} - e^{itx}]| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(t+h)x} - e^{itx} dF(x) \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{itx}| \cdot |e^{ihx} - 1| dF(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{ihx} - 1| dF(x)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, |h| < \delta \text{ 时, } |e^{ihx} - 1| < \varepsilon, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon dF(x) = E[\varepsilon] = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore |\varphi(t+h) - \varphi(t)| < \varepsilon$$

$$(3) \sum_{k,j=1}^n \varphi(t_k - t_j) z_k \cdot \bar{z}_j = \sum_{k,j=1}^n E[e^{i(t_k - t_j)x}] z_k \bar{z}_j = E\left(\sum_{k,j=1}^n e^{it_k x} \cdot z_k \cdot \overline{e^{it_j x} \cdot z_j}\right)$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n e^{it_k x} z_k \overline{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{it_j x} z_j}\right) = E\left|\sum_{k=1}^n e^{it_k x} z_k\right|^2 \geq 0$$

hw: 5.6.2, 5.6.4, 5.7.2, 5.7.3

定理: 若 $E(|X|^k) < \infty$, 则 $\varphi^{(j)}(0) = i^j E[X^j] \quad j \leq k$

$$\varphi(t) = 1 + (it)E[X] + \frac{(it)^2}{2!} E[X^2] + \dots + \frac{(it)^k}{k!} E[X^k] + o(t^k)$$

$$\text{证: } j \leq k \quad \frac{d^j e^{itx}}{dt^j} = (ix)^j e^{itx}$$

$$|(ix)^j e^{itx}| \leq |x|^j \quad E(|X|^j) < \infty \quad \text{故可交换 } E[\cdot] \text{ 求导顺序.}$$

$$\varphi^{(j)}(t) = E\left[\frac{d^j e^{itx}}{dt^j}\right] = E[(ix)^j e^{itx}] \Rightarrow \varphi^{(j)}(0) = i^j E[X^j]$$

$$\text{Taylor公式, } \varphi(t) = \varphi(0) + \varphi'(0) \cdot t + \frac{\varphi''(0)}{2!} t^2 + \dots + \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k + o(t^k)$$

$$= 1 + (it)E[X] + \frac{(it)^2}{2!} E[X^2] + \dots + \frac{(it)^k}{k!} E[X^k] + o(t^k)$$

定理3 X_1, X_2 相互独立. 则 $\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = \varphi_{X_1}(t) \varphi_{X_2}(t)$.

证: $\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = E[e^{it(X_1+X_2)}] = E[e^{itX_1} \cdot e^{itX_2}] = E[e^{itX_1}] \cdot E[e^{itX_2}] = \varphi_{X_1}(t) \cdot \varphi_{X_2}(t)$

推广到 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立. $Y = X_1 + \dots + X_n$. $\varphi_Y(t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{X_k}(t)$

例 $\varphi(t)$ 是 r.v. X 的 c.f. $\varphi^n(t)$ 也是 1 个 c.f. $|\varphi(t)|^2 = \varphi(t) \cdot \overline{\varphi(t)}$ 是 c.f.

$a_n \geq 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1$. $\{\varphi_n(t)\}$ 是一列特征函数. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(t)$ 也是特征函数.

因为 $\varphi_n(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} dF_n(x)$. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n F_n(x)$ 也是分布函数. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} da_n F_n(x)$

$f(t) = \cos t = \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2}$

x	-1	1
p	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

例 $\varphi(t)$ 是随机变量 X 的特征函数. 则 $1 - |\varphi(2t)|^2 \leq 4(1 - |\varphi(t)|^2)$

证: $\operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - \cos tx) dF(x)$

$1 - \cos tx = 2 \sin^2 \frac{tx}{2} \geq 2 \sin^2 \frac{tx}{2} \cos^2 \frac{tx}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 tx = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos(2tx))$

$\operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(2t)) \leq 4 \operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(t))$ $|\varphi(t)|^2$ 也是特征函数.

故 $1 - |\varphi(2t)|^2 \leq 4(1 - |\varphi(t)|^2)$

二. 常见分布的 c.f.

1. Bernoulli 分布

x	0	1
p	$1-p$	p

$\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}] = 1 - p + p \cdot e^{it}$

2. 二项分布 $B(n, p)$ $\varphi(t) = (1 - p + p \cdot e^{it})^n$

3. 指数分布 $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$

$\varphi(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{itx} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda \cos(tx) e^{-\lambda x} dx + i \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda \sin(tx) e^{-\lambda x} dx$
 $= \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 + t^2} + \frac{i \lambda t}{\lambda^2 + t^2} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it}$

4. $N(0, 1)$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\cos tx + i \sin tx) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -x \sin tx e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin tx d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cos tx e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = -t \varphi(t)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} = -t \Rightarrow \ln \varphi(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + c \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = ce^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \text{ 又 } \varphi(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1 \quad \therefore \varphi(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y = \sigma X + \mu, \quad X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\varphi_Y(t) = E[e^{itY}] = E[e^{it(\sigma X + \mu)}] = e^{it\mu} \varphi_X(\sigma t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{(\sigma t)^2}{2}}$$

三. 反转公式和唯一性定理

定理: X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$. 特征函数为 $\varphi(t)$.

$$\text{则对 } \forall a < b, \quad \frac{F(b) + F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\text{证: } I(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} dF(x) \right) dt$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} \right| = \frac{|e^{-ibt}(e^{-i(a-b)t} - 1)|}{|t|} \leq \frac{|e^{-i(a-b)t} - 1|}{|t|} = \left| \int_0^{(b-a)t} e^{ix} dx \right| \leq (b-a)t$$

由 Fubini 定理

$$\begin{aligned} I(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} dt dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^T \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} - \int_0^{-T} \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} dt \right) dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^T \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} - \frac{e^{it(a-x)} - e^{it(b-x)}}{it} dt \right) dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^T \frac{\sin t(x-a)}{t} - \frac{\sin t(x-b)}{t} dt dF(x) \quad a < b \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & a > 0 \\ 0, & a = 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & a < 0 \end{cases} = \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} I_T = \int_{-\infty}^a 0 dF(x) + \int_{\{a\}} \frac{1}{2} dF(x) + \int_a^b 1 dF(x) + \int_{\{b\}} \frac{1}{2} dF(x) + \int_b^{+\infty} 0 dF(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(F(a) - F(a-0)) + F(b-0) - F(a) + \frac{1}{2}(F(b) - F(b-0))$$

$$= \frac{F(b) + F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2}$$

定理(唯一性): 分布函数由特征函数唯一确定.

