

思想: $\{$ Dynkin π - λ
逼近

Reference: ① 钟开莱
② Paul R. Halmos. Measure Theory (工具书)
③ Davis Williams: Probability with Martingale.

简介:

本科概率论

v.s. 高等概率论

① 概率空间 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P)

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 测度空间

样本空间 事件 概率测度

σ -代数 (定义域为 \mathcal{F} 的函数)

Dynkin π - λ thm

Halmos 单调类 thm

1933. Kolmogorov 合理化体系.

Caratheodory 逼近 thm

1812. 古典概率论 Laplace 《分析概率论》

② r.v. $X(w)$

$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

$F(x)$ is A.C. $\Rightarrow dF(x) = p(x)dx$

r.v. $X(w) = (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$ 是 "可识别" 函数

i.e. $\forall B \in \mathcal{S}, X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}$

$\{w \in \Omega, X(w) \in B\}$

r.v. 分布 $P_X(B) \triangleq P(X^{-1}(B)), \forall B \in \mathcal{S}$

$\Rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S}, P)$ 概率空间.

若 $(S, \mathcal{S}) = (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$, 则 $F(x) = P_X(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$

r.v. X, Y

分布 P_X, P_Y ($P_X = P_Y$ 同分布)

分布函数 $F_X(x), F_Y(x)$ ($F_X = F_Y$ 同分布)

③ 数学期望 $E X = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x p(x) dx$

r.v. X 关于 P 的积分 $E X = \int_{\Omega} X(w) P(dw)$

$\stackrel{\text{换元}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x P_X(dx)$

$\stackrel{S=\mathbb{R}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x F_X(dx)$

$F_X(dx) \ll dx \quad p(x) \triangleq \frac{F_X(dx)}{dx} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x p(x) dx$

条件数学期望 $E[X|Y], E[X|Y=y]$

$E[X|G], G \subset \mathcal{F}$ 为 σ -代数

· ①: Radon-Nikodym thm

· 韩论, 回归分析, Filter 理论.

④ r.v. 收敛性.

a.e. 收, 依 P 收,

依 d 收敛 \Leftrightarrow 概率测度弱收敛 \Leftrightarrow 收敛 \Leftrightarrow Tightness

· 连续映射 thm, Skorokhod 表示 thm, Vitali thm, Helly thm, Prokhorov thm.

FA Mean-Field View of the Landscape of Two-Layers Neural-Networks

- Rosenblatt 感知器 (perceptron)

$$W_1 \xrightarrow{x_1} \\ W_2 \xrightarrow{x_2} \bigcirc \rightarrow y = \mathbb{1}_{\{wx + b > 0\}} \text{ 或 } y = \tilde{\sigma}(wx + b)$$

$$W_3 \xrightarrow{x_3} \text{其中 } \tilde{\sigma}(z) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_i}}$$

- Sigmoid 感知器: $\tilde{\sigma}(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}, z \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{数据 } (x_i, y_i) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}, i \geq 1, i.i.d \sim p.$$

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- 参数 $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_N)$, N 表示 "O" 个数, $\theta_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

$$\sigma(x, \theta_i) = \tilde{\sigma}(w_i x + b_i), \theta_i = (w_i, b_i)$$

$$\text{Output of 2-layer N-N: } \hat{y}(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma(x, \theta_i)$$

- 损失函数 loss func $L: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$

$$\text{广义误差 population risk: } R_N(\theta) \triangleq E[L(y, \hat{y}(x, \theta))]$$

$$\text{Question: 找 } \theta^* \Rightarrow \inf_{\theta} R_N(\theta) = R_N(\theta^*)$$

实际: 用 SGD 做:

$$\theta_i^{k+1} = \theta_i^k + 2s_k(y_k - \hat{y}(x_k, \theta^k)) \nabla_{\theta_i} \sigma(x_k, \theta_i^k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_N(\theta) &\stackrel{L(y_1, y_2) = |y_1 - y_2|^2}{=} E |y - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma(x, \theta_i)|^2 \\ &= E y^2 - \frac{2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[y \sigma(x, \theta_i)] + \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N E[\sigma(x, \theta_i) \sigma(x, \theta_j)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Define } V(\theta_i) \triangleq -E[y \sigma(x, \theta_i)], U(\theta_i, \theta_j) = E[\sigma(x, \theta_i) \sigma(x, \theta_j)], R_{\#} \triangleq E y^2$$

$$R \mid R_N(\theta) = R_{\#} + \frac{2}{N} \sum_i V(\theta_i) + \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j} U(\theta_i, \theta_j)$$

$$\text{Define } \rho^{(N)} \triangleq \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \delta_{\theta_i} \leftarrow \text{Dirac-Delta 测度 (概率测度)}$$

$$\text{Bp VAE-BM, } \hat{\rho}(A) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \delta_{\theta_i}(A) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \mathbb{1}_A(\theta_i)$$

$\hat{\rho}(A)$ empirical probability measure.

$$\text{于是, } \frac{1}{N} \sum_i V(\theta_i) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} V(\theta) P^{(N)}(d\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i,j} U(\theta_i, \theta_j) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m} U(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) P^{(N)}(d\theta) P^{(N)}(d\tilde{\theta})$$

$$\Rightarrow R_N(\theta) = R_{\#} + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} V(\theta) P^{(N)}(d\theta) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m} U(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) P^{(N)}(d\theta) P^{(N)}(d\tilde{\theta}).$$

Theorem. Under Assumptions, $\inf_{\theta} R_N(\theta) = \inf_p R(p) + O(\frac{1}{N})$, 其中

$$R(p) = R_{\#} + 2 \int V(\theta) p(d\theta) + \int U(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) p(d\theta) p(d\tilde{\theta})$$

p 是概率测度, $p \mapsto R(p)$ convex.

SGD θ_i^k 极限解释: $P_k^{(N)} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_{\theta_i^k}$, 取 step-size $\delta_k = \varepsilon \xi(t, \varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon > 0$, ξ 光滑.

Theorem: Under Assumptions, $P_{T+\varepsilon t}^{(N)} \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{} P_t^{(33)}$ 其中

$$\partial P_t = 2 \xi(t) \nabla_{\theta} (P_t \nabla_{\theta} \bar{U}(\theta; P_t)), \bar{U}(\theta; p) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} V(\theta) + \int U(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) p(d\tilde{\theta})$$

Ex. $H \in I$, \mathcal{F}_H 为 σ -alg. 则 $\bigcap_{H \in I} \mathcal{F}_H$ 为 σ -alg.

Ex. $H \subset g$ 且 H, g 均为 σ -alg. $H \in \mathcal{F}_g$, 定义 $\mathcal{F}^H \triangleq \{A \in g : A \cap H \in \mathcal{F}_g\}$.

证明: (a) \mathcal{F}^H 为 σ -alg.

(b) $H \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^H$ 单减

(c) $H, H' \in \mathcal{F}_g$, $\mathcal{F}^{H \cup H'} = \mathcal{F}^H \cap \mathcal{F}^{H'}$.

第一章 概率空间与随机变量

§1.1 σ -代数 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

设样本空间 Ω 为任一空间.

Def. (代数). 设 \mathcal{A} 为 Ω 中某些子集所形成的集类. 若

(1) $\Omega \in \mathcal{A}$

(2) $A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{A}$ (补封闭)

(3) $A_i \in \mathcal{A}, i=1, \dots, n \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ (有限并封闭.)

则称 \mathcal{A} 为一个代数.

RMK. $\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ 为平凡代数

$\mathcal{A} = 2^\Omega$ 最大代数.

$\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\}$ 为一个代数 ($A \subset \Omega$)

e.g. 设 $\Omega = (0, 1]$

$\mathcal{A} = \{\emptyset, \bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i], 0 \leq a_1 < b_1 < \dots < a_n < b_n \leq 1, n \geq 1\}$. 为一个代数.

注意, 空集并不封闭.

Def. (σ -代数). 设 \mathcal{F} 为 Ω 中某些子集所形成的集类. 若

(1) $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$

(2) $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}$

(3) $A_i \in \mathcal{F}, i \geq 1 \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{F}$ (可列并封闭)

则称 \mathcal{F} σ -代数.

RMK. $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$ 平凡代数.

$\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$ 最大 σ -代数 (事件域)

σ -代数 \subset 代数.

过滤 (filtration): 一列单增 σ -代数 $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n=0, 1, \dots}$, $\mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \dots$

(信息流). $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathcal{F}_s \subset \mathcal{F}_t, s < t$

e.g. (Borel) $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{A} = \text{f}\mathbb{R}$ 中开集}

$\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \triangleq \sigma(\mathcal{A})$ 为 Borel σ -代数.

称每个 Borel σ -代数中的集合为 Borel 集. (包括: 开集, 闭集, G_{δ}, F_{σ})

$G_{\delta}(\mathbb{R})$: 可数个(闭)集的交集

则 $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$.

(拓展: Ω 为拓扑空间, $\mathcal{B}_{\Omega} = \sigma(\{\Omega\} \text{ 中开集} \Omega)$)

pf of λ -类等价定义:

((i)+(iii))' \Rightarrow (i) + (iii) :

1° 证 (i): 设 $A, B \in \mathcal{L}$, 则 $A \cup B \in \mathcal{L}$ $B \setminus A = (A \cup B)^c \in \mathcal{L}$

2° 证 (iii): 全 $B_i = A_i \setminus A_{i-1}$ (其中 $A_0 = \emptyset$), 则 $\bigcup A_i = \bigcup B_i \in \mathcal{L}$

((i) + (iii))' \Rightarrow (ii)' + (iii)') :

1° (ii)' 显然

2° (iii)': 设 $A_i \in \mathcal{L}$ 且 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$, 则 $A_i \cup A_j^c \stackrel{(ii)'}{\Rightarrow} A_i^c \setminus A_i \in \mathcal{L}$

全 $B_n = \bigcup A_i$, $\forall i | B_n \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \bigcup A_i = \bigcup B_i \stackrel{(iii)'}{\in \mathcal{L}}$

pf of Dykin π - λ thm:

outline: 设 $\lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 为由 \mathcal{A} 生成的 λ -类, 则 $\lambda(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}$.

若 $\lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 为 π -类 $\Rightarrow (\lambda + \pi) \cap \mathcal{A} = \sigma(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \lambda(\mathcal{A}) \Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}$

只需证: $\lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 为 π -类.

令 $D_2 \triangleq \{B \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}) : B \cap C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}), \forall C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A})\}$, 即证 $\lambda(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq D_2$

只需证 D_2 为 λ -类 (HW) 且 $\lambda(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq D_2$.

令 $D_1 \triangleq \{C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}) : B \cap C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}), \forall B \in \mathcal{A}\}$, 则 D_1 为 λ -类 (HW) 且 $\lambda(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq D_1$

只需 $\forall C \in D_1, \forall B \in \mathcal{A}$, 有 $B \cap C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A})$

由 \mathcal{A} 为 π -类, $B \cap C \in \mathcal{A} \subseteq \lambda(\mathcal{A})$.

Def. (生成的 σ -代数) 设 $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$, $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) \triangleq \bigcap \mathcal{G}$ 称为由 \mathcal{A} 生成的 σ -代数

RMK. $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ 是包含 \mathcal{A} 的最小 σ -代数

· 例: $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L}$, \mathcal{A} 为 σ -代数 $\Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{A})$ 为 σ -代数但 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ 不一定

记 $\sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \triangleq \sigma(\bigcup \mathcal{A})$

§1.2 Dykin π - λ 定理.

Def. (π -类). 设 $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$. 若 $\forall A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ 有 $A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, 则称 \mathcal{A} 为一个 π -类.

RMK. π -类: 有限交封闭.

· π -类典例: 代数, σ -代数; $\mathcal{A} = \text{f}\mathbb{R}$ 中开集, $\mathcal{A} = \{[a, b] : b \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Def. λ -类/Dykin system). 设 $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$. 若

(i) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$

(ii) $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ 且 $A \subseteq B$, 则 $B \setminus A \in \mathcal{A}$

(iii) $\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \bigcup A \in \mathcal{A}$.

则称 \mathcal{A} 为一个 λ -类.

RMK. (i) + (ii) \Rightarrow λ -类补封闭

· σ -代数 \Rightarrow λ -类

Ithm. (等价 λ -类定义.) 设 $\mathcal{L} \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$. 若

(i) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{L}$

(ii) $A \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{L}$

(iii) $A_n \in \mathcal{L}$ 且 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcup A_i \in \mathcal{L} (\Rightarrow \bigcup A_i \in \mathcal{L})$

Ithm. ($\sigma = \pi + \lambda$) σ 为 σ -代数 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma$ 为 π -类和 λ -类 (由 (i) + (ii) + (iii) 证)

Ithm (Dykin π - λ 定理). 设 \mathcal{A} 为 π -类, \mathcal{L} 为 λ -类, 若 $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}$.

