

极限理论 (胡治水)

· 密度函数 $X+Y$

· 矩方法 离散, Poisson分布,

· Stein方法 不独立情形.

特征函数: $f(t) = E e^{itx}$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$)

$|f(t)| \leq 1 = f(0)$

$f(-t) = E e^{-it(1-x)} = \overline{f(t)}$

$f(t)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致连续. (Pf: $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |E e^{i(t+h)x} - E e^{itx}| \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} E |e^{itx}(e^{ihx} - 1)| = E |e^{ihx} - 1| \rightarrow 0$ (控制收敛)).

$f(t)$ 具有非负定性: $\forall t_1, \dots, t_n$ 及 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ 有 $\sum_{i,j} f(t_i - t_j) \lambda_i \overline{\lambda_j} \geq 0$.

两矩阵 $A = (f(t_i - t_j))_{n \times n}$ 是一个非负定阵.

Pf: $\sum_{i,j} E e^{it_k - t_j)x} \lambda_k \overline{\lambda_j} = E \sum_{k,j} (e^{it_k \lambda_k}) (e^{-it_j \overline{\lambda_j}}) = E (\sum_k e^{it_k \lambda_k}) (\sum_j e^{-it_j \overline{\lambda_j}}) = E |\sum_k e^{it_k \lambda_k}|^2 \geq 0$.

$f_{ax+bt}(t) = e^{ibt} f_x(at)$ $f_{X_1+\dots+X_n}(t) = \prod f_{X_i}(t)$. X, X' i.i.d. $f_{X-X'}(t) = |f_X(t)|^2$.

$f_X(t) \in \mathbb{R} (\forall t) \Leftrightarrow f_X(t) = f_X(-t) \Leftrightarrow X \stackrel{d}{=} -X \Leftrightarrow X$ 分布对称.

若 F_1, \dots, F_n 有 ch.f. $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$, $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$. 则 $\sum \lambda_i F_i$ ch.f. 为 $\sum \lambda_i \varphi_i$.

Pf: $\sum \lambda_j \varphi_j = \int e^{it_j x} d(\sum \lambda_j F_j(x)) = \int e^{it_j x} d(\sum \lambda_j F_j(x))$ ($\sum \lambda_j F_j$ 仍为分布函数).

Parseval 等式: 设 $X \sim F_X(df)$, f_X (ch.f) $Y \sim F_Y, f_Y$ 则

$\int f_X(t) dF_Y(t) = \int f_Y(t) dF_X(t)$ 把分布函数的性质转化为特征函数的性质.
即: Fourier 变换是自伴变换.

Pf: 设 X, Y 独立.

$E e^{iXY} = E(E(e^{iXY} | X)) = E(f_Y(X)) = \int f_Y(t) dF_X(t)$, 同理 $E e^{iXY} = \int f_X(t) dF_Y(t)$.

Rmk: 用卷积证明 Parseval 等式. 此式用得好的有大用处!

例: $Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ $f_Y(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2}$ $\int f_X(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2} dF_X(t)$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{\pi}} dF_X(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \int P_{Z/\sqrt{\pi}}(t) dF_X(t) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} P_{X+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} 0}$ ($Z \sim N(0,1)$ Z 与 X 独立)

(最后一个等式用: $X \sim P_X(x)$, X, Y 独立. 则 $P_{X+Y}(x) = \int P_X(x-y) dF_Y(y)$)

故 $P_{X+Z/\sqrt{\pi}}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int f_X(t) e^{-t^2/\pi} dt \Rightarrow P_{X+\sigma Z}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int f_X(t) e^{-t^2/\pi} dt$

对于一般: $P_{X+\sigma Z}(x) = P_{X-x+\sigma Z}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int f_{X-x}(t) e^{-t^2/\pi} dt$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} e^{-t^2/\pi} dt$

RMK: $f_X(t) \Rightarrow F_{X+\sigma Z} \Rightarrow F_X$ $X+\sigma Z \xrightarrow{d} X$ By 控制收敛

假设: $\int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty$ 则 $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} P_{X+\sigma Z}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} dt := p(x)$

下证: $p(x)$ 是 X 的 p.d.f.

In fact: $P(X \in I) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} P(X+\sigma Z \in I) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \int_I P_{X+\sigma Z}(t) dt = \int_I p(x) dx$

(最后一个等式: $|p(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty$. 由控制收敛)

故 $\forall A, P(X \in A) = \int_A p(x) dx$

反转变公式: $P(X_1, X_2) + \frac{1}{2}P(\neg X_1, X_2) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{itx_1} - e^{-itx_2}}{it} \phi(t) dt$

回到 Parseval 公式:

令 $Y \sim U(-u, u)$ $f_Y(t) = \frac{\sin ut}{ut}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2u} \int_{-u}^u f_X(t) dt = \int \frac{\sin ut}{ut} dF_X(t)$

$= \int_{|u| \leq 2} \frac{\sin ut}{ut} dF_X(t) \leq P(|uX| \leq 2) + \frac{1}{2}P(|uX| \geq 2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}P(|uX| \geq 2)$

$\therefore P(|uX| \geq 2) \leq 2 - \frac{1}{u} \int_{-u}^u f_X(t) dt = \frac{1}{u} \int_{-u}^u (1 - f_X(t)) dt$

即 $P(|X| \geq \frac{2}{u}) \leq \frac{1}{u} \int_{-u}^u (1 - f_X(t)) dt$

下面对 Ch.f. 进行 Taylor 展开.

$f(t)$ 一致连续, 但 $f(t)$ 不一定存在: $P(X = 5^k) = 2^{-(k+1)}, k \in \mathbb{N}, f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} e^{it \cdot 5^k}$

Lemma 1: $|e^{ix} - \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(ix)^m}{m!}| \leq \min\left(\frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \frac{2|x|^n}{n!}\right)$

$|e^{ix}| \leq 1, |e^{ix} - 1| \leq |x|, |e^{ix} - 1 - x| \leq \frac{x^2}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}|x|^2$.

证: $n=0$ 显然, 下对 n 归纳. 注意: $i \int_0^x e^{iy} dy = e^{ix} - 1, i \int_0^x \frac{(iy)^m}{m!} dy = \frac{(ix)^{m+1}}{(m+1)!}$

记 $h_n(x) = e^{ix} - \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(ix)^m}{m!}$ 故 $h_n(x) = i \int_0^x h_{n-1}(y) dy$ 后略.

Lemma 2: $E|X|^k < \infty$ 则 $f(t) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{t^j}{j!} E(X^j) + o(|t|^k)$ (注: 此式仅在证明 CLT 有用).

且 $f^{(k)}(t) = \int (ix)^k e^{itx} dF(x)$

Pf: $|f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{t^j}{j!} E(X^j) + o(|t|^k)| \leq E \left| \frac{(ix)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}, \frac{2|X|^{k+1} t^k}{k!} \right|$

$= E \frac{|t|^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} (|tX| \wedge 2^{k+1}) = \frac{|t|^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} E|X|^k (|tX| \wedge 2^{k+1})$

注意: $|X|^k (|tX| \wedge 2^{k+1}) \leq 2^{k+1} |X|^k \in L^1$ 故由控制收敛

$E|X|^k (|tX| \wedge 2^{k+1}) \rightarrow 0 (t \rightarrow 0)$

后半部分, 用归纳法. $n=1$. $\frac{f(t+h)-f(t)}{h} = E e^{itx} \left(\frac{e^{ihx}-1}{h} \right)$, $|e^{itx} \left(\frac{e^{ihx}-1}{h} \right)| \leq |x| \in L^1$

由控制收敛 $f'(t) = E(e^{itx} x)$. 后类似, 略.

由特征函数可以算矩.

Thm: 反过来, 若 $k=2m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, f 在 0 附近有 k 阶导数, 则 $E|X|^k < \infty$.

若 $k=2m+1$, $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, f 在 0 附近有 k 阶导数, 则 $E|X|^{k-1} < \infty$. 但 $E|X|^k < \infty$ 不一定成立.

例: $P(X=\pm j) = \frac{1}{2j^{2 \log j}}$ $j=2, 3, \dots$ 则 $f(t) = \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j=2}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos jt}{j^{2 \log j}}$. $f(t)$ 存在且对 t 连续.
 $\frac{1}{c} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin jt}{j \log j}$ - 一致收敛. 故 $f'(t) = -\frac{1}{c} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin jt}{j \log j}$. 且对 t 连续.

但 $E|X| = \sum \frac{1}{j \log j} = \infty$.

Pf: $m=1$ 时. $f''(0)$ 存在 $f''(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)+f(-h)-2f(0)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{e^{ihx} + e^{-ihx} - 2}{h^2} dF(x)$

$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{\cosh hx - 1}{h^2} dF(x)$ 而 $\int x^2 dF(x) = \int \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \cosh hx)}{h^2} dF(x)$

Fatou 比控制收敛更广泛, 更实用. 此处不能同控制收敛
 $\leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{2(1 - \cosh hx)}{h^2} dF(x) = -f''(0) < \infty$

设命题对 $m-1$ 成立. 令 $G(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x y^{2m-2} dF(y)$ 则 $\frac{G(x)}{G(\infty)}$ 为一个分布函数.

不妨设 $G(\infty)=1$. 令 $P'(X \in A) = \int_A dG$ 故可换测度. 这个技巧很厉害!

故 $\psi(t) = \int e^{itx} dG = \int e^{itx} x^{2m-2} dF(x) = (-1)^{m-1} f^{(2m-2)}(t)$

故 $\psi(t)$ 的 2 阶导存在. 故由 $m=1$ 可知 $\int x^2 dG(x) < \infty$ 即 $\int x^{2m} dF(x) < \infty$. 四

Question: 特征函数什么时候可以 Taylor 展开 \Leftrightarrow 矩决定特征函数 \Leftrightarrow 矩决定分布.

分布:

Answer: 常用的充分条件: Carleman 条件: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_{2k}^{-\frac{1}{2k}} = \infty$ (也是矩收敛定理的条件).

满足该条件的例子: 正态, Poisson, 半圆分布.

连续性定理 (i) $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty \Rightarrow E e^{itX_n} \rightarrow E e^{itX_\infty}$ (逐点)

(ii) 设 $X_n \sim f_n(t)$, $f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$, $f(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 连续. 则 \exists r.v. X s.t. $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. 且 $X \sim f(t)$.

注: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1) \Leftrightarrow f_{X_n}(t) \rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow \forall \{n_k\} \exists \{n_k^0\} \subset \{n_k\}$ s.t. $X_{n_k^0} \xrightarrow{d} X$.

Helley 定理: $\{X_n\}$ 存在一个子列 $\{X_{n_k}\}$ s.t. $X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} F$ (分布). (右连续且阶单增)

要使得上述过程 F 为分布函数 $\Leftrightarrow X_n$ 胎累 (即 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > r) \rightarrow 0$ ($r \rightarrow \infty$)). \star

或 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > r) \rightarrow 0$ ($r \rightarrow \infty$) \searrow F_n 也称为 mass-preserving.

Pf of 连续性定理 (ii)

由之间的不等式 $P(|X_n| \geq r) \leq \frac{r}{2} \int_{-2/r}^{2/r} (1 - f_{X_n}(t)) dt$

$\therefore \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| \geq r) \leq \frac{r}{2} \int_{-2/r}^{2/r} (1 - f(t)) dt$ (控制收敛)

令 $r \rightarrow \infty$. R.H.S. = $\frac{r}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{r} (1 - f(\frac{2}{r})) \rightarrow 0$ (由 f 在 $t=0$ 连续).

故 X_n 胎累; 故由 Helley 定理, $\forall \{n_k\} \exists \{n_k^0\} \cdot X_{n_k^0} \xrightarrow{d} X$.

故 $f_{n_k^0}(t) \rightarrow f_X(t) = f(t)$ 故 X 与 n_k 的选取无关. 四.

(Type and Law Thm): 设 $F_n \xrightarrow{d} F$, $\{a_n > 0\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 为常数列, s.t.

$F_n(ax_n + b_n) \xrightarrow{d} G(x)$, F, G 均不退化. 则 $\exists a, b$ s.t. $G(x) = F(ax+b)$ 且

$a_n \rightarrow a, b_n \rightarrow b$.

Thm: $C_n \rightarrow c \in \mathbb{C}$. 则 $(1 + \frac{C_n}{n})^n \rightarrow e^c$

$$\left| \prod_{m=1}^n z_m - \prod_{m=1}^n w_m \right| \leq \theta^{n-1} \left(\sum_{m=1}^n |z_m - w_m| \right)$$

Lemma 1: $|e^b - (1+b)| \leq |b|^2$. if $|b| \leq 1, b \in \mathbb{C}$.

Pf: $e^b - (1+b) = \frac{b^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{b^n}{n!} + \dots$. 则 $|e^b - (1+b)| \leq \frac{|b|^2}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots) \leq |b|^2$

Lemma 2: 设 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, w_1, \dots, w_n \in \mathbb{C}$. 且 $|z_i| \leq \theta, |w_i| \leq \theta$. 则

Pf: $n=1$ 显然; $\left| \prod_{m=1}^n z_m - \prod_{m=1}^n w_m \right| \leq \left| z_1 \prod_{m=2}^n z_m - z_1 \prod_{m=2}^n w_m \right| + \left| z_1 \prod_{m=2}^n w_m - w_1 \prod_{m=2}^n w_m \right|$
 $\leq \theta \left| \prod_{m=2}^n z_m - \prod_{m=2}^n w_m \right| + |z_1 - w_1| \theta^{n-1}$ by induction 3p5.

Rmk: Lindeberg 替换思想逐步估计.

回忆定理: 设 $Z_m = 1 + \frac{C_m}{n}$, $W_m = e^{\frac{C_m}{n}}$, 取 $\gamma > |C|$. 故当 n 充分大时 $|C_n| < \gamma$

由于 $1 + \frac{\gamma}{n} \leq e^{\gamma/n}$ 故由 Lemma 1 与 Lemma 2:

$$|(1 + \frac{C_m}{n})^n - e^{C_m}| \leq (e^{\gamma/n})^{n+1} \sum_{m=1}^n |1 + \frac{C_m}{n} - e^{\frac{C_m}{n}}| \leq n e^{(\gamma/n)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{|C_n|^2}{n} \leq \frac{e^{\gamma} \cdot \gamma^2}{n}$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 即证.

CLT: X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $E X_i = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 < +\infty$, $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

$$\text{则 } \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

LFCLT

随机变量组列: (i) $\forall n, X_{n1}, \dots, X_{nk_n}$ 独立

$$X_{n1} \ X_{n2} \ \dots \ X_{nk_1} \quad (ii) \ E X_{nk} = 0 \quad (iii) \ \sum_{m=1}^{k_n} E X_{nm}^2 = 1$$

$$X_{n2} \ X_{n3} \ \dots \ X_{nk_2} \quad \text{Lindeberg 条件: } \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m=1}^{k_n} E(|X_{n,m}|^2; |X_{n,m}| > \epsilon) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{n,k} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

pf:

$$E e^{it \sum X_{nk}} = \prod E e^{it X_{nk}} =: \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} f_k(t), \quad \text{而 } e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} = \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} e^{-\frac{\sigma_{nk}^2}{2} t^2}$$

设 $\{G_{nk}\}_{k=1}^{k_n}$ 为一列独立 r.v. $G_{nk} \sim N(0, \sigma_{nk}^2)$

$$\text{故由 Lemma 2 可知: } \left| \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} f_k(t) - \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} |f_k(t) - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| f_k(t) - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2 - \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2 \right) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| E e^{it X_{nk}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2 \right| + \left| e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 t^2 \right| \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E[|X_{nk}|^3 \wedge |X_{nk}|^2] + E[|G_{nk}|^3 \wedge |G_{nk}|^2] \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \epsilon E[|X_{nk}|^2; |X_{nk}| < \epsilon] + \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E[|X_{nk}|^2; |X_{nk}| > \epsilon] + E[|G_{nk}|^3 \wedge |G_{nk}|^2] \\ &\leq \epsilon \quad \downarrow \quad \text{Lindeberg 条件} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sup_k \sigma_{nk}^2 = E[X_{nk}^2; |X_{nk}| \leq \epsilon] + E[X_{nk}^2; |X_{nk}| > \epsilon] \leq \epsilon^2 + \sum E[|X_{nk}|^2; |X_{nk}| > \epsilon]$$

$$\text{故 } \sigma_{nk}^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \quad \text{故 } E[|G_{nk}|^3 \wedge |G_{nk}|^2] \leq \sum C \cdot \sigma_{nk}^3 \leq C \sup_k \sigma_{nk} \left(\sum_k \sigma_{nk}^2 \right)$$

$$\leq C \sup_k \sigma_{nk} \rightarrow 0. \quad \square$$

Feller 条件: $\lim \max E X_{nk}^2 = 0$. Lyapunov 条件: $\sum E |X_{nk}|^3 \rightarrow 0$

无穷小条件: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_k P(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$

(Feller-Levy CLT) 最广泛的正态 CLT.

Thm1: 设独立 r.v. 组列 $\{X_{nk}; n=1, 2, \dots; k=1, \dots, k_n\}$. 满足无穷小条件 $b \in \mathbb{R}, c > 0$.

则: (i) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有 $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} P(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ (ii) $\sum_k E(X_{nk} I(|X_{nk}| \leq 1)) \rightarrow b$

(iii) $\sum_k \text{Var}(X_{nk} I(|X_{nk}| \leq 1)) \rightarrow c$. 为 $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{n,k} \xrightarrow{d} N(b, c)$ 为充要条件.

Question: i.i.d. 情形下的 CLT 若二阶矩不存在, 是否存在 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$, s.t. $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$?

Def: 缓变函数 (Slowly Varying): L 为 $(0, +\infty)$ 上正值可测函数. 对 $\forall c > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L(cx)}{L(x)} = 1$

例子: $\log x, \log \log x, (\log x)^k$ 性质: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^a L(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & a > 0 \\ 0, & a < 0 \end{cases}$

Thm2 设 X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots i.i.d. 非退化, 则下面条件等价:

(i) \exists 常数序列 $\{a_n\}, \{m_k\}$ s.t. $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - m_k)}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$

(ii) $L(x) = EX^2 I(|X| \leq x)$ 为 (∞) 处缓变函数

(iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 P(|X| > x)}{EX^2 I(|X| \leq x)} = 0$

RMk: ① X (或分布 F) 属于正态吸引场. $X \in DAN$

② $m_k = EX$. $a_n = 1 \vee \sup \{x > 0: nL(x) \geq x^2\}$. $nL(a_n) \sim a_n^2$ ★

Eg: X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d. 对称 r.v. $P(|X| > x) = x^{-2}, x \geq 1$

法: $EX^2 = 2 \int_1^{\infty} x P(|X| > x) dx = \infty, E(X^2 I_{|X| \leq x}) = 2 \log x$.

$2n \log a_n \sim a_n^2 \Rightarrow a_n \sim \sqrt{n \log n} \Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n \log n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$ (*)

法: 下直接证 (*) ch.f. 法:

$E \exp(it S_n / \sqrt{n \log n}) = (E \exp(it X / \sqrt{n \log n}))^n = \left(\int_{|x| \leq 1} e^{itx / \sqrt{n \log n}} x^{-3} dx \right)^n$
 $= \left(2 \int_1^{\infty} \cos \frac{tx}{\sqrt{n \log n}} \cdot x^{-3} dx \right)^n = \left(1 + 2 \int_1^{\infty} \left(\cos \frac{tx}{\sqrt{n \log n}} - 1 \right) x^{-3} dx \right)^n$

求证: $a_n = n \int_1^{\infty} \left(\cos \frac{tx}{\sqrt{n \log n}} - 1 \right) x^{-3} dx \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} t^2$ 等等.

- In fact: $a_n = n \int_0^{\infty} (\cos \frac{tx}{\sqrt{n \log n}} - 1) x^{-2} dx \stackrel{x = \sqrt{n \log n} y}{=} \frac{1}{\log n} \int_0^{\infty} (\cos ty - 1) y^{-2} dy$

$\rightarrow \frac{n}{2} (1 + \log n) \cos(\frac{t}{\sqrt{n \log n}} - 1) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} t^2 \frac{n(1 + \log n)}{n \log n} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} t^2 \cdot \square$

Lemma: 设 X 为非退化分布. $L(x) = E X^2 I_{|X| \leq x}$ 为缓变函数, 则 $\forall m \in \mathbb{R}$.

$L_m(x) = E (X-m)^2 I_{|X-m| \leq x}$ 也是缓变函数. 且 $\forall p \in [0, 2)$ 有.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-p} E |X|^p I(|X| > x)}{L(x)} = 0$$

Pf: $\forall r \in (1, 2^{2-p}) \exists x_0, x > x_0$ 时有 $L(2x) \leq r L(x)$

$$x^{2-p} E(|X|^p I(|X| > x)) = x^{2-p} \sum_{n \geq 0} E(|X|^p I(\frac{|X|}{x} \in (2^n, 2^{n+1}]))$$

$$\leq \sum 2^{(p/2)n} E X^2 I(\frac{|X|}{x} \in (2^n, 2^{n+1}]))$$

$$= \sum 2^{(p/2)n} (L(2^{n+1}x) - L(2^n x))$$

$$\leq \sum 2^{(p/2)n} (r-1) L(2^n x) \leq \sum 2^{(p/2)n} (r-1) r^n L(x) = \frac{r-1}{1-2^{p/2}r} L(x)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-p} E |X|^p I(|X| > x)}{L(x)} \leq \frac{r-1}{1-2^{p/2}r} \text{ 令 } r \rightarrow 1^- \text{ 即可.}$$

推论: (1) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-p}}{L(x)} = \infty$. 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} E |X|^p I(|X| > x) = 0$ 故 $E |X|^p < \infty$.

(2) 令 $p=0$, 可得 Thm 2 in (ii) \Rightarrow (iii).

3.24 正态收敛的误差.

(Kolmogorov) 距离

$$X_i, \text{ i.i.d } EX=0, EX^2=1, d_k(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}, N(0,1)) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |P(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x) - \Phi(x)| \rightarrow 0.$$

(Berry-Essen不等式) $X_1, \dots, X_n \dots$ i.i.d r.v. $EX=0, EX^2=\sigma^2, E|X|^3 < \infty$

$$\text{则 } \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |P(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x) - \Phi(x)| \leq A \frac{E|X|^3}{\sqrt{n} \sigma^3}, A \text{ 是绝对正常数. (绝对: 不依赖于其他变量)}$$

注: (1) 收敛速度不可改进. 如 $X_i, \text{ i.i.d } P(X_i = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 0) = \binom{2n}{n} (\frac{1}{2})^{2n}$

$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} (\frac{n}{e})^n$, 则 $\binom{2n}{n} (\frac{1}{2})^{2n} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}}$ 故上述界不能再改进.

12) A_n 估计: $A > 0.497$. 可取 $A = 0.4748$.

(Essen不等式): 设 F, G 有 ch.f. f, g , 设 $\sup |G'(x)| \leq c$ 则 $\forall T > 0$, 当 $b > 0$ 时.

$$\sup_x |F(x) - G(x)| \leq b \int_{-T}^T \frac{|f(t) - g(t)|}{t} dt + \gamma(b) \frac{c}{T}. \text{ 其中 } \gamma(b) \text{ 仅与 } b \text{ 有关.}$$

推广:

Thm: $E|X|^{2+\delta} < \infty, 0 < \delta < 1$, $\sup_x \left| P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x) \right| \leq \frac{A E|X|^{2+\delta}}{n^{\delta/2}}$

Thm: $\{X_n\}$ 独立, $E X_n = 0$, $B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n E X_k^2$, $L_n = B_n^{-1/2} \sum_{k=1}^n E|X_k|^3$

则 $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x) \right| \leq A L_n$, ... 设 $B \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left| P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x) \right| \leq \frac{A L_n}{(1+|x|)^3}$$

Edgeworth展开: 设 $E|X|^k < \infty, k > 3$, 且 $\limsup_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} |E e^{itX}| < 1$.

则 $(1+|x|)^k \left| P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x) - \sum_{\nu=1}^{k-2} Q_\nu(x) n^{-\frac{\nu}{2}} \right| = o(n^{-\frac{k-2}{2}})$ 对 x -一致成立.

相对误差:

$$\left| \frac{P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{c n^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \Phi(x)} \leq c n^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1+|x|) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq (1+\epsilon)\sqrt{\log n}} \left| \frac{P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)} - 1 \right| \leq c n^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1+(1+\epsilon)\sqrt{\log n}) \rightarrow 0.$$

结论: $\frac{P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)} \rightarrow 1$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq o(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$ 上一致成立. 对 $\forall t > 0, E e^{t|X|^{\frac{1}{2}}} < \infty$

Cramer大偏差, 设 $\exists H > 0$ 使当 $|t| < H$ 时有 $E e^{tX} < \infty, EX=0, EX^2=1$.

若 $0 \leq x \leq o(n)$ 则 $\frac{P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)} = \exp\left\{ \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{n}} \lambda\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right\} [1 + o\left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{n}}\right)]$

$\lambda(t)$ 为Cramer函数

鞍点逼近.

收敛定理 \rightarrow 尾概率估计

$$\text{RMK: } \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0, P(S_n \geq n\epsilon)$$

$$\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1), P(S_n \geq \sqrt{n}x)$$

$$P(S_n \geq x) \sim o(1/n)$$

一些 Proof:

Proof 1: (二阶矩不存在时的 CLT) $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \xi$ 则 $\exists a_n, m_n$ s.t. $a_n \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - m_k) \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$

$\Leftrightarrow L(x) = E[\xi^2; |\xi| \leq x]$ 是缓变函数.

\Leftarrow : 由 Lemma (见上页) $L_m(x) = E[(\xi - m)^2; |\xi - m| > x]$ 是缓变, $m = E\xi$.