证: 设 C_F 表示 $F(x)$ 连续点全体. 任取 $a, b \in C_F, a < b$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt. \text{ 取 } \{a_n\} \subset C_F, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(b) - F(a_n) = F(b) \text{ 唯一确定}$$

若 $a \notin C_F$, 可找到一列 $\{b_n\} \in C_F$, $F(x)$ 右连续. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(b_n) = F(a)$

定理. 若特征函数 $\varphi(t)$ 满足 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi(t)| dt < \infty$, 则 $\varphi(t)$ 对应的分布函数 $F(x)$ 可导.

证: 设 C_F 表示 $F(x)$ 连续点全体.

任取 $a \in R, \{b_n\} \downarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = a, b_n \in C_F$.

$$\begin{aligned} |F(b_n) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2}| &= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-itb_n}}{it} \varphi(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \left| \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-itb_n}}{it} \varphi(t) \right| dt \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{|e^{-ita}| \cdot |1 - e^{it(a-b_n)}|}{|it|} |\varphi(t)| dt \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} |a - b_n| \int_{-T}^T |\varphi(t)| dt \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(b_n) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} \rightarrow F(a) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow F(a) = F(a-0), a \in C_F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F(a+\Delta x) - F(a)}{\Delta x} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-it(a+\Delta x)}}{it\Delta x} \varphi(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-it(a+\Delta x)}}{it\Delta x} \varphi(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-it(a+\Delta x)}}{it\Delta x} \varphi(t) \right| \leq \left| \frac{e^{-ita} (1 - e^{-it\Delta x})}{it\Delta x} \varphi(t) \right| \leq |\varphi(t)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 DCT, } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a+\Delta x) - F(a)}{\Delta x} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-it(a+\Delta x)}}{it\Delta x} \varphi(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ita} \varphi(t) dt = F'(a) \end{aligned}$$

hw: 5.8.5(e), 5.8.9, 5.9.2, 5.9.5, 5.9.8

二. 多元特征函数

(X_1, \dots, X_n) 联合分布 $F(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

定义: $E[e^{i(t_1 X_1 + \dots + t_n X_n)}] \triangleq \varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n)$

$$\varphi(0, \dots, 0) = 1 \quad |\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n)| \leq 1 \quad \varphi(-t_1, \dots, -t_n) = \overline{\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$$

定理 $\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 是 $\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 的特征函数.

假设 \vec{X} 在 $V = \{a_i \leq X_i \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ 的表面上取值的概率为 0.

$$P(a_k \leq X_k \leq b_k, k = 1, \dots, n) = \lim_{T_k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} \dots \int_{-T_n}^{T_n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{e^{-ia_k t_k} - e^{-ib_k t_k}}{it_k} \varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

例 $\vec{X} \sim N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$

$$\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) = E[e^{i \sum_{k=1}^n t_k X_k}] \quad Y = \sum_{k=1}^n t_k X_k \sim N(\sum_{k=1}^n t_k \mu_k, \vec{\tau} \Sigma \vec{\tau}^T)$$

$$\varphi_Y(s) = E[e^{isY}] = E[e^{is \sum_{k=1}^n t_k X_k}] = \exp(is \sum_{k=1}^n t_k \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} s^2 \vec{\tau} \Sigma \vec{\tau}^T)$$

$$\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \varphi_Y(1) = \exp(i \vec{\tau} \vec{\mu}^T - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\tau} \Sigma \vec{\tau}^T)$$

Σ 为方差矩阵

$$\text{rank } \Sigma = r \leq n$$

$$n=1 \quad r=0 \quad \sigma^2=0 \quad P(X=\mu)=1$$

$$n=2 \quad r=0 \quad P((X_1, X_2) = (\mu_1, \mu_2)) = 1; \quad r=1 \quad (X_1, X_2) \text{ 在平面内某条曲线上取值.}$$

$\text{rank } \Sigma < n, (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 退化到 R^n 的一个 r 维子空间内取值.

性质: 1. $\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 是 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 的 c.f. $E(X_1^{k_1} \cdot X_2^{k_2} \dots X_n^{k_n})$ 存在, 记 $s = k_1 + \dots + k_n$

$$\text{则 } \left. \frac{\partial^s \varphi}{\partial t_1^{k_1} \dots \partial t_n^{k_n}} \right|_{\vec{t}=\vec{0}} = i^s \cdot E[X_1^{k_1} \dots X_n^{k_n}]$$

$$2. X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 相互独立} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{X_k}(t_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) = E\left[\prod_{k=1}^n e^{it_k X_k}\right] = \prod_{k=1}^n E[e^{it_k X_k}]$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{由反推公式可得. } P(a_k \leq X_k \leq b_k, k = 1, \dots, n) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(a_k \leq X_k \leq b_k)$$

四. $\{F_n(x)\}$ 一系列分布函数 对应 c.f. $\{\varphi_n(t)\}$ 收敛性之间的关系.

例 $\Omega = [0, 1]$ P Lebesgue 测度.

$$X_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad F_n(x) = P(X_n \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \frac{1}{n} \\ 1, & x \geq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{左连续.}$$

定义 $\{F_n(x)\}$ $F(x)$ 为分布函数.

若在 $F(x)$ 的连续点处成立 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x)$, 则称 $F_n(x)$ 弱收敛于 $F(x)$. 记 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x)$

记为 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x)$

分布函数列弱收敛于分布函数. 极限是唯一的.

定理 (连续性定理)

(1) 分布函数列 $\{F_n(x)\}$ 弱收敛于分布函数 $F(x)$

$$\text{则 } \varphi_n(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} dF_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} dF(x)$$

(2) $\varphi_n(t)$ 是 $F_n(t)$ 对应的特征函数. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(t) = \varphi(t)$ 且 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处连续.