Cor. \mathcal{A} 为 π -类, 则 $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 且: $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \lambda(\mathcal{A}) \Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \lambda(\mathcal{A})$, $(\lambda(\mathcal{A})) \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{A})$ 且 $\lambda(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{A})$

$\lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 为 π -类 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda(\mathcal{A}) = D_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D_2 \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{-类 (HW)} \\ A \subseteq D_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall B \in \mathcal{A}, \forall C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}), B \cap C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}) \\ \forall B \in \mathcal{A} \end{cases}$

$\lambda(\mathcal{A})$ 为 π -类 $\Leftrightarrow \forall B, C \in \mathcal{A}, B \cap C \in \lambda(\mathcal{A}) \Rightarrow \lambda(\mathcal{A}) = D_1$

Ex. (函数形式的π-1定理) 设 $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ 为π类且 $\Omega \subset \mathcal{A}$.

设 \mathcal{H} 是包含定义在 Ω 上某些实值函数的全体且

(i) $\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}$

(ii) $\forall f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{H}, f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{H}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2 \in \mathcal{H}$. (\mathcal{H} 为向量空间)

(iii) $\forall \delta > 0 \quad \exists f \in \mathcal{H} \text{ 且 } f \uparrow \delta$, 则 $f \in \mathcal{H}$.

则 \mathcal{H} 包含所有 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ -可测的函数.

(RMK: 称 $f: \Omega \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_R)$ 为 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ -可测, 若 $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_R, f^{-1}(B) \in \sigma(\mathcal{A})$. 其中 $f^{-1}(B) \triangleq \{w \in \Omega : f(w) \in B\}$).

pf: 只需证 $\forall A \in \sigma(\mathcal{A}), \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}$.

(若已证, 则由(i), (ii) $\Rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ 包含所有 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ -可测的简单函数)

\Rightarrow 由 \mathcal{H} 非负 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ -可测 f 可被简单函数 $\mathbb{1}_f$ 约 $f \in \mathcal{H}$.

$\Rightarrow \forall f \in \mathcal{A}$ 可测 $f, f = f^+ - f^-$, 知 $f \in \mathcal{H}$.

定义 $\mathcal{L} \triangleq \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}\}$, 由(i) 知 $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{L}$.

下证 \mathcal{L} 为入类: ① $\Omega \subset \mathcal{L}$

② $A, B \in \mathcal{L}, A \subset B$.

$\because \mathbb{1}_{B \setminus A} = \mathbb{1}_B - \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \mathbb{1}_{B \setminus A} \in \mathcal{L}$

③ $\forall A_n \uparrow \in \mathcal{L}$.

$\because \mathbb{1}_{\cup A_n} \uparrow \mathbb{1}_{A_n} \quad \therefore \mathbb{1}_{\cup A_n} \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \cup A_n \in \mathcal{L}$

由π-1定理 $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathcal{L} \quad \therefore \forall A \in \sigma(\mathcal{A}), \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}$.

(RMK: $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{A} = \{(-\infty, x] : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, \mathcal{H} 包含所有 $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ -可测函数全体, 称为 \mathcal{B}_R -可测或 Borel 函数.)

Ex. (Dykin-乘法类定理) 设 \mathcal{H} 为包含 Ω 上某些实值有界函数的全体且

(i) $1 \in \mathcal{H}$

(ii) \mathcal{H} 为向量空间 ($\forall f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{H}, \forall c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2 \in \mathcal{H}$)

(iii) $\forall f_n \uparrow \in \mathcal{H}, f_n \uparrow f, \forall f \in \mathcal{H}$.

设 M 为一个包含所有常数的乘法类 ($\forall f_1, f_2 \in M, f_1 f_2 \in M$) $\sigma(M) \subset \mathcal{H}$. 则 \mathcal{H} 包含所有 $\sigma(M)$ -可测函数全体.

(RMK: $\sigma(M) \triangleq \{\{f f'(B) : B \in \mathcal{B}_R, f \in M\}\}$.)

pf: 只需证 $\forall A \in \sigma(M), \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}$

定义 $\mathcal{L} \triangleq \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \mathbb{1}_A \in \mathcal{H}\}$. 与左边一样, \mathcal{L} 为入类.

构造π-类 $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{L}$, s.t. $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \sigma(M)$, 则由π-1定理 $\sigma(M) \subset \mathcal{L}$.

$\mathcal{A} \triangleq \{\bigcap_{i=1}^k \{f_i > a_i\} : f_i \in M, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ [check: $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \sigma(M) \subset \mathcal{L}$ 为π-类]

构造一列非负连续 $\varphi_n(x) \uparrow \mathbb{1}_{x > 0}, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\forall f_1, \dots, f_k \in M, a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N}$,

定义: $\varphi_n(f_i(w)) \triangleq \varphi_n(f_i(w) - a_i), w \in \Omega$

则 φ_n 非负 $\uparrow \mathbb{1}_{\{f_i > a_i\}}$, 只要 $f_i \in \mathcal{H}$, 则由(iii) 知 $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{L}$.

定义 $M \triangleq \max \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}, w \in \Omega} |f_i(w) - a_i| < +\infty$ (由 \mathcal{H} 有界)

$\varphi_n(x) \in C[-M, M]$, 由 Weierstrass 逼近定理, \exists 多项式 $P_n(x)$, s.t.

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{w \in \Omega} |P_k(x) - \varphi_n(x)| = 0$ (即 $P_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n$).

$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{w \in \Omega} \left| \prod_{i=1}^k P_i(f_i - a_i)(w) - \varphi_n(w) \right| = 0$

且 $\prod_{i=1}^k P_i(f_i - a_i) \in \mathcal{H}$ $\quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ $\quad \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^k P_i(f_i - a_i) \in \mathcal{H}$ \quad [CLAIM: $f_n \in \mathcal{H}, f_n \uparrow f \quad \text{则 } f \in \mathcal{H}$.] $\quad \square$

f_n

$f_n, f_n + \frac{1}{2}, f_n + \frac{1}{3}$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $f = f_n$

Pf $\sigma = \sigma + m$:

(\Rightarrow) Obvious

(E) 需证 σ 可数并封闭, $\forall \{A_n\} \subset \sigma$.

$$B_n \triangleq \bigcup_{A_i \in \sigma} A_i \in \sigma \text{ (由代数)}$$

$$\bigcup_{A_i \in \sigma} B_n \in \sigma \text{ (由单调类).}$$

#.

Pf of Halmos: $m(A) \triangleq A$ 生成的(最小)单调类, 则 $m(A) \subset M$

下证 $m(A)$ 为代数.

1° 有限交封闭 (\Leftrightarrow (如果封闭), 有限并封闭.

即证 $m(A)$ 为 π -类, 证明与 π -入 thm 类似

2° 补封闭

$D \triangleq \{B \in m(A) : B^c \in m(A)\}$, check D 为单调类即可.
($\because \forall B \in D, B^c \in m(A) \therefore D \subset m(A)$)

$\forall D \in D, D^c \in m(A)$

$\therefore D^c \in m(A)$ (H.W.)

RMK. 2. $\forall F$ 上有限测度 μ , $\forall A \in F$.

$P(A) \triangleq \frac{\mu(A)}{\mu(\Omega)}$ 为 F 上的一个概率测度.

3. $\forall F$ 上 σ -有限测度 μ . $\{A_i\}$ 划分且 $\mu(A_i) < +\infty$

$P_i(A) \triangleq \frac{\mu(A \cap A_i)}{\mu(A_i)}$, $\forall A \in F$. 为 F 上概率测度.

e.g. 1. $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$P \triangleq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{x_i}$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上的概率测度 (经验概率测度.)

2. X_1, \dots, X_n 为 n 个 r.v.s

$$\mu \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^n \delta_{X_i}$$

$\mu(w, A) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^n \delta_{X_i(w)}(A)$. $A \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ 为随机概率测度.

$X_i(t, w)$ 为 n 个随机过程, $t \geq 0, w \in \Omega$

$\mu_t(w, A) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^n \delta_{X_i(t, w)}(A)$ 为概率测度值随机过程.

§1.3 单调类定理

Def(单调类). 设 $M \subset 2^{\mathbb{N}}$. 若

$$(i) \forall A_i \uparrow \in M, \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in M$$

$$(ii) \forall A_i \downarrow \in M, \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in M$$

则称 M 为单调类.

RMK. σ -代数 \Rightarrow 单调类.

π -类 \Rightarrow 单调类.

Thm. ($\sigma = \sigma + m$) 设 $F \subset 2^{\mathbb{N}}$, 则

F 为 σ -代数 $\Leftrightarrow F$ 为代数 + 单调类.

Thm. (单调类定理, Halmos). 设 σ 为代数, M 为单调类, 则

$$\sigma \subset M \Rightarrow \sigma(A) \subset M.$$

Cor. 设 σ 为代数, 则 $\sigma(A) = m(A)$ ^{Halmos: $\sigma(A) \subset m(A)$}
 $\sigma(A)$ 为单调类 $m(A) \subset \sigma(A)$.

§1.4 概率测度.

Def(概率测度) 可测空间 (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$. 若

$$(i) P(\emptyset) = 0, P(\Omega) = 1.$$

$$(ii) \forall A_i \in \mathcal{F}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset (i \neq j),$$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i) \quad (\text{可列可加性} / \sigma\text{-可加性})$$

则称 P 为定义在事件域 \mathcal{F} 上的一个概率测度.

RMK. 1. 若 $\mu: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ 满足 (i)(ii), 则称 μ 为 \mathcal{F} 上的一个测度

进一步, 若 $\mu(\Omega) < +\infty$, 称 μ 为 \mathcal{F} 上的有限测度.

若 $\mu(\Omega) = +\infty$, 但 $\exists \Omega$ 上的一个划分 $\{A_i\}$, s.t. $\Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i, A_i \in \mathcal{F}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset (i \neq j)$
 $\mu(A_i) < +\infty$, 则称 μ 为 \mathcal{F} 上的一个 σ -有限测度.

(2-9) $\Omega = \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mu: \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ 上的 Lebesgue 测度.)

若取 $\Omega = [0, 1]$, μ 为 $\mathcal{B}_{[0, 1]}$ 上的有限测度 且为概率测度).

e.g. $\Omega = \{w_1, \dots, w_n, \dots\}$, $\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$. 设 $p(w): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 满足 $\sum_w p(w) = 1$. 定义 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) = \sum_{w \in A} p(w)$ 为 \mathcal{F} 上一个概率测度.

特别①若 $\Omega = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$, $\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$, $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{n}$ 为概率测度 (等可能性) 称 $(\Omega, 2^\Omega, P)$ 为古典概率的概空间.

②几何概率型. $\Omega = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$\mathcal{F} = \{\Omega\text{中具有面积的区域}\}$.

$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{\pi R^2}$, $A \in \mathcal{F}$. (等可能性)

为 \mathcal{F} 上的一个概率测度.

e.g. 无穷次掷硬币的随机实验.

$\Omega = \{(w_1, \dots, w_n, \dots) : w_i \in \{0, 1\}, i \geq 1\}$

$\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$

$\Omega_n \triangleq \{(w_1, \dots, w_n) : w_i \in \{0, 1\}, i \geq 1\}, |\Omega_n| = 2^n$.

定义 $P_n(A) = \frac{|A|}{2^n}$, $\forall A \in 2^{\Omega_n}$

定义 $\mathcal{F}_n \triangleq \{A \subset \Omega : \exists B \in 2^{\Omega_n}, \text{s.t. } A = \{w : (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in B\}\}$

Q: (i) \mathcal{F}_n 是 σ -代数吗?

(ii) $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是一个过滤(单增)吗?

$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_n, \exists B \in 2^{\Omega_n}, \text{s.t. } A = \{w : (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in B\}$, 定义

$P(A) \triangleq P_n(B)$

Q: P 为 \mathcal{F}_n 上概率测度吗?

于是建立了 \mathcal{F}_n 上的一个集函数 P

CLAIM: $\cup \mathcal{F}_n$ 是代数但不是 σ -代数.

Q: 怎么将 P 从 \mathcal{F}_n 上拓展到 \mathcal{F} ? (去年期末 check 1 在 \mathcal{F}_n 上可加)

Thm (Carathéodory 伸拓) 设 \mathcal{A} 为代数, $\mu: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ 是可列可加的集函数

则 $\exists (\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ 上的测度 μ , s.t. $M = \mu$. 若 $\mu_1(\Omega) < +\infty$, 则 μ 唯一.

RMK: μ_0 在 \mathcal{A} (代数) 上可列可加性的定义: $\forall A_n \in \mathcal{A}, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j$, 有 $\mu_0(\cup A_n) = \sum \mu_0(A_n)$

(概率测度性质.)

Prop (1) $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

(2) $\forall A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} P(\cap_{j \in J} A_j)$ (Bonferroni)

(3) $P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} P(\cap_{j \in J} A_j)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(\cup A_i^c) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} P(\cup_{j \in J} A_j) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} P(\cap_{j \in J} A_j)$

(4) (Bonferroni) $\forall A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} P(\cap_{j \in J} A_j), m$ 为

(5) (Boole) $\forall A_i \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$

进一步, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)$

(6) (上、下连续性). $\exists: A_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n)$

上: $A_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow P(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_i)$

下: $B_n \triangleq \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i$ 互斥, $\mu(A) = \mu(\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_i) = P(A_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i)$

由 $P(A_i) = P(A_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i) \Rightarrow \sum P(B_i) < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(B_i) \rightarrow 0$ 得证.