故不妨设 $E\xi = 0$. 定义 $C_n = \lfloor \sup\{x > 0; nL(x) \geq x^2\} \rfloor, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

则 $C_n \uparrow \infty$, 且 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, C_n < \infty$, 且 $nL(C_n) \sim C_n^2$; 下面只需 check FL-CLT 条件

即可; ($b=0, c=1, X_{nk} = \xi_k / C_n$).

$$\text{对于 (i): } nP\left(\left|\frac{\xi}{C_n}\right| > \epsilon\right) \sim \frac{C_n^2 P(|\xi| > C_n \epsilon)}{L(C_n)} \stackrel{\text{由定义}}{\sim} \frac{C_n^2 P(|\xi| > C_n \epsilon)}{L(C_n \epsilon)} \stackrel{\lim_{p \rightarrow 0}}{\leq} \frac{C_n^{2-p} E|\xi|^p I(|\xi| > C_n \epsilon)}{L(C_n \epsilon)} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{故 (i) 成立 对于 (ii): } n|E[\xi/C_n; |\xi/C_n| \leq 1]| = \frac{n}{C_n} |E[\xi; |\xi| \leq C_n]|$$

$$\leq \frac{n}{C_n} E[|\xi|; |\xi| \leq C_n] \sim \frac{C_n E[|\xi|; |\xi| > C_n]}{L(C_n)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{Lemma: } p=1) \quad \text{(ii) 成立}$$

$$\text{(iii): } n \text{Var}(\xi/C_n; |\xi/C_n| \leq 1) = \frac{n}{C_n^2} (L(C_n) - n(E[\xi/C_n; |\xi| \leq C_n])^2) \rightarrow 1. \quad \square$$

\Rightarrow : 略, 也是用 FL-CLT.

Berry-Esseen 不等式证明: 较复杂, 详见 Durrett. 3.4.4 号.

Poisson 收敛: 离散随机变量, 离散测度

$$P(X_i=1) = p = 1 - P(X_i=0), \quad X_i \text{ i.i.d.} \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim B(n, p).$$

· p 固定,

$$\cdot p = p(n), \quad np \rightarrow \lambda \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \quad S_n \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda).$$

$$P(S_n=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \sim \frac{n^k}{k!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{np}{1-p}\right)^k (1-p)^n \sim \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \left(1 + \frac{-\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

简有: "Weak law of small numbers", "law of rare events"

Poisson appears as the limit of sum of indicators of events that have small probabilities.

Thm 3.6.1: $X_{nk}, 1 \leq k \leq k_n$ 为独立 r.v. 列. $P(X_{nk}=1) = p_{nk} = 1 - P(X_{nk}=0)$

且 (i) $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$. (ii) $\max_{1 \leq k \leq k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk}$, 则 $S_n \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda)$.

Pf: $f_{nk}(t) = 1 - p_{nk} + p_{nk} e^{it} \quad \mathbb{E} e^{it S_n} = \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} (1 + p_{nk} (e^{it} - 1))$

$$\text{又 } |\exp(p(e^{it}-1))| = \exp(p \operatorname{Re}(e^{it}-1)) \leq 1, \quad |1 + p(e^{it}-1)| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故: } \left| \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} (e^{it}-1)\right) - \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} (1 + p_{nk} (e^{it}-1)) \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| \exp(p_{nk} (e^{it}-1)) - 1 - p_{nk} (e^{it}-1) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk}^2 |e^{it}-1|^2$$

$$\leq 4 \max_{1 \leq k \leq k_n} p_{nk} \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow 0.$$

hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} e^{it S_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} (e^{it}-1)\right) = e^{\lambda (e^{it}-1)}$$

Thm: (Poisson Convergence): 非负整值 r.v. 独立组列 $\{X_{nk}\}$. 满足无穷小条件, 则

$\sum X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda)$ 的充要条件是: (1) $\sum_k P(X_{nk} > 1) \rightarrow 0$, (2) $\sum P(X_{nk}=1) \rightarrow \lambda$

Pf: 只证充分性: $X'_{nk} = X_{nk} \mathbb{1}(X_{nk} \leq 1)$ 则 $\sum X'_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda)$

$$\text{又 } P(\sum X'_{nk} \neq \sum X_{nk}) \leq \sum P(X_{nk} > 1) \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

收敛 ~ 距离.

total-variation distance

Def: 全变差距离: $d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \max_{A \in \mathcal{F}} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)|$

RMK: Kolmogorov 距离是: $d_K(\mu, \nu) = \max |F_\mu(-\infty, x] - F_\nu(-\infty, x]|$

而 d_{TV} 对正态收敛没有意义: X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d $P(X_i = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$A_n = \{\frac{k}{\sqrt{n}}; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. 则 $\sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} |P(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \in A) - P(N \in A)| \geq |P(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \in A_n) - P(N \in A_n)| = 1$.

易知: $\|\mu_n - \nu\| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \mu_n \xrightarrow{d} \nu$. 故 $d_{TV}(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}, N) = 1$.

Thm: 设 Ω 可数 则 $\|\mu - \nu\| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |\mu(i) - \nu(i)|$

Pf: $B = \{i: \mu(i) \geq \nu(i)\}$

$$\mu(A) - \nu(A) = \mu(AB) - \nu(AB) + \mu(AB^c) - \nu(AB^c)$$

$$\leq \mu(AB) - \nu(AB) = \mu(B) - \nu(B) - (\mu(A^c B) - \nu(A^c B))$$

$$\leq \mu(B) - \nu(B)$$

$$\nu(A) - \mu(A) \leq \nu(B^c) - \mu(B^c) = \mu(B) - \nu(B)$$

$$\text{故 } \sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)| = \mu(B) - \nu(B) = \frac{1}{2} (\mu(B) - \nu(B) + \nu(B^c) - \mu(B^c)) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |\mu(i) - \nu(i)|$$

测度卷积

Lemma: $\mu_1 * \mu_2 = \sum_y \mu_1(x-y) \mu_2(y)$ 则 $\|\mu_1 * \mu_2 - \nu_1 * \nu_2\| \leq \|\mu_1 - \nu_1\| + \|\mu_2 - \nu_2\|$

Pf: L.H.S. = $\frac{1}{2} \sum_x \left| \sum_y \mu_1(x-y) \mu_2(y) - \sum_y \nu_1(x-y) \nu_2(y) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x,y} |\mu_1(x-y) \mu_2(y) - \nu_1(x-y) \nu_2(y)|$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_x \sum_y |\mu_1(x) \mu_2(y) - \nu_1(x) \nu_2(y)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_x \sum_y |\mu_1(x) \mu_2(y) - \mu_1(x) \nu_2(y) + \nu_2(y) \mu_1(x) - \nu_1(x) \nu_2(y)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_x \sum_y (\mu_1(x) |\mu_2(y) - \nu_2(y)| + \nu_2(y) |\nu_1(x) - \mu_1(x)|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_y |\mu_2(y) - \nu_2(y)| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_x |\nu_1(x) - \mu_1(x)| = \|\mu_1 - \nu_1\| + \|\mu_2 - \nu_2\|$$

RMK: 因此 $TV-d$ 在独立情形时特别有用.

Ex: 设 $\mu(1) = p = 1 - \mu(0)$. $\nu = \text{Poisson}(p)$. 则 $\|\mu - \nu\| \leq p^2$.

Pf: $2\|\mu - \nu\| = \sum_i |\mu_i - \nu_i| = |\mu(0) - \nu(0)| + |\mu(1) - \nu(1)| + \sum_{k \geq 2} \nu(k)$

$$= e^{-p} - (1-p) + p - pe^{-p} + 1 - e^{-p} - pe^{-p} = 2p(1 - e^{-p}) \leq 2p^2$$

Thm 3.6 的另一个证明:

Pf: $P(X_{nk}=1) = P_{nk} = 1 - P(X_{nk}=0) \quad \sum P_{nk} = \lambda_n$

st $d_{TV}(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{nk}, \text{Poisson}(\lambda_n)) = d_{TV}(\sum_{k=1}^n X_{nk}, \sum_{k=1}^n Y_{nk})$

Lemma $\leq \sum d_{TV}(X_{nk}, Y_{nk}) \leq \sum P_{nk}^2 \leq (\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} P_{nk}) \sum P_{nk} \rightarrow 0$

Hence: $|P(\sum X_{nk} \in A) - P(\sum Y_{nk} \in A)| \leq \sum P_{nk}^2$

故 $|F(x) - \Phi(x)| \leq \sum P_{nk}^2$. F 为 $\sum X_{nk}$ 的 d.f. Φ 为 $\text{Poisson}(\sum P_{nk})$ 的 d.f.

RMK: 由 Stein 方法: L.H.S $\leq (\lambda^{-1} \wedge 1) \sum P_{nk}^2$

Eg1: X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d $\sim \text{Cauchy}(0,1)$. 则 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{d} X$.

Eg2: X, X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d 稳定 r.v. $P(|X| > x) = Cx^{-\alpha}, x \geq 1, 0 < \alpha < 2$. 则 $\exists Y$,

s.t. $\frac{S_n}{n^{1/\alpha}} \xrightarrow{d} Y$.

Pf: $f_{\frac{S_n}{n^{1/\alpha}}}(t) = (f_X(\frac{t}{n^{1/\alpha}}))^n$ 令 $g(t) = 1 - f_X(t)$

则 $g(t) = \int_{|x| \geq 1} (1 - e^{itx}) \frac{\partial}{2|x|^{\alpha+1}} dx = \partial \int_1^\infty \frac{1 - \cos tx}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx = \partial |t|^\alpha \int_{|t|}^\infty \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^{\alpha+1}} du$

易知 $\int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^{\alpha+1}} du < \infty$ 故 $g(t) \sim C_\alpha |t|^\alpha$, 其中 $C_\alpha = \partial \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^{\alpha+1}} du$

$\therefore f_{\frac{S_n}{n^{1/\alpha}}}(t) \rightarrow \exp(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -ng(\frac{t}{n^{1/\alpha}})) = e^{-|t|^\alpha C_\alpha}$

RMK: $\alpha=1$, 即为 Eg1. $\alpha=2$, 即为之前^{正态}吸引场.

稳定分布:

Def: 称 F (或 f) 是稳定的, 若 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \exists C_k, \nu_k$ 使 $(f(t))^k = e^{i\nu_k t} f(C_k t)$

性质: 即 $\frac{Y_1 + \dots + Y_k - \nu_k}{C_k} \xrightarrow{d} Y, (Y_1, \dots, Y_k, Y \text{ i.i.d})$

例子: 正态, Cauchy 均为稳定分布.

Thm: \exists i.i.d r.v. 列 $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$ 以及 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ s.t. $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$. 必要条件是 F 是

稳定的.

\Leftarrow : 显然

\Rightarrow : 设 F 非退化, $Z_n = \frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n}, S_n^j = X_{(j-1)n+1} + \dots + X_{jn}$

$$\text{则 } Z_{nk} = \frac{S_n^k - b_{nk}}{a_{nk}} \Rightarrow a_{nk} Z_{nk} = (S_n^k - b_n) + \dots + (S_n^k - b_n) + (k b_n - b_{nk})$$

$$\text{则 } a_{nk} Z_{nk} / a_n = \sum_{j=1}^k (S_n^j - b_n) / a_n + \frac{k b_n - b_{nk}}{a_n}$$

By Type and Law Thm: $\frac{a_{nk}}{a_n} \rightarrow C_k$, $\frac{k b_n - b_{nk}}{a_n} \rightarrow -\frac{\sigma^2}{2} k$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$).

前 k 项收敛于 $Y_1 + \dots + Y_k$, 其中 Y_i 独立且与 Y 同分布. V 分布为 F .

又 $Z_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} Y$. 则 F 为稳定分布.

RMK: 由证明可知稳定分布中 C_k 满足 $C_{mk} = C_m C_k$

稳定分布 ch.f. $f(t) = \exp\{itc - |t|^\alpha (1 + k \operatorname{sgn}(t) \omega_\alpha(t))\}$ 其中 $-1 \leq k \leq 1$; $\alpha \in (0, 2]$,

$$\omega_\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} \tan \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}, & \alpha \neq 1 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \log|t|, & \alpha = 1. \end{cases}$$

↙ Brownian 运动中会碰见.

Cauchy 分布 ($\alpha = 1, c = k = 0$), $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. $p(x) = (\frac{1}{2\pi x^3})^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2x}\}$, $x \geq 0$. ($\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$).

Thm: X 属于某个指数 $\alpha \in (0, 2)$ 的稳定分布的吸引场的充要条件:

(1) $P(|X| > x) = x^{-\alpha} L(x)$. 其中 L 为缓变函数

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(X > x)}{P(|X| > x)} = \theta \in [0, 1]$.

进一步, 当 X 满足上条件时, 记 $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$, $a_n = \inf\{x : P(|X| > x) \leq \frac{1}{n}\}$

$b_n = n E(X 1_{|X| \leq a_n})$ 则 $\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} Y$.

EX:

1. 设 μ, ν 为概率测度 Prove: $\|\mu - \nu\|_{TV} = \inf\{P(X \neq Y) : X \sim \mu, Y \sim \nu\}$.

2. 记 Kolmogorov 距离和全变差距离: $d_k(\mu, \nu) = \sup_x |\mu(-\infty, x] - \nu(-\infty, x]|$

$d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{B}} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)|$. Def: Wasserstein 距离:

$d_w(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} |\int h d\mu(x) - \int h d\nu(x)|$ $\mathcal{H} = \{h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid |h(x) - h(y)| \leq |x - y|\}$

Prove: (1) $d_K(\mu, \nu) \leq d_{TV}(\mu, \nu)$ (2) 设 ν 具有 p.d.f. f $|f| \leq C$, 则

$$d_K(\mu, \nu) \leq \sqrt{2C \cdot d_W(\mu, \nu)}$$

3: $\exists t \neq 0, s, t: |E e^{itX}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, s, t: P(X \in aZ + b) = 1$.

4: 设 X, X_1, X_2, \dots 有矩母函数: $E e^{tX}, E e^{tX_1}, \dots$ 若在某区间 I 上有:
 $E e^{tX_n} \rightarrow E e^{tX}, \forall t \in I$ Prove: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

5: 设 X, X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d. r.v. Prove: $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{n}}$ 依概率收敛 $\Leftrightarrow X = 0$ a.s.

Pf: $EX_{3.4.2} + EX_{3.4.3}$.

6: X, X_1, X_2 i.i.d. $EX = 0, EX^2 = 1$, 且 $X \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} X_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} X_2$ Prove: $X \sim N(0, 1)$.

Pf of 4: 矩母函数唯一性定理: 若在某区间上 $E e^{tX} = E e^{tY} < \infty$, 则 $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$.

原因: $M(t) = E e^{tX} < \infty$, 则 $M(t)$ 是 t 的解析函数 $\because EX^k t^k \leq k! E e^{tX} < \infty$.

$\therefore M^{(k)}(0) = EX^k \Rightarrow M(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{EX^k}{k!} t^k$. 故 $M(t)$ 解析. 由解析函数唯一性定理

可知 $M_X(t) = M_Y(t), \forall t = is$ 也成立. 故由 Fourier 变换唯一性知 $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$ (或 $M_X(t) = M_Y(t) \forall t \geq 0$ 成立. 由 Laplace 变换唯一性). 由矩母函数唯一性定理

以及 $\frac{1}{u} \int_0^u (1 - M_n(t)) dt = \frac{1}{u} \int_0^u \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - e^{tX_n}) dF_n dt \geq \frac{1}{u} \int_0^u \int_{\mathbb{R}} X_n^2 \frac{1}{u} e^{t/u} dF_n dt$

$= \frac{1}{u} \int_{X > t} \int_0^u (1 - e^{t/u}) dt dF_n \geq (e^{-2}) (1 - F_n(\frac{1}{u})) \cdot \frac{1}{u} \int_{-u}^0 (1 - M_n(t)) dt$

$\geq \frac{1}{2} F_n(\frac{1}{u})$ 故 $\exists N, n > N$ 时 $P(|X_n| \leq \frac{1}{n}) < \epsilon$. 故 X_n 收敛

由 Helly 选择定理及唯一性定理可证.

稳定分布 ~

无穷分布 ~ Levy 过程

无穷可分分布.

独立平稳增量过程 (Levy 过程): Poisson 过程: Brownian 运动.

平稳增量: $t_k - t_{k-1} = t$. 则 $X(t_k) - X(t_{k-1}) \stackrel{d}{=} X(t) - X(0)$.

设 $X(0) = 0$, 则 $X(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n X(\frac{t}{n}) - X(\frac{t}{n-1}) \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$. 则 Y_1, \dots, Y_n i.i.d.

Def: 称 $f(t)$ 为 infinitely divisible (distributions) if $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists f_n(t)$, s.t.

$$f(t) = (f_n(t))^n.$$

Rmk: Levy 过程每一点的分布称为无穷可分分布.

Thm: 设 F 为 d.f. 则 \exists 组列 $\{X_{nk}, n=1, 2, \dots, k=1, \dots, n\}$.

满足 (1) $\forall n, X_{nk}, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ i.i.d.

(2) $X_{n1} + \dots + X_{nrn} \xrightarrow{d} F$ 的必要条件是 F 为 i.i.d. 的

Pf: \Leftarrow 显然

\Rightarrow : 要证: $\forall k, \exists F_k$ s.t. $F = F_k^{k*}$, $k=2$ 时.

$$S_{2n} = (X_{2n,1} + \dots + X_{2n,n}) + (X_{2n,n+1} + \dots + X_{2n,2n}) := Y_n + Y'_n$$

claim: Y_n 胎紧: $P^2(Y_n > x) = P(Y_n > x, Y'_n > x) \leq P(S_{2n} > 2x)$

$S_{2n} \xrightarrow{d} F \Rightarrow S_{2n}$ 胎紧 $\Rightarrow Y_n$ 胎紧. \therefore 故存在子列 $\{Y_{nk}\}$. $Y_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} G$ 则

$$S_{2nk} \xrightarrow{d} G^{2k*} \therefore F = G^{2*}.$$

Thm: 设独立 r.v. 组列 $\{X_{nk}\}$ 满足无穷小条件, 则 $\exists X_{nk}$ 的极限分布族与无穷可分族重合.

Eg: 稳定过程: $e^{-c|t|^\alpha}$

Poisson $f(t) = e^{\lambda(e^{it} - 1)}$ Gamma: $f(t) = (1 - \frac{it}{\beta})^{-\alpha}$

Thm (Levy-Khinchin 表示): $f(t)$ 为无穷可分 \Leftrightarrow

$$f(t) = \exp\left\{i\mu t - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 t^2 + \int (e^{itx} - 1 - \frac{itx}{1+x^2}) \mu(dx)\right\}, \text{ 其中 } \mu \text{ 为 Levy 测度.}$$

满足 $\mu(\{0\})=0$, 且 $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \mu(dx) < \infty$.

RMK: 对应有过程分解, 即 Levy 过程可分解为 Brownian 运动 + Poisson 过程.

Radon-Nikodym 定理:

$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ (绝对连续), $F = F_d + F_{ac} + F_s$ (离散, 绝对连续, 奇异)

$\mu_F(A) = \int_A f(u) d\mu$, $\mu_F = \mu_{F_d} + \mu_{F_{ac}} + \mu_{F_s}$ (广义分布分解, 测度分解)

故 $\mu_F \ll L$ (Lebesgue 测度), $\mu(A) = \int_A f d\nu$, $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = \int_A (f_1 - f_2) d\nu$

$\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 具有 σ -可加性, 称为符号测度

符号测度: (Ω, \mathcal{F}) 上实值函数 φ , 有 $\varphi(\bigsqcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \varphi(A_k)$ ($\varphi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$)

例: μ_1, μ_2 为测度 $\varphi = \mu_1 - \mu_2$ 为符号测度

例2: X 为 r.v. $\varphi(A) = \int_A X dP$, X 为拟可积 ($\int X^- dP < \infty$)

In fact. P 可换为任意测度, X 可换成拟可积函数

符号测度对于单调递减集合列仍然可换序

Thm: (Jordan-Hahn 分解): $\exists D \in \mathcal{F}$, s.t. $\forall E \subset D, \varphi(E) \geq 0$, 而 $\forall E \subset D^c, \varphi(E) \leq 0$

$\varphi(E) \leq 0$

RMK: $\Omega = D + D^c$, $\varphi(D) = \sup\{\varphi(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}\}$, $\varphi(D^c) = \inf\{\varphi(B) : B \in \mathcal{F}\}$

$\varphi(B) = \varphi(BD) + \varphi(BD^c) \leq \varphi(BD) \leq \varphi(BD) + \varphi(B^cD) \leq \varphi(D)$

同理 $\varphi(B) \geq \varphi(D^c)$

记 $\varphi^+(A) = \varphi(AD)$, $\varphi^-(A) = -\varphi(AD^c)$ 故 $\varphi = \varphi^+ - \varphi^-$, φ^+, φ^- 为测度

$\varphi = \varphi^+ - \varphi^-$ 为 Jordan 测度. φ^+, φ^- 的支持集不相容, φ^+ 与 φ^- 相互奇异.

$\varphi_1 \perp \varphi_2$ 类比随机变量.

$\varphi^+(A) = \sup\{\varphi(B) : B \subset A, B \in \mathcal{F}\}$, $\varphi^-(A) = \inf\{\varphi(B) : B \subset A, B \in \mathcal{F}\}$

$|\varphi| = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$ 称为变差测度, $|\varphi|(\Omega)$ 称为全变差.

类比: 有界变差函数 = 两个单调函数之差

符号测度 = 两个测度之差

注: $\varphi = \varphi^+ - \varphi^-$ 分解是唯一的, 但 D 不唯一.

Eg: $\varphi(A) = \int_A x d\mu$ $\varphi^+(A) = \int_A x^+ d\mu$ $\varphi^-(A) = \int_A x^- d\mu$ $D = \{x \geq 0 \text{ or } x > 0\}$

Proof of Jordan-Hahn decomposition:

不妨 $-\infty \leq \varphi(A) < \infty$. $\alpha = \sup\{\varphi(A) : A \in \mathcal{F}\}$. 只需证: $\exists D$, s.t. $\varphi(D) = \alpha$

由 α 定义: 取 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $\varphi(A_n) \geq \alpha - 2^{-n}$. 令 $B_n = \bigcup_{k \geq n} A_k$

则 $B_n \downarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$; 若 $A, A' \in \mathcal{F}$, 若 $\varphi(A) \geq \alpha - \epsilon$, $\varphi(A') \geq \alpha - \epsilon'$.

则 $\varphi(A \cup A') = \varphi(A) + \varphi(A') - \varphi(A \cap A') \geq \alpha - \epsilon + \alpha - \epsilon' - \alpha = \alpha - \epsilon - \epsilon'$.

故 $\varphi(B_n) \geq \alpha - \sum_{k \geq n} \frac{1}{2^k} = \alpha - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$. 故 $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(B_n) \geq \alpha$

又 $\varphi(B_n) \leq \alpha$. 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(B_n) = \alpha = \varphi(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n) = \varphi(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k)$. \square

函数绝对连续: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall (a_i, b_i) i=1, 2, \dots, n$: 只要 $\sum |a_i - b_i| < \delta$

就有 $\sum |F(b_i) - F(a_i)| < \epsilon$.

推 $\Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{F}, \lambda(A) < \delta \Rightarrow \int_A dF < \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_F(A) = \int_A dF = 0$

符号测度

Def 1 (绝对连续): 若 $|\varphi_1|(A) = 0 \Rightarrow |\varphi_2|(A) = 0$, 则称 φ_1 关于 φ_2 绝对连续, 记作 $\varphi_1 \ll \varphi_2$

(等价): 若 $\varphi_1 \ll \varphi_2, \varphi_2 \ll \varphi_1$, 则称 φ_1, φ_2 等价, 记作 $\varphi_1 \sim \varphi_2$

Thm 2: 设 φ 为一个有限的符号测度. 设 P 为概率测度 则 $\varphi \ll P$ 的充要条件是:

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 只要 $P(A) < \delta$, 则 $|\varphi|(A) < \epsilon$

Pf: 充分性: $P(A) = 0, \forall \epsilon > 0, |\varphi|(A) < \epsilon \Rightarrow |\varphi|(A) = 0$.

必要性: $\exists \epsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists P(A) < \delta, |\varphi|(A) \geq \epsilon_0$.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists A_n \in \mathcal{F}, \exists P(A_n) < \frac{1}{n^2}$ 但 $|\varphi|(A_n) \geq \epsilon_0$

$\sum P(A_n) < \infty$. 故由 B-C 引理 $P(\limsup A_n) = 0$

但 $|\varphi|(\limsup A_n) \geq \limsup |\varphi|(A_n) \geq \epsilon_0$. 矛盾!

\rightarrow Fatou (要 φ 有限).

RMK: φ 是 σ 有限时上述命题不一定成立:

反例: $\Omega = \mathbb{N}, \mathcal{F} = 2^{\Omega}$ φ 为计数测度 $P(\{n\}) = \frac{1}{n^2}, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

φ 为 σ -有限. $P(A)=0 \Rightarrow A=\emptyset \Rightarrow |\varphi(A)|=0$ 故 $\varphi \ll P$.

但: $\exists \epsilon_0=1, \forall \delta > 0, \exists A=\{n\}, \frac{1}{n} < \delta, P(A) < \delta, \text{但 } |\varphi(A)|=1 \geq \epsilon_0$ 回.

$\varphi(A) = \int_A X d\mu$ 则 $\varphi \ll P$.

Def: F 奇异 $\Leftrightarrow F' = 0$ a.s. $\Leftrightarrow \exists N \in \mathcal{F}, \lambda(N)=0, \mu_F(N^c)=0$. λ 为 Lebesgue 测度

Def: φ 为 σ -有限符号测度, 称 φ 奇异, 若 $\exists N \in \mathcal{F}, P(N)=0, \varphi(N^c)=0$.

Thm 3 Lebesgue 分解定理: 设 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上符号测度 φ 是 σ -有限的, 则存在唯一关于 P 绝对连续的符号测度 φ_c 及 P 奇异的符号测度 φ_s s.t. $\varphi = \varphi_c + \varphi_s$.

此时 φ_c 是一个有限 r.v. X 的不定积分, 且 X 在 P 等价态下是唯一的.

RMK: 若 $\varphi \ll P$ 且 $\varphi \perp P$, 则 $\varphi \equiv 0$.

Thm 4 (Radon-Nikodym 定理): 设 $\varphi \ll P$, 则 \exists r.v. X s.t. $\varphi(A) = \int_A X dP$. 且 X 在 a.s. 意义下唯一.

X 称为 φ 关于 P 的导数. $X = \frac{d\varphi}{dP}$.

RMK: ① 结论对 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ 也成立. μ 为 σ -有限的.

② 记号: $\varphi \ll \mu \Leftrightarrow \exists$ 可测 $f, \varphi(A) = \int f d\mu, f = \frac{d\varphi}{d\mu}$.

Pf: 先证唯一性:

Thm 3 的唯一性: $\varphi_c + \varphi_s = \varphi'_c + \varphi'_s \Rightarrow \varphi_c - \varphi'_c = \varphi'_s - \varphi_s$. 易知 $\varphi_c - \varphi'_c \ll P$.

设: $P(N_1)=0, P(N_2)=0, |\varphi_s(N_1^c)|=0, |\varphi'_s(N_2^c)|=0 \Rightarrow P(N_1 \cup N_2)=0$.

