

- 复习

1. 第4章 连续型 r.v.

① $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$, $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$, $\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

② 引理 X 非负. $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X > x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx$

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

练习: X 非负 4.14.3

$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(X \geq n) \leq E[X] \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(X \geq n) + 1$

22年期末第1题

★ ① 常见分布:

(I) $X \sim U(a, b)$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & x \in [a, b] \\ 0, & x \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$

(II) $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $P(X > s+t | X > t) = P(X > s), t, s > 0$

(III) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $E[X] = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$

$\rightarrow \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

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

(IV) Γ 分布. Beta 分布. Cauchy 分布.

④ 连续型随机向量 (X, Y)

$F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$ $P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x (\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv) du$

$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

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

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

条件密度 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$, $f_Y(y) > 0$; 条件期望 $\psi(x) = E[Y|X=x] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$

$\psi(X) = E[Y|X]$

⑤ (X_1, X_2) 联合密度 $f(x_1, x_2)$. $Y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2)$, $Y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2)$ 有连续偏导.

满足 (1) $\begin{cases} y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2) \\ y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$ 有逆映射 $\begin{cases} x_1 = h_1(y_1, y_2) \\ x_2 = h_2(y_1, y_2) \end{cases}$ (2) $J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

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

① $N(0, 1; 0, 1; \rho)$ $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2)) \Rightarrow f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \cdot \text{COV}$

一般 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2; \mu_2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$ $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}Q(x, y))$

$Q(x, y) = \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) \cdot \text{COV} \cdot f_{X|Y}(x|y)$

结论: (a) $E[X|Y] = \mu_1 + \rho\sigma_1(Y - \mu_2)/\sigma_2$ (b) $\text{Var}(X|Y) = \sigma_1^2(1-\rho^2)$ 21年期末

多元正态分布: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \cdot |\Sigma|}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})\Sigma^{-1}(\vec{x} - \vec{\mu})^T)$, Σ 为协方差矩阵

$E[\vec{x}] = \vec{\mu}$ $\text{COV}(X_i, X_j) = \Sigma_{ij}$

• $\vec{x} \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$ $A_{n \times m}$, $n > m$ $\text{rank}(A) = m$ $\vec{y} = \vec{x} \cdot A \sim N(\vec{\mu}A, A^T \Sigma A)$

• $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ 相互独立, 服从 $N(0, 1)$, 则 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

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 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 独立 (3) $S^2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

2. 第5章 特征函数

① $k > 0$, $E(|X|^k) < +\infty$, 则对 $\forall 0 < r < k$, $E(|X|^r) < \infty$ 且 $(E(|X|^r))^{\frac{k}{r}} \leq (E(|X|^k))^{\frac{1}{r}}$

② $\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}] = E[\cos(tx) + i \sin(tx)] = E[\cos(tx)] + i E[\sin(tx)]$

$\varphi(0) = 1$, $|\varphi(t)| \leq 1$, $\varphi(-t) = \overline{\varphi(t)}$, $\varphi(t)$ 一致收敛.

若 $E(|X|^k) < \infty$, 则 $\varphi^{(j)}(0) = i^j E[X^j]$, $j \leq k$.

X_1, X_2 独立, 则 $\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = \varphi_{X_1}(t) \varphi_{X_2}(t)$

③ Bernoulli 分布 / 二项分布 / 指数分布 / $N(0, 1)$ 的特征函数.

④ 反转公式: X 的分布函数 $F(x)$, 特征函数 $\varphi(t)$.

则对 $a < b$, $\frac{F(b) + F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$

分布函数可由特征函数唯一确定, 连续性定理给出了 $\varphi(t)$ 收敛与 $F(x)$ 收敛的关系.

⑤ 定理 X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $E[X_i] = \mu$, $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, 则 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{D} \mu$.

定理 (CLT) X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $E[X_i] = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$, $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$

则 $\frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \xrightarrow{D} Y$, $Y \sim N(0, 1)$

二. 习题

1. 设 X 是连续型 r.v., 其密度函数为 $f(x)$, 特征函数为 $\varphi(t)$. 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi(t)| dt < +\infty$.

则 $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-itx} \varphi(t) dt$.