(7) 设 \mathcal{F} 为 σ -代数, $\mu: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ 为有限可加集函数, $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$.

若 $\{H_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset \mathcal{F}$, 有 $\mu(H_n) \downarrow 0$, 则 μ 在 \mathcal{F} 上可列可加.

$\Leftrightarrow H_n \triangleq \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j, \mu(\cup A_i) = \mu(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(A_i)$

RMK: 若 \mathcal{F} 为代数, 此结果也成立.

§1.5 Borel-Cantelli 引理.

Def. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=m}^{\infty} A_n$

RMK. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n \subset \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \{w \in \Omega : \forall m \geq 1, \exists n (n \geq m, \text{s.t. } w \in A_n)\}$

$= \{w \in \Omega : w \in A_n \text{ for infinitely many } n\}$

$= \{A_n, i.o.\}$.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \{w \in \Omega : \exists m (m \geq 1, \forall n \geq m, w \in A_n)\}$

$= \{w \in \Omega : w \in A_n \text{ for large } n\}$

$= \{A_n, e.v.\}$.

e.g. $\Omega = [0, 1]$, $\mu = \{\bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i) \mid 0 \leq a_i < b_i < \dots < a_n < b_n \leq 1\}$ 为一测度
定义 $\mu_0(\bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)$, 则 μ_0 为 Ω 上有限可加的集函数, $\mu_0(\phi) = 0$
问: 能否将 μ_0 从 Ω 延拓到 $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{B}([0, 1])$ 上的一个测度?

Sol: 由用 Carathéodory 3+2 thm, 则要 μ_0 在 Ω 上可列可加.

只须证: $\forall A_n \in \mathcal{A}, \bigcap A_n \in A$ $\Rightarrow \mu_0(\bigcap A_n) \geq 0$, 其中 $H_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \setminus \bigcap A_n$

反证: 若 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, s.t. $\mu_0(H_n) \geq \varepsilon$.

由 μ_0 和 μ_0 的定义, $\forall i \geq 1, \exists J_i \in A, J_i \subset H_n$, s.t. $\mu_0(H_n \setminus J_i) \leq \varepsilon/2$

$$\therefore \mu_0(\bigcap J_i) = \mu_0(H_n) - \mu_0(H_n \setminus \bigcap J_i)$$

$\therefore \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, H_i \subset H_1$

$$\therefore H_n \setminus \bigcap J_i = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (H_n \setminus J_i) \subset \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (H_1 \setminus J_i)$$

$$\therefore \mu_0(H_n \setminus \bigcap J_i) \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_0(H_1 \setminus J_i) \leq \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \mu_0(\bigcap J_i) \geq \varepsilon > 0.$$

定义 $C_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap_{i=1}^n J_i \neq \emptyset$, 则 $C_n \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^n J_i$,

由 C_n 知 $\bigcap_{i=1}^n J_i \neq \emptyset$, 与 $\bigcap_{i=1}^n J_i \subset \bigcap_{i=1}^n H_i = \emptyset$ 矛盾! \therefore

Pf of Fatou: $P(\liminf A_n) = P(\bigcup_{m \geq n} A_m) = \liminf_{m \geq n} P(A_m) \leq \liminf_{m \geq n} \inf_{n \geq m} P(A_m) = \liminf_{n \geq m} P(A_m)$

$$P(\liminf A_n) = 1 - P(\limsup_{m \geq n} A_m^c) \geq 1 - \limsup_{m \geq n} (1 - P(A_m)) = \limsup_{m \geq n} P(A_m^c) \#$$

Pf of B-C I: $P(\limsup_{n \geq m} A_n) \stackrel{\text{B-C I}}{=} \limsup_{n \geq m} P(\bigcup_{i=m}^n A_i) \leq \limsup_{n \geq m} \sum_{i=m}^n P(A_i) = 0$. $\#$

Pf of B-C II: P. 证 $P(\limsup_{n \geq m} A_n^c) = 0$

$$= P\left(\bigcup_{m \neq n \geq m} A_n^c\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcup_{i=m}^{\infty} A_i^c\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{i=m}^{\infty} (1 - P(A_i)) \stackrel{\text{P(A_i)}}{\leq} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{i=m}^{\infty} P(A_i^c) = 0$$



$$\therefore 1_{\liminf A_n}(\omega) = \liminf 1_{A_n}(\omega), 1_{\limsup A_n}(\omega) = \limsup 1_{A_n}(\omega)$$

Lem (Fatou) $P(\liminf A_n) \leq \liminf P(A_n) \leq \limsup P(A_n) \leq P(\limsup A_n)$

Lem (Borel-Cantelli I) 设 $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{F}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) < +\infty$, 则 $P(\limsup A_n) = 0$

Rmk $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X \Leftrightarrow P(\lim X_n = X) = 1$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m(\omega) \geq 1, \text{s.t. } \forall n \geq m(\omega), |X_n(\omega) - X(\omega)| < \varepsilon.$$

$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \bigcup_{n \geq m(\omega)} \{ \omega \in \Omega : |X_n(\omega) - X(\omega)| \leq \varepsilon \}$. 定义 $A_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \omega \in \Omega : |X_n(\omega) - X(\omega)| \leq \varepsilon \}$

$$\therefore P\{\omega \in \Omega : \lim_{n \geq m(\omega)} X_n(\omega) = X(\omega)\} = P(\bigcup_{n \geq m(\omega)} A_n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow P(\limsup A_n) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon, \text{i.o.}) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \stackrel{\text{B-C I}}{\Rightarrow} X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X. \blacksquare$$

Lem (Borel-Cantelli II) 设 $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{F}$, 且相互独立. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A_n) = +\infty$, 则 $P(\limsup A_n) = 1$

$$\therefore P(\limsup A_n) = 1$$

Ihm (Kolmogorov 0-1 律) 设 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ 且相互独立, 则 $P(\limsup A_n) = 0$ 或 1

§1.6. 概率空间完备化.

Def. (零事件, null event) (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , 称 N 为一个零事件, 若 $N \in \mathcal{F}, P(N) = 0$.

记 $N^c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{N \in \mathcal{F} : P(N) = 0\}$ 为所有零事件全体

Rmk. $\forall \{N_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \subset N^c, \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} N_j \in N^c, \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} N_j \in N^c$

Def. (完备概率空间) (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) : $\forall N \in N^c$ 且 $B \in N$, 有 $B \in N$, 则称其为一个完备的

Ihm. (概率空间完备化) $\forall (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$, $\exists (\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P})$, s.t. $\bar{\mathcal{F}} \subset \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P}|_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}} = P$

$$\text{Pf: } \bar{\mathcal{F}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{F} \cup \bar{N} = \{E = A \cup B : A \in \mathcal{F}, B \in N\}, \text{ 其中 } \bar{N} = \{B \subset \Omega : B \cap N \neq \emptyset\}$$

Check $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ 为 σ -alg: ① $\Omega \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$: $\Omega = \Omega \cup \emptyset \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$

$$\text{② } \forall E \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}, E^c = A^c \cap B^c = (A^c \cap N^c) \cup (A^c \cap B \cap N) \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$\text{③ } \forall E_j \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}, E_j^c = A_j^c \cup B_j^c \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$E_j^c = (A_j \cup B_j)^c \in \bar{\mathcal{F}} \cup \bar{N} = \bar{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$Ex. \mathcal{H} \triangleq \{F \subset \Omega, \exists G \in \mathcal{F}, s.t. G \Delta F \in \bar{N}\}$$

证明: (i) \mathcal{H} 为 σ -代数

$$(ii) \mathcal{H} = \overline{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F} \cup \bar{N}$$

$$Sol: (i) \Omega \subset \mathcal{H}: \Omega \Delta \Omega = \emptyset \in \bar{N}$$

$$(ii) F \in \mathcal{H}, F \Delta G^c = F \Delta G \in \bar{N} \Rightarrow F^c \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$(iii) \{F_j\} \subset \mathcal{H}, \{F_j \Delta (G_j \cap N_j) \subset \{F_j \Delta G_j \in \bar{N}\} \Rightarrow \bigcup F_j \in \mathcal{H}$$

(iv) $F \subset \mathcal{H}, \bar{N} \subset \mathcal{H}$ 显然.

$$\therefore \overline{\mathcal{F}} \subset \mathcal{H}.$$

$$下证 \mathcal{H} \subset \overline{\mathcal{F}}: \forall F \in \mathcal{H}, F \Delta G = N \Leftrightarrow F = G \Delta N$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{H} = \{G \Delta N: G \in \mathcal{F}, N \in \bar{N}\}$$

$$\therefore G \Delta N = (G \Delta A^c) \cup (G \Delta N) \cap A, \text{ 其中 } A \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{H} \subset \overline{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$Ex. \mathcal{F} = \{(\Omega, B_R), \Omega \setminus X(w) = w: (R, B_R) \rightarrow (\Omega, B_R)\} \text{ 为 r.v.}$$

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) = (\Omega, \sigma\{\{a, b\}: a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}), \text{ 则 } X(w) = w \text{ 不是 r.v.}$$

$$2. \text{ 为 r.v. } \forall A \in \mathcal{F}, 1_A(w) = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in A \\ 0, & w \notin A \end{cases}: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\Omega, B_R) \text{ 称为指示 r.v.}$$

$$\text{且 } 1_A(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap B_j} = \{1_A(B), B \in B_R\} = \{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\} = \mathcal{F}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 简单 r.v. } \forall \{I_i\} \subset \mathcal{F} \text{ 为 } \Omega \text{ 的一个划分. } X(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{I_i}(w), w \in \Omega. \text{ 称为简单 r.v.}$$

$$\text{则 } \{X(w): B \in B_R\} = \sigma(\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}) = \{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i: I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}\} \subset \mathcal{F}, \text{ 其中 } I \in \mathcal{F}.$$

$$\overline{P}(E) \triangleq P(A) \quad \text{check: } \text{定: } E = A_1 \cup B_1 = A_2 \cup B_2, \text{ 则 } P(A) = P(A_1) + P(A_2)$$

$$\text{① } A_1 \subset A_2 \cup B_2, C_A \cup N_2 \ni P(A_1) \leq P(A_2) + P(N_2) = P(A)$$

同理 $P(A_2) \leq P(A_1)$

② \overline{P} 为 \mathcal{F} 上概率测度.

§1.7 随机变量

Def. (r.v.) 设 $X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{G})$ 为样本空间上的函数.

若 $\forall B \in \mathcal{G}, X^{-1}(B) = \{w \in \Omega: X(w) \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}$,

则称 $X(w)$ 为一个随机变量, 记 $X \in \mathcal{F}$.

Rmk. $\mathcal{F} = 2^\Omega$ 时, 任何 \mathcal{F} 上函数都为 r.v.

Prop. r.v. $X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{G})$ 且 $f: (S, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow (T, \mathcal{T})$ 可测函数, (i.e.,

$\forall B \in \mathcal{T}, f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{G}$.) 则 $f \circ X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (T, \mathcal{T})$ 也为一个 r.v.

$\therefore (f \circ X)^{-1}(B) = \{w \in \Omega: f(X(w)) \in B\} = \{w \in \Omega: X(w) \in f^{-1}(B)\} \in \mathcal{F}$.

Lem. 设 $X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{G})$ 为样本空间上的函数, 则

$\{X^{-1}(B): B \in \mathcal{G}\}$ 为 σ -代数. [Hint: $(X^{-1}(B))^c = X^{-1}(B^c), X^{-1}(\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n X^{-1}(B_i)$]

Rmk. 记 $\sigma(X) \triangleq \{X^{-1}(B): B \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

$X^{-1}(\bigcap_{i=1}^n B_i) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n X^{-1}(B_i)$.]

Lem. 设 $X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{G})$, 则 $X \in \mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \sigma(X) \subset \mathcal{F}$

Rmk. 若 $X \in \mathcal{F}$, $\sigma(X)$ 为一个子事件域.

2. 当 $(S, \mathcal{G}) = (\mathbb{R}^d, B_{\mathbb{R}^d})$, $X(w) = (X_1(w), \dots, X_d(w))$, 则 $\sigma(X) = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_d)$

当 $(S, \mathcal{G}) = (\mathbb{R}^\infty, B_\infty)$, $X(w) = (X_1(w), \dots)$, $\sigma(X) = \sigma(X_1, \dots)$

$\sigma(X) = \sigma(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_i))$

3. $\sigma(X)$ 是使 $X(w)$ 为 r.v. 的最小事件域.

Lem. 设 r.v. $X(w): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\Omega, B_\Omega)$, 则 \exists r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 简单, s.t. $X_n(w) \rightarrow X(w)$,

PF: $f_n(x) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{2^i-1} \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in \left[\frac{k}{2^i}, \frac{k+1}{2^i}\right)\}}(x), x \geq 0$, 则 $f_n(w) \nearrow x, \forall n \geq 0$.