则 $\varphi(t)$ 也是某分布函数 $F(x)$ 的特征函数. 且 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x)$

$$\text{例 } X_n \sim N(0, n) \quad \varphi_n(t) = e^{-\frac{nt^2}{2}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, & t=0 \\ 0, & t \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{不是特征函数.}$$

§ 5.3 两个极限定理

大数定律 (law of large numbers) LLN

中心极限定理 (central limit theory) CLT

多次实验中 事件 A 发生频率 稳定于 $P(A)$

$$X_n = \begin{cases} 1 & A \text{ 发生} \\ 0 & A \text{ 不发生} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n} \rightarrow P(A)$$

依概率收敛 X_n 服从弱大数定律; 几乎处处收敛 X_n 服从强大数定律

定义 $\{X_n\}$ r.v. 序列. 分布函数 $F_n(x)$, X 的分布函数 $F(x)$.

若 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x)$, 称 X_n 依分布收敛于 X . 记作 $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$.

定理 X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 独立同分布 r.v. 序列 $E[X_i] = \mu$. $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$. 则 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{D} \mu$

证: $X = \mu$ 的特征函数 $\varphi(t) = e^{i\mu t}$. $\frac{S_n}{n}$ 的特征函数记为 $\varphi_n(t)$

$$\varphi_n(t) = E\left[e^{it \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}}\right] = E\left[\prod_{k=1}^n e^{i \frac{t}{n} X_k}\right] \stackrel{\text{独立同分布}}{=} (\varphi_{X_1}(\frac{t}{n}))^n = (1 + i\mu \frac{t}{n} + o(\frac{t}{n}))^n$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{D} \mu \quad \rightarrow e^{i\mu t} = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow F_n \xrightarrow{w} F$$

定理 (中心极限定理) $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布 $E[X_k] = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X_k) = \sigma^2$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$

$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, 则 $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \xrightarrow{D} \gamma$ $\gamma \sim N(0, 1)$

证: γ 的特征函数 $\varphi_\gamma(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$

令 $Z_k = \frac{X_k - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}$ 的特征函数 $\varphi_2(t) = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2} + o(\frac{t^2}{\sigma^2})$

$$E[Z_k] = 0 \quad E[Z_k^2] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} = \sum_{k=1}^n Z_k \text{ 的特征函数记为 } \varphi_n(t). \quad \varphi_n(t) = (\varphi_2(t))^n = (1 - \frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2} + o(\frac{t^2}{\sigma^2}))^n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

由连续性定理, $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}}$ 的分布函数收敛于 $e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 对应分布函数.

第7章 极限定理

§7.1 几种收敛性

一. 定义: $X, \{X_n\}$ 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 定义的 r.v.

1° 几乎处处收敛 (以概率1收敛)

如果 $P(\{\omega: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) = X(\omega)\}) = 1$, 称 X_n 几乎处处收敛于 X . $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$

2° r 阶平均收敛.

设 $E[|X_n|^r] < +\infty$. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(|X_n - X|^r) = 0$. 称 X_n r 阶平均收敛于 X . $X_n \xrightarrow{r} X$

$r=1$ 平均收敛; $r=2$ 均方收敛

3° 依概率收敛.

若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) = 0$, 称 X_n 依概率收敛于 X . $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$.

4° 依分布收敛

X_n 的分布函数 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x)$ X 的分布函数. 称 X_n 依分布收敛于 X . $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$

二. 四种收敛关系

定理 $(X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X) \Rightarrow (X_n \xrightarrow{P} X) \Rightarrow (X_n \xrightarrow{D} X)$
 $(X_n \xrightarrow{r} X) \Rightarrow (X_n \xrightarrow{P} X)$

引理: $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$, 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$.

证: 设 X_n 的分布函数为 $F_n(x)$, X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, F_n(x) = P(X_n \leq x) = P(X_n \leq x, X \leq x + \varepsilon) + P(X_n \leq x, X > x + \varepsilon)$

$$\leq P(X \leq x + \varepsilon) + P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) = F(x + \varepsilon) + P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon)$$

$$F(x - \varepsilon) = P(X \leq x - \varepsilon) = P(X \leq x - \varepsilon, X_n \leq x) + P(X \leq x - \varepsilon, X_n > x)$$

$$\leq P(X_n \leq x) + P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) = F_n(x) + P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon)$$

$$F(x - \varepsilon) - P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \leq F_n(x) \leq F(x + \varepsilon) + P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, F(x - \varepsilon) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) \leq F(x + \varepsilon)$$

若 x 为 $F(x)$ 连续点, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x) \quad \therefore X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$

反之不成立: $X \mid \begin{array}{c|c|c} & 1 & -1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad X_n = -X \quad X_n \mid \begin{array}{c|c|c} & -1 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

$X_n \xrightarrow{D} X \quad |X_n - X| = 2$ 故 $X_n \not\xrightarrow{P} X$.

引理 (Markov 不等式) $E[|X|^r] < \infty$, 则对 $\forall a > 0, P(|X|^r > a) \leq \frac{E[|X|^r]}{a}$. $|X|^r \geq a \cdot 1_{(|X|^r > a)}$

$$E[|X|^r] \geq E[a \cdot 1_{(|X|^r > a)}] = a P(|X|^r > a)$$

引理 $X_n \xrightarrow{r} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$

(r21)

$$\text{证: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[|X_n - X|^r] = 0 \quad \text{又} \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E[|X_n - X|^r]}{\varepsilon^r} \rightarrow 0$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X \quad X_n(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) \Leftrightarrow \forall k > 0, \exists n, \forall m > n \text{ 有 } |X_m(\omega) - X(\omega)| < \frac{1}{k}.$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X \Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| < \frac{1}{k}\}\right) = 1$$

hw: 5.10.1, 5.10.3, 5.10.4, 7.2.1, 7.2.2

§ 7.1 几种收敛

定理 1 $(X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X) \Leftrightarrow (X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X) \Rightarrow (X_n \xrightarrow{D.} X)$
 $(X_n \xrightarrow{r.} X) \Rightarrow$

引理 2 $X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{D.} X$

引理 3 $X_n \xrightarrow{r.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X \quad (r \geq 1)$

引理 4 下列结论等价

(1) $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$

(2) $P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \frac{1}{k}\}\right) = 0$

(3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\}\right) = 0$

(4) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\}\right) = 0$

证: (1) \Leftrightarrow (2)

$$P(\{\omega \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) \neq X(\omega)\}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) \neq X(\omega) \iff \exists k, \forall n, \exists n_0 > n, \text{ s.t. } |X_{n_0}(\omega) - X(\omega)| > \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\{\omega \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) \neq X(\omega)\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \frac{1}{k}\}$$

(2) \Rightarrow (3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k$ s.t. $\varepsilon > \frac{1}{k}$.

