

1.1

证明：当 A、B 不同时发生时

$$F_N(A+B) = F_N(A) + F_N(B)$$

在 N 次中, A: n_A B: n_B

以 A+B 表示 A、B 至少出现一个的事件

$$F_N(A+B) = \frac{n_A + n_B}{N} = F_N(A) + F_N(B)$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(A) = P; \quad P\left\{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_A}{N} = P\right\} = 1$$

$\textcircled{2}$ 根概率是频率的稳定中心。

$\textcircled{3}$ 试验次数 n 很大时, 可用频率来代替根概率

1.3

$$2^0 \text{ 证 } \binom{a}{0} \binom{b}{n} + \binom{a}{1} \binom{b}{n-1} + \dots + \binom{a}{n} \binom{b}{0} = \binom{a+b}{n}$$

Pr:

$$(1+x)^{a+b} = (1+x)^a (1+x)^b$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{a+b} C_{a+b}^k x^k = \left(\sum_{i=0}^a C_a^i x^i \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^b C_b^j x^j \right)$$

对 x^n 系数

$$C_{a+b}^k = \sum_{m=0}^n C_a^m C_b^{n-m} \quad (\checkmark)$$

特殊情况: $(a=b=n)$

$$\binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$3^0 \quad (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} C_\alpha^r x^r \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha \neq 0)$$

$$x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{x}{n} \quad \alpha = -n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$C_{-n}^r = \frac{(-n)(-n-1)\dots(-n-r+1)}{r!}$$

$$= (-1)^r \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-r+1)}{r!}$$

$$= (-1)^r C_{n+r-1}^r$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x)^{-n} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-1)^r C_{n+r-1}^r x^r$$

$$(1-x)^{-n} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} C_{n+r-1}^r x^r$$

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{C_a^k C_b^{n-k}}{C_{a+b}^n} = \frac{C_n^k a^k b^{n-k}}{(a+b)^n} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{Pr: } \frac{C_a^k C_b^{n-k}}{C_{a+b}^n} = \frac{\frac{a!}{k!(a-k)!} \cdot \frac{b!}{(n-k)!(b-n+k)!}}{\frac{(a+b)!}{n!(a+b-n)!}}$$

$$= C_n^k \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)^k \left(\frac{b}{a+b}\right)^{n-k} \cdot k!$$

1.5

$$g_1 = \{ (a, b) \} \quad g_0 = \{ [a, b] \}$$

$$\text{证 } m(g_1) = m(g_0) = B_1$$

$$\text{Pr: } ① \forall (a, b) \in g_1$$

$$\text{有 } (a, b) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [a + \frac{1}{n}, b) \in B_1$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 \subset B_1 \Rightarrow m(g_1) \subset B_1$$

$$② \forall [a, b) \in g_0$$

$$\text{有 } [a, b) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, b) \in m(g_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_0 \subset m(g_1) \Rightarrow B_1 \subset m(g_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m(g_1) = B_1$$

$$\geq P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3)$$

$$P_r: = P(A_1 \cup A_2) + P(A_3) - P((A_1 \cup A_2) \cap A_3)$$

$$= P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 A_3 \cup A_2 A_3)$$

$$= P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 A_2) - P(A_1 A_3) - P(A_2 A_3) + P(A_1 A_2 A_3)$$

(不连续)

有限可加性 + ? \Rightarrow 可列可加性

$$\forall A_i \in \mathcal{P} \ (i=1,2,\dots) \quad A_i A_j = \emptyset \ (i \neq j)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$$

\downarrow

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \stackrel{?}{=} P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i\right)$$

$$\text{收敛} \quad = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right)$$

Th 1.5.1

Pr: ① 若可列可加

(i) 显然

(ii) 若 $A_n \uparrow$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \begin{cases} S_1 = A_1 \\ S_2 = A_2 - A_1 \\ S_3 = A_3 - A_1 \cup A_2 = A_3 - A_2 \\ \vdots \\ S_k = A_k - \bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} A_i = A_k - A_{k-1} \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_i S_j = \emptyset \quad i \neq j \\ \sum_{i=1}^k S_i = \sum_{i=1}^k A_i = A_k \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \end{cases}$$

有限可加

由可列可加:

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(S_i)$$

||

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n P(S_i) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i\right)$$