$X(w) = X^+(w) - X^-(w)$, 则 $\exists Y_n(w) \triangleq f_n(X^+(w)) \nearrow X^+(w) \Rightarrow X_n(w) \triangleq f_n(X^+(w))$

$Z_n(w) \triangleq f_n(X^-(w)) \nearrow X^-(w) \Rightarrow X_n(w) = X^+(w) - X^-(w)$

$\rightarrow X(w)$

Ex. 设 r.v.s $X_n(\omega): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\bar{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{B}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}})$, 其中 $\bar{\mathbb{R}} = [-\infty, +\infty]$,

问 $\inf_{n \geq 1} X_n, \sup_{n \geq 1} X_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$ 也为 r.v.s.

pf: 取 $\mathcal{A} \triangleq \{(-\infty, x]: x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 则 $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}} = \sigma(\mathcal{A})$

$\{w \in \Omega: \inf_{n \geq 1} X_n \in x\} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} X_n^{-1}(-\infty, x] \in \mathcal{F}$

$\therefore \inf_{n \geq 1} X_n \in \mathcal{F}$.

$\sup_{n \geq 1} X_n = -\inf_{n \geq 1} (-X_n) \in \mathcal{F}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} X_m = \inf_{n \geq 1} \sup_{m \geq n} X_m \in \mathcal{F}$.



Lem. 设函数 $X(\omega): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \sigma(\mathcal{A}))$, $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^S$. 若 $\forall B \in \mathcal{A}$, $X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $X \in \mathcal{F}$.

H: R. 由 $\forall B \in \sigma(\mathcal{A})$, $X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}$. 定 $M \triangleq \{B \in S: X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}\}$, 则 $\forall x \in M$ check M 为 σ -代数, 由 $\mathcal{A} \subset M$.

Rmk. 当 $(S, \sigma) = (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$, $\mathcal{A} = \{(-\infty, x]: x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 则 $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} = \sigma(\mathcal{A})$

$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, X^{-1}(-\infty, x] \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow X \in \mathcal{F}$.

$\therefore X^{-1}(-\infty, x] \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow X \in \mathcal{F}$.

Lem. 设 r.v. $X(\omega): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \sigma(\mathcal{A}))$, $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^S$, $\forall B \in \sigma(X) = \sigma(\{X^{-1}(B): B \in \mathcal{B}\})$

pf: 记 $g \triangleq \sigma(\{X^{-1}(B): B \in \mathcal{B}\})$,

$\forall B \in \{X^{-1}(B): B \in \mathcal{B}\} \subset \{X^{-1}(B): B \in \sigma(X)\} = \sigma(X) \Rightarrow g \subset \sigma(X)$.

$\therefore X \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \sigma(X) \subset \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow g \subset \sigma(X) \subset \mathcal{F}$.

下证 $X \in g$. BP $\forall B \in \sigma(X)$, $X^{-1}(B) \in g$.

令 $M \triangleq \{B \in S: X^{-1}(B) \in g\}$, 则 M 为 σ -代数 且 $\forall x \in M \Rightarrow \sigma(x) \subset M$.

$\therefore g$ 为使 $X(\omega)$ 为 r.v. 的一个子事件域 $\Rightarrow g = \sigma(X)$.

$\sigma(X)$ 为使 $X(\omega)$ 为 r.v. 的最小事件域, $g \subset \sigma(X)$.

Rmk. 当 $(S, \sigma(\mathcal{A})) = (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$, 则 $\forall X \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \sigma(X) = \sigma(\{X^{-1}(-\infty, x]: x \in \mathbb{R}\})$

$(S, \sigma(\mathcal{A})) = (\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^d})$, 则 $\forall X \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \sigma(X) = \sigma(\{\bigcap_{i=1}^d X_i^{-1}(-\infty, x_i]: x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}) = \sigma(\{\bigcap_{i=1}^d X_i^{-1}(-\infty, x_i]: x_i \in \mathbb{R}\})$.

Def. (同分布定义: 分布函数): 只须让 $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$, $P_X(B) = P_Y(B)$.

即 $\{x : x \in B\} = \{y : y \in B\}$, $\forall x \in B$.

令 $\mathcal{L} \triangleq \{x : x \in B\}$, 则 \mathcal{L} 为π类, $\sigma(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

$\mathcal{L} \triangleq \{B \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} : P_X(B) = P_Y(B)\}$, 则 $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{L}$.

$\therefore \mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{L}$ ($P_X(\mathcal{L}) = P_Y(\mathcal{L}) = 1$)

$\forall A, B \in \mathcal{L}$, $P_X(BA) = P_X(B) - P_X(A) = P_Y(B) - P_Y(A) = P_Y(BA)$

$\forall A_n \uparrow \in \mathcal{L}$, $A_n \uparrow \forall A_n \Rightarrow P_X(\cup A_n) = \lim_n P_X(A_n) = \lim_n P_Y(A_n) = P_Y(\cup A_n)$
 $\Rightarrow \cup A_n \in \mathcal{L}$.

由大数定律
 $\therefore \sigma(\mathcal{L}) \subset \mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$

第二章 分布与积分(数学期望)

Def. (分布) 设 r.v. $X(w) : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$ 为 $P_X : S \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 $B \mapsto P_X(B) \triangleq P(X^{-1}(B))$
若 $(S, \mathcal{S}) = (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$, 称 $F_X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 为 r.v. X 的分布函数.
 $x \mapsto F_X(x) \triangleq P_X(\{x\})$

Rmk. (S, \mathcal{S}, P_X) 为一个概率空间.

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \text{r.v. } X(w) : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S}, P_X)$ 概率空间.

2. 若 $(S, \mathcal{S}) = (\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^d})$, $F_X(x_1, \dots, x_d) \triangleq P_X(\prod_{i=1}^d \{x_i\}) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_d \leq x_d)$

Def. (同分布) 设 r.v.s $X, Y : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$. 若 $P_X = P_Y$ on S ,
则称 X 与 Y 同分布, 记 $X \triangleq Y$

Rmk. $P_X = P(X^{-1}(\cdot))$, 若 X 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上一个 r.v.

$P_Y = P(Y^{-1}(\cdot))$, 若 Y 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上一个 r.v.

Lem. 设 r.v.s $X, Y : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上.

若 $F_X(x) = F_Y(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $X \triangleq Y$.

Def. (几乎处处相等). 设 r.v.s $X, Y : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$, 若 $P(X=Y)=1$, 则称 X 与 Y 几乎处处相等, 记 $X \triangleq Y$.

Rmk. $X \triangleq Y \Rightarrow X \triangleq Y$

设 μ 为 $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ 上概率测度, 定义 $F(x) = \mu((-\infty, x])$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,
则 $F(x)$ 为一个分布函数. (单增, 左连续. $F(-\infty) = 0$, $F(+\infty) = 1$.)

且 $\mu((a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$. 这4个式子等价.

$\mu((a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$, $\forall -\infty < a < b < +\infty$.

$\mu([a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$

$\mu([a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$

反之, 通过上式之一建立概率测度 μ :

Ex: 设 r.v. X 取值于 $\{a_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 且 $b_n = P(X=a_n)$
则 X 的分布函数 $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = F_d(x)$ 为离散型分布函数.

首先, $\forall -\infty < a < b < +\infty$, $\mu((a, b)) \triangleq F(b) - F(a)$.

Step 1: 若 $C \subset \mathbb{R}$, 则 $C \triangleq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i, b_i)$
 $\mu(C) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu((a_i, b_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [F(b_i) - F(a_i)]$

Step 2: 若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}$, 则 $D^c \bar{\in} \mathbb{R}$, $D^c \triangleq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (c_i, d_i)$
 $\mu(D) \triangleq 1 - \mu(D^c) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [F(d_i) - F(c_i)]$

Step 3: 若 $S \subset \mathbb{R}$, 则

$$\mu^*(S) \triangleq \inf_{S \subset C \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(C) \dots \text{外测度.}$$

$$\mu^*(S) \triangleq \sup_{S \supset D \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(D) \dots \text{内测度.}$$

若 $\mu^*(S) = \mu(S)$, 称 S 关于分布函数 $F(x)$ "可测" (一般 $\mu^*(S) \leq \mu(S)$)

当 S "可测", $\mu(S) \triangleq \mu^*(S) = \mu(S)$.

Rmk. 1. 开集、闭集"可测"

2. $g \triangleq \{S \subset \mathbb{R} : S \text{ 可测}\}$, 则 g 为 σ -代数, 从而 $\mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset g$.

3. 上面定义 μ 为 g 上的概率测度.

§2.2 分布函数的性质: 设 d.f. $F(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Prop. (1) F 单增, 从而 $F(x-) \triangleq \lim_{y \nearrow x} F(y) = \sup_{y < x} F(y)$

$$F(x+) \triangleq \lim_{y \nearrow x} F(y) = \inf_{y > x} F(y)$$

$$F(x-) \leq F(x) \leq F(x+)$$

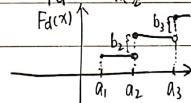
(2) 不连续点的类型 (可去、跳跃、本质 (左极限不存在)) 为跳跃不连续点且可数.

Def. $\Delta F(x) \triangleq F(x+) - F(x-) = F(x) - F(x-) \geq 0$.

分布函数的分类与分解.

设 $F(x)$ 不连续点为 $\{a_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $(\dots < a_0 < a_1 < \dots)$, $b_n \triangleq \Delta F(a_n) > 0$.

定义 $F_d(x) \triangleq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} b_n \mathbb{1}_{[a_n, +\infty)}(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 其中 $\mathbb{1}_{[a_n, +\infty)}$ 为一个退化的分布函数



Rmk. F_d 单增、右连续, $F_d(-\infty) = 0$, $F_d(+\infty) = \sum b_n \in [0, 1]$.

若 $F_d(+\infty) = 1$, 则称 F_d 为一个离散型分布函数.

(Jordan)
PF: 考虑 $\sum b_n \in (0, 1)$ 定义 $\alpha = \sum b_n$, $F_1(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} F_d(x)$, $F_2(x) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} F_c(x)$ 由 $F(x) = F_1(x) + F_2(x)$

PF of Lebesgue: 由 Jordan 分解, $F(x) = \alpha F_d(x) + (1-\alpha) F_c(x)$, 其中 F_d 离散 d.f.

由单调 Lebesgue 分解,
 $F_c(x) = \hat{F}_{ac}(x) + \hat{F}_{cs}(x)$, 其中 $\hat{F}_{ac}(x) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^x F_c'(y) dy$,
 $\hat{F}_{cs}(x) \triangleq F_c(x) - \hat{F}_{ac}(x)$.

则 $\hat{F}_{ac}(+\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{F}_{ac}'(y) dy \leq F_c(+\infty) - F_c(-\infty) = 1$

$\hat{F}_{ac}, \hat{F}_{cs}$ 单增且 $\hat{F}_{cs}' = 0$ a.e. $\Rightarrow \hat{F}_{ac}(+\infty) = \hat{F}_{cs}(+\infty) = 0$, $\hat{F}_{cs}^{(+\infty)} \in [0, 1]$

考虑 $\hat{F}_{ac}(+\infty) \in (0, 1)$. 定义 $\beta = \hat{F}_{ac}(+\infty) \in (0, 1)$. 令 $F_{ac} \triangleq \frac{1}{\beta} \hat{F}_{ac}$, $F_{cs} \triangleq \frac{1}{1-\beta} \hat{F}_{cs}$ 即可. #

$\therefore F(x) = F_d(x) + F_c(x)$, $F_d(x) \triangleq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} b_n \mathbb{1}_{[x_n, x_{n+1})}(x)$, $F_c(x) \triangleq F(x) - F_d(x)$.
 其中 F_d 单增、右连, $F_d(-\infty) = 0$, $F_d(+\infty) = \sum b_n \in [0, 1]$

$F_c \dots F_c(-\infty) = 0$, $F_c(+\infty) = 1 - \sum b_n \in [0, 1]$.

Thm (分布函数 Jordan 分解) 设分布函数 $F(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 存 $\exists \alpha \in (0, 1)$, s.t.

$F(x) = \alpha F_d(x) + (1-\alpha) F_c(x)$.

其中 F_d 为离散分布函数, F_c 为连续型分布函数.

Def. (AC-绝对连续型分布函数) 分布函数 $F(x)$. 若 $F'(x) \in AC.BP.$

$\forall -\infty < x_1 < y_1 < \dots < x_m < y_m < +\infty$, $m \geq 1$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t.

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |y_i - x_i| < \delta \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m |F(y_i) - F(x_i)| < \varepsilon$$

则称 $F(x)$ 为一个 AC 型 d.f.

Rmk. $F \in A.C \Leftrightarrow \exists$ 非负 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$, $\forall -\infty < x_1 < x_2$

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty) = 1$$

称 f 为 AC.d.f. $F(x)$ 的密度函数. ($F(dx) \ll dx$)

$$\left(\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f \right) \dots \text{Radon-Nikodym 导数}$$

Def. (奇异型 d.f.) 设 d.f. $F(x)$, 若 $F' = 0$, 则称 $F(x)$ 为奇异型分布函数.

若 $F(x)$ 还连续, 则称 $F(x)$ 为连续 singular d.f.