若 $\omega \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\}$ 则 $\omega \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \frac{1}{k}\}$

$$\subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \frac{1}{k}\}$$

$$\therefore P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\}\right) = 0$$

(3) \Rightarrow (2) 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{k}$ 显然成立.

(3) \Leftrightarrow (4) $B_n = \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\} \quad B_n \supset B_{n+1} \supset \dots$ 1101C-08 201412-2500

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n) = P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} \{|X_m - X| > \varepsilon\}\right)$$



引理5 $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X$.

证: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \leq P(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} |X_m - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$

反之不成立: $\Omega = (0, 1)$

$$X_1 = 1, X_2 = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < W \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} < W < 1 \end{cases} \quad X_3 = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < W \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \frac{1}{2} < W < 1 \end{cases} \quad X_4 = I_{\{(0, \frac{1}{3}]\}} \\ X_5 = I_{\{(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}]\}} \quad X_6 = I_{\{(\frac{2}{3}, 1)\}}$$

$$n = \frac{k(k-1)}{2} + i, \text{ 则 } X_n = I_{\{(\frac{i-1}{k}, \frac{i}{k}]\}} \quad E[|X_{\frac{k(k-1)}{2} + i} - 0|^r] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0.$$

$P(|X_n - 0| > \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$ 故 $X_n \xrightarrow{P.} 0$ 但 $X_n \not\xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ 不成立.

$X_n \xrightarrow{r} X \not\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X, X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \not\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{r} X.$

定理6

(1) $X_n \xrightarrow{D.} c$ (常数), 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{P.} c$

(2) $X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X$ 且 \exists 常数 k , s.t. $P(|X_n| \leq k) = 1, \forall n$, 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{r} X, r \geq 1$

(3) 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) < \infty$, 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$.

证: (1) 记 $X = c, F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < c \\ 1, & x \geq c \end{cases}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - c| > \varepsilon) = P(\{X_n < c - \varepsilon\} \cup \{X_n > c + \varepsilon\}) = P(X_n < c - \varepsilon) + P(X_n > c + \varepsilon) \\ = 1 - F_n(c + \varepsilon) + P(X_n < c - \varepsilon) \rightarrow (1 - F_n(c + \varepsilon)) = 0$$

(2) 验证: $P(|X| \leq k) = 1$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X| \leq k + \varepsilon) = P(|X| \leq k + \varepsilon, |X_n| \leq k) \geq P(|X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon, |X_n| \leq k) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \text{ 故 } P(|X| \leq k) = 1.$$

$$E(|X_n - X|^r) = E(|X_n - X|^r \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n - X| > \varepsilon\}}) + E(|X_n - X|^r \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon\}})$$

$$\leq (2k)^r \cdot P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^r \rightarrow \varepsilon^r \text{ 令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \text{ 有 } X_n \xrightarrow{r} X.$$

(3) $P(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} |X_m - X| > \varepsilon) \leq \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} P(|X_m - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ (当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时) $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$

引理7 $X_n \xrightarrow{P.} X \Leftrightarrow \{X_n\}$ 的任意子列 $\{X_{n(m)}\}$ 可以找到几乎处处收敛的子列 $\{X_{n(m_k)}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$

证: " \Rightarrow " 任取子列 $\{X_{n(m)}\}_{m=1}^{\infty}, \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_{n(m)} - X| > \varepsilon) = 0$.

$\{\varepsilon_k\}$ $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0, P(|X_{n(m)} - X| > \varepsilon_k) \rightarrow 0$ 当 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$\exists n(m_k), P(|X_{n(m_k)} - X| > \varepsilon_k) < \frac{1}{k^2}$. 选取 $n(m_k)$ 递增

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|X_{n(m_k)} - X| > \varepsilon_k) < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} < \infty$ 故 $X_{n(m_k)} \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$.



" \Leftarrow " 反证. 假设 " $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$ " 不成立.

$\exists \varepsilon_0. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon_0) \neq 0$. 从而对 $\varepsilon_0, \exists \delta_0 > 0, \forall n, \exists m > n$

$P(|X_m - X| > \varepsilon_0) > \delta_0$. 即有无穷多个 m , s.t. $P(|X_m - X| > \varepsilon_0) > \delta_0$

可以构成一个子列. 此子列无几乎处处收敛于 X 的子列. 矛盾!

定理 8 (Skorokhod 表示定理)

$\{X_n\}, X$ 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 定义分布函数分别为 $\{F_n(x)\}, F(x)$.

$X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$, 则

(1) $\exists (\Omega', \mathcal{F}', P')$ 以及在此空间上定义的 r.v. Y_n, Y , 其中 Y_n 的

分布函数为 $F_n(x)$, Y 的分布函数为 $F(x)$. (2) $Y_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} Y$

证: $F(x)$ 是分布函数. $F^{-1}(y) = \sup\{x \mid F(x) < y\}$

可验证 $(F(x) < y \Leftrightarrow x < F^{-1}(y))$ or $(F(x) \geq y \Leftrightarrow x \geq F^{-1}(y))$

" \Rightarrow " $\lim_{u \rightarrow x^+} F(u) = F(x) < y, \exists \delta, \text{ s.t. } F(x+\delta) < y, x < x+\delta \leq F^{-1}(y)$

" \Leftarrow " $x < F^{-1}(y) = \sup\{x \mid F(x) < y\} \exists x^* = \frac{x + F^{-1}(y)}{2} > x$.

s.t. $F(x) \leq F(x^*) < y$.