$|\varphi_s(N_1^c \cap N_2^c)| \leq |\varphi_s(N_1^c)| = 0, |\varphi'_s(N_1 \cap N_2^c)| = 0 \Rightarrow |\varphi_s - \varphi'_s|(N_1 \cup N_2)^c = 0$

故 $\varphi_s - \varphi'_s \perp P$. 故 $\varphi_c - \varphi'_c = \varphi'_s - \varphi_s \equiv 0$.

Thm 4 的唯一性: $\int_A X d\mu = \int_A X' d\mu \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{F}$. 考虑 $P(X - X' \geq \epsilon)$

则 $P(X - X' \geq \epsilon) = 0$. 同理 $P(X - X' \leq -\epsilon) = 0 \Rightarrow P(|X - X'| \geq \epsilon) = 0, \forall \epsilon > 0$

故 $X = X'$ a.s.

↓ 考虑这样 r.v. 构成集合

Thm3: 存在性: 不妨设 φ 为有限测度, 令 $\mathcal{X} = \{Y \in \mathcal{F} : Y \geq 0, \int_A Y \leq \varphi(A) \forall A \in \mathcal{F}\}$.

记 $\sigma = \sup \{ \int Y, Y \in \mathcal{X} \}$ 设 $\exists Y_n \in \mathcal{X}$ s.t. $\int Y_n \rightarrow \sigma$. 令 $X_n = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} Y_k$

Claim: $X_n \in \mathcal{X}$ $\int_A X_1 \vee X_2 = \int_{A \cap \{X_1 > X_2\}} X_1 + \int_{A \cap \{X_1 \leq X_2\}} X_2 \leq \varphi(A \cap \{X_1 > X_2\}) + \varphi(A \cap \{X_1 \leq X_2\}) = \varphi(A)$. 易知 $\int X_n \rightarrow \sigma$

令 $X = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$ 则 $X = \sup_k Y_k$. 则 $X \in \mathcal{X}$ 且 $\int X = \sigma$

($\int_A X = \lim \int X_n \leq \varphi(A)$. 单调收敛).

记 $\varphi_c(A) = \int_A X$. $\varphi_s = \varphi - \varphi_c$. 下证 $\varphi_s \perp P$, 易知 φ_s 为测度 ($\varphi \geq \varphi_c$).

令 $\varphi_n = \varphi_s - \frac{1}{n}P$. 考虑 φ_n 之 Hahn 分解. $\Omega = D_n \cup D_n^c$ s.t. $\varphi_n(D_n) \geq 0$

φ_s 为测度 $\varphi_n(D_n^c) \leq 0$. $D = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n$ 下证: $P(D) = 0$; $\varphi_s(D^c) = 0$;

φ_n 为测度 $0 \leq \varphi_s(D) \leq \varphi_s(D_n^c) = \varphi_n(D_n^c) + \frac{1}{n}P(D_n^c) \leq \frac{1}{n}P(D_n^c) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$.

为证 $P(D) = 0$ 只需 $P(D_n) = 0, \forall n \geq 1$;

$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$. $\int_A X + \frac{1}{n}1_{D_n} = \varphi_c(A) + \frac{1}{n}P(A \cap D_n) = \varphi_c(A) + \varphi_s(A \cap D_n) - \varphi_n(A \cap D_n)$

$\leq \varphi_c(A) + \varphi_s(A) = \varphi(A)$ 故 $X + \frac{1}{n}1_{D_n} \in \mathcal{X}$. 由 X 定义知: $\int_{\Omega} X + \frac{1}{n}1_{D_n} \leq \int_{\Omega} X$.

故 $\frac{1}{n}P(D_n) = 0 \Rightarrow P(D_n) = 0$. 四.

Thm4: (ν 为测度变换: $\mu \ll \nu$. μ 为测度. Y 为 r.v. $\int Y d\mu$ 存在.

则 $\int_A Y d\mu = \int_A Y \frac{d\mu}{d\nu} \cdot d\nu$.) Pf 的存在性. 考虑 φ 之 Lebesgue 分解.

$\varphi = \varphi_c + \varphi_s$. 又, 设 $\varphi_s(A^c) = 0, \therefore P(A) = 0$. 又 $\varphi \ll \nu$. 故 $\varphi(A) = 0$.

又 $\varphi_c \ll \nu \Rightarrow \varphi_c(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_s(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_s(\Omega) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_s = 0$.

RMK: Hahn-Jordan 分解与 Lebesgue 分解之证明中存在性之源都是极限 or sup.

② 进一步: 若 ν, μ σ -有限测度 则 $\exists \{A_j\} \subset \mathcal{F}, \mu(A_j) < \infty, \nu(A_j) < \infty$ 且 $X = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$

记 $\mu_j(E) = \mu(E \cap A_j), \nu_j$ 则 $d\nu_j = d\lambda_j + f_j d\mu_j; \lambda_j \perp \mu_j$. 令 $\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j, f = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f_j$.

则 $d\nu = d\lambda + f d\mu$. 且 $\lambda \perp \mu$. 四

若 ν 为 σ -有限符号测度, μ - σ -有限正测度 且 $\nu = \nu^+ - \nu^-$, $d\nu^+ = d\lambda^+ + f^+ d\mu, d\nu^- = d\lambda^- + f^- d\mu$

$\therefore d\nu = d\lambda + f d\mu$.

条件期望: (鞅, 马氏链, 均由条件期望定义, 鞅方法应用很广)

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , $\{B_i: i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 为 Ω 的分割. $\mathcal{G} = \sigma\{B_i: i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

$L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n C_i I_{B_i}, C_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 求 I_A 为 $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P)$ 上投影.

解: $(X, Y) = E(XY)$ 若 $(X, Z) = 0$, 则 $\|X - Y\|^2 = \inf \{ \|X - z\|^2, z \in \dots \}$

$$\|I_A - \sum C_i I_{B_i}\|^2 = \inf \{ \|I_A - \sum C_i I_{B_i}\|^2, C_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\text{In fact: } \|I_A - \sum C_i I_{B_i}\|^2 = E(I_A - \sum C_i I_{B_i})^2 = E(\sum (I_A - C_i) I_{B_i})^2$$

$$= \sum E(I_A - C_i)^2 I_{B_i} = \sum (C_i^2 P(B_i) - 2C_i P(A|B_i) + P(A|B_i)) \quad \text{当 } C_i = \frac{P(A|B_i)}{P(B_i)} = P(A|B_i)$$

时取 min. 故 I_A 在 $L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P)$ 上投影为: $\sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i) I_{B_i} = E(I_A | \mathcal{G})$

$$(X - E(X|\mathcal{G}), Z) = 0, \forall Z \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P)$$

$$\therefore \int XZ dP = \int E(X|\mathcal{G})Z dP. \quad \forall Z \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P) \Leftrightarrow Z \text{ 可由 } \sum C_i I_{B_i} \text{ 逼近!}$$

$$\int_B X dP = \int_B E(X|\mathcal{G}) dP. \quad \forall B \in L^2(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, P) \text{ 故引入条件期望定义.}$$

Def: 设 X 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上 r.v. $E|X| < \infty$. \mathcal{G} 为 \mathcal{F} 的 sub σ -field. 则 $E(X|\mathcal{G})$ 为满足下列的 r.v. Y : (i) $Y \in \mathcal{G}$ (ii) $\forall B \in \mathcal{G}$, 有 $\int_B X dP = \int_B Y dP$.

RMK: ① 存在性由 R-N 定理. 记 $\nu(A) = \int_A X dP$. 则 $\nu \ll \mu$ $\forall A \in \mathcal{G}$

故 $\frac{d\nu}{d\mu} = Y$. 则 $Y \in \mathcal{G}$. ② 唯一性由类似 R-N 定理的唯一性.

③ $E(X|\sigma(Y)) \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} E(X|Y) \in \sigma(Y)$. 故 $E(X|Y) = \mathcal{G}(Y)$, \mathcal{G} 可测.

★ Prop: 设 $E|X| < \infty, E|Z| < \infty, Z \in \mathcal{G}$. \mathcal{D} 为 π -系, $\sigma(\mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{G}$. 若 $EZ = EX$,

$$\int_A Z dP = \int_A X dP \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{D} \text{ 则 } Z = E(X|\mathcal{G}) \text{ a.s.}$$

Pf: $\{A: \int_A Z dP = \int_A X dP\}$ 构成 λ -系 (由 π -系 $\Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{L}$).

证明: 条件期望有时会用此命题 (如 Martingale 中 Thm 4.6.8).

Eg1: $X \in \mathcal{F}, E(X|\mathcal{F}) = X$. $X \perp \mathcal{F}$, 则 $E(X|\mathcal{F}) = EX$. 特别的: $E(1|\mathcal{F}) = 1, E(X|\mathcal{F}) = EX$.

第二个 pf: $\int_B EX = EXE I_B = EX I_B = \int_B X$.

Eg2: $E(\varphi(X, Y) | X=x) = E\varphi(x, Y)$ a.s. P_x . 即两边不相交点关于 P_x 测度为 0.

Pf: L.H.S. = $E(\varphi(x, Y) | X=x) = E\varphi(x, Y)$ a.s.

严格的 pf: 记 $\mathcal{G}(X) = E\varphi(x, Y)$, 只需证: $E(\varphi(x, Y) | X) = \mathcal{G}(X)$ a.s.

证 $g(X)$ 为 $\varphi(X, Y)$ 关于 $\sigma(X)$ 的条件期望. $g(X) \in \sigma(X)$. \checkmark

证: $\int_B g(X) = \int_B \varphi(X, Y) \quad \forall B \in \sigma(X)$. 又 $B \in \sigma(X)$ 故 $\exists C \in \mathcal{B}$, s.t. $B = \{X \in C\}$

$$\int_B \varphi(X, Y) = \int_{X \in C} \varphi(X, Y) = E[\varphi(X, Y) I_{X \in C}] = \iint \varphi(x, y) I_{x \in C} dF_x dF_y$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int (\int \varphi(x, y) dF_y) I_{\{x \in C\}} dF_x = \int g(x) I_{\{x \in C\}} dF_x = \int_{X \in C} g(X) dF_x = \int_B g(X)$$

Eg3: 设 $\{B_i\}$ 为 Ω 的分割. $\mathcal{G} = \sigma\{B_i\}$. 则 $E(X|\mathcal{G}) = \sum_i \frac{E(X I_{B_i})}{P(B_i)} I_{B_i}$.

Pf: 只需: $E(X|\mathcal{G}) = \frac{E(X I_{B_i})}{P(B_i)}$ on B_i

Eg4: 在 $(0, 1), \mathcal{B}(0, 1)$ 上. $X|w = w, w \in (0, 1)$. $Y(w) = 2 I_{(w \in (0, \frac{1}{4})})} + 3 I_{(w \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1])}$

求 $E(X|Y)$

Pf: $\sigma(Y) = \{\emptyset, (0, 1), (0, \frac{1}{4}), [\frac{1}{4}, 1]\}$ 故 $E(X|\sigma(Y)) = \frac{E(X I_{(0, \frac{1}{4})})}{\frac{1}{4}} I_{(0, \frac{1}{4})} + \frac{E(X I_{[\frac{1}{4}, 1]})}{\frac{3}{4}} I_{[\frac{1}{4}, 1]}$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{8} I_1 + \frac{5}{8} I_2 = \frac{1}{8} I(Y=2) + \frac{5}{8} I(Y=3)$$

RMK: 若 $Y = 2 I_{(w \in (0, \frac{1}{4}))} + 3 I_{(w \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1])}$ 则 $\sigma(Y) = \{\emptyset, (0, 1), (0, \frac{1}{4}), [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), [\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}$

则 $E(X|Y) = \frac{1}{8} I(Y=2) + \frac{3}{8} I(Y=3) + \frac{3}{4} I(Y=0)$ 故 $\sigma(Y)$ 信息越丰富对 X 的估计

越“精细”. 故 Lebesgue 给出的对可测函数恒取常数其实也是条件期望.

Eg5: $(X, Y) \sim f(x, y)$. $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可测. 求 $E(g(X)|Y)$

解: 先猜: $E(g(X)|Y=y) = \int g(x) f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx = \int g(x) \frac{f(x, y)}{\int f(x, y) dx} dx$

记 $h(y) = \int g(x) f(x, y) dx / \int f(x, y) dx \quad \forall A \in \sigma(Y)$ 设 $A = Y^{-1}(B)$

$$\text{而 } E(h(Y); A) = \int_B h(y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_B h(y) \int f(x, y) dx dy = \int_B \int g(x) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int \int g(x) f(x, y) I_B(y) dy dx = E(g(X) I_B(Y)) = E(g(X); A)$$

法二: $\int_B h(Y) = \int_B g(X) \quad \forall B \in \sigma(Y)$. 设 $B = Y^{-1}(C), C \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$. 有取 $C = (-\infty, x]$

则 $\int_{Y \in C} h(Y) = \int_{h \in Y} g(X)$ 而 $\int_C h(y) f_Y(y) dy = \iint g(x) I_{y \in C} f(x, y) dx dy$ 或 $[x, +\infty)$ (构成完备)

$$= \int_C (\int g(x) f(x, y) dx) dy \quad \text{待定系数法.}$$

变式① $X, Y \sim f(x, y)$ 求 $E(X|X+Y)$, 写出 $(X, X+Y)$ 联合 pdf.

② X, Y 独立 $\sim f(x)$, 设 $E(X|X \wedge Y) = h(X \wedge Y)$

条件期望: 待定系数法. (实数理流中完全流什量证明).

$$\int_{X \wedge Y \in C} X = \int_{X \wedge Y \in C} h(X \wedge Y) \quad \forall C \in \mathcal{B}(R)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{X \wedge Y > u} X = \int_{X \wedge Y > u} h(X \wedge Y) \quad \forall u \in R.$$

$$\text{LHS} = E[X I(X > u, Y > u)] = E[X I(X > u) I(Y > u)] \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} E[X I(X > u)] P(Y > u) = (1 - F(u)) \int_u^\infty x f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{而 } P(X \wedge Y > u) = (P(X > u))^2 \therefore X \wedge Y \sim 2f(x)(1 - F(x))$$

$$\therefore (1 - F(u)) \int_u^\infty x f(x) dx = \int_u^\infty 2h(x)f(x)(1 - F(x)) dx \quad \text{再对 } u \text{ 求导}$$

$$-(1 - F(u)) f(u) - f(u) \int_u^\infty x f(x) dx = -2h(u)f(u)(1 - F(u))$$

$$\text{故可取 } h(u) = \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\int_u^\infty x f(x) dx}{2(1 - F(u))}.$$

Eg b: X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 求 $E(X_j | S_n), j=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{解: } E(X_j | S_n) = \frac{1}{n} E(S_n | S_n) = \frac{1}{n} S_n, \text{ 进而 } E\left(\frac{S_{n-1}}{n-1} | S_n\right) = \frac{S_n}{n}, E\left(\frac{S_k}{k} | S_n\right) = \frac{S_n}{n}.$$

故 $\frac{S_n}{n}, \frac{S_{n-1}}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{S_1}{1}$ 为同向鞅.

条件期望的性质:

$$\textcircled{1} E(ax + by | \mathcal{F}) = aE(x | \mathcal{F}) + bE(y | \mathcal{F}) \quad \textcircled{2} X \geq Y \Rightarrow E(X | \mathcal{F}) = E(Y | \mathcal{F}).$$

$$\textcircled{3} E(E(X | \mathcal{F})) = EX \leq E|X|. \quad E|E(X | \mathcal{F})| \leq E(E(|X| | \mathcal{F})) = E|X|.$$

条件期望的收敛定理:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{若 } 0 \leq X_n \uparrow X \text{ 则 } E(X_n | \mathcal{G}) \uparrow E(X | \mathcal{G})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{若 } X \text{ 可积 则 } E(\liminf X_n | \mathcal{G}) \leq \liminf E(X_n | \mathcal{G})$$

$$\textcircled{3} E|Y| < \infty, |X_n| \leq Y, \text{ 且 } X_n \rightarrow X, \text{ a.s. 则 } E(X_n | \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow E(X | \mathcal{G}) \text{ a.s.}$$

Pf: $\textcircled{1} 0 \leq E(X_n | \mathcal{G}) \uparrow$ (由性质 $\textcircled{2}$) 设极限为 Z , 易知 $Z \in \mathcal{G}$

$$\int_B Z = \int_B \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_n | \mathcal{G}) \stackrel{\text{单调收敛}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_B E(X_n | \mathcal{G}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_B X_n \stackrel{\text{单调收敛}}{=} \int_B X.$$

RMK!! $\textcircled{3}$ 中 $X_n \rightarrow X$ a.s. 不能换成 $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$.

本质: $\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3}$ 中的条件对于 $\forall A \in \mathcal{G}, X 1_A, X_n 1_A$ 仍满足相应条件.

$$(2) X \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists Y \in \mathcal{G}, \int_B X = \int_B Y \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{G}.$$

非负鞅-列单增有界收敛定理:

Pf: 取 $X_n = X \wedge n \Rightarrow Y_n = E(X_n | \mathcal{G})$ a.s. $X_n \uparrow \Rightarrow Y_n \uparrow$ a.s. 令 $Y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n \in \mathcal{G}$.

证:

条件期望特别性质

- $X \in \mathcal{G}$, X, XY 可积, 则 $E(XY | \mathcal{G}) = X E(Y | \mathcal{G})$
- $E(X E(Y | \mathcal{G})) = E(Y E(X | \mathcal{G})) = E(E(X | \mathcal{G}) E(Y | \mathcal{G}))$ 条件期望自伴性
- $\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2 \subset \mathcal{F}$, $E(E(X | \mathcal{G}_1) | \mathcal{G}_2) = E(E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) | \mathcal{G}_1) = E(X | \mathcal{G}_1)$

Pf: 1. 由单调收敛及线性性, 只需证 $X = I_A, A \in \mathcal{G}$ 时.

证: $\int_B XY = \int_B X E(Y | \mathcal{G}) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{G}$

L.H.S = $\int_{A \cap B} Y$, R.H.S = $\int_{A \cap B} E(Y | \mathcal{G})$, $A \cap B \in \mathcal{G}$. 证

2. $E(X E(Y | \mathcal{G})) = E(E(X E(Y | \mathcal{G}) | \mathcal{G})) = E(E(X | \mathcal{G}) E(Y | \mathcal{G}))$ 证

RMK: 由 1: 两边取 E , 则 $E(XY) = E(E(XY | \mathcal{G})) = E(X E(Y | \mathcal{G})) =$

故 $E((Y - E(Y | \mathcal{G}))X) = 0$, 故 $E(Y | \mathcal{G})$ 是 Y 的投影.

故 $E(Y | \mathcal{G})$ 是 Y 在 $L^2(\mathcal{G})$ 中具有最小均方误差的估计.

2. 几何意义: $(X, E(Y | \mathcal{G})) = (Y, E(X | \mathcal{G})) \Rightarrow (X, T(Y)) = (T(X), Y)$. $T = E(\cdot | \mathcal{G})$

则条件期望是一个自伴算子. 故而Parseval恒等式及Fourier变换的自伴性也可由条件期望证明.

3. 对于一般 $\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2$. $E(E(X | \mathcal{G}_1) | \mathcal{G}_2) \neq E(E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) | \mathcal{G}_1)$

例: $\Omega = \{0, 1, 2\}$. $\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$. $\mathcal{G}_1 = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{0, 1\}, \{2\}\}$ $\mathcal{G}_2 = \{\emptyset, \Omega, \{0, 2\}, \{1\}\}$

$P(\{0\}) = \frac{1}{2}, P(\{1\}) = \frac{1}{3}, P(\{2\}) = \frac{1}{6}$. $X = I_{\{2\}}$

则 $E(X | \mathcal{G}_1) = X$. $E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) = \frac{1}{4} I_{\{0, 2\}} + \frac{1}{2} I_{\{1\}}$. $(E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) | \mathcal{G}_1) = \frac{3}{8} I_{\{0, 1\}} + \frac{1}{4} I_{\{2\}}$

推论: X 可积, $\mathcal{G}_1 \subset \mathcal{G}_2$. $E(X | \mathcal{G}_1) = E(X | \mathcal{G}_2)$ a.s. $\Leftrightarrow E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_1$

\Rightarrow : 显然; $\Leftarrow E(X | \mathcal{G}_1) = E(E(X | \mathcal{G}_2) | \mathcal{G}_1) = E(X | \mathcal{G}_2)$

T 为任意指标集: 则 $E(Y|X_t, t \in T) = E(Y|X_t, t \in S)$ S 为 T 的子集.

$$\inf_c E(X-c)^2 = E(X-EX)^2. \quad \inf_{Z \in \mathcal{G}} E(X-Z)^2 = E(X-E(X|G))^2$$

$$\text{Var}(X|G) = E((X-E(X|G))^2|G) \quad \text{则} \quad \text{Var}(X) = E(\text{Var}(X|G)) + \text{Var}(E(X|G))$$

(条件期望是局部性质): 设 \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H} 为两个子 σ 域. $E|X|, E|Y| < \infty$.

设 $A \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$ 且 $\mathcal{G} \cap A = \mathcal{H} \cap A$ 在 A 上有 $X=Y$ a.s. 则在 A 上

$$E(X|G) = E(Y|H) \text{ a.s.}$$

Pf: $1_A E(X|G), 1_A E(Y|H) \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$.

In fact: $1_A \in \mathcal{G}, E(X|G) \in \mathcal{G}$. $\therefore 1_A E(X|G) \in \mathcal{G}$ $\{1_A E(X|G) > X\} = A \cap \{E(X|G) > X\}$

$\in A \cap \mathcal{G} = A \cap \mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}$. 故 $1_A E(X|G) \in \mathcal{H}$. \square .

测度论方法证明 $X=Y$ a.s.

$$B = A \cap \{E(X|G) > E(Y|H)\} = \{1_A E(X|G) > 1_A E(Y|H)\} \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$$

$$E(E(X|G)1_B) = E(E(X|G)1_B) = EX1_B = EY1_B = E(E(Y|H)1_B)$$

又 on B $E(X|G) > E(Y|H)$ 故 $P(B) = 0$

同理 $P(\{E(X|G) < E(Y|H)\}) = 0$. 故 $E(X|G) = E(Y|H)$ a.s.

Eg: $X \in L^1$. 则在 A 上 a.s. 有 $E(X|\sigma(G, A)) = \frac{E(X1_A|G)}{E(1_A|G)}$ a.s.

Pf: 即证: $E(X|\sigma(G, A))1_A = \frac{E(X1_A|G)}{E(1_A|G)}1_A$

$$\Leftrightarrow E(X|\sigma(G, A))1_A E(1_A|G) = E(X1_A|G)1_A$$

两边均 $\in \sigma(G, A)$. 只需证 两边在 $\sigma(G, A)$ 上任意集合上积分相等

$\forall B \in \sigma(G, A)$, (记左边为 L , 右边为 R), 注意 $\sigma(G, A) = \{B_1 \cap A \cup B_2 \cap A^c, B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{G}\}$

$$\int_B L dp = \int_B R dp \Leftrightarrow \text{注意} \int_{B_1 \cap A^c} L = 0 \quad \int_{B_1 \cap A} L = \int_{B_1} L1_A = \int_{B_1} L$$

只需 $\forall B \in \mathcal{G}, \int_B L dp = \int_B R dp$.

即: $E(E(X|\sigma(G, A))1_A E(1_A|G)1_B) = E(E(X1_A|G)1_A1_B)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= E(E(X E(I_A | \mathcal{G}) I_B | \mathcal{G}, A))) = E(X E(I_A | \mathcal{G}) I_B | A) \\ &= E(X I_A E(I_A I_B | \mathcal{G})) = E(E(X I_A | \mathcal{G}) I_A I_B) = \text{R.H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

Def: 条件概率: $P(A | \mathcal{G}) = E(I_A | \mathcal{G})$.

$P(\cdot | B)$ 是一个 set function. $P(\cdot | \mathcal{G})(\omega)$ 才是概率. (固定 ω 的情况下).

Def2: 定义在 $\Omega \times \mathcal{F}$ 上的函数 $P(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为给定 \mathcal{G} 下的正则条件概率. 若 (r.c.p.)

- 核或转移
- (1) 对 a.e. $\omega, A \mapsto P(\omega, A)$ 为 \mathcal{F} 上的概率.
 - (2) $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, \omega \mapsto P(\omega, A)$ 为 \mathcal{G} 可测函数
 - pro. 13) $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, B \in \mathcal{G}$ 有 $\int_B P(\omega, A) P(\omega, d\omega) = P(A \cap B)$.

即 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, \omega \mapsto P(\omega, A)$ 为 $P(A | \mathcal{G})$ 的一个版本;

RMK: $P(\Omega | \mathcal{G}) = 1$ a.s. $0 \leq P(A | \mathcal{G}) \leq 1$ a.s.

若 A_n 互斥. 则 $P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n | \mathcal{G}) = E(I_{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n} | \mathcal{G}) = E(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{A_n} | \mathcal{G}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(I_{A_n} | \mathcal{G}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n | \mathcal{G})$. 不一定 a.s. 成立. (有可能去掉不可数个零测集) 单调收敛

RMK: 正则条件概率不一定存在.

Thm 4.1.1b. 设 P 是一个 r.c.p. $X \in L^1$. 则 $E(X | \mathcal{G})(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} X(\omega') P(\omega, d\omega')$

Pf: $X = I_A$ 时即为定义. 再由单调性. 线性性即可. 四

Def: $X: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 可测. $P_x: \Omega \times \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow [0, 1]$. 称为 X 在 \mathcal{G} 下的正则条件分布 (r.c.d.) 若:

- (1) $\forall \omega \in \Omega, A \mapsto P_x(\omega, A)$ 为 $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 上的概率测度
- (2) 对固定 $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n), \omega \mapsto P_x(\omega, A)$ 为 $P(X \in A | \mathcal{G})$ 的一个版本

RMK. 若 r.c.d. 存在. 则 $P_x(\omega, A) = P(\omega, \{X \in A\})$

设 X 为 n 维 r.v. 则在给定 \mathcal{G} 下. X 的 r.c.d. 一定存在

条件期望也可由条件概率计算 注意区分 r.l.p. 与 r.c.d.

E(g(X)|G)(w) = \int_{R^n} g(x) P_x(w, dx) a.s.