Rmk. 所有离散 d.f. 都是 singular d.f.

连续 singular d.f.: Cantor d.f.

Thm. (单调函数的 Lebesgue 分解). 设 $f(x)$ 单调且 $f(-\infty) = 0$, f' 为 f 的导数(若存在)

则 (i) $S \triangleq \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f'(x) \in [0, +\infty)\}$, $m(S^c) = 0$

(ii) $f' \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 且 $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f'(x) dx \leq f(x_2) - f(x_1)$, $\Rightarrow f \in AC$.

(iii) $f_{a.c.}(x) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^x f'(y) dy$, $f_s(x) \triangleq f(x) - f_{a.c.}(x)$

则 $f_{a.c.} \in AC$, $f_{a.c.}$ 和 f_s 单增, $f_{a.c}' = f'$ a.e., $f_s' = 0$ a.e..

Thm. (d.f. 的 Lebesgue 分解). 设 d.f. $F(x)$, 存 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$, s.t. $F(x) = d_1 F_d(x) + d_2 F_{ac}(x)$

其中 F_d 离散 d.f., F_{ac} AC d.f., F_{cs} 为奇异 d.f.

e.g. 设 $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, $X \geq 0$ a.e. 定义 $\mu(A) \triangleq E(X \mathbf{1}_A)$, $A \in \mathcal{F}$,

R1) $\mu: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 为一个有限测度 $= \int_A X(\omega) P(d\omega)$

i.e. ① $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$

② $\{A_n\} \subset \mathcal{F}$ disjoint $\Rightarrow E(X \mathbf{1}_{\cup A_n}) = \sum E(X \mathbf{1}_{A_n})$

③ $\mu(\Omega) = EX \in [0, +\infty)$.

当 $EX = 1$, μ 是 \mathcal{F} 上概率测度

分布函数 $F(x) \Leftrightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}_\Omega)$ 上概率测度 μ ($\mu = P_X$)

AC d.f. $F_{\text{ac}}(x) \Rightarrow$ AC prob. measure $\mu \ll \nu$

Singular d.f. \Rightarrow singular prob. measure $\mu \perp \nu$

d.f. Lebesgue 分解 \Rightarrow ν -有限 measure Lebesgue 分解 μ, ν .

$F(x) = F_{\text{ac}}(x) + F_{\text{cs}}(x)$ $\nu = \nu_{\text{ac}} + \nu_s$, 其中 $\nu_{\text{ac}} \ll \mu$, $\nu_s \perp \mu$.

§2.3 积分(数学期望)

$\cdot Q: X(\omega): (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (\Omega, \mathcal{F}_\Omega)$ 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下的 rv, 如何定义 X 关于 P 的积分

$EX \triangleq \int_\Omega X dP = \int_\Omega X(\omega) P(d\omega) ?$

A: Step 1. 设 r.v. X 非负简单: $X(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \mathbf{1}_{A_n}(\omega)$

定义 $EX = \int_\Omega X dP = \int_\Omega X(\omega) P(d\omega)$

$\triangleq \sum_{n=1}^N b_n P(A_n) \in [0, +\infty]$.

Step 2. 设 r.v. X 非负, 则由非负简单 r.v. $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, s.t. $X_n(\omega) \uparrow X(\omega)$, $\forall \omega \in \Omega$

定义. $EX \triangleq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} EX_n$, 极限存在

$+\infty$, 否则.

Step 3. 设 r.v. $X = X^+ - X^-$, 且 $EX \triangleq EX^+ - EX^-$

Rmk(1) 称 r.v. X 是可积的, 若 EX 存在.

可积 $\Leftrightarrow L^p(\mathcal{F}) \triangleq \{X \in \mathcal{F}: E|X|^p < +\infty\}$, $p \geq 1$. $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$.

(2). $X \in Y \in L^1(\mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, E(aX + bY) = aEX + bEY$

(3). $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, $X \geq 0$ a.e. ($P(X \geq 0) = 1$) $\Rightarrow EX \geq 0$

$X = 0$ a.e. $\Rightarrow EX = 0$.

$X, Y \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, $X \geq Y$ a.e. $\Rightarrow EX \geq EY$

(4). X 可积 $\Leftrightarrow E|X| < +\infty$

(5). $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $a \leq X(\omega) \leq b, \forall \omega \in A \Rightarrow aP(A) \leq EX \mathbf{1}_A \leq bP(A)$

(6). $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow |EX| \leq E|X|$.

Pf of Fatou: $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(w) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \liminf_{m \geq n} X_m(w)$

Let $Y_n = \inf_{m \geq n} X_m$, then $Y_n \uparrow \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$ 且 Y_n 非负.

由 MCT, LHS = $\lim E(Y_n) \leq \lim E(X_n) = \text{RHS}$. #.

Pf of DCT: $-Y \leq X_n \leq Y$ a.e.

令 $Z_n = X_n + Y_n$, $\bar{Z}_n = Y - X_n \geq 0$

则 由 Fatou, $E(\lim Z_n) \leq \lim E(X_n + Y) \Rightarrow E(\lim X_n) \leq \lim X_n$

$E(\lim \bar{Z}_n) \leq \lim E(Y - X_n) + EY \Rightarrow E(\lim X_n) \geq \lim X_n$

Pf of $\mu \ll P$: $\forall X_n \triangleq X \wedge n = \min\{X, n\}$, 且 $X_n \uparrow X$ 且 $0 \leq X_n \leq n$.

$\therefore 0 \leq E[X_n \mathbf{1}_A] \leq n \cdot P(A) = 0 \Rightarrow E[X_n \mathbf{1}_A] = 0$.

$\therefore E[X \mathbf{1}_A] = E[\lim X_n \mathbf{1}_A] \stackrel{MCT}{=} \lim E(X_n \mathbf{1}_A) = 0$.

Ex. 设 $X \in L'(\mathcal{F})$ 非负. 若 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A_n) \rightarrow 0$, 则 $\lim E[X \mathbf{1}_{A_n}] = 0$.

Pf of $P \ll \mu$: $P(A) = P(A \cap \{X > 0\})$, 下证它为 0.

令 $A_n = \{X > \frac{1}{n}\}$, $A_0 = \{X > 0\}$, 则 $A_n \uparrow A_0$.

$\therefore 0 = E[X \mathbf{1}_A] \geq E[X \mathbf{1}_{A_n \cap A_0}] \geq \frac{1}{n} P(A_n \cap A_0) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P(A_n \cap A_0) = 0$.

$\therefore P(A \cap A_0) = P(A \cap \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cap A_0)) = P\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cap A_0)\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n \cap A_0) = 0$.

e.g. 设 $X \in L'(\mathcal{F})$ 非负, 则 $E[X] = \int_{\Omega} X(w) P(dw) = \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} 1_{\{X(w) > t\}} dt P(dw)$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\Omega} 1_{\{X(w) > t\}} P(dw) \right) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} P(X > t) dt$$

Theorem (单调收敛 MCT). 设 r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 非负(可积)

且 $X_n \uparrow$ a.e., 则 $E[\lim X_n] = \lim E[X_n]$. (正向)

Rmk. $X_0 \leq X_n \uparrow \forall n \geq 1$, $X_0 \in L'(\mathcal{F})$. 令 $Y_n \triangleq X_n - X_0$, MCT 可去非负部分

Lemma (Fatou). $\forall \{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 非负(可积), 则

$$E(\liminf X_n) \leq \liminf E[X_n]$$

Theorem (控制收敛 DCT). r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 中(可积), 满足

(i) $\forall n \geq 1$, $|X_n| \leq Y$, a.e. 其中 $Y \in L'(\mathcal{F})$ 非负.

(ii) $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X$ 为 r.v. ($P(\lim X_n = X) = 1$)

$$\text{则 } E[\lim X_n] = \lim E[X_n]$$

Rmk 有界收敛 BCT: 取 $Y = M$ (常数).

Lemma ($\mu \ll P$). 设 $X \in L'(\mathcal{F})$ 非负 r.v. 且 $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) = 0$, 则 $E[X \mathbf{1}_A] = 0$.

Rmk. $\mu \ll P$ 指 μ 关于 P 绝对连续, i.e. $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$, $P(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(A) = 0$.

[AC 函数 $F(x) = \int_x^{\infty} f(y) dy$, $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 非负.]

$\mu(A) \triangleq \int_A f(y) dy \Rightarrow \mu \ll P \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 非负 Radon-Nikodym 衍生 } \frac{d\mu}{dP}$

Lemma (延伸): 设 $X \in L'(\mathcal{F})$, $X > 0$ a.e. $A \in \mathcal{F}$. 若 $E[X \mathbf{1}_A] = 0$, 则 $P(A) = 0$.

Rmk. 此时, $\mu \ll P$: μ 为 P 等价.

Cor 1. 设 $X \in L'(\mathcal{F})$, $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$, $E[X \mathbf{1}_A] = 0$, 则 $X = 0$, a.e. (考虑 $A_0 = \{X > 0\}$ 和上面的)

Cor 2. 设 X_1, X_2 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 中 r.v.s, 且 $\exists p > 0$, s.t. $E|X_1 - X_2|^p = 0$, 则 $X_1 = X_2$

($\because A_0 = \{X_1 \neq X_2\}$, $X_0 \triangleq |X_1 - X_2|^p > 0$ on A_0 , 则 $E[X_0 \mathbf{1}_{A_0}] = 0$, 由 Lemma. $P(A_0) = 0$)

Cor 3. 设 X_1, X_2 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 中 r.v.s, 且 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$, $E[X_1 \mathbf{1}_A] \leq E[X_2 \mathbf{1}_A]$. 则 $X_1 \leq X_2$

($\because A_0 = \{X_1 > X_2\}$, $X_0 \triangleq X_1 - X_2 > 0$ on A_0 , 则 $E[X_0 \mathbf{1}_{A_0}] \leq 0 \Rightarrow E[X_0 \mathbf{1}_{A_0}] = 0$, 由 Lemma. $P(A_0) = 0$)

§2.4 变量变换公式.

PF of 变量变换:

$$\text{Step 1 } h(x) = \mathbb{1}_B(x), B \in \mathcal{S}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}h(x) = \mathbb{E}\mathbb{1}_B(x) = P(X \in B) = \int_S \mathbb{1}_B(x) P_X(dx) = \int_S h(x) P_X(dx).$$

Step 2 $h(x)$ 简单可测, 非负. $h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \mathbb{1}_{B_n}(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}h(x) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \mathbb{1}_{B_n}(x)\right] \stackrel{\text{MC}}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[a_n \mathbb{1}_{B_n}(x)] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_S \mathbb{1}_{B_n}(x) P_X(dx) = \int_S h(x) P_X(dx) \end{aligned}$$

Step 3. $h(x)$ 可测, 非负, 且非负, 简单可测 $h_n \uparrow h, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\mathbb{E}h(x) \stackrel{\text{MC}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}h_n(x) \stackrel{\text{MC}}{=} \int_S h(x) P_X(dx).$$

Step 4. $h(x) = h^+(x) - h^-(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}h^+(x) &= \int_S h^+(x) P_X(dx), \mathbb{E}h^-(x) = \int_S h^-(x) P_X(dx) \\ \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[h(x)] &= \mathbb{E}[h^+(x)] - \mathbb{E}[h^-(x)] = \int_S h(x) P_X(dx) \end{aligned}$$

E.g. ① r.v. X 连续型, i.e., 存非负 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $\|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \neq 0$, s.t. $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy$
则 X 的分布 $P_X(B) = \int_B f(x) dx, B \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ (Ac a.p.).

$$P_X(dx) = F'(x) dx.$$

变量变换: $\mathbb{E}[h(x)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) P_X(dx) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) f(x) dx.$

② r.v. X 离散型, 取值 $\{a_n\}$, 且分布 $b_n = P(X=a_n), \sum b_n = 1$

$$\text{则 } X \text{ 的分布函数 } F(x) = \sum_{n \in B} b_n \mathbb{1}_{\{a_n \leq x\}}$$

$$P_X = \sum b_n \delta_{a_n}, \text{ 其中 } \delta_{a_n} \text{ 为 Dirac-delta 测度}$$

$$\text{i.e., } P_X(B) = \sum b_n \delta_{a_n}(B) = \sum b_n \mathbb{1}_B(a_n)$$

变量变换: $\mathbb{E}[h(x)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) \sum b_n \delta_{a_n}(dx) = \sum b_n h(a_n)$

Thm (变量变换公式) 设 r.v. $X: (R, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$ 且 $h: (S, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow (R, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$

且 $h(x) \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, 则

$$\mathbb{E}[h(X)] = \int_S h(x) \mu(dx) = \int_S h(x) P_X(dx)$$

其中 P_X 为 r.v. X 的分布

特别, $(S, \mathcal{S}) = (R, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ 时, $\mathbb{E}[h(X)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) F_X(dx)$,

其中 $F_X(x) \triangleq P_X(x \leq x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 为 r.v. X 的 d.f.

Rmk. Def. (Push forward measure) 设 $T: (S_1, \mathcal{S}_1) \rightarrow (S_2, \mathcal{S}_2)$ 为测度 μ 关于 T 的 Pfm.

