

期中考试:

- 时间: 11月17日(周二)上午8:00-9:50, 请7:50之前到.
- 地点: 二教105

复习

- $\xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \eta$: $P(A_n) \rightarrow 0$, 其中 $A_n = \{|\xi_n - \eta| \geq \varepsilon\}$.
- $\xi_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \eta$: $P(\xi_n \rightarrow \eta) = 1$ iff $P(\cup_{m \geq n} A_m) \rightarrow 0$.
- $S_n = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$, $\frac{1}{n}S_n \xrightarrow{P, \text{a.s.}} EX$.
特别地: $EX = 0$ 时, 理解为 $S_n = o(n)$.
- 切比雪夫不等式.

§4.1 随机序列的收敛性(续)

定义 (依分布收敛)

$\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \eta$ 指 $F_{\xi_n}(x) \rightarrow F_{\eta}(x)$ 对 F_{η} 的任意连续点 x 成立.

- $\xi_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \eta = 0$, 但 $F_{\xi_n}(0) = 0, F_{\eta}(0) = 1$.
- 定理1.2. 若 $\xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \eta$, 则 $\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \eta$. $A_n = \{|\xi_n - \eta| \geq \varepsilon\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & |P(\xi_n \leq x) - P(\eta \leq x)| \\ & \leq P(|\xi_n - \eta| \geq \varepsilon) + P(x - \varepsilon \leq \eta \leq x + \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

- $A_n =$ 第 n 次投到正面, $B =$ 色子投到大. 则 $1_{A_n} \xrightarrow{d} 1_B$.
- 假设 $\xi_n, n \geq 1, \eta$ 是定义在同一个概率空间上的随机变量, $\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \eta$ 推不出 $\xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \eta$ (反例: 例1.2)

§4.3 中心极限定理

假设随机变量序列 X_1, X_2, \dots 满足 $0 < \text{var}(X_n) < \infty, \forall n$. 令

$$S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n.$$

- Central Limit Theorem (CLT):

若 $S_n^* = \frac{S_n - ES_n}{\sqrt{\text{var}(S_n)}} \xrightarrow{d} Z \sim N(0, 1)$, 则称 X_1, X_2, \dots 满足CLT.

- Linderberg-Lévy CLT (定理3.1). **i.i.d.** 序列满足**CLT**.

- Berry-Esseen bound: 假设 $E|X|^3 < \infty$. 那么,

$$|F_n(x) - \Phi(x)| \leq \frac{3E|X^*|^3}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \forall x.$$

- $S_n^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} X_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \stackrel{d}{\approx} Z.$

CLT特例证明(选读) 假设 X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d.,

$P(X_1 = 1) = P(X_1 = -1) = 1/2$. 于是 $\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1, S_n^* = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}$.

下面证明CLT

$$\bullet P(a \leq \frac{S_{2n}}{\sqrt{2n}} \leq b) = \sum_{a \leq \frac{2k}{\sqrt{2n}} \leq b} C_{2n}^{n+k} \frac{1}{2^{2n}},$$

$$x_k^2 = 2 \frac{k^2}{n}, \Delta x_k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}.$$

$$\bullet \text{ Stirling 公式: } m! \approx \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{m} \left(\frac{m}{e}\right)^m.$$

$$C_{2n}^{n+k} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+k)!(n-k)!} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2\pi 2n} \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n}}{\sqrt{2\pi(n+k)} \left(\frac{n+k}{e}\right)^{n+k} \sqrt{2\pi(n-k)} \left(\frac{n-k}{e}\right)^{n-k}}$$

$$\bullet C_{2n}^{n+k} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2n}{(n+k)(n-k)}} \cdot \frac{n^{2n}}{(n+k)^{n+k} (n-k)^{n-k}}$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{\frac{2n}{n^2 - k^2}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} = \Delta x_k,$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{n^2 - k^2}{n^2}\right)^{-n} \left(\frac{n+k-2k}{n+k}\right)^k \approx \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \frac{k^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \frac{2k^2}{n}\right)^k \approx e^{\frac{1}{2} x_k^2} e^{-x_k^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} x_k^2}.$$

CLT \Rightarrow WLLN.

- 不妨设 $\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1$.
- WLLN: $\frac{1}{n}S_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$, CLT: $\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} Z$.
- 粗略地, WLLN: $S_n = o(n)$, CLT: $S_n = O(\sqrt{n})$.
- 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$ 固定, 考虑 $A_n = \{|\frac{1}{n}S_n| \geq \epsilon\}$.

对任意 $\delta > 0$, n 充分大时,

$$P(A_n) = P(|S_n^*| \geq \sqrt{n}\epsilon) \leq P(|S_n^*| \geq x) \leq \delta \quad (n \geq (\frac{x}{\epsilon})^2 \text{ 时}).$$

- “ \leq ”: 根据中心极限定理: n 充分大时,

$$|P(|S_n^*| \geq x) - \Phi(x)| < \frac{1}{2}\delta, \text{ 选取 } x > 0 \text{ s.t. } \Phi(x) \leq \delta.$$

因此, $P(A_n) \rightarrow 0$.