E(h(X, Y)|Y=y) = \int_R h(x, y) F_{X|Y}(dx|y) a.s. P_Y

F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y (\int_{-\infty}^x F_{X|Y}(du|v)) F_Y(dv) = \int_{-\infty}^y F_{X|Y}(x|v) F_Y(dv) (x, y) \in R^2

X, Y 独立 \Leftrightarrow F_{X|Y}(x|y) = F_X(x) a.s. P_Y

条件独立: 与马氏链密切相关 P(X_n = x_n | X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}, \dots, X_1 = x_1) = P(X_n = x_n | X_{n-1} = x_{n-1}) Markov 链的性质

Def: 给一些 \sigma 域, 称 \{g_i, i \in I\} 关于 G 条件独立 若 \forall 有限集 J \subset I, 以及 B_j \in G_j

j \in J 有 P(\cap_{j \in J} B_j | G) = \prod_{j \in J} P(B_j | G) a.s.

② \{X_i, i \in I\} 关于 G 条件独立 \Leftrightarrow \{\sigma(X_i), i \in I\} 关于 G 条件独立

Thm: \{G_j\} 关于 G 条件独立 \Leftrightarrow \forall X_j \in G_j, j \in J, J \subset I, |J| < \infty, E(\prod_{j \in J} X_j | G) = \prod_{j \in J} E(X_j | G) a.s.

\Leftrightarrow 设 D_j 为 D_j 且 \sigma(D_j) = G_j, \{D_j\} 关于 G 条件独立

\Leftrightarrow 设 X_j \in G_j, j \in J 有限, J \subset I, P(\cap_{j \in J} \{X_j \le x_j\} | G) = \prod_{j \in J} P(\{X_j \le x_j\} | G)

易知: 对 \forall n \ge 1, G_{n+1} 与 \sigma(G_1, \dots, G_n) 关于 G 条件独立 \Leftrightarrow \{G_1, G_2, \dots\} 关于 G 条件独立

Eg: X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d. S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots 已知 S_n 时, S_{n+k} 与 S_j 条件独立 (1 \le j \le n-1) 但 S_{n+k} 与 S_j 并不独立

Thm(条件独立与独立): ① \{G, G_i, i \in I\} 独立 则 \{G_i, i \in I\} 关于 G 条件独立

② 当 \{G_i, i \in I\}: 独立, \{G_i, i \in I\} 关于 G 不一定条件独立

例如: X_1, X_2 \dots i.i.d. P(X_i = 1) = 1/2 = 1 - P(X_i = 0)

P(X_i = 1 | S_2 = 1) = 1/2 P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1 | S_2 = 1) = 0 故 \sigma(X_1), \sigma(X_2) 独立

但 \sigma(X_1), \sigma(X_2) 关于 \sigma(X_1 + X_2) 不条件独立

③ 若 \{G_i, i \in I\} 关于 G 条件独立, G_i 不一定独立

G_1 = \sigma(S_1), G_2 = \sigma(S_3), G = \sigma(S_2)

Thm: G_1, G_2 在 G_3 下条件独立 \Leftrightarrow \forall A_1 \in G_1 有 P(A_1 | G_2, G_3) = P(A_1 | G_3) a.s.

(故右式即 Markov 性质)

(故 Markov 链另一等价定义即 已知现在, 未与过去独立)

DATE Mon Tue Wed
转为积分

Pf: " \Rightarrow "

抽入一题: $E(X|Y)=Y, E(Y|X)=X, X, Y \in L^2$. Prove: $X=Y$ a.s.

Pf: $E(X-Y)^2 = EX^2 + EY^2 - 2EXY$ $EXY = E(E(XY|Y)) = E(E(X|Y)Y) = E(Y^2)$

同理 $EY^2 = EX^2$. 故 $E(X-Y)^2 = 0$. \square

变式: $E(X|Y)=Y, E(Y|X)=X, X, Y \in L^1$ Prove: $X=Y$ a.s.

"回到原题": 取 $\mathcal{F} = \sigma(G_2, G_3)$. 只需 $\int_B P(A_1|G_2, G_3) = \int_B P(A_1|G_3)$.

只需证 $B = \{B_2 \cap B_3 : B_2 \in G_2, B_3 \in G_3\}$ 的情况. (形如这样 B 构成 $\sigma(G_2, G_3)$ 的元素).

只需 $\int_{B_2 \cap B_3} P(A_1|G_2, G_3) = \int_{B_2 \cap B_3} P(A_1|G_3), \forall B_2 \in G_2, B_3 \in G_3$

L.H.S = $\int_{B_2 \cap B_3} I_{A_1} = P(A_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)$ *积分限与被积函数灵活转化!*

R.H.S = $\int_{B_3} I_{B_2} P(A_1|G_3) = E(P(A_1|G_3) I_{B_2} I_{B_3}) = E(E(P(A_1|G_3) I_{B_2} | G_3); B_3)$

$\stackrel{\text{pull-out}}{=} E(P(A_1|G_3) P(B_2|G_3); B_3) \stackrel{\text{条件独立}}{=} E(P(A_1 \cap B_2 | G_3); B_3) = P(A_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)$

" \Leftarrow ": $P(A_2 A_1 | G_3) = E(P(A_2 A_1 | G_2, G_3) | G_3) = E(I_{A_2} P(A_1 | G_2, G_3) | G_3)$

$= E(I_{A_2} P(A_1 | G_3) | G_3) \stackrel{\text{pull-out}}{=} E(I_{A_2} | G_3) P(A_1 | G_3) = P(A_2 | G_3) P(A_1 | G_3)$

$\forall A_1 \in G_1, A_2 \in G_2$ 成立 \square

RMK: 给定 G_3, G_1 与 G_2 条件独立 \Leftrightarrow 给定 G_3, G_1 与 $\sigma(G_2, G_3)$ 条件独立.

Prop: $\sigma(G_1, G_2)$ 与 G_3 独立 \Rightarrow 给定 G_3 条件下 G_1 与 G_2 条件独立

Pf: 由 Thm2 只需 $P(A_1 | G_2, G_3) = P(A_1 | G_2)$ or $P(A_3 | G_1, G_2) = P(A_3 | G_2)$.

而 $P(A_3 | G_1, G_2) = P(A_3)$ $P(A_3 | G_2) = P(A_3)$. \square

*RMK: 当 X, Z 独立时 $E(Z|X, Y) \neq E(Z|Y)$ a.s.

原因: X, Z 独立不一定 X, Z 关于 Y 条件独立!

Markov 链.

Thm3: $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$ 为 Markov Chains \Leftrightarrow 下列之一.

(1) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall M \in \sigma(X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}, \dots) P(M | X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(M | X_n)$ a.s.

(2) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, M_1 \in \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n), M_2 \in \sigma(X_{n+1}, \dots)$ 有 $P(M_1 M_2 | X_n) = P(M_1 | X_n)$

$P(M_2 | X_n)$ a.s.

注意! sup过去 \leq inf 未来. (最多重叠一点). 过去与现在, 将来与现在可以重合!

Prop 2: G, H, F_1, \dots , 为 σ 域 则 $H \perp_G \sigma(F_1, F_2, \dots) \Leftrightarrow \forall n \geq 0, H \perp_G \sigma(F_1, \dots, F_n) \perp_{F_{n+1}}$.

RMK: $F_1 \perp_G F_2$ 表示在给定 G 的情况下, F_1, F_2 条件独立

$$\Rightarrow: \forall n \geq 0, H \in \mathcal{H}. P(H | G, F_1, \dots, F_n) = E(P(H | G, F_1, \dots, F_{n+1}) | G, F_1, \dots, F_n) \\ = E(P(H | G) | G, F_1, \dots, F_n) = P(H | G) \text{ a.s.}$$

故 $\forall n \geq 0, P(H | G, F_1, \dots, F_n) = P(H | G, F_1, \dots, F_{n+1}) \text{ a.s.}$

故由 Thm 2: $H \perp_G \sigma(F_1, \dots, F_n) \perp_{F_{n+1}}$

\Leftarrow : 由 Thm 1. $P(H | G) = P(H | G, F_1) = \dots = P(H | G, F_1, \dots, F_n) \forall n \geq 0$

$\therefore H \perp_G (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n) \forall n \geq 0$ 故 $H \perp_G (F_1, \dots, F_n, \dots)$

($\because P(HB | G) = P(H | G)P(B | G) \quad H \in \mathcal{H} \quad B \in \cup \sigma(F_1, \dots, F_n)$ (由 π - λ 定理))

由 Prop 2 可知, Thm 3 成立.

RMK 由 Thm 3 与 Def 12) 可知, 若 X_1, X_2, \dots 是 Markov 链, 则 $X_n, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_2, X_1$ 仍为 Markov 链.

鞅: 应用 SSLN 中心极限定理: $f(X_1, \dots, X_n) (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 独立同分布很多可以推广到鞅.

Ref: Martingale limit theory: Heyde, C and Hall, p.

连续时间: $\{X_t: t \geq 0\}, \{X_n: n \geq 0\}$ (离散), 一般鞅 $\{X_t, t \in J\}$.

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, \{\mathcal{F}_t, t \in J\})$ σ 域流, $t \leq s, \mathcal{F}_t \subset \mathcal{F}_s$, 时刻 t 前信息 \mathcal{F}_t

自然 σ 域流 $\mathcal{F}_s^X = \sigma\{X_s: s \leq t\} \quad \mathcal{F}_n^X = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$.

为什么要用一般 σ 域流? $E(Z_s | \mathcal{F}_t) = E(E(Z_s | \mathcal{F}_s) | \mathcal{F}_t)$ $Z_s \in \mathcal{F}_s$. \mathcal{F}_s 比 $\sigma(Z_s)$ 信息更丰富.

Def: $\{X_t: t \in J\}$ 关于 $\{\mathcal{F}_t, t \in J\}$ 适应的称 $X_t \in \mathcal{F}_t$, (易知 $\sigma\{X_s: s \leq t\} \subset \mathcal{F}_t$, 故 \mathcal{F}_t 最小自然 σ 域流).

停时 (一般用来截尾, 特别有用): $T: \Omega \rightarrow J \cup \{\infty\}$ 称为 $\{\mathcal{F}_t, t \in J\}$ 停时

若 $\forall t \in T$ 有 $\{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t$.

$T = \infty$ 时, T 为停时 $\Leftrightarrow \{T = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

等价定义: $\{T > t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in T$

性质: (1) $t_0 \in T$ 为停时

(2) S, T 为 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}$ 停时, 则 $S \vee T, S \wedge T, S + T$ 为停时

Pf: $\{S \vee T \leq t\} = \{S \leq t\} \cap \{T \leq t\}$

$\{S + T > t\} = \{S = 0, T > t\} \cup \{T = 0, S > t\} \cup \{T > t, S > 0\} \cup \{0 < T < t, T + S > t\}$

$\{T \geq t\} = \{T < t\} \quad \{T < t\} = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{Q}, s < t} \{T \leq s\}$ 故 $\{T < t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in T$

(严格: $\{T < t\} \in \mathcal{F}_{t-} = \sigma\{\mathcal{F}_s, s < t\}$)

$\{0 < T < t, T + S > t\} = \bigcup_{\substack{r \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \\ 0 < r < t}} \{r < T < t, S > t - r\}$

★ (3) $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ 为停时, 则 $\sup T_n$ 为停时. 但 $\inf T_n$ 不一定为停时

T 前事件 σ 域 $\mathcal{F}_T = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty : A \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in T\}$

性质: (1) $T \in \mathcal{F}_T$

(2) $S \leq T \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_S \subset \mathcal{F}_T$

(3) $\mathcal{F}_S \cap \mathcal{F}_T = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}$

(4) $\mathcal{F}_S \vee \mathcal{F}_T \triangleq \sigma(\mathcal{F}_S, \mathcal{F}_T) = \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} = \{A \cup B : A \in \mathcal{F}_S, B \in \mathcal{F}_T, A \cap B = \emptyset\}$

(5) $\{S \leq T\}, \{S < T\}, \{S = T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}$

$\mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \cap [S \leq T] = \mathcal{F}_T \cap [S \leq T]$

$\mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \cap [S < T] = \mathcal{F}_T \cap [S < T]$

$\mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap [S \leq T] = \mathcal{F}_S \cap [S \leq T]$

$\mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap [S < T] = \mathcal{F}_S \cap [S < T]$

$\mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \cap [S = T] = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap [S = T] = \mathcal{F}_S \cap [S = T] = \mathcal{F}_T \cap [S = T]$

(应用: 强 Markov 性, 选择停时定理)

Pf: 1) $\{T \leq t\} = \{T \leq t\} \cap \{T \leq t\}$, $\{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t \Rightarrow \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$ 故 $\{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$. \square

3) $\mathcal{F}_S \cap \mathcal{F}_T = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty : A \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, A \cap \{S \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t\}$

$$\mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty : A \cap \{S \wedge T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t, A \cap \{S \wedge T \leq t\} = A \cap (\{S \leq t\} \cup \{T \leq t\})\}$$

$$= (A \cap \{S \leq t\}) \cup (A \cap \{T \leq t\})$$

故易知 $\mathcal{F}_S \cap \mathcal{F}_T \subset \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}$. 另一方面: $(A \cap \{S \leq t\}) \cup (A \cap \{T \leq t\}) \setminus (\{T \leq t\} \setminus \{S \leq t\})$
 $= A \cap \{S \leq t\}$ 而 $\{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \{S \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t$ 故 $\mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \subset \mathcal{F}_S \cap \mathcal{F}_T$.

4) $\mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty : A \cap \{S \leq t\} \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t\}$

$$\sigma(\mathcal{F}_S, \mathcal{F}_T) = \{A \cup B : A, B \in \mathcal{F}_\infty, A \cap \{S \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, B \cap \{T \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t, \forall t \in T, A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}_\infty\}$$

易知 $\sigma(\mathcal{F}_S, \mathcal{F}_T) \subset \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}$.

另一方面 $A \in \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \Rightarrow (A \cap \{S \leq T\}) \cap \{T = n\} = A \cap \{S \leq n\} \cap \{T = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

$\therefore A \cap \{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$. 同理 $A \cap \{T < S\} \in \mathcal{F}_S$ 故 $A \in \sigma(\mathcal{F}_S, \mathcal{F}_T)$. \square

" \Leftarrow " 说明: 注意 $\{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \subset \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \Rightarrow A \cap \{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \Rightarrow A \cap \{S \leq T\} \cap \{S \vee T = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

12) $S \leq T$: $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S, \forall t, A \cap \{S \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t$ 而 $A \cap \{T \leq t\} = A \cap \{T \leq t\} \cap \{S \leq t\} \in \mathcal{F}_t$. \square

15) 由 13) 14) 易证. $\{S \leq T\} \cap \{S \wedge T = n\} = \{S = n\} \cap \{T \geq n\} = \{S = n\} \cap \{T \leq n-1\}^c \in \mathcal{F}_n$.

1. $\mathcal{F}_T, X_T, X_n = E(X | \mathcal{F}_n)$ 则 $X_T = E(X | \mathcal{F}_T)$ $\{T = n\} \perp E(X | \mathcal{F}_T) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_n) = X_n = X_T$ a.s.

在 $\Omega = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{T = n\}$ 上 $X_T = E(X | \mathcal{F}_T)$ a.s.

2. $X \in \mathcal{F}_T$ 则 $E(X | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T})$ \star

pf: 1° on $[S \leq T]$: $\mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}$. 故 $E(X | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T})$ (由条件期望的局部性)

2° on $[S > T]$: $\mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T} \Rightarrow E(X | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_S \vee \mathcal{F}_T) = X$

$\mathcal{F}_T = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \therefore E(X | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}) = E(X | \mathcal{F}_T) = X$. 故 L.H.S. = R.H.S. a.s. \square

Application: 取 $X = E(Y | \mathcal{F}_T)$ 故 $E(X | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(E(Y | \mathcal{F}_T) | \mathcal{F}_S)$

$$= E(E(Y | \mathcal{F}_T) | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}) = E(Y | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T})$$

同理 $E(E(Y | \mathcal{F}_T) | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(Y | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T})$.

故 $E(E(Y|F_s)|F_T) = E(E(Y|F_T)|F_s) = E(Y|F_{s \wedge T})$ (注: F_s, F_T 无大小关系)

★ 对于一般 G, H , $E(E(Y|G)|H) = E(E(Y|H)|G) = E(Y|G \cap H)$ 一般不成立!

$\{X_t, t \in J\}$ adapted $\{F_t, t \in J\}$

常见停时: $D_A = \inf\{t \geq 0: X_t \in A\}$ $T_A = \inf\{t > 0: X_t \in A\}$, 一般取 A 为单点集.

1) $J = \mathbb{N}$ 时 $\{D_A \leq t\} = \bigcup_{s=0}^t \{X_s \in A\} \in F_t$. $\{T_A \leq t\} = \bigcup_{s=1}^t \{X_s \in A\} \in F_t$.

2) $J = [0, \infty)$ **Case 1**: A 为开集. X 右连续. $(\lim_{t \downarrow s} X_t = X_s)$ (比较常见) (独立平稳增量过程) **单决**

$\{D_A < t\} = \{X \text{ 在 } t \text{ 之前到达 } A\}$ $\frac{A \text{ 为开集}}{\text{且 } X \text{ 右连续}} \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{Q}, s < t} \{X_s \in A\}$.

$(X_s \in A \ B(X_s, |w|, r) \subset A. \exists \delta. \text{ s.t. } t \in (s, s+\delta), X_t \in B(X_s, |w|, r)).$ 故可取 $\tilde{s} \in A$, 且 $\tilde{s} \in (s, s+\delta)$ 故 $\{D_A < t\} \in F_t$

而 $\{D_A \leq t\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{D_A < t + \frac{1}{n}\} \in \bigcap_{s > t} F_s$ 故 $\{D_A \leq t\} \in F_{t+}$. ($F_{t+} = \bigcap_{s > t} F_s$)

若 F_t 右连续, 则 $\{D_A \leq t\} \in F_t$. 否则称 D_A 为 F_{t+} 停时. (F_t 宽停时).

Case 2: A 为闭集. X 连续. (很强烈条件, 一般只有 Brownian 运动, Gauss 过程)

则 $\{D_A \leq t\} = \{\inf_{\substack{s \leq t \\ s \in \mathbb{Q}}} d(X_s, A) = 0\}$ $d(X_s, A) \in F_s \subset F_t$ 故 $\inf_{\substack{s \leq t \\ s \in \mathbb{Q}}} d(X_s, A) \in F_t$.

鞅定义: $E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n$. $E(X_{n+1}|F_n) \geq X_n$ 下鞅.

性质: (1) $F_n^X = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \subset F_n$. 则 (X_n, F_n) 是鞅 $\Rightarrow (X_n, F_n^X)$ 是鞅

(2) (X_n, F_n) 是下鞅 $\Leftrightarrow (-X_n, F_n)$ 是上鞅. ; (上鞅) \cap (下鞅) = 鞅

(3) $\forall m \geq n$ $E(X_m|F_n) = X_n$ (此式也可作为鞅定义)

(4) (X_m, F_m) 是下鞅, 则 $E X_m \uparrow$;

(5) 下鞅为鞅 $\Leftrightarrow E X_n = \text{const.}$ (\Rightarrow 显然; \Leftarrow : 注意命题)

" $X \geq Y, EX = EY \Rightarrow X = Y$ a.s.". (In fact: $E(X-Y) \geq E(X-Y) \mathbb{1}_{\{X-Y \geq \epsilon\}} \geq \epsilon P(X-Y \geq \epsilon)$)

故 $P(X-Y \geq \epsilon) = 0 \ \forall \epsilon > 0$. 故 $P(X-Y > 0) = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X-Y \geq \frac{1}{k}) = 0$)

Ex: X_1, X_2, \dots 独立 $E X_i = 0$. 则 (S_n, F_n^*) 为鞅.

Eg2: X_1, \dots, X_n 独立, $X_i > 0$, $E X_i = 1$, $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i = T_n$ 则 (T_n, \mathcal{F}_n^X) 是鞅.

Eg1: 似然比鞅: Y_0, Y_1, \dots i.i.d. f_0 为 p.d.f, f_1 为另一个 p.d.f.

$$X_n = \frac{\prod_{k=0}^n f_1(Y_k)}{\prod_{k=0}^n f_0(Y_k)}, Y_0 \sim f_0. \text{ 则 } \mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$$

X_n is MTG w.r.t. \mathcal{F}_n .

Pf: $E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = X_n E\left(\frac{f_1(Y_{n+1})}{f_0(Y_{n+1})} \mid \mathcal{F}_n\right) = X_n E\left(\frac{f_1(Y_{n+1})}{f_0(Y_{n+1})}\right)$

而 $E\left(\frac{f_1(Y_{n+1})}{f_0(Y_{n+1})}\right) = E\left(\frac{f_1(Y_0)}{f_0(Y_0)}\right) = \int \frac{f_1(y)}{f_0(y)} f_0(y) dy = 1$. 故 $E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = X_n$.

Eg2: $X \in L^1$, \mathcal{F}_n 为 σ 域流 $X_n = E(X | \mathcal{F}_n)$ 则 X_n 为 u.i. MTG.

In fact: $\{E(X | \mathcal{G}) : \mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{A}\}$ u.i.

注: 考虑 r.v. X 的性质时, 可选取 \mathcal{F}_n 令 $X_n = E(X | \mathcal{F}_n)$. 从而利用鞅来考虑 X .

↓ 很普遍的结构

★ Eg3: Y_1, Y_2, \dots 关于 $(\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 适应. $X_n = \sum_{m=1}^n (Y_m - E(Y_m | \mathcal{F}_{m-1})) a_m(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{m-1})$

则 $E(X_n - X_{n-1} | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) = 0$.

RMK: ① 当 Y_n 为一个 sub MTG 时 X_n 即为 Doob decomposition 中的鞅. ($a_i \equiv 1$)

② 当 Y_n 有独立增量时 $X_n = \sum_{m=1}^n (Y_m - E(Y_m)) = \sum_{m=1}^n \Delta Y_m - E(\Delta Y_m) = Y_n - E Y_n$.

Eg4: (1) X_n 为 MTG, ϕ 凸 $E|\phi(X_n)| < \infty$ 则 $\phi(X_n)$ 为 sub MTG

(2) X_n 为 sub MTG, ϕ 凸单增, $E|\phi(X_n)| < \infty$, $\phi(X_n)$ 为 sub MTG.

例子: $|X_n|, X_n^2, (X_n - a)^+, X_n \vee a$

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Eg5: $E X_n^2 < \infty$, X_n 为鞅. $E X_n^2 = E X_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n E \Delta X_k^2$, $\Delta X_n = X_n - X_{n-1}$ 为鞅差.

Pf: In fact: $E \Delta X_n \Delta X_m = 0 \quad \forall n \neq m$. (不妨设 $n > m$, $E(\Delta X_n \Delta X_m)$

$E(E(\Delta X_n \Delta X_m | \mathcal{F}_m)) = E(\Delta X_m E(\Delta X_n | \mathcal{F}_m)) = 0$).

$H = (H_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 可预报: $(H_0 \in \mathcal{F}_0, H_n \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}, n \geq 1)$

Def: H 关于 X 的随机积分: $(HX)_n = \sum_{k=1}^n H_k (X_k - X_{k-1}) + H_0 X_0, (HX)_0 = H_0 X_0$.

Thm: $H \cdot X$ 可积, X 为鞅则 $H \cdot X$ 为鞅; X 为下鞅且 $H \geq 0$, $H \cdot X$ 为下鞅

RMK: 称 $H \cdot X$ 为 X 的“鞅变换”更合适, 与 Brownian motion 的随机积分不同.

Eg: $(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 为(下)鞅, N 为停时. 则 $X^N = \{X_n^N = X_{N \wedge n} : n \geq 0\}$ 为 (\mathcal{F}_n)

(下)鞅. 如: $N = \inf\{t : |X_t| > M\} \quad |X_{N \wedge n}| \leq M$.

称 X^N 为停止过程. 常用来作截尾.

任何随机过程均有此分解.

★ Thm: (Doob 分解) (X_n) 为 (\mathcal{F}_n) 的可积适应过程: 则 $X_n = M_n + A_n$. M_n 为鞅

$A_n \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}, A_0 = 0$, (在 a.s. 意义下唯一). 特别地: A_n 非降 $\Leftrightarrow X_n$ 为下鞅.

$$A_n = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} E(X_n - X_{n-1} | \mathcal{F}_{m-1})$$

Eg: $X_n = \sum_{m=1}^n 1_{B_m}, B_n \in \mathcal{F}_n. M_n = \sum_{m=1}^n (1_{B_m} - P(B_m | \mathcal{F}_{m-1})) \quad A_n = \sum_{m=1}^n P(B_m | \mathcal{F}_{m-1})$

$\{B_n \text{ i.o.}\} \stackrel{a.s.}{=} \{\sum 1_{B_n} = \infty\} \stackrel{a.s.}{=} \{\sum P(B_m | \mathcal{F}_{m-1}) = \infty\}$.

• $Z = g(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m)$. Y_1, \dots, Y_m 独立.

• $\hat{Z}_i = g(\hat{Y}_1, \hat{Y}_2, \dots, \hat{Y}_i, Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n)$ (\hat{Y}_i 为 (Y_i) 的独立复制).

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \frac{1}{2} E(Z - \hat{Z}_m)^2 \quad (\because E(Z - \hat{Z}_m)^2 = E((Z - EZ) - (\hat{Z}_m - E\hat{Z}_m))^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E\left(\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (\hat{Z}_i - \hat{Z}_{i+1})\right)^2 \quad (\hat{Z}_0 = Z)$$

Cauchy $\leq \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} E(\hat{Z}_i - \hat{Z}_{i+1})^2$ (很粗糙, 但还是可以估计). Lindeberg 替换的思想.

Thm: (Efron-Stein 不等式) (Y_i) 为 (Y_i) 的独立复制, 则 $\text{Var}(Z) \leq \sum_{i=1}^m E|z_i - z|^2$

其中 $z_i = g(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_i', Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n) \quad z = g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$

Pf: 记 $\Delta_i = E(Z | Y_1, \dots, Y_i) - E(Z | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}), Z - EZ = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i$

则 $\text{Var}(Z) = E(Z - EZ)^2 = E(\sum \Delta_i)^2 = \sum E \Delta_i^2 \quad (\because \Delta_i \text{ 为 } \mathcal{F}_{i-1} \text{ 的鞅差})$

记 $E^{(i)}(z) = E(Z | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n)$

则 $E(E^{(i)}(Z) | Y_1, \dots, Y_i) = E(E^{(i)}(Z) | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1})$ (条件独立性)
 $= E(Z | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1})$

$\Delta_i = E(Z - E^{(i)}(Z) | Y_1, \dots, Y_i)$ 故 $\Delta_i^2 \leq E((Z - E^{(i)}(Z))^2 | Y_1, \dots, Y_i)$ (Jensen 不等式)
 $\therefore \text{Var}(Z) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z - E^{(i)}(Z))^2 \stackrel{\text{条件独立性}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n E \Delta_i^2$

而 $E^{(i)}(Z) = E(g(Y_1, \dots, Y_m) | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n)$
 $= E(g(Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_i', Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n) | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_n)$

[$\because (X, Y) \stackrel{d}{=} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \Rightarrow E(X|Y) = E(\tilde{X}|\tilde{Y})$ a.s.]
 $\stackrel{\text{条件独立性}}{=} E(Z_i | Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$

$\therefore E(Z - E(Z_i | Y_1, \dots, Y_n))^2 \leq E(Z - Z_i)^2$
 $\therefore E(X - E(Y|\mathcal{F}))^2 \leq E(X - Y)^2 \quad \because X \in \mathcal{F}$, 由条件期望的正交性即可!