μ 为 (S_1, \mathcal{S}_1) 上的一个测度. 称

$(T\#\mu)(B) \triangleq \mu(T^{-1}(B))$, $\forall B \in \mathcal{S}_2$ 为测度 μ 关于 T 的 Pfm.

$\therefore P_X$ 为 P 关于 X 的 Pfm. ($P_X(B) = P(X^{-1}(B))$, $\forall B \in \mathcal{S}$)

Thm (General-变量变换) 设 h 在 (S_2, \mathcal{S}_2) 上可测, 则 h 关于 $T\#\mu$ 可积

$\Leftrightarrow h \circ T$ 关于 μ 可积

$$\text{且有 } \int_{S_2} h d(T\#\mu) = \int_{S_1} h \circ T d\mu$$

Rmk. 若 $(S_i, \mathcal{S}_i) = (S, \mathcal{S}), i=1, 2$, $T\#\mu = \mu$.

则称 μ 关于 T 是不变的 (或 μ 为 T 的不变测度.)

e.g. $(S, \mathcal{S}) = (R, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$, $T^a(x) = x+a$ (translation map), m 为 $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ 上测度

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } (T^a\#m)(B) &= m((T^a)^{-1}(B)) = m(fx \in R = x+a \in B) \\ &= m(B-a) = m(B). \end{aligned}$$

Lebesgue 测度 m 为 T^a 的一个不变测度.

§2.5 独立性与乘积测度.

Def (0-代数独立性) 设 $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$ 为 0-代数, 若 $\forall H \in \mathcal{H}, G \in \mathcal{G}$

$$P(H \cap G) = P(H)P(G)$$

则称 \mathcal{H} 和 \mathcal{G} 相互独立.

(π-代数独立性与事件独立性等价)

e.g. 设 $X = 1_A, Y = 1_B, A, B \in \mathcal{F},$ 则

$$\sigma(X) = \{\emptyset, \Omega, A, A^c\}$$

$$\sigma(Y) = \{\emptyset, \Omega, B, B^c\}$$

A 与 B 独立 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma(X)$ 与 $\sigma(Y)$ 独立.

PF: $\forall L \leq n-1, i_1, \dots, i_L \in \{1, \dots, n\}, H \triangleq \bigcap_{k=1}^L A_{i_k}, A_{i_k} \in \mathcal{A}_{i_k}$

$$\forall G \in \mathcal{G}_n = \sigma(\mathcal{A}_n)$$

$$\{\mu_1(G) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(H \cap G)$$

$$\mu_2(G) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(H) \cdot \mathbb{P}(G)$$

则 μ_1, μ_2 为 \mathcal{G}_n 上两个有限测度, $\mu_1(\Omega) = \mu_2(\Omega) = \mathbb{P}(H)$

由独立性 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ on \mathcal{A}_n .

令 $L = \{G \in \mathcal{G}_n : \mu_1(G) = \mu_2(G)\}$, 则 L 为 π -类, $\mathcal{A}_n \subset L$.

由 π - λ 定理, $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ on \mathcal{G}_n .

$$\therefore \forall G \in \mathcal{G}_n, \mathbb{P}(H \cap G) = \mathbb{P}(H) \cdot \mathbb{P}(G) \Rightarrow \forall i_1, \dots, i_n, \mathcal{G}_n \text{ 独立.}$$

\Rightarrow 归纳, $\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_n$ 相互独立



Def (r.v. 独立性) 设 r.v.s X, Y on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. 若 $\sigma(X)$ 与 $\sigma(Y)$ 独立, 则称 r.v.s X 与 Y 相互独立.

Def (多个事件独立性) 设 $\{A_i\} \subset \mathcal{F}$. 若 $\forall L \geq 1, A_{i_1}, \dots, A_{i_L}$ 互不相同,

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^L A_{i_k}\right) = \prod_{k=1}^L \mathbb{P}(A_{i_k}),$$

则称 $\{A_i\}$ 为相互独立的 π -类.

Rem $\{A_i\}$ 可以是 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 或 $n \in I$.

Thm. 设 $g_i = \sigma(A_i) \subset \mathcal{F}, i=1, \dots, n$. 若 g_1, \dots, g_n 相互独立, 则 g_1, \dots, g_n 相互独立.

Cor. 设 $\varphi_\alpha = \sigma(\varphi_\alpha) \subset \mathcal{F}, \alpha \in I$. 若 $\{\varphi_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ 相互独立的 π -类, 则 $\{\varphi_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ 相互独立.

Ex. $\forall X_1, \dots, X_n : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{S})$ 且 $f_1, \dots, f_n : (S, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow (T, \mathcal{T})$ 可测.

则 $f_1(X_1) \dots f_n(X_n)$ 相互独立.

PF: 由于 $f_1(X_1) \dots f_n(X_n) : (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (T, \mathcal{T})$ 为 r.v.s, 只须证它们相互独立.

$\Leftrightarrow \sigma(f_1(X_1)) \dots \sigma(f_n(X_n))$ 相互独立.

$$\textcircled{2} \forall \alpha \in I, \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n (f_k \circ X_k)^{-1}(C_k)\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n X_k^{-1}[f_k^{-1}(C_k)]\right)$$

$$\stackrel{f_k \text{ 可测}}{=} \prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_k^{-1}[f_k^{-1}(C_k)]) = \prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}((f_k \circ X_k)^{-1}(C_k))$$

Thm. $i \geq 1, m(i) \geq 1, \{F_{i,j}\}_{i \geq 1, j=1, \dots, m(i)}$ 为相互独立的 π -代数.

$$F_i \triangleq \bigvee_{j=1}^{m(i)} F_{i,j} = \sigma(\bigvee_{j=1}^{m(i)} F_{i,j}), \text{ 则 } \{F_i\}_{i \geq 1} \text{ 相互独立.}$$

$$F_{i_1}, F_{i_2}, \dots, F_{i_{m(i)}} \Rightarrow F_i$$

$$F_{i_1}, F_{i_2}, \dots, F_{i_{m(i)}} \Rightarrow F_2$$

$$\dots \dots F_{i_1}, F_{i_2}, \dots, F_{i_{m(i)}} \Rightarrow F_n$$

PF: $\Omega_i \triangleq \bigcap_{j=1}^{m(i)} E_{i,j} : E_{i,j} \in F_{i,j}$, 则 $\{\Omega_i\}$ 为相互独立的 π -类且 $\sigma(\Omega_i) = F_i$.

$\therefore \{F_i\}$ 相互独立.

$\forall X_1, \dots, X_n$ 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下的 r.v.s, 则 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立 \Leftrightarrow

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k \leq x_k), \forall x_k \in \mathbb{R}, k=1, \dots, n.$$

PF: X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma(X_1) \dots \sigma(X_n)$ 相互独立

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow B_k = \{x_k \in X_k\} \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{k=1}^n X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\})) = \prod_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\}))$$

$\textcircled{2} \Leftarrow A_k = \{X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\}), X_k \in \mathcal{F}\}$, 则 A_k 为 π -类

$$\therefore P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\})\right) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\})) \Rightarrow \text{可把 } k=1, \dots, n$$

换成 $k=1, \dots, n, i \neq k$

$\therefore X_1, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立.

$$\therefore \sigma(X_k) = \sigma(A_k) \quad (\sigma(X_k) = \{X_k^{-1}(\sigma(\{x_k\}))\} = \sigma\{X_k^{-1}(\{x_k\})\})$$

\therefore 由右边 Thm, $\sigma(X_1) \dots \sigma(X_n)$ 相互独立.



PF: (i) $\forall B \in \mathcal{F}^{(0)}, C \in \mathcal{S}, \mathbb{P}((X_1 \dots X_n)^{-1}(B) \cap X_{n+1}^{-1}(C)) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 \dots X_n)^{-1}(B) \mathbb{P}X_{n+1}^{-1}(C)$

$$\text{且 } B = \bigcap_{k=1}^n B_k, B_k \in \mathcal{S}, \text{ 则有 } \mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{k=1}^n X_k^{-1}(B_k) \cap X_{n+1}^{-1}(C)) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{k=1}^n X_k^{-1}(B_k)) \mathbb{P}(X_{n+1}^{-1}(C))$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(X_1^{-1}(B_1) \dots \mathbb{P}(X_{n+1}^{-1}(C))$$

$\therefore \sigma(X_1) \dots \sigma(X_n)$ 相互独立, $\forall n$
 $\therefore \sigma(X_1) \dots \sigma(X_n) \dots$ 相互独立.

(ii) 注意 $\mathbb{T}_n^X = \sigma(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \sigma(X_{i+1} \dots X_{n+1}))$.

由 $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 相互独立, $\sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \sigma(X_{n+1} \dots X_{n+1})$ 相互独立

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \sigma(X_{n+1} \dots X_{n+1})$ 相互独立.

$\therefore \bigcup_{i=1}^n \sigma(X_{i+1} \dots X_{n+1})$ 是一个π类 (由它是过瘾之并)

$\therefore \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \sigma(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \sigma(X_{i+1} \dots X_{n+1})) = \mathbb{T}_n^X$ 相互独立. #

PF of kolmogorov: 只须证 \mathbb{T}^X 与 \mathbb{T}^X 相互独立 ($\Rightarrow \forall H \in \mathbb{T}^X, \mathbb{P}(H \cap H) = \mathbb{P}(H)^2$)
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H) = 0$ 或 1.)

由 $\sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}_n^X$ 独立

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}^X$ 独立

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}^X$ 独立.

LHS是过瘾之并
 $\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}^X$ 独立

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}^X$ 独立

RHS \subseteq LHS
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{T}^X \subseteq \mathbb{T}^X$ 独立 #

PF of section prop: $\{M \triangleq \{E \in \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 : E_{w_1} \in \mathcal{F}_2, E_{w_2} \in \mathcal{F}_1\}\}$ 为π代数

$AE = A \times B \in R, E_{w_1} = \{B, w_1 \in A\} \in \mathcal{F}_2 \therefore RCM$

$E_{w_2} = \{A, w_2 \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}_1 \therefore \sigma(R) \subseteq M$ #

PF of $B_{R^m} \otimes B_{R^n} = B_{R^{m+n}}$: Step 1: $\bigcap_{i=1}^m [a_i, b_i] = \bigcap_{i=1}^m [a_i, b_i] \times \bigcap_{j=1}^n [a_j, b_j] \in LHS \Rightarrow RHS \subseteq LHS$

Step 2: $\{A \times B : A \in B_{R^m}, B \in B_{R^n}\} = \{A \times R^n : A \in B_{R^m} \cap R^m \times B, B \in B_{R^n}\}$

下证 $\{A \times R^n : A \in B_{R^m}\} \subseteq B_{R^{m+n}}$.

令 $M \triangleq \{A \times R^n : A \in B_{R^m}\}$ 为π代数且 R^m 中开集 $C \in M \Rightarrow B_{R^m} \subseteq M$. #

Thm. 设 r.v.s $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下的, 则

- (i) 若 $\forall n \geq 1, \sigma(X_1 \dots X_n)$ 与 $\sigma(X_{n+1})$ 独立, 则 $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 相互独立
(ii) 若 $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 相互独立, 则 $\sigma(X_1 \dots X_n)$ 与 $\mathbb{T}^X \triangleq \sigma(X_i, i > n)$ 相互独立

Thm (Kolmogorov 0-1 律): $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下 相互独立 r.v.s, 定义

$$\mathbb{T}^X \triangleq \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{T}_n^X = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma(X_i, i > n)$$

\mathbb{T}^X 为一平凡π代数, i.e., $\forall H \in \mathbb{T}^X, \mathbb{P}(H) = 0$ 或 1.

Rank. 事件形式的 Kolmogorov 0-1 律: 设 $A_1 \dots A_n \dots$ 相互独立事件.

则 $\mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i) = 0$ 或 1

(Hint: 定义 $X_n \triangleq 1_{A_n}$, 则 $X_1 \dots X_n \dots$ 相互独立

定义 $\mathbb{T}^X \triangleq \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma(X_i, i > n)$, 由 $\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i \in \mathbb{T}^X$ 得证.)

Def. (可测矩形) 可测空间 $(\Omega; \mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)_{i=1, 2}$. 称 $A \times B, A \in \mathcal{F}_1, B \in \mathcal{F}_2$ 为可测矩形

记 $R \triangleq \{A \times B : A \in \mathcal{F}_1, B \in \mathcal{F}_2\}$

Rank $\forall A \times B, C \times D \in R, (A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$

$\Rightarrow R$ 是π类.

② $\forall A \times B \in R, (A \times B)^c = (A^c \times B) \cup (A \times B^c) \cup (A^c \times B^c)$

Def. (乘积π代数) 可测空间 $(\Omega; \mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2)_{i=1, 2}$. 称 $\sigma(R)$ 为 \mathcal{F}_1 与 \mathcal{F}_2 的乘积π代数

记为 $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2 \triangleq \sigma(R)$.

Rank. $(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2, \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2)$ 为可测空间, 称 $H \in \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$ 为 $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$ 可测.