CLT: $P(S_n \leq x) = P(S_n^* \leq x^*) \approx p,$

$x^* = \frac{x - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma}, p = \Phi(x^*), \Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x).$

附表 1 标准正态分布数值表

x	$\Phi(x)$	x	$\Phi(x)$	x	$\Phi(x)$
0.00	0.5000	1.40	0.9192	2.30	0.9893
0.05	0.5199	1.42	0.9222	2.33	0.9901
0.10	0.5398	1.45	0.9265	2.35	0.9906
0.15	0.5596	1.48	0.9306	2.38	0.9913
0.20	0.5793	1.50	0.9332	2.40	0.9918
0.25	0.5987	1.55	0.9394	2.42	0.9922
0.30	0.6179	1.58	0.9429	2.45	0.9929
0.35	0.6368	1.60	0.9452	2.50	0.9938
0.40	0.6554	1.65	0.9505	2.55	0.9946
0.45	0.6736	1.68	0.9535	2.58	0.9951
0.50	0.6915	1.70	0.9554	2.60	0.9953

例3.1 加法器同时收到20个i.i.d.噪声电压 $V_k \sim U(0, 10)$, $k = 1, \dots, 20$. 记 $V = \sum_{k=1}^{20} V_k$, 求 $P(V > 105)$.

- 此题已知 $n = 20$, $x = 105$, 求 p .
- $P(V > 105) = P\left(V^* > \frac{105 - 20 \times 5}{\sqrt{20 \times \frac{100}{12}}} =: x^*\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(x^*) =: p$.
- 计算得 $x^* \approx 0.387$. 查表得 $\Phi(x^*) = 0.652$, 从而所求之 $p = 1 - 0.652 = 0.348$.

例3.2 旅馆有500间客房, 每间有一台2千瓦的空调. 开房率为80%. 问: 需多少千瓦的电力能有99% 的把握保证电力足够?

- 已知 n, p , 求 x . 假设提供 x 千瓦.
- $A_i =$ 第 i 间房开空调, $P(A_i) = 80\%$, $X_i = 2 \times 1_{A_i}$. $n = 500$.
- 要求 x 满足: $P(S_n \leq x) \geq 99\% = p$.
即 $P(S_n^* \leq x^*) \geq 0.99$. 查表得 $\Phi(2.33) = 0.99$.
- 故需 $x^* = \frac{x - 500 \times 2 \times 0.8}{\sqrt{500 \times 2^2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2}} \geq 2.33$.
即 $x \geq 800 + 2.33 \times \sqrt{320} = 841.68$, 从而需842 千瓦.

例(民意调查) 为保证调查结果与真实值的误差不超过 $\varepsilon = 0.1$ (或0.05, 0.01) 的概率至少为95%. 至少需调查多少人?

- 已知 $x = \varepsilon$, $p = 0.95$, 求 n .
- $A_i =$ 第 i 人支持该候选人, $P(A_i) = q = \text{真实值}$. $X_i = 1_{A_i}$.
 $\frac{1}{n}S_n = \text{调查结果}$. 目标: $P(|\frac{1}{n}S_n - q| \leq \varepsilon) \geq 0.95$.
- $P(|S_n^*| \leq \frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{q(1-q)}} = x^*) \geq 0.95$.
要求 $\Phi(x^*) - \Phi(-x^*) = \Phi(x^*) - (1 - \Phi(x^*)) \geq 0.95$,
即 $\Phi(x^*) \geq \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.95) = 0.975$, 查表得 $x^* \geq 1.96$.
- 要求 $\frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{q(1-q)}} \geq 1.96$, 即 $\sqrt{n} \geq \frac{1.96}{\varepsilon} \times \sqrt{q(1-q)}$.
- 为“保证”, 要求 $\sqrt{n} \geq \frac{1.96}{\varepsilon} \times \max_q \sqrt{q(1-q)} = \frac{1.96}{2\varepsilon}$.
若 $\varepsilon = 0.1$, 则至少需调查 $n_0 = \lceil 9.8^2 \rceil = 97$;
若 $\varepsilon = 0.05$, 则 $n_0 = 385$; 若 $\varepsilon = 0.01$, 则 $n_0 = 9604$ 人.

习题四、13. $e^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} n^k \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}.$

- X_1, X_2, \dots 独立同分布, $X_1 \sim \mathcal{P}(1)$, 则 $S_n \sim \mathcal{P}(n)$, 从而,
左边 = $P(S_n \leq n)$.
- $P(S_n \leq n) = P(S_n^* \leq 0) \rightarrow P(Z \leq 0) = \frac{1}{2},$
其中 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$.