RMK: ① 或用 $\text{Var}(Z) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z - E^{(i)}(Z))^2$

② 意义: 利用 r.v. 的组成结构和局部变化信息导出方差的一个上界: 局部条件方差之和

③ 变分表示: $\sum_{i=1}^n E(Z - E^{(i)}(Z))^2 = \inf_{Z_i} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z - Z_i)^2$ Z_i 为 $X^{(i)}$ 可测平方可积
 的 r.v. $X^{(i)} = (X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)$

Thm: 上鞅不等式: $X_n (n \geq 0)$ 是下鞅, 则 $(b-a)E U_n \leq E(X_n - a)^+ - E(X_0 - a)^+$

Thm: 鞅收敛定理: X_n 是下鞅, $\sup E X_n^+ < \infty$, 则 X_n a.s. 收敛于 X , 且 $E|X| < \infty$

Thm: Levy 0-1 律: $\mathcal{F}_n \uparrow \mathcal{F}_\infty$ 则 $P(A | \mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow 1_A$ a.s. $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$

应用: X_1, X_2, \dots 独立, J 为尾事件, $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma\{X_i, \dots, X_n\}$ 则 $\forall A \in J \subset \mathcal{F}_\infty$
 $P(A | \mathcal{F}_n) = P(A) \rightarrow 1_A$ 故有 Kolmogorov 0-1 律

Thm: L^p 收敛: X_n 为鞅或非负下鞅, 且对某个 $p > 1$ 有 $\sup E|X_n|^p < \infty$, 则:
 $X_n \rightarrow X_\infty$ a.s. and L^p

Thm: X_n 为下鞅, 则下列等价

- (1) X_n -致可积 (2) X_n a.s. L^1 收敛 (3) X_n L^1 收敛

进一步若 X_n 为鞅: $X_n = E(X | \mathcal{F}_n)$ 另外 X_n 为下鞅有 $X_n \leq E(X_\infty | \mathcal{F}_n)$

Eg1: (鞅不收敛): ① $\{Z_n\}$ 独立 $P(Z_n=1) = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$ $P(Z_n = -n^2+1) = \frac{1}{n^2}$
 $E[Z_n] = 0$. 令 $X_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Z_k$. 则 $\sum P(Z_n \neq 1) < \infty \Rightarrow P(Z_n \neq 1 \text{ i.o.}) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow P(Z_n=1, \text{有限个 } n) = 1$. 故 $X_n \rightarrow -\infty$.

② SSRW. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty$ a.s. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -\infty$ a.s.

事实上: 由重对数律: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2n \log \log n}} = 1$.

Eg2: 存在鞅 $\{X_n\}$. $E[|X_n|] \rightarrow \infty$, 但 X_n 收敛.

如: $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 为平稳 Markov chain 转移概率为

$$P(n, n+1) = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \quad P(n, -(n+1)) = \frac{1}{2n+2} \quad n \geq 0$$

$P(-k, -k) = 1, k \geq 1$. 设 $X_0 = 0$, 则 X_n 为鞅.

$$P(X_n \text{ 收敛到一个有限极限}) = 1 - P(X_0=0, X_1=1, \dots) = 1. \quad P(X_0=0, X_1=1, \dots) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} = 0$$

$$\text{但 } P(X_n = -k) = P(X_0=1, \dots, X_{k-1}=1, X_k=-k) = \frac{1}{2^k (k-2)!}$$

$$\therefore E|X_n| \geq EX_n^- \geq \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{k}{2^k (k-2)!} \rightarrow \infty, (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

(EX) X_1, X_2, \dots , i.i.d $\sim \varphi$. 则 $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} a \Leftrightarrow \varphi'(0) = ia$:

$$\text{Pf: } \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} a \Leftrightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{d} a \Leftrightarrow E[e^{it \frac{S_n}{n}}] \rightarrow e^{ita} \Leftrightarrow (\varphi_X(\frac{t}{n}))^n \rightarrow e^{ita}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 + (\varphi_X(\frac{t}{n}) - 1))^n \rightarrow e^{ita}. \text{ 若 } \varphi'(0) = ia, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi_X(\frac{t}{n}) - 1}{\frac{t}{n}} = ia \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\varphi_X(\frac{t}{n}) - 1) = iat. \text{ 反过来那已知 } \forall t, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_X(\frac{t}{n}) - \varphi(0)) / \frac{t}{n} = ia \text{ 用 Baire 定理即可}$$

下鞅:

$$1. \sup EX_n^+ < \infty \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$$

$$2. X_n \text{-收敛} \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X_\infty \text{ 则 } X_n \text{ 为右闭下鞅且 } E(X|F_n) \xrightarrow{L^1} E(X|F_\infty)$$

Def: $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 称为闭鞅若 $\exists Z \in L^1$ s.t. $X_n = E(X|F_n)$.

逆鞅: $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, F_1, F_2, \dots, (X_n, F_n), \dots, (X_1, F_1), F_n \subset F_{n-1} \subset F_{n-2} \subset \dots \subset F_1$
 $E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n, F_n = \sigma(X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots)$. Def: $E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n$, 则 $(X_n)_{n \leq 0}$ 称为逆鞅

Eg: 设 X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ $n < 0$ 时, 令 $X_n = \frac{S_n}{-n}$.

则 $n \geq 1$ 时 $E(\frac{S_n}{n} | S_{n+1}, \dots) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E(X_k | S_{n+1}, \dots) = E(X_1 | S_{n+1}, S_{n+2}, \dots)$
 $= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} E(X_k | S_{n+1}, \dots) = E(\frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1} | S_{n+1}, \dots) = \frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1}$. 令 $F_n = \sigma(S_n, S_{-n+1}, \dots)$

则 $(X_n, F_n, n \leq 0)$ 是鞅 $(\frac{S_n}{n}, F_n = \sigma(S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots), n \geq 1)$ 是逆鞅

Thm: 设 $\{X_n, F_n, n \leq 0\}$ 为下逆鞅. 则 \exists Y.V. $X_{-\infty}$ s.t. $X_n \rightarrow X_{-\infty}$ a.s.

若 $\inf_n EX_n > -\infty$ 则 X_n u.i. $X_{-\infty} \in L^1$ 且 $X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X_{-\infty}$

此时 $\forall n, E(X_n | F_{-\infty}) \geq X_{-\infty}$. 其中 $F_{-\infty} = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n$.

Pf: X_n 为下逆鞅. 有 $X_n = M_n + A_n, A_n = \sum_{k \leq n} (X_k - X_{k-1} | F_{k-1}) \triangleq \sum_{k \leq n} \partial_k$. 无穷项求和. $\partial_k \geq 0$ 故收敛性没问题

$M_n = X_n - A_n$ M_n 为鞅, A_n predictable

$\partial_n \geq 0, E(\sum_{k \leq n} \partial_k) = \sum_{k \leq n} E(\partial_k) = \sum_{k \leq n} E(X_k - X_{k-1}) \leq EX_0 - \lim_{k \rightarrow -\infty} EX_k < \infty$

$\therefore \sum_{k \leq n} \partial_k < \infty$ a.s. M_n 为鞅且一致可积. $0 \leq A_n \leq \sum_{k \leq 0} \partial_k$ 故 A_n 一致可积

则 X_n 一致可积.

RMK: 一致可积族构成线性空间, 故用 Doob 分解拆成两个一致可积之和. 逆鞅一致可积性很容易满足

Thm: 设 $n \downarrow -\infty, F_n \downarrow F_{-\infty}$ 则 $\forall Y \in L^1, E(Y | F_n) \xrightarrow{a.s.} E(Y | F_{-\infty})$

(2) 若 \exists r.v. Y 及 $Z \in L^1$ s.t. $Y_n \rightarrow Y$ a.s. $|Y_n| \leq Z$. 则 $E(Y_n | F_n) \xrightarrow{a.s.} E(Y | F_{-\infty})$.

回到例: $\frac{S_n}{n} = E(X_1 | S_n, \dots) \xrightarrow{a.s.} E(X_1 | F_{-\infty}) = EX_1$ a.s. H-S 引理知 $F_{-\infty}$ 包含 X_1

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = EX_1$ a.s.

Thm: 设 $\{M_n, n \geq 1\}$ 是鞅, 且存在 $C < \infty$ s.t. $|M_n| \leq C$ a.s. 令

$C = \{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n \text{ 存在且有限}\}, D = \{\limsup M_n = +\infty \text{ 且 } \liminf M_n = -\infty\}$.

则 $P(C \cup D) = 1$.

若: 令 $T_m = \inf\{n: M_n \geq m\}$ 则 $M_{T_m \wedge n}$ 为 MTG.

且 $M_{T_m \wedge n} \leq m + c \therefore \sup_n E(M_{T_m \wedge n}^+) \leq m + c < \infty$

$\therefore M_{T_m \wedge n}$ a.s. 收敛.

在 $\{T_m = \infty\}$ 上, M_n a.s. 收敛

而 $\{\sup_n M_n < m\} \subset \{T_m = \infty\} \Rightarrow$ 在 $\bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} \{\sup_n M_n < m\} = \{\sup_n M_n < \infty\}$ 上

M_n a.s. 收敛 类似 M_n 在 $\{\inf_n M_n > -\infty\}$ 上 a.s. 收敛

故 $C^c \subset \{\sup_n M_n = \infty \text{ 且 } \inf_n M_n = -\infty\} = D \therefore P(C \cup D) = 1$.

推论: (第=B-C) 引理: $\forall \mathcal{F}_n, A_n \in \mathcal{F}_n$ 有 $\{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} = \{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) = \infty\}$ a.s.

(证明见 S.P.)

可交换序列: Def1: (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) 可交换若 $(X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(N)}) \stackrel{d}{=} (X_1, \dots, X_N)$

(π 为置换). Def2: (X_1, X_2, \dots) 可交换若 \forall 有限置换 $\pi (X_{\pi(1)}, \dots) \stackrel{d}{=} (X_1, \dots)$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall N, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N)$ 可交换.

Def1: $\mathcal{E}_n = \{A \subset \Omega : \exists B \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{\infty}) \text{ s.t. } A = \{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\}$

且对 $\forall \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 置换 π 有 $A = \{(X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(n)}, X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\}$

RMK: 若 $f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots) = f(X_{\pi(1)}, X_{\pi(2)}, \dots, X_{\pi(n)}, X_{n+1}, \dots)$

则 $f \in \mathcal{E}_n$. 如 $S_n \in \mathcal{E}_n, S_{n+k} \in \mathcal{E}_n$

Def2: $\mathcal{E} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_n$ 称为可交换 σ 域.

RMK: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \in \mathcal{E} (\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \in \mathcal{E}_n)$.

Thm (de-Finetti 定理): 设 X_1, X_2, \dots 是 ^互可交换的, 则在 \mathcal{E} 条件下, X_1, X_2, \dots 条件独立.

Pf: 对 \forall 有界可测函数 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 定义 $A_n(\varphi) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k \in I_{n,k}} \varphi(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k})$

此处 $I_{n,k}$ 由互不相同的 k 整数 $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_k \leq n$ 组成.

\hookrightarrow i.i.d. 性质

则 $A_n(\varphi) \in \mathcal{E}_n$ 则 $A_n(\varphi) = E(A_n(\varphi) | \mathcal{E}_n) = E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{E}_n)$

$\therefore A_n(\varphi) \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{E})$ 令 $\varphi = f(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1})g(X_k)$

f, g 有界可测. 则只需证: $E(f(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}) | \mathcal{E}) E(g(X_k) | \mathcal{E}) = E(f(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1})g(X_k) | \mathcal{E})$

$$\therefore A_n(f) \cdot A_n(g) = \frac{(n-k+1)!}{n!} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\sum f(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_{k-1}}) \right) \left(\sum g(X_{i_k}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{n-k+1}{n} A_n(\varphi) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} A_n(\varphi_j) \quad \varphi_j(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}) = f(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1})g(X_j), \quad j=1, \dots, k-1$$

而 $A_n(\varphi_j) < \infty$. 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 即证. 再由 1) 的结论知: $E\left(\prod_{j=1}^k f_j(X_j) | \mathcal{E}\right) = \prod_{j=1}^k E_j(f_j(X_j) | \mathcal{E})$

Rmk: 找一列 r.v. 逼近 $E(X | \mathcal{F})$.

Thm: 设 $X \in \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots)$ 则有 $E(X | \mathcal{E}) = E(X | \mathcal{J})$ a.s. \star

Pf: 只需证: $\forall k: E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{E}) = E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{J})$ a.s.

(再由 π - λ 定理: $\sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots) = \sigma\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_k)\right)$)

而 $E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(\varphi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k > m} \varphi(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k}) \quad \forall m$

故 $E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_k) | \mathcal{E}) \in \mathcal{J}$. 若 $E(X | \mathcal{E}) \in \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow E(E(X | \mathcal{E}) | \mathcal{J}) = E(X | \mathcal{E}) = E(X | \mathcal{J})$ a.s.

推论: (H-S 0-1 律): X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d. $A \in \mathcal{E}$. 则 $P(A) \in \{0, 1\}$.

Pf: $E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) | \mathcal{E}) = E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) | \mathcal{J}) = E(\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)) \quad \forall \varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界可测

故 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 与 \mathcal{E} 独立. 故由 π - λ 定理 $\sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots)$ 与 \mathcal{E} 独立. 故 \mathcal{E} 与 \mathcal{E} 独立. \square

用测试函数 + 条件期望证独立性. 很漂亮的证明

停时定理:

Thm: 设 (X_n, \mathcal{F}_n) 为 (下) 鞅. 则下述三个结论等价:

(1) \forall 停时 $S \leq T$, 有 $E X_T = (\geq) E X_S$

(2) \forall 停时 $S \leq T$, 有 $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = (\geq) X_S$ a.s.

(3) \forall 停时 S, T 有 $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = (\geq) X_{S \wedge T}$ a.s.

Pf: (3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1) 显然成立.

下证: (1) \Rightarrow (2) 及 (2) \Rightarrow (3).

1) \Rightarrow 2): 令 $N = T1_A + S1_{A^c}$. 则 N 为停时. 且 $S \leq N \leq T$. $\therefore EX_N \geq EX_S$

$E(X_T 1_A) + E(X_S 1_{A^c}) \geq E(X_S) \Rightarrow E(X_T 1_A) \geq E(X_S 1_A)$. $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S$ 成立. 回.

2) \Rightarrow (3): 在 $\{S \leq T\}$ 上: $\{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}$. $\mathcal{F}_S \cap \{S \leq T\} = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap \{S \leq T\}$

$E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}) \geq X_{S \wedge T}$. a.s.

在 $\{S > T\}$ 上: $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_{S \wedge T} | \mathcal{F}_S) \because X_{S \wedge T} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \subset \mathcal{F}_S$.

$\therefore E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$. a.s.

Rmk: 涉及停时 $S \wedge T, S \vee T$ 的证明与类似物证即可!

(停时定理不成立之例): Y_1, Y_2, \dots i.i.d. $P(Y_i = 1) = P(Y_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$. $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$.

$S \equiv 1, T = \inf\{n: X_n = 1\} < \infty$ 则 $E X_T = 1 \neq 0 = E X_S$.

Thm: S, T 为两停时: $\{X_{T \wedge n}\}$ 一致可积为下鞅. 则 $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) \geq X_{S \wedge T}$ a.s.

Pf: $E(X_{T \wedge n} | \mathcal{F}_S) \geq X_{S \wedge T \wedge n}$; $X_{T \wedge n}$ u.i. $\Rightarrow X_{S \wedge T \wedge n}$ u.i.

$\therefore \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S, E(X_{T \wedge n} 1_A) \rightarrow E(X_T 1_A), E(X_{S \wedge T \wedge n} 1_A) \rightarrow E(X_{S \wedge T} 1_A)$

又 $E(X_{T \wedge n} 1_A) \geq E(X_{S \wedge T \wedge n} 1_A)$ 证毕.

推论: 设 X_n 为 \mathcal{F}_n 下鞅, T 为停时. 下述条件之一成立 则有 $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) \geq X_{S \wedge T}$ a.s.

(1) X_n u.i. (2) $E|X_T| < \infty$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(|X_n| 1_{\{n < T\}}) = 0$

(3) $E|X_T| < \infty$ 且 $(X_n 1_{\{T > n\}})_{n \geq 0}$ 一致可积.

(4) $E T < \infty$ 且 $E(\sum_{i=1}^T E(|X_n - X_{n-1}| | \mathcal{F}_{n-1})) < \infty$

(5) $E T < \infty$ 且 $E(|X_{n+1} - X_n| | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq B$ a.s.

度量空间的弱收敛:

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X, (X_n^1, \dots, X_n^d) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, \dots, X^d)$ (正态分布 $\Leftrightarrow a_1 X_n^1 + \dots + a_d X_n^d \xrightarrow{d} a_1 X^1 + \dots + a_d X^d$)

$(X_n^1, X_n^2, \dots) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, X^2, \dots) \mathbb{R}^\infty$ (离散过程).

$(X_n(t), t \geq 0) \xrightarrow{d} (X(t), t \geq 0) \mathbb{R}^{[0, \infty)}$ (连续时间过程).

例: (S, \mathcal{P}) 为度量空间. $X: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S}, \mathbb{P}_X)$ 为随机元.

记 $C = C(S)$ 表示 S 上所有有界连续函数若 $\forall f \in C(S)$ 有 $E f(X_n) \rightarrow E f(X)$. 则称

X_n 依分布收敛于 X . 记作 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

那 $\int f(x) dP_{X_n} \rightarrow \int f dP_X, \forall f \in C(S)$ 记为 $P_{X_n} \Rightarrow P_X$.

例: S 上的测度 ν_n, ν . 称 $\nu_n \Rightarrow \nu$ (弱收敛) 若 $\forall f \in C(S) \int f d\nu_n \rightarrow \int f d\nu$.

Thm 1: (Portmanteau 定理) 设 $(X, X_n \geq 1)$ 为 S 值随机元. 则下列等价

1) $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

2) \forall 有界一致连续 f 有 $E f(X_n) \rightarrow E f(X)$.

3) \forall 闭集 F 有 $P(X \in F) \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F)$

4) \forall 开集 G $P(X \in G) \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in G)$

5) 对 $\forall X$ 上连续集 E $P(X_n \in E) \rightarrow P(X \in E)$ (称 $E \in \mathcal{B}$ 为 X 上连续集若 $P_X(\partial E) = 0$)

RMK: $F^\varepsilon = \{x \in S: P(X, F) \leq \varepsilon\}$ 为闭集 ($(F^\varepsilon)^c$ 为开集).

Pf: (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \checkmark . (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) $P(X \in F) = E \mathbb{1}_F(X) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 一致连续函数 f_ε s.t.

$I_F(X) \leq f_\varepsilon(X) \leq I_{F^\varepsilon}(X)$ 取 $f_\varepsilon(x) = (1 - \frac{P(x, F)}{\varepsilon})^+$.

则 $|f_\varepsilon(x) - f_\varepsilon(y)| \leq \frac{P(x, y)}{\varepsilon}$ 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E \mathbb{1}_F(X_n) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E f_\varepsilon(X_n) = E f_\varepsilon(X)$.

$\leq E I_{F^\varepsilon}(X) = P(X \in F^\varepsilon)$. 令 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$. 即可

3) \Rightarrow (4) $P(X \in G^c) \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in G^c)$ 同

(4) \Rightarrow (5): $P(X \in \bar{E}) \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in \bar{E}) \quad P(X \in E^\circ) \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E^\circ)$ 又 $P(X \in \partial E) = 0$

$\partial E = \bar{E} \setminus E^\circ$. 故 $P(X \in \bar{E}) = P(X \in E^\circ) = P(X \in E)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E^\circ) \geq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in \bar{E}) \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E)$ 同

有界可以线性组合成 $[0,1]$ 上 \downarrow 把期望写成概率形式

15) \Rightarrow 11). 不妨设 $f \in [0,1]$. $E f(X) = \int_0^1 P(f(X) > t) dt = \int_0^1 P(X \in E_t) dt$.

$E_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) > t\}$. $E f(X_n) = \int_0^1 P(X_n \in E_t) dt$. $\partial E_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) = t\}$.

$\{t : P(f(X) = t) > 0\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{t : P(f(X) = t) > \frac{1}{k}\}$. 而 $\#\{t : P(f(X) = t) > \frac{1}{k}\} < k$

$\therefore \{t : P(f(X) = t) > 0\}$ 可数集. 故 $P(\partial E_t) = 0$ (a.e. t).

故 $P(X_n \in E_t) \rightarrow P(X \in E_t)$ a.e. 由控制收敛. $E f(X_n) \rightarrow E f(X)$. 四

★ Thm2 (连续映射定理): $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. 则 \forall 连续 f , $f(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} f(X)$.

RMK: f 为 $S \rightarrow T$. 到任意度量空间的连续映射. 一个弱收敛 \rightarrow 一堆弱收敛.

Pf: $\forall g \in C_b(T)$. $E g(f(X_n)) \rightarrow E(g(f(X)))$ ($\because g \circ f \in C_b(S)$).

Thm3: S, T 为两个度量空间. X, X_1, \dots 为随机元. $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. f_1, f_2, \dots 为 $S \rightarrow T$ 的可测映射. $D \subset S$ 可测且 $P(X \in D) = 1$. 且当 $s_n \rightarrow s$ 时 $f_n(s_n) \rightarrow f(s)$. 则 $f_n(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} f(X)$.

Def: $X_n \xrightarrow{p} X$. if $P(P(X_n, X) > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$. $\forall \epsilon > 0$.

RMK: 若 $P(X_n, X_0) \rightarrow 0, P(Y_n, Y_0) \rightarrow 0$ 则 $|P(X_n, Y_n) - P(X_0, Y_0)| \leq |P(X_n, Y_n) - P(X_n, Y_0)| + |P(X_n, Y_0) - P(X_0, Y_0)| \leq P(Y_n, Y_0) + P(X_n, X_0) \rightarrow 0$. 故 $P(x, y)$ 关于 (x, y) 连续. 故可测.

Prop: 1) $X_n \xrightarrow{p} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. 2) $X_n \xrightarrow{p} a \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} a$

Pf: (1) 只需证: $\forall X$ 连续集 A 有 $P(X_n \in A) \Delta P(X \in A) \rightarrow 0$

($\because A \Delta B = (A-B) \cup (B-A)$. $|A \Delta B| = |A - B| + |B - A|$. $P(A \Delta B) = E|I_A - I_B| \geq |E I_A - E I_B| = |P(A) - P(B)|$)

$P(X_n \in A, X \notin A) \leq P(P(X_n, X) > \epsilon) + P(X_n \in A, X \notin A, P(X_n, X) \leq \epsilon)$
 $\leq P(P(X_n, X) > \epsilon) + P(X \notin A, P(X, A) \leq \epsilon)$

同理 $P(X_n \notin A, X \in A) \leq P(P(X_n, X) > \epsilon) + P(X \in A, P(X, A^c) \leq \epsilon)$

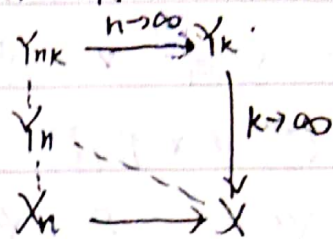
令 $\epsilon \downarrow 0$. 则 $P(X \notin A, P(X, A) \leq \epsilon) \downarrow P(X \notin A, P(X, A) = 0) = P(X \in \partial A) = 0$
 $P(X \notin A^c, P(X, A^c) \leq \epsilon) \downarrow P(X \in \partial A^c) = P(X \in \partial A) = 0$.

RMK: 本质上与前面相同, 表达方式有些别扭.

(2) $X_n \xrightarrow{d} a: A = \{x: P(x, a) > \epsilon\} \quad P(P(X_n, a) > \epsilon) = P(X_n \in A)$
 $\partial A = \{x: P(x, a) = \epsilon\} \quad P(a \in \partial A) = 0$. 故 $P(X_n \in A) \rightarrow P(a \in A) = 0$.

Thm3: 设 $Y_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} Y_k \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), Y_k \xrightarrow{d} X \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$. 若 $\forall \epsilon > 0$ 有

$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(P(Y_{nk}, X_n) \geq \epsilon) = 0$. 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.



推论: $Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X, P(X_n, Y_n) \xrightarrow{P} 0$ 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

Pf: \forall 闭集 F . 考虑 $P(X_n \in F) \leq P(P(X_n, Y_{nk}) \geq \epsilon)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ P(Y_{nk} \in F^c) \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(P(X_n, Y_{nk}) \geq \epsilon) + \overline{\lim}_n P(Y_{nk} \in F^c) \\
 &\leq \overline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(P(X_n, Y_{nk}) \geq \epsilon) + \overline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_k \in F^c) = 0 + P(X \in F^c).
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\epsilon \downarrow 0$. 可得: $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq P(X \in F)$. ($\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} P(X \in F^c) = P(X \in F)$ 需要 F 为闭集)

利用 Thm1 的命题(2). 用 ϵ 过渡. $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq P(X \in F^c)$

Thm4: 设可测集类 $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{B}$ 满足: (1) \mathcal{F} 关于有限交封闭 (2) S 中的开子集都是 \mathcal{F} 中可列并.

若 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$ 有 $P(X_n \in A) \rightarrow P(X \in A)$ 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ “拓扑拓扑”

Pf: 设 $X_n \sim P_n, X \sim P$. 设 $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$. 则有 $P_n(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \rightarrow P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i)$

($\because P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum P(A_i) - \sum P(A_i \cap A_j) + \dots$)

\forall 开集 $G, \exists A \in \mathcal{F}, G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \quad \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists r \in \mathbb{N}$. s.t. $P(G) \leq P(\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i) + \epsilon$

$$\therefore P(G) \leq P(\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i) + \epsilon \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i) + \epsilon \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(\bigcap_{i=1}^r A_i) + \epsilon = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(G) + \epsilon.$$

故 $\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(G) \geq P(G)$. \square .

