

# 概率理论基本概念

概率的加法定理:

若互斥事件之和的概率等于概率之和

$$\forall i, j \quad A_i A_j = \emptyset \quad P(A_1 + \dots + A_n) = P(A_1) + \dots + P(A_n)$$

条件概率:

$P(B) \neq 0$ : 在给定B发生条件下, A发生的概率:  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

( $P(B)=0$ 时, 通常采用极限的方法处理)

独立:

两事件独立:  $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

有有限个/无穷事件  $A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$  独立: 任意有限个  $A_1, \dots, A_m$  都有  $P(A_1 \dots A_m) = P(A_1) \dots P(A_m)$

两两独立: 任意两个不同的  $A_i, A_j$  都有  $P(A_i A_j) = P(A_i) \cdot P(A_j)$

两两独立  $\Rightarrow$  两两独立 两两独立  $\neq$  相互独立

例: 4个完全相同的小球, 分别标上数字 "1", "2", "3", "4". 记  $A_i$  为 "随机抽取一球, 球上的数字为 i"

$A_1, A_2, A_3$  两两独立, 但不相互独立

思考: 独立是个概率学的概念, 不能同现实生活中的逻辑定势来判断独立与否

全概率公式:

完备事件群:  $B_1 \cap B_j = \emptyset$  ( $i \neq j$ ),  $B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_n = \Omega$  (必然事件)

$$P(A) = P(AB_1) + \dots + P(AB_n) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + \dots + P(B_n)P(A|B_n)$$

作用: 构造完备事件群以辅助求  $P(A)$

$A$  为附加条件

贝叶斯公式:

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(AB_i)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(B_j) \cdot P(A|B_j)}$$

应用案例:

重点之处在于: 思想

# 随机变量及其概率分布

随机变量: "值随机会而定" 的变量.

↓ 样本    ↓ 试验结果.

离散型随机变量: 只能取有限个 (或可数无限个) 值.

连续型随机变量: 本质在于存在概率密度函数.

分布函数:  $P(X \leq x) = F(x), (x \in \mathbb{R})$ .

概率密度函数:  $f(x) = F'(x):$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \\ \forall a < b, P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \end{cases}$$

重要离散型概率分布:

二项分布:  $B(n, p)$   $P(X=i) = C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$

泊松分布:  $P(\lambda)$   $P(X=i) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$  二项分布的"极限"形式  $n \rightarrow \infty, p \rightarrow 0, np \rightarrow \lambda$ .

$$P(X=i) = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} p^i (1-p)^{n-i} \rightarrow \frac{n!}{i!} \cdot p^i \cdot (1-p)^{n-i} \xrightarrow{p=\frac{\lambda}{n}} \frac{n!}{i!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^i \cdot \left(1-\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-i} \rightarrow e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

多元分布:  $M(N; p_1, \dots, p_n)$

$$P(X_1=k_1, \dots, X_n=k_n) = \frac{N!}{k_1! \dots k_n!} p_1^{k_1} \dots p_n^{k_n}$$

把  $N$  个相互独立的试验, 各试验依次有  $k_1, \dots, k_n$  个不同事件发生  $N$  次试验中  $A_i$  发生  $k_i$  次.

$A_1, \dots, A_n$  是某试验的互斥事件群,  $A_i$  发生概率为  $p_i$ . 将试验独立重复  $N$  次.

重要连续型分布:

正态分布:  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

指数分布:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

均匀分布:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

二维正态:  $N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left( \frac{(x_1-a)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x_1-a)(x_2-b)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2-b)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right)}$$

多维随机变量: 如果每一维 (分量) 都是一维离散型随机变量  $\rightarrow$  多元离散型

连续:  $\rightarrow$  多元连续型

多元正态分布: 多元正态分布, 连续型随机变量所定义实数在于:

存在概率密度函数  $f(x)$ .

边缘分布: 只关心多元随机变量中一部分分量的分布情况:

研究总法: 高维: 对多元"表"分量求和.