$\Omega' = (0, 1), \mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{B}((0, 1)), P'$ Lebesgue 测度 $U \sim (0, 1)$ 上均匀分布

令 $Y_n = F_n^{-1}(U), Y = F^{-1}(U), Y_n = F_n^{-1}(U) \leq x \Leftrightarrow U \leq F_n(x)$

$P'(Y_n \leq x) = P'(U \leq F_n(x)) = F_n(x), P'(Y \leq x) = P'(U \leq F(x)) = F(x)$

hw: 7.3.3, ^{(a)(b)} 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.10



(2) 证明 $Y_n(w) \xrightarrow{a.s.} Y(w)$.

$$F(x) < y \Leftrightarrow x < F^{-1}(y) \quad F(x) \geq y \Leftrightarrow x \geq F^{-1}(y)$$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, w \in \Omega', \exists X \in C_F, Y(w) - \varepsilon < X < Y(w)$

$$X < Y(w) \Leftrightarrow F(X) < w$$

$F_n(x) \xrightarrow{w} F(x), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x) < w$ 当 n 充分大时, $F_n(x) < w$

$$\therefore X < F_n^{-1}(w) \quad Y(w) - \varepsilon < X < F_n^{-1}(w) = Y_n(w) \quad n \rightarrow +\infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(w) > Y(w)$$

取 $w < w' < 1, \exists X \in C_F, Y(w') < X < Y(w') + \varepsilon \quad w < w' \leq F(X) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(X)$

n 充分大时, $w < w' \leq F_n(X)$

由逆映射定义, $Y_n(X) \leq X < Y(w') + \varepsilon, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(w) \leq Y(w')$

若 w 是 $Y(w)$ 的连续点, $w' \downarrow w$. 故 $Y(w) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(w) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(w) \leq Y(w)$

$Y(w)$ 单调增加, 不连续点至多可数个.

$$P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(w) = Y(w)) = P(Y(w) \text{ 连续点}) = 1$$

定理 $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X \Leftrightarrow \forall$ 有界连续函数 $g(x)$, s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[g(X_n)] = E[g(X)]$

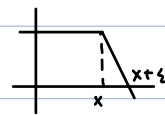
证: " \Rightarrow " 由表示定理 $\exists Y_n, Y, Y_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} Y, F_{Y_n}(x) = F_{X_n}(x)$

$$E[g(X_n)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dF_{X_n}(x) = E[g(Y_n)] \quad g(Y_n) \xrightarrow{a.s.} g(Y) \quad g \text{ 有界}$$

$$\text{由 DCT, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[g(Y_n)] = E[g(Y)] \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[g(X_n)] = E[g(X)]$$

" \Leftarrow " 要证 $F_{X_n}(x) \xrightarrow{w} F_X(x)$ 即 $P(X_n \leq x) \xrightarrow{w} P(X \leq x)$ 即 $E(I_{\{X_n \leq x\}}) \rightarrow E(I_{\{X \leq x\}})$

定义: $g_{x,\varepsilon}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq x \\ 0, & t > x + \varepsilon \\ \frac{-t+x}{\varepsilon} + 1, & x < t \leq x + \varepsilon \end{cases}$ 为有界连续函数.



$$P(X_n \leq x) \leq E(g_{x,\varepsilon}(X_n)) \rightarrow E[g_{x,\varepsilon}(X)] \leq E(I_{\{X \leq x + \varepsilon\}}) = P(X \leq x + \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{另一方面, } P(X_n \leq x) \geq E(g_{x-\varepsilon,\varepsilon}(X_n)) \rightarrow E[g_{x-\varepsilon,\varepsilon}(X)] \geq E(I_{\{X \leq x - \varepsilon\}}) \geq P(X \leq x - \varepsilon)$$

当 n 充分大时, $P(X \leq x - \varepsilon) \leq P(X_n \leq x) \leq P(X \leq x + \varepsilon)$

若 x 是 $F(x)$ 连续点, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, F(x) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) \leq F(x)$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x), \quad x \in C_F$$

§ 7.3 辅助结论

一. 不等式

1. $h(x)$ 非负可测函数, $a > 0$, X r.v. 则 $P(h(x) \geq a) \leq \frac{E[h(x)]}{a}$.

证: $E[h(x)] < +\infty$, $E[h(x)] \geq E[I_{\{h(x) \geq a\}} \cdot a] = a P(h(x) \geq a)$

(1) $P(|X| \geq a) \leq \frac{E[|X|^r]}{a^r}$ Markov

(2) $P(|X - E(X)| \geq a) \leq \frac{E[(X - E(X))^2]}{a^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{a^2}$ Chebyshev

2. Hölder $p, q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, $E(|XY|) \leq (E|X|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot (E|Y|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$

3. Minkovski $(E|X+Y|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq (E|X|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (E|Y|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

4. $E(|X+Y|^r) \leq C_r (E|X|^r + E|Y|^r)$

证: $r > 1$, $g(x) = x^r$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 凸函数. $E\left(\frac{|X+Y|}{2}\right)^r \leq E\left(\frac{|X|+|Y|}{2}\right)^r \leq \frac{1}{2}(E|X|^r + E|Y|^r)$

$E(|X+Y|^r) \leq 2^{r-1}(E|X|^r + E|Y|^r)$

$0 < r \leq 1$ 时, $|X+Y|^r \leq (|X|+|Y|)^r \leq \frac{|X|}{(|X|+|Y|)^{1-r}} + \frac{|Y|}{(|X|+|Y|)^{1-r}} \leq |X|^r + |Y|^r$

$C_r = \begin{cases} 2^{r-1}, & r > 1 \\ 1, & 0 < r \leq 1 \end{cases}$

二. 运算性质

定理: $X_n \xrightarrow{*} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{*} Y$ *表示 a.s., p.r.

则 (1) $X_n \xrightarrow{*} X, X_n \xrightarrow{*} Y, P(X=Y) = 1$

(2) $X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{*} X + Y, X_n Y_n \xrightarrow{*} XY$ ⊗ → 对 Y 不成立

(3) 依分布收敛时, (1)(2) 不成立.

证: (1) $X_n \xrightarrow{p} X, X_n \xrightarrow{p} Y, |X-Y| \leq |X-X_n| + |X_n-Y|$

任取 $\varepsilon > 0, \{|X-Y| > \varepsilon\} \subset \{|X-X_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \cup \{|X_n-Y| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}$.

$W \in \{|X-X_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \cap \{|X_n-Y| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}$, 则 $W \in \{|X-Y| \leq \varepsilon\}$

$P(|X-Y| > \varepsilon) \leq P(|X-X_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + P(|Y-X_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

由 ε 任意性, $P(|X-Y| > 0) = 0$.