用 ϵ 过渡. $a \leq b + \epsilon. \quad P(G) \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(G) + \epsilon$. 此命题是 Thm1 (4) 的细化.

Thm5: S 为可分度量空间, 可测集类 \mathcal{F} 满足 (1) \mathcal{F} 关于有限交封闭. (2) $\forall x \in S, \forall \epsilon > 0$.

$\exists A \in \mathcal{F}$. s.t. $x \in A^\circ \subset A \subset B(x, \epsilon)$. 若对 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$ 有 $P(X_n \in A) \rightarrow P(X \in A)$. 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

RMK: 可分度量空间: $\textcircled{1}$ 具有可数稠密子集 $\textcircled{2}$ 具有可数拓扑基 $\textcircled{3}$ 任意开覆盖有可数子覆盖.

Pf: 设 G 为开集 则 $\forall x \in G, \exists B(x, \epsilon) \subset G. \therefore \exists A_x \in \mathcal{F}$. 使 $x \in A_x^\circ \subset A_x \subset G$.

紧 \rightarrow σ 紧 \rightarrow 可分; 可分度量空间与 \mathbb{R}^∞ 的某子集同胚
 The month
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 (C, ρ), $\rho(x, y) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t) - y(t)|$ 则 (C, ρ) 完备且可分

$\{A_x^0, x \in G\}$ 为 G 的一个开覆盖, 故 $\exists G$ 的有限子覆盖. 则 $\exists \{x_i\}$ s.t. $G = \cup A_{x_i}^0 = \cup A_{x_i}$; 故 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. 此定理为 Thm 4 在可分度量空间中的进一步细化.

Thm 6: Skorokhod 表示定理: S 可分, $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$. 则 \exists 某适当概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 上 S 值随机元 $(Y, Y_n, n \geq 1)$ s.t. $Y \stackrel{d}{=} X, Y_n \stackrel{d}{=} X_n, Y_n \rightarrow Y$ a.s.

Eg1: \mathbb{R}^k 空间. $X_n \in \mathbb{R}^k, X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in C_{F_X} F_{X_n}(x) \rightarrow F_X(x)$.

Eg2: $\mathbb{R}^\infty, \rho(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-k} (\rho(x^k, y^k) \wedge 1) \Rightarrow B(\mathbb{R}^\infty) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k(\mathbb{R})$

$(X_n^1, X_n^2, \dots) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, X^2, \dots) \Leftrightarrow (X_n^{t_k}, \dots, X_n^{t_k}) \xrightarrow{d} (X^{t_k}, \dots, X^{t_k})$

$\forall t_1, \dots, t_k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$.

$\left\{ \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \xrightarrow{d} \{B(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$.

$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \frac{S_k}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} |N|, N \sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$.

$\mathbb{R}^k, \rho(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - y_i)^2}, [a, b] = \{(x_1, \dots, x_k) : a < x_i \leq b, 1 \leq i \leq k\}$ 记号;

Thm 7: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in C_{F_X}, F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$. (in \mathbb{R}^k)

Pf: $\Rightarrow A_x = (-\infty, x]$. A_x 为 P_X 的直积点集, 故 $F_n(x) = P(X_n \in A_x) \rightarrow P(X \in A_x) = F(x)$.

$\Leftarrow: \mathcal{F} = \{[a, b] : \text{2个包含 } [a, b] \text{ 表面 } k-1 \text{ 维超平面 } P_X \text{ 测度为 } 0\}$. 则 \mathcal{F} 关于有限交封闭.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^k, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists x \in (a, b) \subset [a, b] \subset B(x, \varepsilon)$, 且 $2k$ 个包含 $[a, b]$ 表面 $k-1$ 维超平面

的 P_X 测度为 0. 只需证: $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, P(X_n \in A) \rightarrow P(X \in A)$ 即可. (Thm 5 保证)

= 维情形: $P(X \in \square) = F(y_1, y_2) + F(x_1, x_2) - F(x_1, y_2) - F(y_1, x_2)$.

$\forall A = [a, b] \in \mathcal{F}: P(X_n \in A) = F_n(b_1, \dots, b_k) - \sum F_n - \sum F_n(b_1, \dots, a_i, b_k) + \dots + (-1)^k F_n(a_1, \dots, a_k) \rightarrow F(b_1, \dots, b_k) - \sum + \dots + (-1)^k F = P(X \in A)$.

$\mathbb{R}^\infty: (S_k, P_k, k \in \mathbb{N}), \prod S_k = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots) : x_k \in S_k\}, B(S_k) = \sigma\{S_k \text{ 中开集}\}$.

$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B(S_k) = \sigma\{\text{有限维柱集}\} = \sigma\{A_n \times \prod_{k \neq n} S_k, A_k \in B(S_k)\}$.

度量: $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-k} (\rho_k(x_k, y_k) \wedge 1)$ 则 $P(X^n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow P_k(X_k^n, X_k) \rightarrow 0, \forall k$

投影: $\pi_k: (X_1, \dots, X_k) \rightarrow X_k$.

则 π_k 是连续映射 $(\prod_k S_k, \rho)$ 上 Borel σ 域为 $B(S)$. $B(S) = \sigma\{G: G \text{ 为 } G(S, \rho) \text{ 上开集}\}$.

Thm 8: 若 $S_k, k=1, 2, \dots$ 可分. 则 $B(S) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B(S_k)$.

Pf: $A_k \times \prod_{n \neq k} S_n = \pi_k^{-1}(A_k) \in \pi_k^{-1}(B(S_k)) \subset B(S)$.

($\pi_k: (S, B(S)) \rightarrow (S_k, B(S_k))$ 连续 $\therefore \pi_k^{-1}(B(S_k)) \subset B(S)$) $\therefore \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B(S_k) \subset B(S)$

反过来: $\forall B(S)$ 中开集 $G, \forall X = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in G, \exists B(x, r) \subset G$ 取 n_0 s.t. $2^{-n_0} < \frac{r}{2}$

则 $A_x = B(x_1, \frac{r}{2}) \times \dots \times B(x_{n_0}, \frac{r}{2}) \times \prod_{k > n_0} S_k \subset B(x, r)$

$\forall y \in A_x, \rho(y^i, x^i) < \frac{r}{2} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n_0 \Rightarrow \rho(x, y) < \frac{r}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} 2^{-i} + \sum_{i > n_0} 2^{-i} < r$

$\therefore \{A_x, x \in G\}$ 为 G 中开覆盖 由于 S 可分. 故 $\exists G$ 中一个可数子覆盖 $\{A_{x_i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$

$\therefore G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_{x_i} \in \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B(S_k) \Rightarrow B(S) \subset \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} B(S_k)$.

Thm 9: S_k 为可分. X_n, X 为 $\prod S_k$ 随机元, $X_n = (X_n^1, \dots, X_n^k, \dots)$. 则

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow (X_n^1, \dots, X_n^m) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, \dots, X^m) \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Pf: \Rightarrow : $\pi_{1, \dots, m}: S \rightarrow S_1 \times \dots \times S_m$ 连续 $\tilde{P}: \tilde{P}(x, y) = \prod_{k=1}^m P_k(x^k, y^k)$.

则 $\pi_{1, \dots, m}(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} \pi_{1, \dots, m}(X)$.

\Leftarrow : 固定 $a_k \in S_k$, 记 $Y_{nm} = (X_n^1, \dots, X_n^m, a_{m+1}, a_{m+2}, \dots)$.

$Y_m = (X^1, X^2, \dots, X^m, a_{m+1}, a_{m+2}, \dots)$ 则 $Y_{nm} \xrightarrow{d} Y_m$.

(映射 $\pi_m: (x_1, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_m, a_{m+1}, \dots)$ 是连续映射).

并且 $\rho(Y_m, X) \rightarrow 0, \rho(X_n, Y_{nm}) \leq 2^{-m} \therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\rho(X_n, Y_{nm}) > \epsilon) = 0$.

故由 Thm 3 知 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

$C[0, 1]$ 空间. (连续函数全体). $\rho(x, y) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t) - y(t)|$ 则 $(C[0, 1], \rho)$ 完

备可分 且 $\pi(t): x \mapsto x(t)$ 为连续映射. $B(C[0, 1]) = \sigma(\pi_t, 0 \leq t \leq 1)$

X 为 $[0, 1]$ 上连续轨迹随机过程 $\Leftrightarrow X$ 为 $C[0, 1]$ 上随机元.

Thm 10: X, Y 为 $C[0, 1]$ 上 r.v. 且 $\forall t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$.

$(X(t_1), \dots, X(t_n)) \stackrel{d}{=} (Y(t_1), \dots, Y(t_n))$ 则 $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$.

Pf: 记 $\mathcal{D} = \{A \in \mathcal{B}(C[0,1]) : P(X \in A) = P(Y \in A)\}$

$\mathcal{C} = \{A : A = \{f \in C[0,1] : (f(t_1), \dots, f(t_n)) \in B, t_1, \dots, t_n \in T, B \in \mathcal{S}^n\}$

则 \mathcal{C} 为 π -系, \mathcal{D} 为 λ -系. 并且 $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{D} \stackrel{\pi-\lambda}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{B}(C[0,1]) = \sigma(\mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{D} \Rightarrow X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$.

RMK: $X_n \stackrel{fd}{\rightarrow} X \not\Rightarrow X_n \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X$. 例如: $X \equiv 0, X_n \equiv X_n(t) = \begin{cases} nt, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 2-nt, & \frac{1}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{2}{n} \\ 0, & \frac{2}{n} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$

则 $X_n \stackrel{fd}{\rightarrow} X$, 取 $A = B(0, \frac{1}{2}) \cap A = \{x : \sup |x(t)| = \frac{1}{2}\} P(0 \in \partial A) = 0$.

$\therefore A$ 为 0 的连续集 $P(X_n \in A) = 0, P(X \in A) = 1 P(X_n \in A) \not\rightarrow P(X \in A)$ 故 $X_n \not\rightarrow X$ 不成立.

Thm 11: 度量空间中: $X_n \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X$ 充要条件为 $X_n \stackrel{fd}{\rightarrow} X$ 且 X_n 依分布相对紧; (即 $\{X_n\}$ 中任意子列都存在其子列 $\{X_{n_k}\}$ 依分布收敛)

Pf: 显然 $X_n \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X \Leftrightarrow \forall \{n'\} \exists \{n_k\} \subset \{n'\}$ s.t. $X_{n_k} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X$. ($\forall f \in C_b(S), Ef(X_{n_k}) \rightarrow Ef(X)$)

\Rightarrow : 显然; \Leftarrow : 对 $\{n'\}$, $\exists \{n_k\} \subset \{n'\} \exists Y$ (可能依赖于 $\{n_k\}$ 和 $\{n'\}$) s.t. $X_{n_k} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} Y$

则 $\forall t_1, \dots, t_k, (X_{n_k}(t_1), \dots, X_{n_k}(t_k)) \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} (Y(t_1), \dots, Y(t_k))$ 而 $X_n \stackrel{fd}{\rightarrow} X$

$\therefore X \stackrel{fd}{\rightarrow} Y \Rightarrow X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$. 则对 $\forall \{n'\}, \exists \{n_k\} \subset \{n'\}$ s.t. $X_{n_k} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X \therefore X_n \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X$.

整体用紧集控制 (类似一致收敛)

Def: 胎紧 (tight): 若 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$ 紧集 K s.t. $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in K) > 1 - \epsilon$

RMK: ① 这是 r.v. 列胎紧的推广: $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > r) \rightarrow 0 (r \rightarrow \infty) \Leftrightarrow \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| \leq r) \rightarrow 1 (r \rightarrow \infty)$

② S 完备可分, X 为 r.e. 则 X 胎紧.

③ 对实值 X_n , 若 X_n 胎紧, 则收敛子列的极限分布为真正的分布.

④ $X_n \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} X \Rightarrow X_n$ 胎紧.

Thm 12: (Prohorov 定理): 设 S 为度量空间, X_1, X_2, \dots 为 S 值随机元 则 X_n 胎紧 蕴含 X_n 依分布相对紧; 若 S 完备可分 则胎紧 \Leftrightarrow 依分布相对紧.

可分 \$\Leftrightarrow\$ 可数稠密子集 \$\Leftrightarrow\$ 可数拓扑基 \$\Leftrightarrow\$ 开覆盖有可数子覆盖

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紧-紧-可分

一些补充: (基本性质)

Eg: $C = C[0,1]$ $\|x\| = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t)|$, $\rho(x,y) = \|x-y\|$. 则 $\rho(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$ 表示一致收敛.

(1) C 是可分空间 (2) C 是完备空间 (3) C 与 \mathbb{R}^∞ 不是 σ -紧的.

Pf: (1) $D_k = \{f \in C : f \text{ 在 } I_{ki} = [\frac{i}{k}, \frac{i+1}{k}], 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ 上线性, 且 } f(\frac{i}{k}) \in \mathbb{Q}, i=0, \dots, k\}$.

则 D_k 可数. $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty D_k \triangleq D$ 可数. 下证 D 稠密: $\forall x \in C, \varepsilon > 0$, 由于 x -一致连续

故 $\exists k > 0$, s.t. $\forall t \in I_{ki}, |x(t) - x(\frac{i}{k})| < \varepsilon, \forall 1 \leq i \leq k$. 取 $y \in D_k$

s.t. $|y(\frac{i}{k}) - x(\frac{i}{k})| < \varepsilon, \forall 1 \leq i \leq k \therefore |y(\frac{i}{k}) - x(t)| \leq 2\varepsilon, |y(\frac{i}{k}) - x(t)| \leq 2\varepsilon, \forall t \in I_{ki}$

又 $y(t)$ 介于 $y(\frac{i}{k}) = y(\frac{i+1}{k})$ 之间. 故 $\rho(x,y) \leq 2\varepsilon$. \square

(2) 若 x_n 为基本列. 即 $\varepsilon_n = \sup_{m \geq n} \rho(x_n, x_m) \rightarrow_n 0$ 则 $\forall t \in [0,1], \{x_n(t)\}$ 是基本列.

故 $x_n(t) \rightarrow x(t)$ (逐点). 而 $|x_n(t) - x_m(t)| \leq \varepsilon_n \forall t \in [0,1], \forall n, m \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore |x_n(t) - x(t)| \leq \varepsilon_n$ 故 $x_n(t)$ -一致收敛于 $x(t)$. 故 $x \in C$. \square

(3), 取 $z_n(t) = \begin{cases} nt & t \in [0, \frac{1}{n}] \\ z^{-nt} & t \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}] \\ 0 & t > \frac{2}{n} \end{cases}$ claim: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \varepsilon z_n$ 无子列收敛.

(若 $\rho(\varepsilon z_{n_i}, z) \rightarrow 0$ 则 $\varepsilon z_{n_i} \rightarrow z$ pointwise. $\Rightarrow z \equiv 0$, 但 $\rho(\varepsilon z_{n_i}, 0) = \varepsilon$ 矛盾!)

故而 $\overline{B(0, \varepsilon)}$ 为有界闭集, 但不是紧集 同理 $\overline{B(x, \varepsilon)}$ 不紧 故 C 中每个紧集无

内点 故而不可能 σ -紧

RMK: 随着空间变大, 紧性减弱. $[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\infty \rightarrow C[0, \infty, \mathbb{R}] \rightarrow C[0,1, \mathbb{R}]$
紧 σ -紧 σ -紧 可分 可分

Def: (S, \mathcal{S}) 上 p.m. P 称为 tight: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 紧集 K s.t. $P(K) > 1 - \varepsilon$.

Thm: 完备可分空间上的概率测度一定是 tight.

Pf: 由于 S 可分. 则 $\forall k$, 取一列半径为 $\frac{1}{k}$ 的开球 A_{k1}, \dots, A_{kn} 覆盖 S .

取 n_k 充分大. s.t. $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n_k} A_{ki}) > 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k}$ 由完备性: $\bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_k} A_{ki}$ 的闭包 K

为紧集 且 $P(K) > 1 - \varepsilon$

完全有界

RMK: 由此可知 $C[0,1]$ 上的概率测度是紧的.

Eg: 考虑 \mathbb{R} 上的 p.m. $P_n = \delta_n$. 由 Helly 定理: $\forall \{F_n\} \exists \{F_{n_k}\} \subset \{F_n\}$ s.t. $F_{n_k}(x) \rightarrow F(x)$

则 $F(x) \equiv 0$. 故 $F(x)$ 不是分布函数. (原因: P_n 质量逃逸).

(若 $P_{n_i} \Rightarrow_m \mathbb{Q}$ 则 $\mathbb{Q}(-k, k) \leq \lim_{n_i \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_i}(-k, k) = 0, \forall k$)

完全有界集 $M \triangleq \text{def}: \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists x_1, \dots, x_m \in M, r_1, \dots, r_m < \epsilon, M \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^m B(x_k, r_k)$.

完备空间中: 完全有界 \Leftrightarrow 列紧.

Eg: μ_n 为 $[n, n]$ 上的均匀分布, $P_n = \begin{cases} \delta_0, & 2|n \\ \frac{1}{2}\delta_0 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_n, & 2 \nmid n \end{cases}$.

若 $\{P_{n_i}\}$ 中 $\{n_i\}$ 有无穷个偶数, 则 $\{P_{n_i}\}$ 有弱收敛子列. 若 n_i 均为奇数

则 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 若 $P_{n_i(m)} \Rightarrow_m Q$, 则 $Q(-k, k) \leq \frac{1}{2}, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

Pf of Prohorov:

(1) 列紧推出依分布相对紧: (类似Helly定理). 理解: $P(X \in F) \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F)$. 故需

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in K) > 1 - \epsilon$ 条件.

(2) 若 S 完备可分, 且 X_n 依分布相对紧但不列紧, 则 $\exists \epsilon > 0, \forall M \in \mathbb{N}, \exists X_{n_m}$ s.t.

$P(X_{n_m} \in [-M, M]) < 1 - \epsilon$. 又 X_n 依分布相对紧, 则 $\exists \{n'\} \subset \{n_m\}$ s.t. $X_{n'} \xrightarrow{d} Y$

则 $X_{n'}$ 列紧. 矛盾!

另一直接证明: 考虑开集列 $G_n \uparrow S, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n$ s.t. $P(G_n) > 1 - \epsilon \forall P \in \Pi$. (Π 为 X_n 诱导的 p.m. 全体).

(否则: $\exists \epsilon_0 > 0, \forall n \exists P_n \in \Pi$ s.t. $P_n(G_n) \leq 1 - \epsilon_0$. 则由相对紧性 $P_{n_i} \Rightarrow Q$. 但 $Q(G_n) \leq \liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_i}(G_n) \leq \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_i}(G_{n_i}) \leq 1 - \epsilon_0$. 但 $G_n \uparrow S$ 故 $Q(G_n) \uparrow$ 为矛盾!)

$\forall k$ 取一列开集 $A_{k_1}, \dots, A_{k_n}, \dots$ 半径为 k , 覆盖 S . 则 $\exists n_k$ s.t.

$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n_k} A_{k_i}) > 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2^k} \forall P \in \Pi$. 记 $K = \bar{A}, A = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_k} A_{k_i}$ 则 A 为有界闭集.

由完备性 A 为列紧集. 又 K 为闭集故 K 为紧集. 并且 $P(K) > 1 - \epsilon, \forall P \in \Pi$.

RMK: 这一证明可作为“完备可分空间中, $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Rightarrow X_n$ tight”的证明.

Eg (Prohorov定理的一个应用): 取 P 为 $(S, B(S))$ 上概率测度, $S = [0, \infty)$

则 P 的 Laplace 变换 $L(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} p(dx)$ 由唯一性定理 L 与 P 一一对应.

则 $P_n \Rightarrow P \Leftrightarrow L_n(t) \rightarrow L(t) \forall t \geq 0$.

Pf: " \Rightarrow " 由定义显然 " \Leftarrow ": $\frac{1}{u} \int_0^u (1 - L_n(t)) dt = \frac{1}{u} \int_{x \geq 0} \int_0^u (1 - e^{-tx}) dt p_n(dx)$

$\geq \frac{1}{u} \int_{x > \frac{1}{u}} \int_0^u (1 - e^{-t/u}) dt p_n(dx) = \frac{1}{e} P_n(t, \infty)$ 又 $L(t)$ 连续. 且 $L(0) = 1$

故 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists u$ s.t. $u^{-1} \int_0^u (1 - L(t)) dt < \frac{\epsilon}{e}$.

$\therefore \int_0^u (1 - L_n(t)) dt < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ (当 $n > n_0$ 时) $\therefore P_n(\frac{1}{n}, \infty) > 1 - \epsilon \quad \forall n > n_0$

故 $P_n([0, \frac{1}{n}]) > 1 - \epsilon, \forall n > n_0$. 故 P_n 胎紧. 由 Helly 定理, 每个 P_n 序列都有子列收敛. 又由 Laplace 变换的唯一性, 极限 p.m. 相同也.

Thm 13: 完备可分度量空间上: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{fd} X$ 且 X_n 胎紧 (Thm 11 + Thm 12)

$C = C[0, 1]$ 中:

Def: $\forall x \in C$, x 的连续模 $w(x, h) = \sup_{|s-t| \leq h} |x(s) - x(t)|, 0 < h \leq 1$

Rmk: $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} w(x, \delta) = 0$ 表示 x -一致连续. 故 C 中 x 均满足

② 故 $\forall x, y \in C, |w_x(\delta) - w_y(\delta)| \leq 2\rho(x, y)$ 故 $w(x, \delta)$ 关于 x 连续

Thm 14: 设 P_n 为 (C, G) 上的 p.m. $\{P_n\}$ 胎紧 \Leftrightarrow (i) + (ii).

(i) $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists a, n_0, \text{ s.t. } P_n(X: |x(0)| \geq a) \leq \epsilon, \forall n \geq n_0.$

(ii) $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(X: w(x, \delta) \geq \epsilon) = 0. (\forall \epsilon > 0).$

Lemma: (Arzela-Ascoli): $A \subset C$, 则 A 相对紧 $\Leftrightarrow \sup_{x \in A} |x(0)| < \infty$ 且

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in A} w_x(\delta) = 0.$ (Rmk: 若 \bar{A} 为紧集, 则称 A 为相对紧集).

Pf of Thm 14:

\Rightarrow 若 P_n tight: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取集 K s.t. $P_n(K) > 1 - \epsilon \quad \forall n$ 由 AA Lemma:

$\exists a > 0, \text{ s.t. } K \subset \{x: |x(0)| \leq a\}, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ s.t. } K \subset \{x: w_x(\delta) \leq \epsilon\}$ 故 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(X: |x(0)| \geq a) \leq \epsilon$

\Leftarrow : 由于完备可分空间上的测度是紧的. 故不妨 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists a, \sup_n P_n(X: |x(0)| \geq a) \leq \epsilon$

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_n P_n(X: w_x(\delta) \geq \epsilon) = 0. B = \{x: |x(0)| \leq a\}$ 则 $\inf_n P_n B \geq 1 - \epsilon$

取 δ_k s.t. $B_k = \{x: w_x(\delta_k) < \frac{1}{k}\}$ 且 $P_n(B_k) \geq 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2^k} \quad \forall n \geq 1.$

记 $A = B \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k, K = \bar{A}$. 则 $P_n(K) \geq 1 - 2\epsilon \quad \forall n \geq 1. A$ 是相对紧集

(AA Lemma) 故 K 为紧集. 故 P_n tight.

且 $X_n \xrightarrow{fd} X$

Thm 15: X_n 为 $(C, \mathcal{B}(C))$ 上 z.r.e. 若 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(|W(X_n, h)| \wedge 1) = 0$ (*)

则 X_n 收敛.

Pf: 记 $P_n(X \in B) = P(X_n \in B)$ 由 $X_n \xrightarrow{fd} X$ 知 $X_n(0) \xrightarrow{d} X(0)$. 故 $X_n(0)$ 收敛.
故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists a > 0, \forall_{s.t.} P(|X_n(0)| \geq a) \leq \varepsilon, \forall n > n_0$. 即 Thm 14.2 (i) 成立.

而由 $E(|X| \wedge 1) \geq \varepsilon P(|X| \geq \varepsilon), (\varepsilon < 1)$ 知 Thm 14.2 (2) 成立. \square

Rmk: ① 在 $C = C[0,1]$ 中 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ 的一个充分条件为 $X_n \xrightarrow{fd} X$. 且

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(|W(X_n, h)| \wedge 1) = 0.$$

② 事实上 (*) 与 Thm 14 (ii) 等价. ($E|X_n| \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$).

③ (*) 成立的一个充分条件为: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \eta > 0, \exists \delta, n_0, (0 < \delta < 1), s.t. \forall 0 < t \leq 1$.

$$\text{当 } n > n_0 \text{ 时: } P(\sup_{t \leq s \leq t+\delta} |X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \eta.$$

即 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(W(X_n, \delta) \geq \varepsilon) = 0$. (该条件十分类似 AA 引理中 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sup_n W(X_n, \delta) = 0$. X_n 收敛
↓
收敛)

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta^{-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_t P(\sup_{t \leq s \leq t+\delta} |X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \geq \varepsilon) = 0. \text{ (注意: } \{W(X_n, \delta) > 3\varepsilon\} \subset$$

关于弱收敛的一些注记:

$$\bigcup_{\delta=0}^{1/\delta} \sup_{t \leq s \leq t+1/\delta} |X_n(s) - X_n(t)| \geq \varepsilon$$

1. 点列弱收敛: X 为赋范线性空间, $X_n, x \in X$. 若 $\forall f \in X^*$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(X_n) = f(x)$ 则称 $X_n \xrightarrow{w} x$.

对比: $\|X_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$ 称为强收敛

↓ 对实数空间, 其环空间取有界线性泛函. (有界连续) $\phi \in V^*$

2. 对偶空间: $V^* = \{f \mid f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \text{ 为线性泛函}\}$. $V^{**} = \{v^{**} \mid v^{**}(\phi) = \mathcal{F}_v(\phi) = \phi(v)\}$

(2) Fourier 变换即为对偶空间的 L^2 等距同构, 对于一般的 L^p 函数, 其 Fourier 变换由函数推广为分布.

3. 泛函列的弱收敛: $f_n, f \in X^*$, $f_n \xrightarrow{w} f$ 若 $\forall F \in X^{**}, F(f_n) \rightarrow F(f)$.

(2) $f_n \xrightarrow{w^*} f$ 若 $\forall x \in X, f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$.

一般 $X \hookrightarrow X^{**}$, 故 $f_n \xrightarrow{w} f$ 比 $f_n \xrightarrow{w^*} f$ 强

若 X 是自反的: 即 X 与 X^{**} 等距同构, 则弱收敛与弱*收敛相同.