逐维:  $\dots$  求联合.



定理结论: 二维正态  $N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$

$$X_1 \sim N(a, \sigma_1^2) \quad X_2 \sim N(b, \sigma_2^2)$$

正态的线性分布还是正态

条件概率分布:

$$\text{高维: } P(X_1=a | X_2=b) = \frac{P(X_1=a, X_2=b)}{P(X_2=b)} = \frac{p_{ij}}{\sum_j p_{ij}}$$

$$\text{逆元: } f_2(X_2|X_1) = \frac{f(X_1, X_2)}{f_1(X_1)}$$

$$(X_1, X_2) \sim N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$$

$$f_2(X_2|X_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)}[X_2 - (b + \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(X_1 - a))]^2}$$

$$\text{即: } X_2|X_1=x_1 \sim N(b + \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(x_1 - a), \sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2))$$

正态的条件概率分布还是正态

随机变量的独立性:

$$(X_1, \dots, X_n): f(x_1, \dots, x_n):$$

$$\text{独立: } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_1(x_1) \dots f_n(x_n)$$

判断结论: 如果  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_1(x_1) \dots g_n(x_n)$  其中  $g_i$  只依赖  $x_i$ , 则说明独立.

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立,

$$Y_1 = g_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad Y_2 = g_2(X_{m_1}, \dots, X_n) \Rightarrow Y_1, Y_2 \text{ 独立}$$

二维正态:  $\rho=0 \Rightarrow X_1, X_2$  独立

随机变量的函数概率分布:

高维: 记:  $Y = g(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  可以取的不同值找出来, 把与这个值对应的概率加起来.

逆元:

$$\text{一元函数: } P(Y=y) = P(g(X) \leq y) - P(g(X) < y) = \int_{\{x: g(x) \leq y\}} f(x) dx - \int_{\{x: g(x) < y\}} f(x) dx = \int_{\{x: g(x) = y\}} f(x) dx$$

二元函数:

$$Y_1 = g_1(X_1, X_2) \quad Y_2 = g_2(X_1, X_2)$$

$$X_1 = h_1(Y_1, Y_2) \quad X_2 = h_2(Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$J(Y_1, Y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y_2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P((Y_1, Y_2) \in A) = P((X_1, X_2) \in B) = \int_B f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$P((x_1, x_2) \in A) = \iint_A f(x_1, y_1) \cdot h_2(y_1, y_2) |J(y_1, y_2)| \cdot dy_1 \cdot dy_2$$

注意：先有定义后求量

变量变换后的取值范围

有时要求： $Y_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2)$  的分布：

一种方法：找也： $Y_1 = y$  对应  $(x_1, x_2)$  平面上的区域  $A_y$ ： $P(Y_1 \leq y) = \iint_{A_y} f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$

另一种方法：取正另一个函数： $Y_2 = g_2(x_1, x_2)$  使  $(x_1, x_2) \leftrightarrow (Y_1, Y_2)$  一一对应。

求出  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  上的联合概率密度函数  $h(y_1, y_2)$

$$h(y_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(y_1, y_2) dy_2$$

重要结论：

$X_1, X_2$  独立， $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ， $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ ， $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

$X_1, X_2 \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ ， $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立， $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$ ： $X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim N(\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_n, \sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2)$

正态的和，仍是正态。

重要函数：

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt \quad (x > 0) \quad B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad (x, y > 0)$$



重要结论：  
 $X_1, X_2$  独立,  $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ ,  $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$   
 $X_1, X_2 \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ ,  $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$   
 $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,  $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$ :  $X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim N(\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_n, \sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2)$   
 正态的和, 仍是正态。

重要函数:

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt \quad (x > 0), \quad B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad (x, y > 0)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}, \quad \Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

重要分布:  $X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } N(0, 1)$ ,  $\chi^2 = X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2 \sim \chi_n^2$ , 自由度为  $n$  的卡方分布。

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(1), \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \sim \chi_2^2, \quad \lambda = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \quad (x > 0)$$