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

② 若有限可加 且 下连续

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

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i)$$

由下连续

$$= P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i)$$

$$= P(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i)$$

系2: $B_n \downarrow$ 令 $A_n = \overline{B_n} \uparrow$

$$\text{由系1: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$P(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{B_n})$$

$$\parallel$$

$$1 - P(\overline{\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n})$$

\parallel

$$1 - P(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n)$$

\parallel

$$1 - P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(B_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n)$$

例 3: $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$ 次可列可加性

Pr: $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i)$

下连续 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i)$

次可加性 $\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$

例 4: 若有限可加 且 次可列可加

设 A_1, \dots, i 不相容

Pr: 若 $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) < \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{证 } P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$$

$$\text{有 } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i < +\infty \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P(A_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) - \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \geq P\left(\sum_{i=1}^N A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A_i)$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) - \varepsilon$$

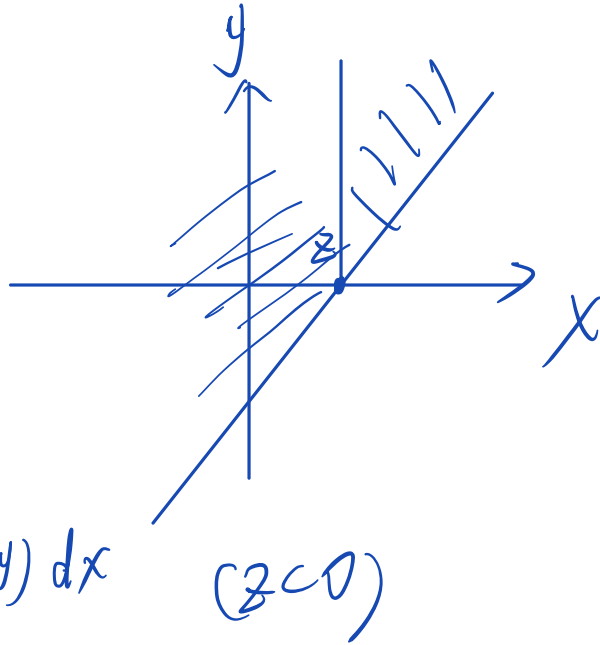
$$\begin{aligned} (1) & A \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2y} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} A \int_{-\infty}^0 d e^{-2x} \int_{-\infty}^0 d e^{-2y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}A = 1 \quad A = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad P &= 4 \int_0^2 e^{-2x} dx \int_0^2 e^{-2y} dy \\ &= \int_2^0 d e^{-2x} \int_2^0 d e^{-2y} \\ &= (1 - e^{-4})(1 - e^{-4}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) (✓)

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \xi &= \xi - \eta \\ x - y &= z \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} F_{\xi}(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{y+z} p(x, y) dx \quad (z < 0) \\ &= \int_{-z}^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{y+z} 4 e^{-2x} e^{-2y} dx \\ &= \int_{-z}^{+\infty} 2 e^{-2y} dy \int_{y+z}^0 d e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-z}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-2y-2z}) 2e^{-2y} dy$$

$$= \int_{-z}^{\infty} (2e^{-2y} - 2e^{-4y-2z}) dy$$

$$= \int_{-z}^{\infty} d\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-4y-2z} - e^{-2y}\right)$$

$$= 0 - \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2z} - e^{2z}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{2z}$$

$$F_2(z) = \int_0^{\infty} dy \int_0^z 4e^{2x} e^{2y} dx + \int_0^{\infty} dy \int_z^{y+z} 4e^{-2x} e^{-2y} dx$$

$$= \int_0^z d(-e^{-2x}) + \int_0^{\infty} 2e^{-2y} dy \int_z^{y+z} d(-e^{-2x})$$

$$= (1 - e^{-4z}) + \int_0^{\infty} 2e^{-2y} (e^{-2z} - e^{-2y-2z}) dy$$

$$= 1 - e^{-4z} + \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-2y-2z} - e^{-4y-2z}) dy$$

$$= 1 - e^{-4z} + \int_0^{\infty} d\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-4y-2z} - e^{-2y-2z}\right)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-4z} + \left(0 - \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} - e^{-2z} \right] \right)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-4z} + e^{-2z} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} - e^{-4z}$$

$$P\{\eta_1 \geq x\} = \left(\int_x^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \right)^n$$

$$= (1 - \Phi(x))^n$$