特别, 任何可测矩形都可测.

Def. (截口). $E \subset \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$. 称 $E_{w_1} \triangleq \{w \in \Omega_2 : (w_1, w) \in E\} \subset \Omega_2, \forall w \in E$
为 E 的 w_1 -截口 (w_1 -section)

称 $E_{w_2} \triangleq \{w \in \Omega_1 : (w_1, w) \in E\} \subset \Omega_1, \forall w_1 \in \Omega_1$ 为 E 的 w_1 -截口.

Def. (section prop) 若 $E \in \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$, 则 $E_{w_1} \in \mathcal{F}_2, E_{w_2} \in \mathcal{F}_1$.

Def. $B_{R^m} \otimes B_{R^n} = B_{R^{m+n}}$

$= \sigma\{A \times B : A \in B_{R^m}, B \in B_{R^n}\} = \sigma\{\{R^m\} \text{ 中开(闭)集}\}.$

PF of Lem in Step 2:

$$\therefore \mathbb{1}_{A \times B}(w_1, w_2) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{A_k \times B_k}(w_1, w_2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{A_k \times B_k}(w_1, w_2)$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{1}_A(w_1) \mathbb{1}_B(w_2) = \sum \mathbb{1}_{A_k}(w_1) \mathbb{1}_{B_k}(w_2)$$

由 MCT,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{1}_A(w_1) \mathbb{1}_B(w_2) &= \mathbb{1}_A(w_1) \int_{\Omega_2} \mathbb{1}_B(w_2) \nu_2(dw_2) = \int_{\Omega_2} \sum \mathbb{1}_{A_k}(w_1) \mathbb{1}_{B_k}(w_2) \nu_2(dw_2) \\ &\stackrel{MCT}{=} \sum \int_{\Omega_2} \mathbb{1}_{A_k}(w_1) \mathbb{1}_{B_k}(w_2) \nu_2(dw_2) \\ &= \sum \mathbb{1}_{A_k}(w_1) \nu_2(B_k) \end{aligned}$$

同理, 再由 MCT, $\nu_1(A) \nu_2(B) = \sum \nu_1(A_k) \nu_2(B_k)$ #

PF of 独立性: 不妨 $n=2$.

X_1, X_2 独立 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma(X_1), \sigma(X_2)$ 独立.

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall B_1 \in \mathcal{F}_1, \mathbb{P}(X_1^{-1}(B_1) \cap X_2^{-1}(B_2)) = \mathbb{P}(X_1^{-1}(B_1)) \mathbb{P}(X_2^{-1}(B_2))$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = \mathbb{P}(X_1^{-1}(B_1) \cap X_2^{-1}(B_2)) = \mathbb{P}_{X_1, X_2}(B_1 \times B_2)$$

$$\text{RHS} = \mathbb{P}_{X_1}(B_1) \mathbb{P}_{X_2}(B_2) = (\mathbb{P}_{X_1} \times \mathbb{P}_{X_2})(B_1 \times B_2)$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{P}_{X_1, X_2} = \mathbb{P}_{X_1} \times \mathbb{P}_{X_2} \text{ on } \mathcal{R} \text{ (π-类)}$$

$$\stackrel{\pi\text{-类}}{\Rightarrow} \mathbb{P}_{X_1, X_2} = \mathbb{P}_{X_1} \times \mathbb{P}_{X_2} \text{ on } \sigma(\mathcal{R}) = \sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_2 \quad \#$$

Rem. of Fubini: 设 $X = (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S_1, \mathcal{F}_1)$ 独立 r.v.s. $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{X_1, X_2} = \mathbb{P}_{X_1} \times \mathbb{P}_{X_2}$.

$$Y: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S_2, \mathcal{F}_2) \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$$

设 $h: S_1 \times S_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\mathbb{E}|h(X, Y)| < \infty$

$$\text{则 } \mathbb{E}[h(X, Y)] = \int_{S_1} \int_{S_2} h(x, y) \mathbb{P}_{X_1}(dx) \mathbb{P}_{X_2}(dy)$$

$$= \int_{S_2} \int_{S_1} h(x, y) \mathbb{P}_{X_1}(dx) \mathbb{P}_{X_2}(dy)$$

特别, 若 $h(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$, 则 $\mathbb{E}[f(x)g(y)] = \mathbb{E}f(x) \cdot \mathbb{E}g(y)$. #

下面定义乘积测度. ν_i 为可测空间 $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$ 上 σ -有限测度 ($i=1, 2$)

Step 1. 若 $E = A \times B \in \mathcal{R}$, $\nu(E) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \nu_1(A) \times \nu_2(B)$

Step 2. $\Delta \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \times B_k, A_k \in \mathcal{F}_1, B_k \in \mathcal{F}_2 \right\}$, 则 Δ 为代数.

Lem $A \times B \in \mathcal{R}$ 且 $A \times B = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \times B_k$, $A_k \in \mathcal{F}_1, B_k \in \mathcal{F}_2$.

则 $\nu(A \times B) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \nu(A_k \times B_k) \stackrel{\text{imp.}}{=} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \nu_1(A_k) \times \nu_2(B_k)$.

故可将 ν 从 \mathcal{R} 延拓到 Δ 上. 由 Lem 及其证明方法, ν 在 Δ 上 σ -有限测度.

Thm $(\Omega_1, \mathcal{F}_1, \nu_1); i=1, 2$. $\exists 1 (A_1 \times \Omega_2, \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2)$ 中 σ -有限测度

$\nu, \text{s.t. } \nu(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \times B_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \nu_1(A_k) \times \nu_2(B_k), A_k \in \mathcal{F}_1, B_k \in \mathcal{F}_2$.

(Hint: \Rightarrow Carathéodory, $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = \sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$.)

• 记 $\nu_1 \times \nu_2 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \nu$ on $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$.

Thm. (独立性) $X_i: (\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow (S_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$ 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$ 下的 r.v.s, \mathcal{P}

X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)} = \mathbb{P}_{X_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}_{X_n}$ on $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n$

Kolmogorov 3引理定理.

• 定义 $\mathbb{R}^{\infty} = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty} : x_i \in B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i, i=1, \dots, n\}$

$\mathcal{B}_c \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sigma(\mathcal{R})$

则 $(\mathbb{R}^{\infty}, \mathcal{B}_c)$ 为一个可测空间.

Thm (Kolmogorov) $\forall n \geq 1, \mu_n$ 为 $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n})$ 上概率测度, 且

$\mu_{n+1}(B_1 \times \dots \times B_n \times \mathbb{R}) = \mu_n(B_1 \times \dots \times B_n)$ 相容性条件. $B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i$

则 $\exists 1 (\mathbb{R}^{\infty}, \mathcal{B}_c)$ 上概率测度 μ_{∞} , s.t. $\mu_{\infty}(\{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty} : x_i \in B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i, i=1, \dots, n\}) = \mu_n(B_1 \times \dots \times B_n)$

Thm (Fubini) 设 ν_i 为 $(\Omega_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$ 上 σ -有限测度, $i=1, 2$. $\mu \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \nu_1 \times \nu_2$.

设 $h: \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为 $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{F}_2$ 可测且 $\mathbb{E}|h| < \infty$

则 $\int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2} h(w_1, w_2) \nu_1(dw_1, dw_2) = \int_{\Omega_1} \int_{\Omega_2} h(w_1, w_2) \nu_1(dw_1) \nu_2(dw_2)$

$= \int_{\Omega_2} \int_{\Omega_1} h(w_1, w_2) \nu_2(dw_2) \nu_1(dw_1)$

3.15). 设 (X, Z) 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下取值于 $\{a_i, b_j\}_{i=1, \dots, m}^{j=1, \dots, n}$ 的离散型 r.v.
 定义分布律 $P_{ij} = P(X=a_i, Z=b_j)$
 则 $E[X|Z=b_j] = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P(X=a_i|Z=b_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P_{ij}$ 是关于 b_j 的函数
 记 $E[X|\sigma(Z)]$ 或 $E[X|Z] \triangleq f(Z)$ 为 r.v.
 注意到 $Z = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j 1_{G_j}$, $G_j = \{Z=b_j\}$
 $\{G_j\}$ 为 Ω 的一个划分. $\Rightarrow Z$ 是一个简单 r.v.
 则 $\sigma(Z) = \sigma(\{G_1, \dots, G_n\}) = \{\bigcup_{j \in J} G_j : J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}\}$ (J 为 $\sigma(Z)$ 的子集)
 $\forall G \in \sigma(Z), \exists J, s.t. G = \bigcup_{j \in J} G_j$
 $E[f(Z)1_G] = \sum_{j \in J} E[f(Z)1_{G_j}] = \sum_{j \in J} f(b_j) P(Z=b_j)$
 $E[X1_G] = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P_{ij} = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P_{ij} P(Z=b_j)$
 $= \sum_{j \in J} E[X1_{G_j}] = \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P_{ij}$
 Summary: $f(Z) = E[X|\sigma(Z)]$ 满足:
 (i) $E[X|\sigma(Z)]$ 是 $\sigma(Z)$ -可测的 ($\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_Z, f^{-1}(B) \in \sigma(Z)$.)
 (ii) $\forall G \in \sigma(Z), E[X|\sigma(Z)]1_G = E[X1_G]$.

Pf of Lebesgue 分解: 不妨 μ, ν 为有限测度.

为使 ν_S 为测度 $\Rightarrow \forall B \in \mathcal{S}, \nu_S(B) = \nu(B) - f\mu(B) \geq 0$.

$\therefore f \in \mathcal{H} \triangleq \{f \text{ 非负, } \nu \text{ 可测}, \int_B f d\mu \leq \nu(B), \forall B \in \mathcal{S}\}$.

若有 prop: (1) $h_n \nearrow h, h_n \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow h \in \mathcal{H}$.

(2) $\int_B h d\mu \leq \nu(B)$ 由 MCT, $\liminf_B h_n d\mu = \int_B h d\mu \leq \nu(B)$.

(3) $h_1, h_2 \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow h_1 \vee h_2 = \max(h_1, h_2) \in \mathcal{H}$.

(4) $\int_B h_1 \vee h_2 d\mu = \int_{B \cap \{h_1 \leq h_2\}} h_2 d\mu + \int_{B \cap \{h_2 \leq h_1\}} h_1 d\mu$
 $\leq \nu(B \cap \{h_1 \leq h_2\}) + \nu(B \cap \{h_2 \leq h_1\}) = \nu(B)$.

定义 $K \triangleq \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \int_S h d\mu \in [0, \nu(S)]$.

则 $\exists \{h_n\} \subset \mathcal{H}$, s.t. $\int_S h_n d\mu > K - \frac{1}{n}$
 取 $f_n \triangleq \max\{h_1, \dots, h_n\}$, 则 $f_n \nearrow$ 非负可测, $f_n \in \mathcal{H}$. 令 $f = \lim f_n \in \mathcal{H}$
 由 MCT 得 $\int_S f d\mu = K$.

第三章 条件数学期望

称 $E[X|\sigma(Z)]$ 为 r.v. X 关于 $\sigma(Z)$ 的条件数学期望

Q: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \sigma\text{-代数 } \mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$ 如何得到 $E[X|\mathcal{G}]$?

Thm. (条件数学期望 $\exists 1$ 性) 设 $X \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\sigma\text{-代数 } \mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\exists 1$ (a.e.s.t.)

$r.v. Y \in \mathcal{G}, s.t. E[Y1_G] = E[X1_G], \forall G \in \mathcal{G}$ (若 \mathcal{G} 也满足, 则 $Y \triangleq Y$)

记 $E[X|\mathcal{G}] \triangleq Y$, 称为 r.v. X 关于 $\sigma\text{-代数 } \mathcal{G}$ 的条件数学期望

Def. (相互奇异的测度, μ, ν) 设 (S, \mathcal{S}) 上 σ -有限测度 μ, ν .

若 $\exists G \in \mathcal{S}, s.t. \mu(G) = \nu(G^c) = 0$, 则称 μ 与 ν 相互奇异, 记 $\mu \perp \nu$

Thm. (测度的 Lebesgue 分解) 设 (S, \mathcal{S}) 上 σ -有限测度 μ, ν . 则对给定 μ , 有

$$\nu = \nu_{ac} + \nu_s,$$

其中 $\nu_{ac} \triangleq f\mu$ (非负, ν -可测), $f\mu(B) \triangleq \int_B f d\mu$

$$\nu_s \triangleq \nu - f\mu \perp \mu.$$

(续 pf) 下证 $\nu_s \triangleq \nu - f\mu \perp \mu$.

定义: 正负集不能全为无穷测度

考虑 $\nu_s - \frac{1}{n} \mu, n \geq 1$ (符号测度 sign measure)

Thm. (Hahn 分解) 设 ν 为 (S, \mathcal{S}) 上符号测度, 则 $\exists G \in \mathcal{S}, s.t.$

(i) $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, A \subset G, \nu(A) \geq 0$ (G 为 ν 的正集)

(ii) $\forall B \in \mathcal{S}, B \subset G^c, \nu(B) \leq 0$ (G^c 为 ν 的负集)

称 (G, G^c) 为 ν 的 Hahn 分解.