$X_1, X_2$  独立,  $X_1 \sim \chi_n^2, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y = \frac{X_2}{\sqrt{X_1/n}}$ ,  $Y \sim t_n$ , 自由度为  $n$  的  $t$  分布。

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\sqrt{n\pi}} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \quad (y \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (\text{关于原点对称, } EX=0)$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立,  $X_i \sim \chi_{m_i}^2$ ,  $Y = \frac{\sum X_i/m_i}{\sum X_j/n_j} \sim F_{m,n}$ , 自由度为  $(m, n)$  的  $F$  分布。

$$f_{F(m,n)}(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} (my+n)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad \bar{X} &= \frac{\sum X_i}{n}, \quad S^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} \\ \text{则有: } \bar{X} &\sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \\ \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} &\sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \\ \bar{X} \text{ 和 } \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2 &\text{ 独立.} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \\ &\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t_{n-1}$$

## 附录：几个重要结论的思考过程

\*二维正态随机变量的两个分量的和仍服从正态分布

$$(X_1, X_2) \sim N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$$

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 \sim N(a+b, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left( \frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-a)(y-x-b)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-x-b)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right)} dx$$

$$(\dagger) = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \sigma_2^2(x-a)^2 - \sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdot 2\rho \cdot (x-a)(y-x-b) + \sigma_1^2(y-x-b)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \cancel{\sigma_2^2 x^2} - 2\sigma_2^2 ax + \sigma_2^2 a^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(-x^2 + (y-x-b)x - a(y-b)) + \sigma_1^2(y^2 - 2x(y-b) + (y-b)^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)x^2 - 2(a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2)x + a^2\sigma_2^2 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 a(y-b) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot x - \frac{a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right)^2$$

$$dx: \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \left( (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2) \cdot (a^2\sigma_2^2 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 a(y-b)) - (a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \left( a^2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + a^2\sigma_2^4 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2^3 a + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^4 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1^3\sigma_2(y-b)^2 \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sigma_2^2 (x^2 - 2ax + a^2) - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 (-x^2 + (y-a)x - a(y-b)) + \sigma_1^2 (y^2 - 2y(y-b) + (y-b)^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( (\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)x^2 - 2(a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2)x + a^2\sigma_2^2 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 a(y-b) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \frac{(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} x - \frac{a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \frac{a^2\sigma_2^2 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 a(y-b)}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} - \left( \frac{a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right)^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \left( a^2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + a^2\sigma_2^4 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2^3 a^2 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^4 + (y-b)^2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1^3\sigma_2(y-b)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2\rho\sigma_1^3\sigma_2 a(y-b) + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2^3 a(y-b) + 4\rho^2 a^2\sigma_1\sigma_2 a(y-b) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - a^2\sigma_2^4 - (y-b)^2\sigma_1^4 - \rho^2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(a^2 + (y-b)^2 + 2a(y-b)) - 2a\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2^3(a^2 + a(y-b)) - 2\rho\sigma_1^3\sigma_2(a(y-b) + (y-b)^2) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)(y-b-a)^2 \\
 (x) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \cdot \left( \frac{(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} x - \frac{a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} \right)^2 + \frac{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} (y-b-a)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令: } t &= \frac{\frac{(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} x - \frac{a\sigma_2^2 + \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(a+y-b) + (y-b)\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}}{\frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2}{1-\rho^2}} = t \\
 (2) \quad L(y) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-a-b)^2}{2(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2}{1-\rho^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-a-b)^2}{2(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-a-b)^2}{2(\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

注意：框标志处为易错点，配方的时候x前系数不为1时注意常数项的大小。

\*独立标准正态随机变量平方和服从卡方分布

首先，利用随机变量函数的概率分布的求解方法，得到随机变量和的分布的计算方法。因为求和项数为未知常数 $n$ ，即要采用归纳法来求解。首先从 $n=1$ 开始，逐步增加 $n$ ，将得到的概率密度函数做比较，找到规律，之后利用数学归纳法进行验证。