$X_n \xrightarrow{r} X, X_n \xrightarrow{r} Y$.

$$E[|X-Y|] \leq E[|X-X_n| + |Y-X_n|] \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore P(|X-Y|=0) = 1$$

$$(2) X_n \xrightarrow{P} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} Y.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n + Y_n - (X+Y)| > \varepsilon) = P(|(X_n - X) + (Y_n - Y)| > \varepsilon) \leq P(|X_n - X| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + P(|Y_n - Y| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} Y, X_n Y_n \xrightarrow{P} XY$$

$$X_n Y_n - XY = (X_n - X)(Y_n - Y) + X(Y_n - Y) + Y(X_n - X)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| \cdot |Y_n - Y| > \varepsilon) \leq P(|X_n - X| \geq \sqrt{\varepsilon}) + P(|Y_n - Y| \geq \sqrt{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(|X| < k) = 1, \text{ 对上述 } \varepsilon > 0, \exists M, \text{ s.t. } P(|X| \geq M) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$P(|X(Y_n - Y)| > \varepsilon) = P(|X(Y_n - Y)| > \varepsilon, |X| \leq M) + P(|X(Y_n - Y)| > \varepsilon, |X| > M) \leq P(|Y_n - Y| > \frac{\varepsilon}{M}) + P(|X| > M) \rightarrow P(|X| > M) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{再令 } M \rightarrow +\infty, P(|X(Y_n - Y)| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(3) X \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & -1 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad X_n = (-1)^n X \xrightarrow{D} X \quad X_n + Y_n = 0 \xrightarrow{D} X + X \\ Y_n = (-1)^{n+1} X \xrightarrow{D} X$$

定理 $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{D} c$ (常数), 则 $X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{D} X + c$.

$$\text{证: } F_n(t) = P(X_n + Y_n \leq t) = P(X_n + Y_n \leq t, |Y_n - c| \leq \varepsilon) + P(X_n + Y_n \leq t, |Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) \leq P(X_n \leq t - c + \varepsilon) + P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon)$$

$$P(X_n \leq t - c + \varepsilon) = P(X_n \leq t - c + \varepsilon, |Y_n - c| \leq \varepsilon) + P(X_n \leq t - c + \varepsilon, |Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) \leq P(X_n + Y_n \leq t) + P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon)$$

$$P(X_n + Y_n \leq t) \geq P(X_n \leq t - c - \varepsilon) + P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow \text{取等号}$$

三. Borel-Cantelli 引理

$\{A_n\}$ 事件 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m = \limsup A_n \hat{=} \{A_n \text{ i.o.}\}$ infinitely often

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \{A_n^c \text{ i.o.}\}^c$$

定理: $\{A_n\}$ 事件列

(1) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) < \infty$, 则 $P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0$

(2) 若 $\{A_n\}$ 相互独立, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) = \infty \Leftrightarrow P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 1$

证: (1) $P(\bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m) \leq \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} P(A_m) \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

$$P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m) = 0$$

(2) " \Leftarrow " 显然

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(\bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m) &= 1 - P(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m^c) \cdot P(\bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m^c) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcap_{m=n}^r A_m^c) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{m=n}^r (1 - P(A_m)) \\ &\leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{m=n}^r e^{-P(A_m)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum_{m=n}^r P(A_m)} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m) = 1$$

若不加独立条件: $\Omega = (0, 1) \quad A_n = (0, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) = \infty \quad \text{而} \quad \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} A_m = \emptyset$

$X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=n}^{\infty} |X_m - X| > \varepsilon) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon, \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) < \infty$

例: $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布 $E(X_i) = \mu \quad E(X_i^2) < \infty, S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, 则 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu$

证: 不妨设 $\mu = 0$ ($\mu \neq 0, S_n' = \frac{S_n - n\mu}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_n^4] &= \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i^4] + \sum_{i \neq j} E[X_i^2 X_j^2] + \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} E[X_i^2 X_j X_k] + \sum_{i \neq j} E[X_i^2 X_j^3] + \sum_{i \neq j \neq k \neq l} E[X_i X_j X_k X_l] \\ &= n E(X^4) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{4!}{2 \cdot 2} (E[X_i^2])^2 \leq (n + 3n(n-1)) E(X^4) \leq C \cdot n^2 E(X^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|\frac{S_n}{n}| > \varepsilon) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{E((\frac{S_n}{n})^4)}{\varepsilon^4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C \cdot n^2 E(X^4)}{n^4 \varepsilon^4} < \infty$$

$$P(\frac{S_n}{n} > \varepsilon \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$$

hw: 7.11.2 (2), 7.11.4, 7.11.7, 7.11.8

§ 7.3 大数定律

Khinchin LLN $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布, $E[X_n] = \mu, S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n, \frac{S_n}{n} - \mu = \frac{S_n - E(S_n)}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$ (常数)

$$\text{则} \frac{S_n}{n} - \mu \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

Bernoulli LLN

$$X_n \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline p & 1-p \end{array} \quad \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n} \xrightarrow{P} p \quad (X_n=1)$$

Chebyshev LLN

$\{X_n\}$ 两两不相关, $\text{Var}(X_n) < K$, 则 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$

证: 记 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $P(|\frac{S_n - ES_n}{n}| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E[(\frac{S_n - ES_n}{n})^2] = \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(X_i - EX_i)^2]$
 $\leq \frac{K \cdot n}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0$

Markov LLN

$\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k) \rightarrow 0$, 则 $\frac{S_n - ES_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$

定理 $\{X_n\}$ 独立.

$$Y_{n,k} = \begin{cases} X_k, & |X_k| \leq n \\ 0, & |X_k| > n \end{cases} \quad \text{记 } a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n E(Y_{n,k}), \quad b_n = n$$
$$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

满足 (1) $\sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_k| > n) \rightarrow 0$ (2) $\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E(Y_{n,k}^2) \rightarrow 0$ 则 $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$

证: 记 $S_n^* = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_{n,k}$. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $P(|S_n - S_n^*| > \varepsilon) \leq P(S_n \neq S_n^*) \leq P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n \{X_k \neq Y_{n,k}\})$
 $\leq \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_k \neq Y_{n,k}) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_k| > n) \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore S_n \xrightarrow{P} S_n^* \quad P(|\frac{S_n^* - a_n}{b_n}| > \varepsilon) = P(|\frac{S_n^* - E(S_n^*)}{n}| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(S_n^*) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{S_n - a_n}{n} = \frac{S_n - S_n^*}{n} + \frac{S_n^* - a_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

二. 强大数律 SLLN

$\{X_n\}$ $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ $\{a_n\}$ $b_n > 0$ $b_n \uparrow +\infty$ 若 $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ 称 $\{X_n\}$ 服从强大数律.