注意 X^{**} 一定是完备的, 故自反空间一定是 Banach 空间.

$L^p[a, b]$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 是自反的. $L^1[a, b]$ ($p=1$) 不是自反的. $C[0, 1]$ 不自反

4. 由 Riesz 表示定理: $M(X) \cong C_c(X)^*$ $M(X)$ 为 X 上测度全体.

$\therefore X$ 上测度 μ_n 的弱收敛 $\Leftrightarrow C_c(X)^*$ 的弱收敛 $\forall f \in C_c(X), \int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu$ 即 $\int_X f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int_X f d\mu$ 故而 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X, P_{X_n} \Rightarrow P_X$ 是弱收敛.

Thm (Donsker) 设 ξ_1, ξ_2, \dots i.i.d. $E\xi_i = 0, E\xi_i^2 = \sigma^2, X_n(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\sigma}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{[nt]} \xi_k + (nt) \xi_{[nt]+1} \right\}$
 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} B$.

Pf: (1) $X_n \xrightarrow{fd} B$ (2) $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta^{-1} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\sup_{t \leq s \leq t+\delta} |X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$.
 CLT + 同分布转化一下

(2) $|X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\sigma}} \max \{ |S_{[nt]} - S_{[ns]}|, |S_{[nt]} - S_{[ns]+1}|, |S_{[nt]+1} - S_{[ns]}|, |S_{[nt]+1} - S_{[ns]+1}| \}$.



$\therefore P(\sup_{t \leq s \leq t+\delta} |X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq P(\sup_{[nt] \leq k \leq [nt]+1} \frac{|S_k - S_{[nt]}|}{\sqrt{n\sigma}} \geq \varepsilon) \quad S_{k+m} - S_m \stackrel{d}{=} S_k$
 $\leq P(\sup_{1 \leq k \leq [n\delta]+2} |S_k| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sqrt{n\sigma})$ 与 t 无关 把 sup 放掉

(注: $P(\sup_{1 \leq k \leq [n\delta]+2} \frac{|S_k|}{\sqrt{n\sigma}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \approx P(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \delta} |X_n(t)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \rightarrow P(\max_{0 \leq t \leq \delta} |B(t)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 可由

BM 的具体性质得出概率值

② Levy 不等式: $P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k + m(S_n - S_k)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq 2P(|S_n| \geq \varepsilon)$ 把 sup 放掉

$m(S_n - S_k)$ 中位数. $|m(S_n - S_k)| \leq \sqrt{2 \text{Var}(S_n - S_k)} = \sqrt{2(mk)} \sigma \leq \sqrt{2n} \sigma$.

$P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \lambda \sigma \sqrt{n}) \leq P(\max |S_k + m(S_n - S_k)| \geq (\lambda - \sqrt{2}) \sigma \sqrt{n})$

$\leq 2P(|S_n| \geq (\lambda - \sqrt{2}) \sigma \sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 2P(|N| \geq (\lambda - \sqrt{2})) \leq C \exp(-(\lambda - \sqrt{2})^2/2)$

$P(N \geq x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ **★ 常用放缩**

$\therefore \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta^{-1} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\sup_{t \leq s \leq t+\delta} |X_n(t) - X_n(s)| \geq \varepsilon)$

$\leq \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta^{-1} \exp(-\frac{1}{8} (\varepsilon/\sqrt{\delta} - 2\sqrt{2})^2) = 0$

Rmk: $P(X \geq m) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $P(X \leq m) \geq \frac{1}{2}$, 则 m 称为 X 的中位数 记为 $m(X)$.

② Levy 不等式的证明: S.P. Thm 5.2.7. 反射原理.

其他形式Leyb不等式: $P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (S_k + m(S_n - S_k)) \geq x) \leq 2P(S_n \geq x)$

若 X_i 对称分布, 则 $P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} S_k \geq x) \leq 2P(S_n \geq x)$
 $P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq x) \leq 2P(|S_n| \geq x)$.

RMK: Donsker 定理的别称: Donsker 不变原理, 弱不变原理, 泛函中心极限定理

② $X_n \xrightarrow{d} B$, f 为连续映射, 则 $f(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} f(B)$. f 可为积分, max, 投影等.

应用 Donsker 定理关键是 f 的构造.

Eg1: $f = \pi_1$, 则 Donsker 定理变成 CLT. $f = \pi_t$, 则 $\frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{t}} \xrightarrow{d} B(t) \sim N(0, t)$.

$f = \pi_{t_1, t_2}$ 则 $(\frac{S_{[nt_1]}}{\sqrt{t_1}}, \frac{S_{[nt_2]}}{\sqrt{t_2}}) \rightarrow (B_{t_1}, B_{t_2})$

Eg2: $h: C[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h(x) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} x(t)$, $x \in C[0, 1]$.

则 $|h(x) - h(y)| = |\sup x(t) - \sup y(t)| \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t) - y(t)| = P(x, y)$. ($\because |h(x)| \leq P(x, 0)$)

故 h 为 Lip 连续映射. (RMK: $h(x) = \int_0^1 x^n(t) dt$)

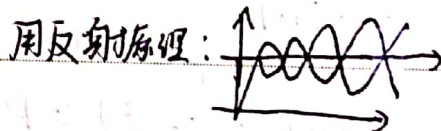
故 $h(X_n) = \frac{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} S_k}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} B(t) = |B_1|$. 类似 $\frac{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k|}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B(t)|$.

进一步取 S_n 为 SSRW, 由此可得 $\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} B(t)$, $\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B(t)|$ 分布

计算: $P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} S_k \geq m)$, 令 $T_m = \inf \{k: S_k \geq m\}$.

$\therefore P(\max S_k \geq m) = P(T_m \leq n)$

$= P(S_n < m, T \leq n) =$



$C[0, \infty)$ 空间.

$C[0, n]$ 空间: $P_n(x, y) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq n} |x(t) - y(t)|$, $h: C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, n]$, $x(t) \rightarrow x(nt)$ 为双射

$C[0, \infty)$ 空间: $P(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (\sup_{0 \leq t \leq n} |x(t) - y(t)| \wedge 1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (P_n(x|_{[0, n]}, y|_{[0, n]}))$

Thm7: 设 X, X_1, X_2, \dots 为 $C[0, \infty)$ 上 r.l.e. 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow \forall n \geq 1$:

$X_n|_{[0, n]} \xrightarrow{d} X|_{[0, n]}$. 成立.

Pf: \Rightarrow : $\pi_n: C[0, \infty) \rightarrow C[0, n]$, $X \mapsto X|_{[0, n]}$. 由 P, P_n 定义显然 π_n 连续

\Leftarrow : 设 X^k 为 X 在 $[0, k]$ 上限制. $\therefore X_n^k \xrightarrow{d} X^k, \forall k$.

$$= (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k)(X_n^k)$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 The month

($\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k$) 是 $C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}^k)$ 连续映射

$\therefore (X_n^1, X_n^2, \dots, X_n^k) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, \dots, X^k)$ 由 Thm 9: $(X_n^1, X_n^2, \dots) \xrightarrow{d} (X^1, X^2, \dots)$

$$\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$$

RMK: Thm 16 中 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 可推广为 $0 \leq t < \infty$ (只需在 $C[0, k]$ 上 $X_n \rightarrow X$ 令 $X(t) = X(kt)$ 即可).

r.c.l.t.

$D[0, 1]: x \in D[0, 1] \forall t \in [0, 1] x(t+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow t^+} x(s) = x(t), x(t-) = \lim_{s \uparrow t} x(s)$ 存在.

令 $W_x(T) = W(x, T) = \sup_{s, t \in T} |x(s) - x(t)|$. 且 $W_x(s) = \sup_{t \leq s} W_x[t, t+\delta]$.

Lemma: $\forall x \in D, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t_0, t_1, \dots, t_\nu, 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_\nu = 1$. 且

$$W_x[t_{i-1}, t_i] < \varepsilon$$

Pf: $\tau = \sup\{t \in [0, 1] : [0, t) \text{ 可成有限个 } [t_{i-1}, t_i]\}$ 且 $W_x[t_i, t_{i+1}] < \varepsilon$

由于 $x(0) = x(0+)$ 故 $\tau > 0$. 又 $x(\tau-)$ 存在 故 $[0, \tau)$ 可如上分解. 又 $x(\tau) = x(\tau+)$

故 $\tau < 1$ 不可能

RMK: ① $\forall \varepsilon > 0, x(t)$ 中满足 $|x(t) - x(t-)| > \varepsilon$ 的 t 有限.

② x 间断点至多可数 ③ x 有界 $\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t)| < \infty$ ④ x 可用简单函数一致逼近

③ Def: $W'_x(s) = W'_x(x, s) = \inf_{\{t_i\}} \max_{1 \leq i \leq \nu} W_x[t_{i-1}, t_i]$. \inf 取遍所有 $\{t_i\}$. 满足

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq \nu} (t_i - t_{i-1}) > \delta.$$

拓扑 (Skorohod J_1) 存在 $D[0, 1]$ 上完备可分度量 s.t. $d(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\exists [0, 1]$ 上时间变换 λ_n 有 $\sup_s |\lambda_n(s) - s| + \sup_s |X_n(\lambda_n(s)) - X(s)| \rightarrow 0$.

时间变换: $\lambda: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 单增连续双射. $\lambda(0) = 0, \lambda(1) = 1$.

RMK: ① $D[0, 1], \rho(x, y) = \sup_s |x(s) - y(s)|$ 则 (D, ρ) 不可分.

② $d(x, y) = \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \{ \|\lambda - I\| \vee \|x - y \circ \lambda\| \}$ $\|x - y\| = \rho(x, y)$.

③ $x \in C, d(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \rho(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0$. 并且可构造 $d, d(x, y) \leq \rho(x, y)$.

④ X_n, X 为 $C[0, 1]$ 上 r.c. 则 $(D[0, 1], d)$ 上 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow (C[0, 1], \rho)$ 上 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

因此可证: $\frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{nt}} \xrightarrow{d} B$ on $(D[0,1], d)$.

· 投影映射: (π_1, π_2) 在 $D[0,1]$ 上处处连续.

② π_t 在 $X \in D[0,1]$ 上连续 $\Leftrightarrow X$ 在 t 连续, π_t 几乎处处连续.

Thm 18: X, X_1, \dots 为 $(D[0,1], d)$ u.r.e. 则 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow$ 在稠密集 $T = \{t \geq 0: \Delta X(t) = |X(t) - X(t-)| = 0 \text{ a.s.}\}$ 上有 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ 且 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E |W(X_n, \delta) \wedge| = 0$ (*)

RMK: ① 一般 $T = [0,1]$

② 若 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \eta > 0$. 有 $\delta \in (0,1)$ 和 n_0 s.t. $n > n_0$ 时 $P(W(X, \delta) \geq \epsilon) \leq \eta$. 则 X 成立.

若有 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ 则 $P(X \in C) = 1$. 故 $(\frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{nt}}) \xrightarrow{d} B_t$ 对 Skorokhod J_1 拓扑成立.

pf: 在 $([0,1], \rho)$ 上 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} B$ 故在 $(D[0,1], d)$ 上 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} B$.

$$d(X_n(t), \frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{nt}}) \leq \rho(X_n(t), \frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{nt}}) \leq \frac{\max |z_i|}{\sqrt{n\sigma}} \rightarrow 0$$

z_1, z_2, \dots i.i.d. $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{d} X$ (非稳定分布). $\Rightarrow (\frac{S_{[nt]} - a_{[nt]}}{b_n})_{t \in [0,1]} \xrightarrow{d} (X(t))_{t \in [0,1]}$

$(X(t))_{t \in [0,1]}$ 为稳定过程 $X(1) \stackrel{d}{=} X$.

故 BM 是 Levy 过程.

故稳定过程与 Levy 过程很常见. (把 i.i.d 序列变成独立序列. 即是 Levy 过程).

Brownian 运动性质简介. 略, 详见随机过程.

如 $\frac{1}{c} B(ct)$, $X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t=0 \\ tB(1) & t>0 \end{cases}$ 仍为 BM.

注: ① $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_t}{t} \stackrel{a.s.}{=} 0$ 证明: $\frac{B(n)}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (B(k) - B(k-1)) \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ (SLLN).

② $\sup_{1 \leq k \leq n} |B(k) - B(k-1)|$ i.i.d 与 $Y_0 = \sup_{0 < s < 1} B(s) \stackrel{d}{=} |W|$.

③ Y_1, \dots, Y_n i.i.d r.v. $E|Y| < \infty$. 则 $\frac{Y_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ 且 $\frac{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} Y_k}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$.

Brownian 运动的轨道性质:

(1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|B(t)|}{\sqrt{2t \log \log t}} = 1$. (由于对称性. 该性质与重对数定律差不多). a.s.

(1) 设 $0 \leq a_T \leq T$, 则 $\limsup_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T-a_T} \frac{B(t+a_T) - B(t)}{\sqrt{2a_T(\log(\frac{T}{a_T}) + \log \log T)}} = 1$

(2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S_t|}{\sqrt{2t \log \log t}} = 1$ a.s.

(3) $\lim_{h \downarrow 0} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h \log \frac{1}{h}}} |B(t+h) - B(t)| = 1$ a.s.

(4) $\lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h \log \frac{1}{h}}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1-h} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq h} |B(t+s) - B(t)| = 1$ a.s.

· 马氏性与强马氏性 (略)

· 鞅性: $B_t, B_t^2 - t, \exp(\theta B_t - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 t), B_t^3 - 3tB_t, B_t^4 - 6tB_t^2 + 3t^2,$

RMK: 多项式形式的鞅构造方法:

$E \exp(\theta B_t - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 t) = 1$. 对此恒式两边对 θ 求 k 次导再令 $\theta = 0$. 可得 k 次多项式形式的鞅. 如 $E e^{\Delta(B_t - \theta t)} = 0 \Rightarrow E e^{\Delta((B_t - \theta t)^2 - t)} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow E e^{\Delta(((B_t - \theta t)^2 - t)(B_t - \theta t) + 2(\theta t - B_t)t)} = 0$. 令 $\theta = 0$.

可得: $E(B_t^3 - 3tB_t) = 0$.

强不变原理. Skorokhod 嵌入: $(\frac{S_{cnt}}{\sqrt{nt}})_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow{d} (B_t)_{t \geq 0}$. $S_n = B(T_n)$. ↓ 嵌入.

停时定理: X_t 为右连续鞅. \mathcal{F}_t 右连续. T 为有界停时 则 $E X_T = E X_0$

Prop1: 记 $T_a = \inf\{t > 0: B_t = a\}$, $a < x < b$. 则 $P_x(T_a < T_b) = \frac{b-x}{b-a}$

Pf: $T_a < \infty$ a.s. $T_b < \infty$ a.s. $T = T_a \wedge T_b$ 为停时.

$\therefore E_x B(T \wedge t) = E_x B(0) = x$ 令 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 由有界收敛可知: $E_x B(T) = x$.

$\therefore x = E_x B(T) = a P(T_a < T_b) + b P_x(T_b < T_a)$, $P(T_a = T_b) = 0$.

$\therefore P_x(T_a < T_b) = \frac{b-x}{b-a}$, $P_x(T_b \leq T_a) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$

Prop2: $E_x(T_a \wedge T_b) = (x-a)(b-x)$. ($E_0(T_a \wedge T_b) = -ab$)

Pf: 不妨 $x=0$. $E_0(B^2(T \wedge t) - T \wedge t) = 0$. ($\{B_t^2 - t, t \geq 0\}$ 为鞅).

$\therefore E B^2(T) = E_0(T)$. (左边 D.C.T. 右边 M.C.T.)

$\therefore E_0 T = E_0 B^2(T) = a^2 \frac{b}{b-a} - \frac{b^2 a}{b-a} = -ab$

RMK: $T_a < \infty$ a.s. $E T_a = \infty$. $E(T_a \wedge T_b) = -ab$.

$T_a \stackrel{d}{=} a^2/B_1^2$. p.d.f 为 $f(t) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{a^2}{2t})$.

Lemma (嵌入引理): 设 r.v. X 满足 $EX=0$ $VarX=\sigma^2 \in (0, \infty)$. 则 \exists B.M. $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 及停时 τ s.t. $B_\tau \stackrel{d}{=} X$, 且 $E\tau = \sigma^2$.

Pf: 设 $B=(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ 为 B.M. 取 r.v. U, V 与 B 独立. 且 $U \leq 0 \leq V$, F 为 X 的分布函数.

$$P(U=0, V=0) = P(X=0), \quad P((U, V) \in A) = c^{-1} \int_A (v-u) dF(u) dF(v),$$

其中 $c = EX^+ = EX^-$ 令 $\tau = \tau_{U, V} = \inf\{t: B(t) \notin (U, V)\}$.

$$\forall a > 0, \quad P(B_\tau > a) = E(P(B_\tau > a) | U, V) = E\left(\frac{-U}{V-U} I(V > a)\right)$$

$$= c^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^a \int_a^{+\infty} -u dF(u) dF(v) = c^{-1} EX^+ P(X > a) = P(X > a).$$

$$\forall a < 0, \quad P(B_\tau < a) = E\left(\frac{V}{U-V} I(U < a)\right) = P(X < a).$$

$\therefore B_\tau \stackrel{d}{=} X$, 且 $EX^2 = EB_\tau^2 = E\tau$. \square .

RMK: 从中可体会停时的神奇之处. 停时定理很关键.

(Thm 19) (Skorohod 嵌入定理): 设 X_n i.i.d., $EX_1=0, EX_1^2=1$. $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

则 \exists B.M. $\{B_t, t \geq 0\}$ 以及与之独立 i.i.d. r.v. 列 $\{\tau_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, $E\tau_n=1, \tau_n > 0$

s.t. $B(\sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i) - B(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \tau_i)$ i.i.d. 且与 X_i 同分布. 进而: $(B(\sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i))_{n \geq 0} \stackrel{d}{=} (S_n)_{n \geq 0}$.

Pf: 构造 $(U_i, V_i) i=1, 2, 3, \dots$, i.i.d. $\sim (U, V)$ 且与 B 独立.

则 $B_{\tau_{U_1, V_1}} \stackrel{d}{=} X_1$ 且 $B_2(t) = (B(t+\tau_1) - B(\tau_1))_{t \geq 0}$ 与 F_{τ_1} 独立.

在 B_2 上定义 τ_{U_2, V_2} 则 $B_{\tau_{U_2, V_2}} \stackrel{d}{=} X_2$

故归纳定义 $B^{(n)}(t) = B(t + \sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i) - B(\sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i)$, 在 $B^{(n)}$ 上定义 $\tau_{U_{n+1}, V_{n+1}}$. \square

RMK: Skorohod 嵌入 = 嵌入引理 + 强马氏性, S_n "差不多" 与 B_n 同分布.

嵌入定理的应用.

(Thm 20) (Strassen 强逼近 (强不变) 原理): 设 X_n i.i.d., $EX_n=0, EX_n^2=1$.

则 \exists 新概率空间 $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}, \hat{\mathbb{P}})$ 及其上 B.M. $B = \{B_t, t \geq 0\}$ 及 r.v. 序列 $\{\hat{S}_n, n \geq 1\} \stackrel{d}{=} \{S_n, n \geq 1\}$ ($S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$) 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\hat{S}_n - B(n)|}{\sqrt{n \ln \ln n}} = 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

Pf: 取 $\tilde{S}_n = B(\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_n)$, 则 $(\tilde{S}_n)_{n \geq 0} \stackrel{d}{=} (S_n)_{n \geq 0}$;

$\tilde{S}_n - B(n) = B(\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_n) - B(n)$; $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 令 $\Omega_\varepsilon := \{|\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_n - n| \leq \varepsilon n \text{ e.v.}\}$
 $= \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} \{|\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_n - n| \leq \varepsilon n\}$ 由 SSLN 知 $P(\Omega_\varepsilon) = 1$.

由 B.M. 轨道性质 (5) 知: $(T = n, a_n = \varepsilon n)$ n 充分大时在 Ω_ε 上.

$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq n - a_n} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq a_n} \frac{|B(t+s) - B(t)|}{\sqrt{2a_n(\log(n/a_n) + \log \log n)}} \leq 1 + \varepsilon \quad \text{a.s.}$ 令 $\eta_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \tau_k - n$

$\therefore \frac{|B(n + \eta_n) - B(n)|}{\sqrt{n \log \log n}} \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq n - a_n} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq a_n} \frac{|B(t+s) - B(t)|}{\sqrt{2a_n(\log(n/a_n) + \log \log n)}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2a_n(\log(n/a_n) + \log \log n)}{n \log \log n}}$

$\leq (1 + \varepsilon) \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1 + \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon} / \log \log n)} \leq 4\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ (当 n 充分大时). \square

RMK: 事实上我们略强的结论: (由证明过程可知).

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n \log \log n}} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\tilde{S}_k - B(k)| \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$

Thm 2: (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\tilde{S}_k - B_k| \xrightarrow{P} 0$. (2) $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{\tilde{S}_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{B_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \xrightarrow{P} 0$.

Pf. (1) LHS $\stackrel{d}{=} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |B(\frac{\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_k}{n}) - B(\frac{k}{n})| \because \eta_n/n \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$

$\therefore \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\eta_k|/n \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$ 记此收敛事件的集合为 Ω_0 , $P(\Omega_0) = 1$.

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \omega \in \Omega_0$. 由于 $\{B(\omega, t) : 0 \leq t \leq 2\}$ 连续, 故 $\exists \delta > 0$,

$|t-s| < \delta$ 时 $|B(\omega, t) - B(\omega, s)| < \varepsilon$, 设 $n \geq n_0(\omega)$ 时, $\frac{\max |\eta_k|}{n} < \delta$

$\therefore \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |B(\frac{\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_k(\omega)}{n}) - B(\frac{k}{n})| < \varepsilon$. \square

(2) 记 $\xi_i = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B_t - B_{i-1}|$ 则 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n i.i.d. $\tilde{\sup}_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B_t| \Rightarrow E \xi_1^2 < \infty$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \xi_i \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B_t - B_{[nt]}| \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B_{[nt]} - B_{nt}| \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$

由 (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\tilde{S}_k - B_k| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\tilde{S}_{[nt]} - B_{[nt]}|$ 证毕!

RMK: 推论: 注意 $(\frac{B_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}})_{t \geq 0} \stackrel{d}{=} (B(t))$.

$\therefore \frac{\tilde{S}_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} B(t)$ 再次对 S 列作连续化, 得 Donsker 定理.

$\therefore \frac{S_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} B(t)$. (再次证明了 Donsker 定理!)

此方法可以认为是 Donsker 定理的第二种方法! 用强逼近证明依概率收敛.

Donsker 的应用: 构造连续映射.

(1). $f: C[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. $f(x) = \int_0^1 x^k(t) dt$;

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq \int_0^1 |x^k(t) - y^k(t)| dt \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x^k(t) - y^k(t)| \\ &\leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t) - y(t)| \cdot k \max \{ \sup |x^{k-1}(t)|, \sup |y^{k-1}(t)| \} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

(当 $\rho(x, y) \rightarrow 0$ 时) 故 f 连续. (不定一改连续!)

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 \frac{S_{[nt]}^k}{n^{k/2}} dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{S_i^k}{n^{k/2+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{S_{[nt]}^k - S_i^k}{n^{k/2}} dt &\leq n^{-\frac{k}{2}} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_i^k - S_{i-1}^k| \leq n^{-\frac{k}{2}} k \max |X_i| \max |S_i|^{k-1} \\ &= k \max_i \left| \frac{S_i}{\sqrt{n}} \right|^{k-1} \cdot \frac{\max |X_i|}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore n^{-\frac{k}{2}-1} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^k \xrightarrow{d} \int_0^1 B_t^k dt$$

$\int_0^1 B_t dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{B_k}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n}$. 故 $\int_0^1 B_t$ 服从正态分布.

$E(\int_0^1 B_t dt) = \int_0^1 E B_t dt = 0$. 巧妙把积分值乘积转化为重积分!

$$\begin{aligned} E(\int_0^1 B_t dt \int_0^1 B_s ds) &= E(\int_0^1 \int_0^1 B_t B_s dt ds) = \int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} E B_t B_s dt ds \\ &= \int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} t \wedge s dt ds = 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^t s ds dt = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\int_0^1 B_t dt) = \frac{1}{3}. \Rightarrow \int_0^1 B_t dt \sim N(0, \frac{1}{3}).$$

$$\therefore n^{-3/2} \sum_{k=1}^n (n+1-k) X_k \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \frac{1}{3}).$$

类似计算可知 $\int_0^1 B_t^2 dt \sim N(0, \frac{2}{3})$

Stochastic Calculus

附: 随机积分简介:

1. 简单过程 s.c. 定义: 若 $\pi = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ 是 $[0, T]$ 的一个划分, $W(t)$ 为 BM.

$$\Delta(t) \in \mathcal{F}_t. \quad \forall W \in \Omega. \quad \Delta_w(t) = \Delta(t_{j-1}), \quad t_{j-1} \leq t < t_j.$$

$$\text{Def: } \int_0^t \Delta(u) dW(u) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \Delta(t_j) [W(t_{j+1}) - W(t_j)] + \Delta(t_k) [W(t) - W(t_k)], \quad t_k \leq t \leq t_{k+1}.$$

这里是 t_j 而不是 t_{j+1} !

2. 一般过程的 s.c. 定义: 取 $\Delta_n(t) \rightarrow \Delta(t)$, $\Delta_n(t)$ 为简单过程.

$$\text{Def: } \int_0^t \Delta(u) dW(u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \Delta_n(u) dW(u).$$

3. 性质: (1) $I(t)$ 是一个 MTG 且样本路径连续. (2) $I(t) \in \mathcal{F}_t$.

$$(3) EI^2(t) = E \int_0^t \Delta^2(u) du. \quad (4) [I, I](t) = \int_0^t \Delta^2(u) du; \quad [X, X](t) \text{ 表示 } X(t) \text{ 的二次变差}$$

$$(5) f(W(t)) - f(W(0)) = \int_0^t f'(W(u)) dW(u) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f''(W(u)) du.$$

$$\text{Eg: } \int_0^t W(u) dW(u) = \frac{1}{2} W^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} t, \quad t \geq 0.$$

$$\text{微分形式: } df(W(t)) = f'(W(t)) dW(t) + \frac{1}{2} f''(W(t)) dt.$$

$$\text{RMK: 对于 (4). } dI(t) dI(t) = \Delta^2(t) dt, \quad dW(t) dW(t) = dt$$

由此公式可得, $B_t^k - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t k(k-1) B_u^{k-2} du$ 是一个鞅.