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, 1) \quad Y = X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2 = \chi_n^2$$

$$f_{\chi_n^2}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

证明： $n=1$ 时， $Y = X_1^2$ ：

$$y < 0 \text{ 时: } P(X \leq y) = 0$$

$$y > 0 \text{ 时: } P(Y \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \quad (y > 0)$$

$n=2$ 时：

$$Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2$$

$$f(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y-x) dx = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y-x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y-x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(y-x)}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt}{\alpha}$$

$$\neq \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \pi = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$$

$n=3$ 时： $Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2$



$\star: B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{\pi}}{1} = \pi$   
 $u(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \pi = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$   
 $n=2$  时:  $y = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$   
 $u(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y-x) dx = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y-x}{2}} dy dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{y} \quad (y > 0)$   
 $n=4$  时:  $y = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2$   
 $u(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y-x) dx = \left( \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y-x}{2}} \sqrt{y-x} dx \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \left( \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{y-x} dx \right)$   
 $\star: \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{y-x} dx \xrightarrow{x=yt} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{yt}} \cdot \sqrt{y(1-t)} y dt$   
 $= y \cdot \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = y \cdot B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = y \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(2)}$   
 $= y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} y$

$u(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot y \quad (y > 0)$   

$n=1$ 时:	$u(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$	$e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$
$n=2$ 时:	$u(y) = \frac{1}{2}$	$e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$	$\sqrt{y}$
$n=3$ 时:	$u(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	$e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$	$\sqrt{y}$
$n=4$ 时:	$u(y) = \frac{1}{4}$	$e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$	$y$

$\downarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{2^{n/2}}$   
 $e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$   
 $y^{\frac{n-2}{2}}$

$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}$   
 $\Gamma(1) 1 \rightarrow 1$   
 $\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$   
 $\Gamma(\frac{5}{2}) \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$



$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$   
 $\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) 2^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$

证明:

①  $n=1$  时命题成立.

② 假设  $n=k$  时命题成立. 即:

$$Y = X_1^2 + \dots + X_k^2$$

$$X_1, \dots, X_k \sim N(0, 1) \quad Y \sim \chi_k^2$$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$$

当  $n=k+1$  时,

$$Y = X_1^2 + \dots + X_k^2 + X_{k+1}^2$$

$$f(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y-x) f(x) dx = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y-x}{2}} (y-x)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (y-x)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} dx$$

令  $x = y-t$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} t^{\frac{k-1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}) 2^{\frac{k}{2}}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2})$$

由①②知, 命题对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  都成立.

求解时候的技巧: 利用重要积分函数Gamma函数和Beta函数进行求解。

\*自由度为n的t分布

$X_1, X_2$  独立.  $X_1 \sim N(0, 1) \quad X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$   
 $Y = X_2 / \sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2} \sim t_n$   
 $f(y) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \sqrt{n\pi}} (1 + \frac{y^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$

$\frac{X_1}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} :$   
 $f(y) = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x, y, x) dx$

$Z = \frac{X_1}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} : \quad P(Z \leq z) = P(\frac{X_1}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} \leq z) = P(X_1 \leq n z^2) =$   
 $2n \cdot z \cdot \Gamma(n) \Gamma(n z^2) \quad (z > 0)$

$f(y) = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x, y, x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y+x)^2}{2}} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n+1}{2} x^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$   
 $= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \sqrt{n\pi}} \cdot (1 + \frac{y^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$



