矩母函数补充阅读

本质上是 Laplace 变换在概率论中的应用。

定义: 随机变量 X 的矩母函数定义为 $m_X(u) = E(e^{uX})$, $u \in R$ (如果后者的期望存在的话)由 LOTUS 定理

$$m_X(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i} e^{ux_i} p_i, & X \sim \{p_i\} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ux} f_X(x) dx, & X \sim f_X(x) \end{cases},$$

显然, $m_x(0)=1$ 永远存在。

定理: 矩母函数 $m_x(u)$ 具有如下性质:

- (1) 若X 的矩母函数 $m_X(u)$ 在u=0的某一开领域内存在,则 $E(X^n) = m_X^{(n)}(0), \forall n \in N;$
- (2) $m_{aX+b}(u) = e^{bu} M_X(au)$;
- (3) 若随机变量 X 与 Y 独立,则 $m_{X+Y}(u) = m_X(u)m_Y(u)$;
- (4) 当矩母函数存在时,它可以唯一决定随机变量的分布。

Hint: 若 $m_X(u)$ 在u=0的某一开领域 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 内存在,则 $\forall n \in N$,存在s,使得 $0 < ns < \delta$,

由于
$$s \mid X \mid \leq e^{s\mid X\mid}$$
, 故 $s^n \mid X \mid^n \leq e^{sn\mid X\mid} \leq e^{snX} + e^{-snX}$

$$E(|X|^n) \le E[\frac{e^{snX} + e^{-snX}}{s^n}] = s^{-n}[m_X(sn) + m_X(-sn)] < \infty$$

$$\frac{d^n}{du^n}m_X(u) = \frac{d^n}{du^n}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{ux}f_X(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{d^n}{du^n}[e^{ux}f_X(x)]dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x^ne^{ux}f_X(x)dx$$

$$\frac{d^n}{du^n} m_X(u) \big|_{u=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f_X(x) dx = EX^n$$

例1:
$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$
,则

$$m_X(u) = Ee^{uX} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{uk} P(X = k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{uk} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

 $-e^{\lambda(e^u - 1)}$

从而
$$EX = m_X'(0) = \lambda$$
; $EX^2 = m_X''(0) = \lambda + \lambda^2$, 故 $DX = \lambda$ 。

例 2:
$$X \sim Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$$
,即 $f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \mathbf{1}_{\{x>0\}}$

若
$$u < \lambda$$
 , $m_X(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ux} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} 1_{\{x>0\}} dx = (\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - u})^{\alpha}$,

若
$$u \ge \lambda$$
 , $m_{_Y}(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \infty$

$$E(X^n) = m_X^{(n)}(0) = \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\lambda^{-n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

例 3: 复合 Poisson 过程的矩母函数: 设 Y_i 的矩母函数为 $m_v(u)$,则

$$\begin{split} M_{t}(u) &= E(e^{uX_{t}}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(e^{uX_{t}} \mid N_{t} = n)P(N_{t} = n) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(e^{u(Y_{1} + \dots + Y_{n})} \mid N_{t} = n)P(N_{t} = n) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E(e^{u(Y_{1} + \dots + Y_{n})})e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^{n}}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (m_{Y}(u))^{n} e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^{n}}{n!} \\ &= e^{\lambda t(m_{Y}(u) - 1)} \end{split}$$

故可推得
$$EX_t = \lambda t EY_1$$
, $DX_t = \lambda t EY_1^2$

注: 是否存在两个不同的分布,但其所有的 n 阶矩都相同 例:

$$X_1 \sim f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} 1_{\{x>0\}};$$

$$X_2 \sim f_2(x) = f_1(x)[1 + \sin(2\pi \ln x)]1_{\{x>0\}};$$

 X_1 为对数正态分布,它具有任意 n 阶矩,即 $\forall n \in N$,有

$$E(X_1^n) = \int_0^\infty x^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{ny - \frac{y^2}{2}} dy = e^{\frac{n^2}{2}};$$

$$E(X_{2}^{n}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{n} f_{1}(x) [1 + \sin(2\pi \ln x)] dx = E(X_{1}^{n}) + \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\ln^{2} x}{2}} \sin(2\pi \ln x) dx$$

$$= E(X_{1}^{n}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{ny - \frac{y^{2}}{2}}{2}} \sin(2\pi y) dy = E(X_{1}^{n}) + \frac{e^{\frac{n^{2}}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{s^{2}}{2}} \sin(2\pi (s + n)) dy$$

$$= E(X_{1}^{n}) + \frac{e^{\frac{n^{2}}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{s^{2}}{2}} \sin(2\pi s) dy = E(X_{1}^{n})$$

定理:设X,Y的分布函数分别为 $F_X(x),F_Y(x)$,

- (1) 若 X, Y 均有界,则 $F_X(x) = F_Y(x), \forall x \in R$ 当且仅当 $E(X^n) = E(Y^n), \forall n \in N$;
- (2) 若 $m_X(u)$, $m_Y(u)$ 均在u=0的某一开领域内存在,且 $m_X(u)=m_Y(u)$, $\forall u \in R$,则 $F_X(x)=F_Y(x), \forall x \in R$

例:
$$X \sim f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} 1_{\{x>0\}}; \Leftrightarrow \ln X \sim N(0,1)$$

若u>0,

$$m_X(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ux} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} 1_{\{x>0\}} dx = \infty, (\because \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{ux} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} = \infty)$$

若u < 0 ,

$$m_X(u) = E(e^{uX}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ux} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} 1_{\{x>0\}} dx \le \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2}} dx = 1$$