证: 由反转公式, 对 $a < b$

$$\text{有 } \frac{F(b)+F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a)+F(a-0)}{2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\text{令 } a=x, b=x+h. \quad F(x+h)-F(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-ixt} - e^{-i(x+h)t}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{1 - e^{-iht}}{it} \cdot e^{-ixt} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\frac{F(x+h)-F(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{1 - e^{-iht}}{iht} \cdot e^{-ixt} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\text{令 } h \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ixt} \varphi(t) dt$$

2. X_1, \dots, X_N 相互独立且服从 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 分布. 证明 $S_N = X_1 + \dots + X_N$ 服从 $\Gamma(N, \lambda)$ 分布.

证: $X \sim \Gamma(N, \lambda) \quad f(x) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{N-1}}{\Gamma(N)}, x > 0$

用数学归纳法证明.

$N=1$ 时, $S_N = X_1 \sim \text{exp}(\lambda) \quad f_1(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \Rightarrow S_1 \sim \Gamma(1, \lambda)$ 成立.

假设对 $N \leq k$ 均成立. 考虑 $N = k+1$ 的情况:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{k+1}(x) &= \int_0^x f_k(y) f_1(x-y) dy = \int_0^x \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (\lambda y)^{k-1}}{\Gamma(k)} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda(x-y)} dy \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{\Gamma(k)} e^{-\lambda x} \int_0^x y^{k-1} dy = \frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{\Gamma(k)} e^{-\lambda x} \cdot \frac{1}{k} x^k \\ &= \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^k}{\Gamma(k+1)} \quad \text{注: } \Gamma(k) = (k-1)! \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{aligned}$$

思考: 若 N 为离散型 r.v. 如何求 S_N 密度函数?

$p(N=n) = 2^{-n} (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 且与 $\{X_k\}$ 独立. $G_N(\varphi_S(t))$

$$P(S_N \leq x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(S_N \leq x | N=n) p(N=n)$$

3. X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立且服从 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 分布, 令 $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$ 为其次序

统计量. 证明: $Y_1 = nX_{(1)}, Y_r = (n+1-r)(X_{(r)} - X_{(r-1)}), 1 < r \leq n$ 相互独立且与 X_i

有相同的联合密度函数.

证: X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合密度函数为 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda^n \exp(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$

则 $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 的联合密度函数为 $h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda^n \cdot n! \exp(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$

$$Y_1 = nX_{(1)}, Y_r = (n+1-r)(X_{(r)} - X_{(r-1)}) \Rightarrow X_{(r)} = \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{Y_k}{n-k+1}, \sum_{i=1}^n X_{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

$$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})}{\partial(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)} \right| = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } Y_1, \dots, Y_n \text{ 的联合密度函数为 } g(y_1, \dots, y_n) &= \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \lambda^n \cdot n! \exp(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n y_i) \\ &= \lambda^n \exp(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n y_i) \end{aligned}$$

4. $\vec{X} \sim N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$, $\vec{X}^T = (\vec{X}^{(1)}, \vec{X}^{(2)})$, $\vec{\mu}^T = (\vec{\mu}^{(1)}, \vec{\mu}^{(2)})$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$. 求 $\vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)}$ 的条件分布及 $E[\vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)}]$, $\text{Var}(\vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)})$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ -\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1} & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & -\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \\ 0 & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{Y}^{(1)} \\ \vec{Y}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & 0 \\ -\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1} & I_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{X}^{(1)} \\ \vec{X}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{X}^{(1)} \\ -\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\vec{X}^{(1)} + \vec{X}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vec{\mu}^{(1)} \\ -\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\vec{\mu}^{(1)} + \vec{\mu}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\vec{Y}^{(2)}, \vec{Y}^{(1)} \text{ 独立, 则 } \vec{Y}^{(2)} | \vec{Y}^{(1)} \sim N(-\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\vec{\mu}^{(1)} + \vec{\mu}^{(2)}, \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)} \sim N(\Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}(\vec{X}^{(1)} - \vec{\mu}^{(1)}) + \vec{\mu}^{(2)}, \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12})$$

$$E[\vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)}] = \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}(\vec{X}^{(1)} - \vec{\mu}^{(1)}) + \vec{\mu}^{(2)}, \text{Var}(\vec{X}^{(2)} | \vec{X}^{(1)}) = \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}$$