\*自由度为  $(m, n)$  的  $F_{mn}$  分布

$X_1, X_2 \sim \chi^2_m, X_1 \sim \chi^2_m, X_2 \sim \chi^2_n, Y = \frac{X_1/m}{X_2/n} \sim F_{mn}$   
 $f_{mn}(y) = \frac{1}{B(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2})} \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot y^{\frac{m-2}{2}} \cdot (my+n)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} \quad (y > 0)$   
 $\frac{X_1/n > 0}{Z = X_1/n} : P(Z \leq z) = P(X_1/n \leq z) = P(X_1 \leq nz)$   
 $g(z) = n \cdot k_n(nz)$   
 $X_2/m : g(z) = m \cdot k_m(nz)$   
 $(y) = \int_0^\infty x \cdot f(x, y) dx = \int_0^\infty x \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot y^{\frac{m-2}{2}} \cdot (my+n)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot y^{\frac{m-2}{2}} \cdot \int_0^\infty x \cdot e^{-\frac{my+n}{2}x} x^{\frac{m-2}{2}} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot y^{\frac{m-2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{\frac{m+n}{2}}}$

\*关于独立同分布随机变量均值、方差的重要结论

$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ i.i.d. } N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$   
 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$   
 $\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$   
 $\bar{X}$  与  $\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$  独立.  
 取正交阵  $A$ ,  $A$  的第一行元素均为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ .  
 作正交变换:  $\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix}$   
 由正交变换性质:  $\sum X_i^2 = \sum Y_i^2 \quad |J| = 1$   
 又由第一行元素均为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ :  $Y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum X_i = \sqrt{n} \bar{X}$   
 $f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (\sum (X_i - \mu)^2)} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (\sum X_i^2 - 2\mu \sum X_i + n\mu^2)}$   
 $g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (\sum Y_i^2 - 2\mu \cdot \sqrt{n} Y_1 + n\mu^2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{Y_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^{n-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=2}^n Y_i^2}$   
 $\bar{X} = Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  独立,  $Y_1 \sim N(\sqrt{n}\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad (i=2, \dots, n)$   
 则:  $Y_1$  与  $Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_n^2$  独立.  
 $Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_n^2 = \sum_{i=2}^n Y_i^2 = \sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$   
 所以:  $\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}, \quad \bar{X}$  与  $\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$  独立.

注意: 自由度的大小

# 随机变量的数字特征

在讨论数学期望相关的问题时，第一步要做的是要检查期望是否存在！

记住：先有意义后求量！

## 数学期望：

在研究数学期望时，首先要判断：EX是否存在。

若： $X$ 只取有限个值， $a_1, \dots, a_n$  对应概率  $p_1, \dots, p_n$ ，则EX存在， $EX = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i p_i$ ；

若  $X$  为离散型变量，取值为多值，则： $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |a_i| p_i < \infty$  时，EX存在， $EX = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i p_i$ ；

若  $X$  为连续型随机变量，则当： $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx < \infty$  时EX存在， $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$ ；

$X \sim P(\lambda)$ ， $EX = \lambda$ 。

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ， $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 。对于指数分布，注意说法：参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布 ( $\leftrightarrow$  期望为  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  的指数分布)。  
期望为  $\lambda$  ... ( $\leftarrow$  参数为  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ )

## 数学期望性质：

若干随机变量和的期望等于期望的和。(不要求EX)

$$E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = EX_1 + \dots + EX_n$$

若干独立随机变量之和的期望等于期望之和。  
 $\rightarrow$  利用示性变量  $\rightarrow X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & A_i \text{ 发生} \\ 0, & A_i \text{ 不发生} \end{cases}$  不行求EX。

$$E(X_1 \dots X_n) = EX_1 \dots EX_n$$

例： $X \sim B(n, p)$  求EX。

$X$  为  $n$  次独立试验中， $A$  发生次数。

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次试验中 } A \text{ 发生} \\ 0, & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$EX = EX_1 + \dots + EX_n$$

$$EX_i = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1-p) = p$$

$$\text{则 } EX = np$$

## 随机变量函数的期望：

$$\text{当：} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |g(a_i)| p_i < \infty \text{ 时：} E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g(a_i) p_i$$

$$\text{或：} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)| f(x) dx < \infty \text{ 时：} E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$$

$$X \sim \chi^2_n, EX = n \quad X \sim t_n, EX = 0 \quad (\neq n > 1 \text{ 时 } EX \text{ 不存在})$$

$$X \sim F_{m,n}, EX = \frac{n}{m-2} \quad (n > 2 \text{ 时 } EX \text{ 存在})$$



条件期望

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f(y|x) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E(Y|X=x) \cdot f(x) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x)} dy \right) \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \right) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f(y) dy = EY \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow EY = E(E(Y|X)) \quad \text{全期望公式}$$