B-C 引理. 不等式

定理 $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布 (即 i.i.d.) $E(X_i^2) < \infty$, $E[X_i] = \mu$

则 (1) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{2} \mu$ (2) $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu$

证: (1) $E\left(\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \mu\right|^2\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)\right)^2\right) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(X_i) \cdot n \rightarrow 0$

(2) 取 $n_k = k^2$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S_{n_k}}{n_k} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{1}{(n_k \varepsilon)^2} E\left((S_{n_k} - n_k \mu)^2\right) = \frac{1}{(n_k \varepsilon)^2} n_k \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{k^2 \varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\left(\left|\frac{S_{n_k}}{n_k} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{k^2 \varepsilon^2} < \infty \Rightarrow P(\{ \left|\frac{S_{n_k}}{n_k} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon \} \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{S_{n_k}}{n_k} - \mu \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$$

分类讨论 若 $X_i \geq 0, \forall n, \exists k, k^2 \leq n < (k+1)^2$

$$\mu \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{\leftarrow} \frac{S_{k^2}}{(k+1)^2} \leq \frac{S_n}{n} \leq \frac{S_{(k+1)^2}}{k^2} = \frac{S_{(k+1)^2}}{(k+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(k+1)^2}{k^2} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu$$

X_i 不定号 $X_i = X_i^+ - X_i^-$

$$X_i^+ = \begin{cases} X_i, & X_i \geq 0 \\ 0, & X_i < 0 \end{cases}, \quad X_i^- = \begin{cases} -X_i, & X_i < 0 \\ 0, & X_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E[|X_i|] < \infty, \quad E[X_i^+], \quad E[X_i^-] < \infty, \quad \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^+}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} E[X_i^+], \quad \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^-}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} E[X_i^-]$$

相减可得 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} E(X_i^+ - X_i^-)$

独立情形

定理 $\{X_n\}$ 相互独立, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_n)}{n^2} < \infty, S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, 则 $\frac{S_n - E(S_n)}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$

Kolmogorov 强大数律.

(1) 先证 Kolmogorov 不等式, $\{X_n\}$ 独立, $\text{Var}(X_i) < \infty, \forall i$.

$$\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P\left(\max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m (X_k - EX_k) \right| \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$\text{记 } \tilde{S}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - EX_i)$$

$$\left\{ \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \sum_{k=1}^m |X_k - EX_k| \geq \varepsilon \right\} = \bigcup_{m=1}^n \{ |\tilde{S}_1| < \varepsilon, |\tilde{S}_2| < \varepsilon, \dots, |\tilde{S}_{m-1}| < \varepsilon, |\tilde{S}_m| \geq \varepsilon \} \triangleq \bigcup_{m=1}^n A_m$$

$$P\left(\max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m (X_k - EX_k) \right| \geq \varepsilon\right) = \sum_{m=1}^n P(A_m)$$

$$E[\tilde{S}_n^2] = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - EX_i)\right)^2\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - EX_i)^2\right] = \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$E[\tilde{S}_n^2] \geq E\left[\tilde{S}_n^2 \cdot \sum_{m=1}^n I_{A_m}\right] = \sum_{m=1}^n E[\tilde{S}_n^2 \cdot I_{A_m}]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^n E[\tilde{S}_m^2 \cdot I_{A_m}] + \sum_{i=m+1}^n E[(X_i - EX_i)^2 \cdot I_{A_m}] + 2E[\tilde{S}_m \cdot I_{A_m} \cdot \sum_{i=m+1}^n (X_i - EX_i)] \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} 0$$

$$\geq \sum_{m=1}^n E[\tilde{S}_m^2 \cdot I_{A_m}] \geq \sum_{m=1}^n \varepsilon^2 P(A_m) \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^n P(A_m) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E[\tilde{S}_n^2] \quad \text{得证.}$$

(2) 证 Kolmogorov ^{SLLN} 强大数律.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 令 $Y_n = \frac{\tilde{S}_n}{n}$.

$$P(\max_{2^m \leq n < 2^{m+1}} |Y_n| > \varepsilon) \leq P(\max_{2^m \leq n < 2^{m+1}} |\tilde{S}_n| > 2^m \cdot \varepsilon) \leq P(\max_{1 \leq n < 2^{m+1}} |\tilde{S}_n| > 2^m \cdot \varepsilon)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(2^m \varepsilon)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m+1}} \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} P(\max_{2^m \leq n < 2^{m+1}} |Y_n| > \varepsilon) \leq \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2^m \varepsilon)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m+1}} \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(X_i) \sum_{m=m(i)}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2m}}, m(i) = \min\{m: i < 2^{m+1}\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \text{Var}(X_i) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3\varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{2^{2m(i)}} = \frac{16}{3\varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{2^{2m(i)+2}} < \infty$$

hw: 7.4.1, 7.11.17, 7.11.20

$$\text{又 } \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{i^2} < +\infty, 2^{m(i)} \leq i < 2^{m(i)+1} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{2^{2m(i)+2}} < \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_i)}{i^2} < +\infty$$

$$P(\max_{2^m \leq n < 2^{m+1}} |Y_n| \geq \varepsilon \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad P(|Y_n| \geq \varepsilon \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad Y_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$$

定理 $\{X_n\}$ i.i.d. $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \frac{S_n}{n} - \mu \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \Leftrightarrow E[X_n] = \mu$