5. \vec{X} 服从 n 维正态分布 $N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$, 当且仅当对任意 n 维实向量 \vec{c} , $Y = \vec{c}^T \vec{X}$ 服从一维正态分布 $N(\vec{c}^T \vec{\mu}, \vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c})$

$$\text{证: 证} \Leftarrow \varphi_{\vec{X}}(\vec{c}) = E[e^{i\vec{c}^T \vec{X}}] = E[e^{iY}] = E[e^{iYs}] \Big|_{s=1} = \varphi_Y(s) \Big|_{s=1}$$

$$\text{又 } Y \sim N(\vec{c}^T \vec{\mu}, \vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c}), \varphi_Y(s) \Big|_{s=1} = e^{i\vec{c}^T \vec{\mu} s - \frac{1}{2} \vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c} s^2} \Big|_{s=1} = e^{i\vec{c}^T \vec{\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c}} = \varphi_{\vec{X}}(\vec{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{X} \sim N(\vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$$

6. 又各分量均服从一维正态分布是否能推出又服从n维正态分布?

解: 不正确, 反例如下: $X, Y \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\text{令 } Z = \begin{cases} |Y|, & X \geq 0, Z \sim N(0, 1) \\ -|Y|, & X < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{但 } P(Y+Z=0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow Y+Z$ 不服从一维正态分布

$\stackrel{T.S.}{\Rightarrow} (Y, Z)$ 不服从二维正态分布

7. 设 $\{X_n\}$ 为正态随机变量列, $X_n \xrightarrow{D} X$, 试证明 X 亦服从正态分布. (可能退化为常数)

证: X_n 的特征函数记为 $\varphi_n(t) = \exp(i\mu_n t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_n^2 t^2) \rightarrow X$ 的特征函数 $\varphi(t)$

证明 $\exists \mu, \sigma^2$ s.t. $\varphi(t) = \exp(i\mu t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2)$

$\varphi_n(t)$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow |\varphi_n(t)| = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_n^2 t^2)$ 收敛 则 $\sigma_n^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2$

下证 μ_n 收敛. $\exp(i\mu_n t) = \exp(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_n^2 t^2) \varphi_n(t) \rightarrow \exp(\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2) \varphi(t)$

$|\exp(i\mu_n t)| \leq 1$, 由 DCT, $\frac{e^{i\mu_n t} - 1}{i\mu_n} = \int_0^t \exp(i\mu_n u) du \rightarrow \int_0^t \exp(i\mu u) du > 0$

$\mu_n = \frac{i\mu_n}{e^{i\mu_n t} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{i\mu_n t} - 1}{i}$ 收敛 $\rightarrow \mu$

Thm (5.10.5) X_1, \dots, X_n r.v. 相互独立. $E[X_j] = 0, \text{Var}(X_j) = \sigma_j^2, E|X_j^3| < +\infty$.

s.t. $\frac{1}{\alpha(n)^3} \sum_{j=1}^n E|X_j^3| \rightarrow 0$ (当 $n \rightarrow \infty$) 其中 $\alpha(n)^2 = \text{Var}(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2$, 则有 $\frac{1}{\alpha(n)} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$

8. X_1, \dots, X_n 为相互独立的随机变量. $P(X_i = 1) = P(X_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$

则 $\sqrt{\frac{3}{n^3}} \sum_{k=1}^n k X_k \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$, 当 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时.

证: 令 $Y_k = k X_k$ $E[Y_k] = 0, \text{Var}(Y_k) = k^2, E|Y_k^3| = k^3$. 令 $S_n = Y_1 + \dots + Y_n$.

$\frac{1}{\text{Var}(S_n)^{3/2}} \sum_{k=1}^n E|Y_k^3| \sim C \cdot \frac{n^3}{n^3} \rightarrow 0$, 则由 Thm, $\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S_n)}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$

又 $\text{Var}(S_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \sim \frac{1}{3} n^3$ 故 $\sqrt{\frac{3}{n^3}} \sum_{k=1}^n k X_k \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller CLT)

X_1, \dots, X_n 为相互独立的随机变量, $E X_i = 0$, $S_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^2$

若满足 Lindeberg 条件, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{S_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E |X_k|^2 I_{\{|X_k| > \varepsilon S_n\}} = 0$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 成立.

则 $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{S_n} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$

证: $|Y_k| = k \leq n$, $\frac{n}{S_n} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 故 n 充分大时, $I_{\{|Y_k| > \varepsilon S_n\}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{S_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E |Y_k|^2 I_{\{|Y_k| > \varepsilon S_n\}} = 0$ (此处的 S_n 与证法一中的 S_n 不同)