Stein 方法:

参考书: ① Ross N. Fundamentals of Stein's method Probability Survey, 2011, 210.

293; Barbour A.D., Holst L. and Janson S. Poisson approximation 1992

② Chen H.Y., Goldstein L. and Shao Q. Normal approximation by Steins Method. 2011.

(key lemma): 设 Z 为 r.v. 则 $Z \sim N(0,1) \Leftrightarrow E(Zf(Z)) = E f'(Z)$ 对所有满足 $E|f'(Z)| < \infty$ 且 AC 函数成立. 分部积分不行.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: } \Rightarrow E f'(Z) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} f'(t) dt \times \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} df(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \int_t^{\infty} w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw f'(t) dt - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_{-\infty}^t w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw f'(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^w f'(t) dt w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_0^w f'(t) dt w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} (f(w) - f(0)) w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 (f(0) - f(w)) w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(w) w e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw = E(Zf(Z)) \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow 需要 Lemma 2:

Lemma 2: $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}$ (fixed) $\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$ 则 Stein 方程 $f'(w) - wf(w) = \mathbb{1}_{\{w \leq z\}} - \Phi(z)$ 的有界解唯一 - $f_z(w) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{w^2/2} \Phi(w) [1 - \Phi(z)] & w \leq z \\ \sqrt{2\pi} e^{w^2/2} \Phi(z) [1 - \Phi(w)] & w > z \end{cases}$

RMK: Stein 方程的来源, $E(Wf(W) - f'(W)) \approx 0$.

$$P(W \leq x) - \Phi(x) = E(f'_x(W) - Wf_x(W)) \Rightarrow f'(w) - wf(w) = \mathbb{1}_{\{w \leq x\}} - \Phi(x)$$

但此方程求解性不好! 故考虑:

$$Eh(W) - Eh(Z) = E f'_h(W) - E W f_h(W) \Rightarrow f'(w) - wf(w) = h(w) - Eh(Z)$$

注: $W_n \xrightarrow{d} Z \Leftrightarrow Eh(W_n) \rightarrow Eh(Z)$. h 取 e^{itx} 时 有 $E e^{itW_n} \rightarrow E e^{itZ}$

但 $(e^{itx})' = it e^{itx}$ 不一致有界.

证明收敛的方法都会涉及距离: DATE _____
 Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Pf of Lemma 2: 考虑 $(e^{-w^2/2} f_z(w))' = e^{-w^2/2} f_z'(w) - w e^{-w^2/2} f_z(w)$
 Stein $e^{-w^2/2} (1(w \leq z) - \Phi(z))$

$$\therefore e^{-w^2/2} f_z(w) = \int_w^\infty e^{-t^2/2} (\Phi(z) - 1(t \leq z)) dt + C$$

$$\therefore f_z(w) = e^{w^2/2} \int_w^\infty e^{-t^2/2} (\Phi(z) - 1(t \leq z)) dt + C e^{w^2/2} \quad \text{由有界性 } C=0$$

$$\therefore f_z(w) = e^{w^2/2} \Phi(z) (1 - \Phi(w)) - (\Phi(z) - \Phi(w)), \quad (w \leq z \text{ 时})$$

$$= e^{w^2/2} \sqrt{2\pi} \Phi(w) [1 - \Phi(z)] \quad w > z \text{ 同理.}$$

(由 $f_z(w)$ 绝对连续可知 key Lemma 4 得证!)

RMK: $f_z(w)$ 的性质: $f_z(w)$ 有界连续, $0 < f_z(w) \leq \min\{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4}, \frac{1}{|z|}\}$.

pf: $f_z(w) \leq \sqrt{2\pi} e^{z^2/2} \Phi(z) (1 - \Phi(z))$

$$|z| f_z(w) \leq \sqrt{2\pi} |z| e^{z^2/2} \Phi(z) (1 - \Phi(z)), \quad (\because |z| (1 - \Phi(z)) \leq \Phi'(z))$$

$$\leq \Phi(z) \leq 1 \quad \Phi(x) (1 - \Phi(x)) \leq \frac{1}{4} \Phi'(x)$$

(2) $|f_z'(x)| \leq 1$ (3) $|f_z'(w) - f_z'(v)| \leq 1$. f_z' 性质不是很好. 故将 Stein

方程改进一下:

对 \forall 满足 $E|h(z)| < \infty$ 的可测函数 $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 考虑 Stein 方程.

$$f(w) - w f(w) = h(w) - E(h(z)) \quad (\because E[f(w) - w f(w)] = E h(w) - E h(z))$$

类似 Lemma 2 可解出:

$$f_h(w) = e^{w^2/2} \int_{-\infty}^w (h(x) - E h(z)) e^{-x^2/2} dx = -e^{w^2/2} \int_w^\infty (h(x) - E h(z)) e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

f_h 的性质:

(1) 若 h 有界, 则 $\|f_h\| \leq \sqrt{\pi} \|h\|$, $\|f_h'\| \leq 4 \|h\|$

(2) 若 $h \in AC(\mathbb{R})$, $\|f_h\| \leq 2 \|h\|$, $\|f_h'\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \|h'\|$, $\|f_h''\| \leq 2 \|h'\|$

距离: (1) Kolmogorov 距离:

$$d_K(X, Y) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |P(X \leq x) - P(Y \leq x)| = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}_1} |Eh(X) - Eh(Y)|, \mathcal{H}_1 = \{h(t) = I_{\{t \leq x\}} \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

(2) 全变差距离:

$$d_{TV}(X, Y) = \sup_A |P(X \in A) - P(Y \in A)| = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}_2} |Eh(X) - Eh(Y)|, \mathcal{H}_2 = \{h(t) = I_{\{t \in A\}} \mid A \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}$$

(3) Weierstrass 距离:

$$d_W(X, Y) = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}_3} |Eh(X) - Eh(Y)|, \mathcal{H}_3 = \{h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, |h(x) - h(y)| \leq |x - y|\}$$

比较: $d_K(X, Y) \leq d_{TV}(X, Y)$ 故 $d_{TV}(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow d_K(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

(2) $d_W(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow Eh(X_n) \rightarrow Eh(X), h \in \mathcal{H}$. 故 $Eh(X_n) \rightarrow Eh(X)$ 对 $\forall h \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})$ 成立. 又 $\overline{\text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})} \supset C_b(\mathbb{R})$. 故 $Eh(X_n) \rightarrow Eh(X) \forall h \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ 成立. 故 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ (用折线段函数逼近)

(3) 若 Y 有 p.d.f. $f_Y(y)$. 且 $f_Y(y) \leq c \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立. 则有:

$$d_K(X, Y) \leq \sqrt{2c d_W(X, Y)} \quad (\text{故此时 } d_W(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow d_K(X_n, X) \rightarrow 0)$$

(4) 由 B-E 不等式 $d_K(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}, Z) \leq A \frac{E|X|^3}{\sqrt{no^3}}$, 其中 $Z \sim N(0, \sigma^2), EX_i^2 = \sigma^2, EX_i = 0$.

连续时用 d_K 或 d_W . 不能用 d_{TV} (正态时不好); 离散时用 d_{TV} .

(如 Poisson 收敛证明, 离散状态空间的 Markov 链极限分布)

一些性质: (1) $d_{TV}(W, Z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{S}} |P(W=s) - P(Z=s)|$

(2) $d_{TV}(F, G) = \inf \{P(X \neq Y) : X \sim F, Y \sim G\}$ (耦合的想法. 把服从 F, G 的 X, Y 放在一个概率空间上, ~ 证明中称为 coupling)

(3) $d_W(F, G) = \inf \{E|X - Y| : X \sim F, Y \sim G\}$

$$d_W(W, Z) = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}_3} |Eh(W) - Eh(Z)| = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}_3} |E(f'_h(W) - W f_h(W))|$$

$$\leq \sup_{f \in \mathcal{D}} |E(f'(W) - W f(W))| \quad \mathcal{D} = \{f: f \text{ 二次可微 } \|f\| \leq \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f'(t)|^2 dt}, \|f''\| \leq 1\}$$

$\mathcal{D}_1 = \{f: f \text{ 二次可微}, \|f\|, \|f'\|, \|f''\| \leq 1\}$

Prop: 设 X_i 独立, $E X_i = 0$. $W = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $E W^2 = 1$. 则 $d_w(W, Z) \leq 3 \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3$

RMK: 取 $h(x) = |x|$. 则 $h \in H_3$. 由此 Prop: $|E|W| - E|Z|| \leq 3 \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3$.

而 $E|Z| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$, 且 $\sum E |X_i|^3 \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow |E|W| - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$.

Pf: $E W f(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i f(W)$, 记 $W^{(i)} = W - X_i$. 其中 $f \in \mathcal{D}$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (f(W^{(i)}) + X_i f'(W^{(i)}) + \frac{\theta}{2} \|f''\| X_i^2)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, θ 为 r.v. X_i 与 $W^{(i)}$ 独立!

$= \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 f'(W^{(i)}) + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{2} \|f''\| \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3$, $0 \leq \hat{\theta} = E \theta \leq 1$

$E f'(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 E f'(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 E (f'(W^{(i)}) + \theta |X_i| \|f''\|)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, θ 为 r.v.

$= \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 E f'(W^{(i)}) + \hat{\theta} \|f''\| \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| \cdot E X_i^2$

严格证明:

Lemma 1: X 为 r.v. 则 $E|X| E|X|^2 \leq E|X|^3$.

Pf: 由 Jensen 不等式: $E|X| \leq (E|X|^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $E|X|^2 \leq (E|X|^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

故 L.H.S $\leq E|X|^3$.

Lemma 2: X 为 r.v. f, g 为单增函数. 则 $E f(X) g(X) \geq E f(X) E g(X)$.

(Lemma 2 为 Lemma 1 的推广).

Pf: 取 X' 为 X 的独立复制. 则 $E(f(X) - f(X'))(g(X) - g(X')) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow E f(X) g(X) - E f(X) E g(X') - E g(X) E f(X') + E f(X') g(X') \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 2 E f(X) g(X) - 2 E f(X) E g(X) \geq 0$. 四.

回到严格证明:

$E W f(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i f(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (f(W) - f(W^{(i)})) = \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (f(W) - f(W^{(i)}) - X_i f'(W^{(i)}) + \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 f'(W^{(i)})$, 而 $E X_i^2 f'(W^{(i)}) = E X_i^2 E f'(W^{(i)})$, $\sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 = E W^2 = 1$ 故而:

$|E W f(W) - E f'(W)| \leq |\sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (f(W) - f(W^{(i)}) - X_i f'(W^{(i)}))| + \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 |E f(W) - f(W^{(i)})| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| \frac{|X_i|^2}{2} \|f''\| + \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i^2 \|f''\| E |X_i|$

(lemma 1) $\leq \frac{3}{2} \|f''\| \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3 \leq 3 \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3$.

Rmk: 上述过程进行 Taylor 估计时: 可更加精细:

$$|f(w) - f(w^{(i)}) - X_i f'(w^{(i)})| \leq 2 |X_i| \|f''\| \wedge \frac{1}{2} |X_i|^2 \|f''\|$$

$$|f(w) - f'(w)| \leq |X_i| \wedge \frac{1}{2} \quad (f \in \mathcal{D}) \text{ 又由 Lemma 2: } E X_i^2 E |X_i| \wedge 1 \leq E(X_i^2 \wedge |X_i|^3)$$

$$\therefore |E W f(w) - E f'(w)| \leq C \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2 \wedge |X_i|^3)$$

$$\text{故命题可加强为: } d_w(W, Z) \leq C \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2 \wedge |X_i|^3) \leq C \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^{2+\delta} \quad \forall \delta > 0$$

事实 Berry-Essen 界也可以类似改进:

$$d_k\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}, N(0,1)\right) \leq C \cdot E\left(\frac{|S_n|^3}{\sqrt{n}} \wedge |S_n|^2\right) = n E\left(\frac{|S_1|^3}{\sqrt{n}} \wedge \left(\frac{|S_1|}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2\right)$$

附: $d_k(X, Y) \leq \sqrt{2C d_w(X, Y)}$ 证明:

20.6.21. 不独立

例: 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为 r.v. $E X_i = 0, E W^2 = 1, (W = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i), \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

$\exists N_i$, s.t. $X_i \perp \{X_j, j \notin N_i\}$. 且 $|N_i| \leq D$. 下估计 $d_w(W, Z)$ ($Z \sim N(0,1)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } E W f(W) &= \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (f(W) - f(W^i)) \text{ 其中 } W^i = \sum_{j \notin N_i} X_j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i \left(\underbrace{f(W) - f(W^i)}_{\text{独立}} - (W - W^i) f'(W) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (W - W^i) f'(W) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |E W f(W) - E f'(W)| &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n E \left[|X_i| \cdot \frac{1}{2} \|f''\| (W - W^i)^2 \right] + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n E f'(W) (1 - X_i (W - W^i)) \right| =: I + II \\ II &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| (W - W^i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| \left(\sum_{j \in N_i} X_j \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| |N_i| \left(\sum_{j \in N_i} X_j^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq D \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i| \left(\sum_{j \in N_i} X_j^2 \right) \leq D \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \in N_i} E \frac{|X_i|^3 + 2|X_i|^2}{3} \leq D \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \in N_i} E (|X_i|^3 + |X_j|^3)$$

$$\leq 2D^2 \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i|^3$$

$$II = \left| E f'(W) \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - X_i(W - W^i)) \right| \leq \left[E (f'(W))^2 \cdot E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - X_i(W - W^i)) \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq C \sqrt{E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - X_i(W - W^i)) \right)^2} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n E X_i (W - W^i) = \sum E X_i W = E W^2 = 1.$$

$$= C \sqrt{\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i (W - W^i) \right)} \quad \text{Var} \left(\sum X_i (W - W^i) \right) \text{ 考虑 } \sum E X_i^4 \text{ 作为上界}$$

Proposition: $\hat{K}(t) = \frac{\Delta}{2\lambda} (1(-\Delta \leq t \leq 0) - 1(0 < t \leq -\Delta))$ $\Delta = W - W'$, W' 为 W 与 W 的交换

$$E W f(W) = E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(W+v) \hat{K}(v) dv + E R f(W), \quad R \text{ 为小量}$$

则 $|E(h(\hat{W}) - h(Z))| \leq \|h'\| (E|\hat{K}_1| + 2E\hat{K}_2 + 2ER)$ 其中:

$$\hat{K}_1 = E \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{K}(u) du \mid \mathcal{F} \right) \quad \hat{K}_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u \hat{K}(u)| du. \quad \mathcal{F} \text{ 为包含 } \sigma(W) \text{ 的 } \sigma \text{ 域}$$

$$\text{Pf: } |E h(W) - E h(Z)| = |E f'_h(W) - E W f_h(W)| = |E f'_h(W) - E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'_h(W+v) \hat{K}(v) dv - E R f_h(W)|$$

$$= |E f'_h(W) (1 - \hat{K}_1) + E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f'_h(W) - f'_h(W+u)) \hat{K}(u) du - E R f_h(W)|$$

$$|E f'_h(W) (1 - \hat{K}_1)| \leq \|h'\| \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda}} E |1 - \hat{K}_1|$$

$$|E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f'_h(W) - f'_h(W+t)) \hat{K}(t) dt| \leq E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|f''_h\| |t| |\hat{K}(t)| dt \leq 2 \|h'\| E \hat{K}_2$$

$$|E R f_h(W)| \leq \|f_h\| E |R| \leq 2 \|h'\| E |R|$$

$$E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'_h(W) \hat{K}(u) du = E f'_h(W) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{K}(u) du = E (f'_h(W) E \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{K}(u) du \mid W \right)) = E f'_h(W) \hat{K}_1$$

$$|E h(W) - E h(Z)| = |E (f'_h(W) - W f_h(W))| = |E (f'_h(W) - f'_h(W+\Delta))| \leq E \|f''_h\| |\Delta|$$

$$\leq 2 \|h'\| E |\Delta|$$

例: (1) $W = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$; ξ_i 独立 $E \xi_i = 0$. 则:

$$E W f(W) = \sum E \xi_i f(W) = \sum E \xi_i (f'(W) - f'(W^i)) = \sum E \xi_i \int_0^{\xi_i} f'(W^i + t) dt$$

$$= \sum \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E f'(W^i + t) k_i(t) dt,$$

$$k_i(t) = E \xi_i (I(0 \leq t \leq \xi_i) - I(\xi_i \leq t \leq 0)).$$

(2) 可交换对: 若 $(W, W') \stackrel{d}{=} (W', W)$, 则称其为可交换对.

② \exists 较小的 λ s.t. $E(W'-W|W) = -\lambda W + o(\lambda)$, $E(W'-W)^2|W) = 2\lambda + o(\lambda)$

$$E(W'-W^3|W) = o(\lambda)$$

$$E(W'-W)(f(W') + f(W)) = 0$$

$$0 = E(W'-W)(f(W') + f(W)) = E(W'-W)(f(W') - f(W)) + 2E(W'-W)f(W)$$

$$\approx E(W'-W)^2 f'(W) + 2E f(W) \cdot (-\lambda W) + o(\lambda) \approx 2\lambda E f'(W) - 2\lambda E W f(W) + o(\lambda).$$

Thm: 设 $E(W-W'|W) = \lambda(W-R)$, $E W f(W) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} E(W-W')(f(W') - f(W)) + E R f(W)$

(记 $\Delta = W - W'$) $= \frac{1}{2\lambda} E \Delta \int_0^\Delta f'(W+u) du + E R f(W)$

$$= E \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(W+u) \hat{K}(u) du + E R f(W) \quad \hat{K}(u) = \frac{\Delta}{2\lambda} (I(-\Delta < u < 0) - I(0 \leq u < \Delta))$$

$$\hat{K}_1 = \frac{1}{2\lambda} E(\Delta^2 | F) \quad \hat{K}_2 = \frac{1}{4\lambda} |\Delta|^3$$

例: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $E X_i = 0$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = 1$, $E|X_i|^3 < \infty$. $W = \sum X_i / \sqrt{n}$.

令 $W' = \frac{X'_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n X_i}{\sqrt{n}} = W + \frac{X'_1 - X_1}{\sqrt{n}}$ (X'_1 与 X_1 同分布且与 X_i 独立)

$$\therefore (W', W) \stackrel{d}{=} (W, W')$$

设 (X'_i) 为 (X_i) 复制. I 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 中均匀分布的 r.v. (即随机下标), I 与其他 r.v. 独立

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } W' &= W + \frac{X'_I - X_I}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{且 } E(W'-W | X_1, \dots, X_n) = E\left(\frac{X'_I - X_I}{\sqrt{n}} \mid X_1, \dots, X_n\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X'_i - X_i) \mid X_1, \dots, X_n\right) = -\frac{1}{n} W. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(W'-W | F) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n X'_j - X_i}{n} \mid X_1, \dots, X_n\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 + 1) \quad \square$$

$W = f(X_1, \dots, X_n)$. X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布. (X'_i) 与 (X_i) 复制. I 独立随机下标.

$W = f(X_1, \dots, X_i, \dots, X_n)$ 若 X_i 对称, 则 W 分布依赖 X_i 的方差.

Size bias coupling

· 设 $X \geq 0$, $EX = \mu$, 称 X^S 具有 size-bias 分布, 若对 \forall 满足 $E|Xf(X)| < \infty$ 的 f

都有 $EXf(X) = \mu E f(X^S)$

X^S 分布: $dF^S(x) = \frac{x}{\mu} dF(x)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(X^S = k) = kP(X=k)/\mu \\ X^S \sim xP_X(x)/\mu \end{array} \right.$

$d_{TV}(F, G) = \inf \{ P(X \neq Y), X \sim F, Y \sim G \}$

· 设 $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$, $W = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$, $W^S = \frac{X^S - \mu}{\sigma}$

$$E W f(W) = E \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} f\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma} EX f\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{\mu}{\sigma} E f\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{\sigma} E f\left(\frac{X^S - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \frac{\mu}{\sigma} E f(W) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} E(f(W^S) - f(W))$$

$$\cdot E(X^S - X | X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu} \mathbf{1}$$

详见参考书②的 chapter 2.

极限理论所讲内容概要

一. 极限定理 (CLT).

1. 特征函数的性质: 基本性质; Parseval 恒等式, 反变公式, Taylor 展开与矩, 连续性定理, 一些估计.

2. CLT: Lindeberg-Feller CLT (特征函数法证, (刘老师用网证函数证), 核心 Lindeberg 替换思想) Feller-Levy CLT (独立和, 充要条件); 二阶矩不存在时 CLT (充要)

3. 收敛与误差 (正态): Berry-Essen 不等式, Essen 不等式 Edgeworth 展开, Cramer 大偏差.

4. Poisson 收敛: $\left| \prod_{m=1}^n z_m - \prod_{m=1}^n w_m \right| \leq \theta^{n-1} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |z_m - w_m|$, 全变差距离 (离散常用)

$d_{TV}(\sum X_i, \sum Y_i) \leq \sum d_{TV}(X_i, Y_i)$.

5. 稳定分布, iid 收敛与吸引场, 无穷可分分布: 独立和与吸引场

二. 条件期望与鞅论.

1. R-N 导数: Jordan-Hahn 分解 Lebesgue 分解.

2. 条件期望的定义与性质: 验证时常用对 π 验证即可. 条件期望具体计算 (特定系数法).

条件期望的收敛性, 正交性 (投影), 条件方差, 条件期望的局部性; 条件概率 (分布) 条件独立与 Markov 性.

3. 鞅: (1) 停时与鞅性质, \mathcal{F}_T 的性质, 停时的例子.

(2) 鞅的定义, 鞅差, 鞅的例子, 鞅变换, Doob 分解, Efron-Stein 不等式; 上穿不等式, 鞅收敛,

Levy 0-1 律, L^p 收敛, L^1 收敛 可交换列, 可交换 σ 域, 尾 σ 域, de-Finetti 定理.

H-S 0-1 律; 停时定理.

三. 度量空间的弱收敛:

1. 弱收敛的五个等价命题; 连续映射定理及其加强.

2. 具体的例子, $\mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R}^\infty, C[0,1], C[0,\infty), D[0,1]$ 上 $X_n \rightarrow X$ 的充要条件. 随着空间复杂度, 上面度量, 拓扑复杂度, 故紧性要求复杂度.

核心定理: Donsker 定理. (界性的探索: 相对界 $\xrightarrow{\text{Prohorov}}$ 胎界 $\xrightarrow{\text{Thm 14}}$ 两个概率表达 $\xrightarrow{\text{Thm 5}}$ 期望表达) 一个概率表达 (便于验证).

应用: 构造连续映射得到各种极限分布.

3. Skrokhod 嵌入定理 \Rightarrow Strassen 逼近定理 $\Rightarrow \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \frac{S_{[nt]}^*}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{B_{[nt]}}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \xrightarrow{P} 0 \Rightarrow$ Donsker.

常见连续映射: $(\pi_{t_1}, \dots, \pi_{t_n}) \xrightarrow{\sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} X(t), \int_0^1 X^k(t) dt}$.

Stein 方法: $E Z f(Z) = E f'(Z) \Leftrightarrow Z \sim N(0, 1)$.

Stein 方程: $f'(w) - w f(w) = 1(w \leq x) - \Phi(x)$. $f'(w) - w f(w) = h(w) - E h(Z)$

Stein 方程处理: K 函数, 可交换对, Zero Bias Size Bias.

Berrey-Essen 不等式证明: $E \xi_i = 0$, 独立, $\sum E \xi_i^2 = 1$, $\gamma = \sum E |\xi_i|^3$.

$$E(W f(W)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E(f'(W^{(i)} + t)) K_i(t) dt \quad K_i(t) = E \xi_i (1(0 \leq t \leq \xi_i) - 1(-\xi_i \leq t < 0))$$

$$\text{Lemma 1: } \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) K_i(t) dt - \Phi(z) \right| \leq 2.44 \gamma$$

$$\text{Lemma 2: } \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) K_i(t) dt - P(W \leq z) \right| \leq 6.95 \gamma$$

Pf of Lemma 1: **RMK:** $\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) K_i(t) dt = P(W^* \leq z) - \Phi(z)$. pdf.

记 $f = f_z$ 为 $f'(w) - w f(w) = 1(w \leq z) - \Phi(z)$ 的解. 则: $W^* = W - \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^*$. $\xi_i^* \sim \frac{K_i(t)}{E \xi_i^2}$
 W^* 为 W 的 Zero bias coupling

$$E W f(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E f'(W^{(i)} + t) K_i(t) dt = \sum \int E \{ (W^{(i)} + t) f(W^{(i)} + t) + 1(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) - \Phi(z) \}$$

$$K_i(t) dt \Rightarrow \sum \int P(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) K_i(t) - \Phi(z) = \sum \int E \{ W f(W) - (W^{(i)} + t) f(W^{(i)} + t) \}$$

$$K_i(t) dt, \text{ 注意 } |(W f(W) - (W^{(i)} + t) f(W^{(i)} + t))| = |(W^{(i)} + \xi_i) f(W^{(i)} + \xi_i) - (W^{(i)} + t) f(W^{(i)} + t)|$$

$$\leq (|W^{(i)}| + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}) (|\xi_i| + t) \stackrel{E|W^{(i)}| \leq 1}{\Rightarrow} \text{L.H.S.} \leq (1 + \sqrt{\pi}/4) \sum \int (E|\xi_i| + t) K_i(t) dt$$

$$\leq (1 + \sqrt{\pi}/4) \sum E|\xi_i| E \xi_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} E|\xi_i|^3 \leq 2.44 \gamma$$

Pf of Lemma 2:

$$\text{L.H.S.} \leq \sum \int |P(W^{(i)} + t \leq z) - P(W \leq z)| K_i(t) dt = \sum \int |P(z - t \sqrt{\xi_i} \leq W^{(i)} \leq z - t \sqrt{\xi_i})| K_i(t) dt$$

$$\leq \sum \int E \{ \sqrt{2} (|t| + |\xi_i|) + 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) \gamma \} K_i(t) dt = \sqrt{2} \sum \frac{1}{2} E|\xi_i|^3 + E|\xi_i| E \xi_i^2 + 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) \gamma$$

$$\leq 6.95 \gamma$$

其中 \star 用到 Lemma 3: 集中不等式: $\forall a < b, 1 \leq i \leq n$.

$$P(a \leq W^{(i)} \leq b) \leq \sqrt{2} (b - a) + 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) \gamma, \gamma = \sum E|\xi_i|^3, W^{(i)} = \sum_{j \neq i} \xi_j$$

由 Lemma 1 + Lemma 2 Berry-Essen 不等式得证!