若 \$Y\$ 是 \$X\$ 的函数:  $E(Y|X) = g(X) \rightarrow$  以 \$X\$ 代替 \$x\$ 得  $g(X) \rightarrow$  步:  $\frac{E(g(X))}{EY}$

例: \$(X,Y) \sim (a,b, \sigma\_1^2, \sigma\_2^2, \rho)\$ 求 \$EY\$

\$\rho=0\$ 时: \$EY = EXEY = ab\$

\$\rho \neq 0\$ 时:  $E(Y|X=x) = x \cdot E(Y|X=x) = x \cdot (b + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x-a)) = g(x)$

$$E(g(X)) = E\left(X \left(b + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (X-a)\right)\right) = ab + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} EX^2 - a\rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}$$

\$X \sim N(a, \sigma\_1^2)\$,  $Z = \frac{X-a}{\sigma_1} \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow X = \sigma_1 Z + a$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= E(\sigma_1 Z + a)^2 = \sigma_1^2 EZ^2 + 2a\sigma_1 EZ + a^2 \\ &= \sigma_1^2 + a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$EY = ab + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

中位数:  $P(X \leq m) = F(m) = \frac{1}{2}$

方差:  $VarX = E(X - EX)^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2$

独立随机变量和的方差等于方差的和

$$Var(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = VarX_1 + \dots + VarX_n$$

矩:  $E((X-c)^k)$   $X$  关于 \$c\$ 的 \$k\$ 阶矩:

\$c=0\$ 为原点矩 \$c=EX\$ 为中心矩

协方差:

$$Cov(X,Y) = E((X-EX)(Y-EY)) = EXY - EXEY$$

$$EX \cdot Cov(X,Y) \leq \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

相关系数: 标准化的协方差 表征随机变量之间的线性相关程度

两个随机变量独立 \$\Rightarrow\$ 相关系数为 0 逆命题不一定成立

相关系数:  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$

描述 (线性) 相关性。

~~Corr(X, Y) = 0~~ ~~独立~~

独立  $\rightarrow \text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0$

$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0$  ~~独立~~  $\rightarrow$  独立

例:  $(X, Y) \sim N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$   $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho$

此时:  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = 0$  即  $\rho = 0 \rightarrow$  独立

大数定律:

$X_1 \dots X_n$  i.i.d.  $EX = a$   $\text{Var}X = \sigma^2$

对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - a| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$

$\bar{X}_n$  依概率收敛到:  $EX$

马尔科夫不等式:  $P(Y \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{EY}{\varepsilon}$

$Y$ : 只取非负值

例: 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $P(Y \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{EY}{\varepsilon}$

契比雪夫不等式:

若  $\text{Var}Y$  存在, 则  $P(|Y - EY| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}Y}{\varepsilon^2}$

~~独立~~ ~~EX~~

令  $Y = (Y - EY)^2$  代入上式中  $Y$ :

$P((Y - EY)^2 \geq \varepsilon^2) \leq \frac{\text{Var}Y}{\varepsilon^2}$

$P(|Y - EY| \geq \varepsilon)$

则:

$P(|\bar{X}_n - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}{\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

例:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - EX| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$  依概率收敛于期望



中心极限定理,

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } EX = \mu, \text{Var}X = \sigma^2 \quad (0 < \sigma^2 < \infty)$$

则:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

依分布收敛到正态分布.

特例:

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } (0,1) \text{ 分布};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq x\right) = \Phi(x)$$

正态分布的“极限”  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

大数定理和中心极限定理分别提出了依概率收敛和依分布收敛的概念。

G.E.M.的超级迷弟