引理 $X \geq 0$. 则 $E(X^k) = \int_0^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} P(X > x) dx$

$$\text{证: } \int_0^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} P(X > x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} \int_n^{\infty} I_{\{x > \alpha\}} dp dx = \int_n^{\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} I_{\{x > \alpha\}} dx dp$$

$$= \int_n^{\infty} \int_0^x kx^{k-1} dx dp = \int_n^{\infty} x^k dp.$$

$$E|X_n| = \int_0^{+\infty} P(|X_n| > x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{n-1}^n P(|X_n| > x) dx \geq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(|X_n| > n)$$

$$E|X_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(|X_n| > n-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(|X_n| > n) + P(|X_n| \in (n-1, n]) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(|X_n| > n) + 1$$

证明 i.i.d. 情形下 SLLN

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X_n}{n} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \quad \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|\frac{X_n}{n}| > \varepsilon) < \infty$$

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon = 1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > n) < \infty \quad E[X_n] \text{ 存在 } E[\frac{S_n}{n}] = E[X_1] = \mu.$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{令 } Y_n = \begin{cases} X_n, & |X_n| \leq n \\ 0, & |X_n| > n \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_n \neq Y_n) = P(|X_n| > n), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X_n \neq Y_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > n) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_n \neq Y_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad \text{验证 } \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu \quad \{Y_n\} \text{ 独立.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(Y_n)}{n^2} &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{E(Y_n^2)}{n^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 P(k-1 \leq |X_n| < k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 P(k-1 \leq |X_n| < k) \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k}\right) P(k-1 \leq |X_n| < k) \leq 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k-1) P(k-1 \leq |X_n| < k) \\ &\leq 2 + E|X_n| < \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y_1 + \dots + Y_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu \quad \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mu$$

§ 7.4 中心极限定理

$$\{X_n\} \text{ i.i.d. } S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n \quad \frac{S_n - E(S_n)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{Feller CLT} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{\sigma_k^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2} = 0$$

Lindeberg 条件: $\{X_n\}$ 独立, $a_k = E(X_k)$, $b_k^2 = \text{Var}(X_k)$, $B_n^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2$, $F_k(x)$ 为 X_k 的分布函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{B_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{|x-a_k| > \varepsilon B_n} (x-a_k)^2 dF_k(x) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{B_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E((X_k - a_k)^2 I_{\{|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\}}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

注记: (1) $\{X_n\}$ 满足 Lindeberg 条件, 则 $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left| \frac{X_k - a_k}{B_n} \right| \xrightarrow{P} 0$
 (2) L 条件成立, 则 Feller 条件成立. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (1) } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left| \frac{X_k - a_k}{B_n} \right| > \varepsilon\right) &= P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\right) \\ &= P\left(\bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n E\left[\frac{(X_k - a_k)^2}{\varepsilon^2 B_n^2} I_{\{|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\}}\right] \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2} &= \frac{1}{B_n^2} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} E((X_k - a_k)^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{B_n^2} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left(E((X_k - a_k)^2 \cdot I_{\{|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\}}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + E((X_k - a_k)^2 \cdot I_{\{|X_k - a_k| \leq \varepsilon B_n\}}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{B_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E((X_k - a_k)^2 I_{\{|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\}}) + \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

定理 Lindeberg-Feller CLT

$\{X_k\}$ 独立随机变量列 $E[X_k] = a_k$, $\text{Var}(X_k) = b_k^2$, $B_n^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2$, $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$.

满足 Lindeberg 条件, 则 $\frac{S_n - E[S_n]}{B_n} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$

证: 令 $X_{nk} = \frac{X_k - a_k}{B_n}$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$E(X_{nk}) = 0$, $E(X_{nk}^2) = \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2}$, X_{nk} 的特征函数为 $\varphi_{nk}(t)$.

$\frac{S_n - E[S_n]}{B_n}$ 特征函数记为 $\varphi_n(t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{nk}(t)$. 下面证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{nk}(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$

$$\varphi_{nk}(t) = E[e^{itX_{nk}}] = 1 + \frac{i^2 t^2}{2} E[X_{nk}^2] + r_{nk}(t)$$

tips: X 的特征函数 $\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}]$

$$(1) |e^{it} - 1 - \frac{it}{1} - \frac{(it)^2}{2!}| \leq \frac{|t|^3}{3!} \quad (2) |e^{it} - 1 - it - \frac{(it)^2}{2!}| \leq |e^{it} - 1 - it| + \frac{t^2}{2} \leq \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2} = t^2$$

$$|r_{nk}(t)| = |E(e^{itX_{nk}} - (1 + itX_{nk} + \frac{i^2 t^2}{2} X_{nk}^2))|$$

$$\leq E(|tX_{nk}|^2 \wedge |t^3 X_{nk}^3|)$$

$$\leq E(|t^3 X_{nk}^3| \cdot I_{\{|X_{nk}| \leq \varepsilon\}} + |t^2 X_{nk}^2| \cdot I_{\{|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon\}})$$

$$\leq |t^3| \cdot \varepsilon E(X_{nk}^2) + t^2 E[X_{nk}^2 \cdot I_{\{|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon\}}]$$

tips: $|a_k| \leq 1$, $|b_k| \leq 1$, $|a_1 \dots a_n - b_1 \dots b_n| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k - b_k|$

$$|\prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{nk}(t) - \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2})| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |\varphi_{nk}(t) - (1 + \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2})| = \sum_{k=1}^n |r_{nk}| \leq \varepsilon \cdot |t| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2} + t^2 \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon\}}]$$

$$= \varepsilon \cdot |t|^3 + t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{B_n^2} \cdot E[(X_k - a_k)^2 I_{\{|X_k - a_k| > \varepsilon B_n\}}] \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{nk}(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2})$$

tips: $e^{x(1-x)} \leq 1+x \leq e^x$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (1 - \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2}) \leq \prod_{k=1}^n e^{-\frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2}} = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2}) \geq \prod_{k=1}^n (e^{-\frac{t^2 b_k^2}{2 B_n^2} + \frac{t^2 b_k^2}{4 B_n^2}})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \exp(-\frac{t^4}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2})^2)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \exp(-\underbrace{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2}}_{\rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k^2}{B_n^2}}_1)$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

定理 Lyapunov CLT $\{X_n\}$ 独立. 若 $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $\frac{1}{B_n^{2+\delta}} \sum_{k=1}^n E(|X_k - a_k|^{2+\delta}) \rightarrow 0$

则 $\frac{S_n - E[S_n]}{B_n} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$