(本质) 唯一性: 若 (\tilde{G}, \tilde{G}^c) 也为 ν 的 Hahn 分解, 则 $G \Delta \tilde{G}$ 为 ν -null set.

由 $\nu_s - \frac{1}{n} \mu$ 为符号测度, 由 Hahn 分解: (G_n, G_n^c) 为 $\nu_s - \frac{1}{n} \mu$ 的 Hahn 分解.

则 $\forall B \in \mathcal{S}, \int_B (f + \frac{1}{n} 1_{G_n}) d\mu = f\mu(B) + \frac{1}{n} \mu(B \cap G_n)$

$$= \nu(B) - \nu_s(B) + \frac{1}{n} \mu(B \cap G_n) \geq 0$$

$$(\because \nu_s(B) - \frac{1}{n} \mu(B \cap G_n) \geq \nu_s(B \cap G_n) - \frac{1}{n} \mu(B \cap G_n) \geq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f + \frac{1}{n} 1_{G_n} \in \mathcal{H}.$$

$\Rightarrow \mu(G_n) = 0$. 否则, $\int_S (f + \frac{1}{n} 1_{G_n}) d\mu = \int_S f d\mu + \frac{1}{n} \mu(G_n) \neq f\mu(B) = \nu(B)$

$$\therefore f + \frac{1}{n} 1_{G_n} \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \int_S (f + \frac{1}{n} 1_{G_n}) d\mu \leq K \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$\vdash G \triangleq \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n$, 有 $\mu(G) = 0$.

下证 $\nu_s(G^c) = 0$ 否则, 若 $\nu_s(G^c) > 0$, $\exists N$ 充分大, s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^N \nu_s(G_n^c) - \frac{1}{N} \mu(G^c) > 0 \\ \therefore & \nu_s(G^c) - \frac{1}{N} \mu(G^c) \leq 0 \text{ 矛盾.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mu(G) = \nu_s(G^c) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu_s \perp \mu.$$

若 μ, ν 为 \mathcal{F} -有限测度, 则 $\exists S$ 的划分 $\{B_n\}$, s.t. $\mu(B_n), \nu(B_n) < +\infty$.

定义 $\mu_n \triangleq \mathbb{1}_{B_n} \mu$, 则 μ_n, ν_n 有限测度且 $\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n, \nu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \nu_n$

$$\nu_n \triangleq \mathbb{1}_{B_n} \nu$$



Rmk. 设 ν 为 (S, \mathcal{F}) 上符号测度, 由 Hahn 分解 (G, G^c) , 定义 ν 为

$$\nu^+(B) \triangleq \nu(B \cap G) \geq 0$$

$$\nu^-(B) \triangleq -\nu(B \cap G^c) \geq 0$$

则 $\nu = \nu^+ - \nu^-$, $\nu^+ \perp \nu^-$ (即的唯一 Jordan 分解)

称 $|\nu| = \nu^+ + \nu^-$ 为 符号测度的 全变差

Thm (Radon-Nikodym) 设 $\nu \ll \mu$ 为 (S, \mathcal{F}) 上有限测度, 则 \exists 非负 \mathcal{F} -可测 f ,

$$s.t. \nu = f\mu.$$

且若 $\nu = g\mu$, 则 $f = g$, a.e.

Pf: 由 Lebesgue 分解. $\nu = \nu_{ac} + \nu_s$, $\nu_{ac} = f\mu$, $\nu_s \perp \mu$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists G \in \mathcal{F}, s.t. \mu(G) = \nu_s(G^c) = 0.$$

由 $\nu \ll \mu$, $\nu(G) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu_s(G) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu_s(S) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu_s \equiv 0$.
(唯一性)

下证条件数期望 $\exists 1$ 性:

定义 $\mu \triangleq \mathbb{P}|_g$, 即 $\forall G \in \mathcal{F}$, $\mu(G) = \mathbb{P}(G)$, 则 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ 为概率空间.

① 设 X 非负, 定义 $\nu(G) = E[X \mathbb{1}_G]$, $\forall G \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 ν 为 g 上有限测度
 $\therefore \nu \ll \mu$. (原来的一个引理)

由 Radon-Nikodym, \exists 非负可积 $Y \in g$, s.t. $\nu = Y\mu$. on g .

$$\text{即: } \forall G \in \mathcal{F}, E[X \mathbb{1}_G] = \nu(G) = \int_G Y d\mu = \int_G Y d\mathbb{P} = E[Y \mathbb{1}_G].$$

② 若 $X \in L^1(\mathbb{P})$, 考虑 $X = X^+ - X^-$

③ 唯一性: $\forall G \in \mathcal{F}$, $E[(Y - \tilde{Y}) \mathbb{1}_G] = 0$.

定义 $G_0 \triangleq \{w: (Y - \tilde{Y})(w) > 0\} \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\mathbb{P}(G_0) = 0$ (由 ①)
 $\tilde{G}_0 \triangleq \{w: (\tilde{Y} - Y)(w) > 0\} \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\mathbb{P}(\tilde{G}_0) = 0$ (由 ②)

$$\therefore \mathbb{P}(Y = \tilde{Y}) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(G_0) - \mathbb{P}(\tilde{G}_0) = 1, \text{ 即 } Y = \tilde{Y} \text{ a.e.}$$

PF: ① $\mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z) \mathbf{1}_G] \in g$

$$\text{step 2: } \forall G \in g, \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z) \mathbf{1}_G] = \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y) \mathbf{1}_G]$$

② 令 $X = \mathbf{1}_G$, 则 $X \in g$.

由 $Y \in g \Rightarrow Z \perp (X, Y)$.

$Z \perp g$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z) X] & \stackrel{\text{change of variable}}{=} \int_{S_Y \times S_Z \times \mathbb{R}} \psi(Y, Z) \mathbf{1}_G(x, y, z) d(x, dy, dz) \\ & = \mathbb{E}[(X, Y) \mathbf{1}_G] \mathbb{P}_{(X, Y)} d(x, dy, dz) \\ & \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\int_{S_Z} \psi(Y, Z) \mathbb{P}_Z(dz) \right) \mathbb{P}_{(X, Y)}(dx, dy) \\ & \stackrel{\text{change of variable}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(y) \mathbb{P}_{(X, Y)}(dx, dy) \\ & \stackrel{\text{change of variable}}{=} \mathbb{E}[X g(Y)] \end{aligned}$$

eg. 设 $X = \sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i$, $\xi_i \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\mathbb{E}(\xi_i) = \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Var}(\xi_i) = \sigma^2 > 0$, $N \sim \text{Po}(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$
且与 ξ_i 相互独立.

求 $\mathbb{E}X = ?$ $\text{Var}X = ?$

解: $\mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | \sigma(N)]\}$

$$= \mathbb{E}[f(N)], f(N) \triangleq \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i | \sigma(N)\right] \in \sigma(N), \text{ 其中 } f(m) \triangleq \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i | \sigma(N)\right]$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}[\mu N] = \lambda \mu.$$

$$= n\mu$$

$$\mathbb{E}X^2 = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i\right)^2 | \sigma(N)\right]\}$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i\right)^2 | N=n\right] = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i\right)^2 = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2\right) + \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbb{E}(\xi_i) \mathbb{E}(\xi_j)$$

可得 $\text{Var}X$.

#

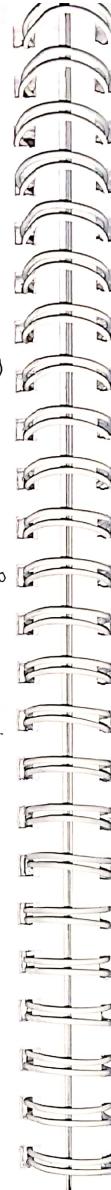
PF: ④ $\forall G \in g, \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_G] = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] \mathbf{1}_G\}$

由 $X \geq 0$ a.e. 且 $\text{LHS} \geq 0$,

记 $G_0 = \{w \in \Omega : \mathbb{E}[X | g](w) < 0\}$, 下证 $\mathbb{P}(G_0) = 0$.

由 $\mathbb{E}[X | g] \in g \Rightarrow G_0 \in g \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] \mathbf{1}_{G_0}\} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_{G_0}] = 0$

由 $\mathbb{E}[X | g] < 0$ on $G_0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] \mathbf{1}_{G_0}\} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(G_0) = 0$



§3.2 条件数学期望性质

设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下 r.v. X 以及 σ -代数 $g \subset \mathcal{F}$.

(1) $X \in L^1(g)$, 则 $\mathbb{E}[X | g] = X$. 特别, $X = \text{Const}$ 时, $\mathbb{E}[c | g] = c$.
(X 可测, $\mathbb{E}[X] < \infty$).

(2) $Y \in g$, $Z \in \mathcal{F}$ 且 $Z \perp g$ (g 与 Z 独立)

$$Y: \Omega \rightarrow S_Y, Z: \Omega \rightarrow S_Z$$

记 $\psi: S_Y \times S_Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可测 ($\psi \in \mathcal{F}_Y \otimes \mathcal{F}_Z$) 使 $\mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z)] < \infty$.

则 $\mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z) | g] = g(Y)$, 其中 $g(Y) = \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y, Z)]$, $\forall y \in S_Y$.

特别, $\psi(Y, Z) = f_Y h(Z)$, f, h 可测 时,

$$\mathbb{E}[f(Y) h(Z) | g] = f(Y) \mathbb{E}[h(Z)]$$

$$(g(Y) \# \# g(Y) = \mathbb{E}[f_Y h(Z)] = f_Y \mathbb{E}[h(Z)])$$

特别, $f \equiv 1$ 时, $\mathbb{E}[h(Z) | g] = \mathbb{E}[h(Z)]$

$$h \equiv 1 \text{ 时, } \mathbb{E}[f(Y) | g] = f(Y).$$

(3) $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, 则 $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g]\} = \mathbb{E}X$. (由 $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] \mathbf{1}_n\} = \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_n]$ 得.)

(4) $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, 若 $X \geq 0$ a.e., 则 $\mathbb{E}[X | g] \geq 0$ a.e.

从而 $X \geq Y$, a.e. ($Y \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$), 则 $\mathbb{E}[X | g] \geq \mathbb{E}[Y | g]$.

(5) $X, Y \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $\mathbb{E}[\alpha X + \beta Y | g] = \alpha \mathbb{E}[X | g] + \beta \mathbb{E}[Y | g]$.

$$\text{pf: } \forall g \in g, \mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] \mathbf{1}_G\} = \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_G]$$

$$\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[Y | g] \mathbf{1}_G\} = \mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{1}_G]$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}\{\alpha \mathbb{E}[X | g] + \beta \mathbb{E}[Y | g]\} \mathbf{1}_G = \alpha \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_G] + \beta \mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{1}_G] = \mathbb{E}[(\alpha X + \beta Y) \mathbf{1}_G]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(Tower property)}}{\Rightarrow} \mathbb{E}[\alpha X + \beta Y | g] = \alpha \mathbb{E}[X | g] + \beta \mathbb{E}[Y | g]$$

(6) $X \in L^1(\mathcal{F})$, σ -代数 $h \subset \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\mathbb{E}\{\mathbb{E}[X | g] | h\} = \mathbb{E}[X | h]$.

$$\text{pf: } Y \triangleq \mathbb{E}[X | g], Z \triangleq \mathbb{E}[Y | h], \text{ 则 } \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_G] = \mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{1}_G], \forall G \in g$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{1}_H] = \mathbb{E}[Z \mathbf{1}_H], \forall H \in h$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[Z \mathbf{1}_H] = \mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{1}_H] = \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_H], \forall H \in h \Rightarrow Z = \mathbb{E}[X | h]$$

e.g. $\varphi(x) = x^2$, Jensen $\Rightarrow E[X]^2 \leq E[X^2]$

Ex. $X \in L^1(\mathbb{F})$, 0-1函数 $g \in \mathbb{F}$, 则 $X = E[Y|g] + \xi$, 其中 $E[\xi] = 0$, $E[\xi^2] < 0$, $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{F}$

证: $\xi = X - E[X|g]$

$E[\xi] = EX - E[E[X|g]] = 0$

$\forall g \in \mathbb{F}$, $E[\xi|g] = 0$

若 $Y \in L^2(\mathbb{F})$, $E[\xi Y] = 0$.

若 $Y \in L^2(\mathbb{F})$ 非负简单, $Y = \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \mathbb{1}_{G_n}$, $a_n > 0$.

$E[\xi Y] = 0 \Leftrightarrow E[\xi^+ Y] = E[\xi^- Y]$

$\Rightarrow m=1$ 时, $E[\xi^+ Y] = E[\xi^- Y] \Leftrightarrow E[\xi Y] = 0$

$m=2$ 时, 由 MCT, $E[\xi^+ Y] = E[\xi^- Y] \Leftrightarrow E[\xi Y] = 0$.

若 $Y \in L^2(\mathbb{F})$ 非负, $\exists \{Y_n\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{F})$ 非负简单, s.t. $Y_n \uparrow Y$ in Ω .

由 MCT, $E[\xi Y] = E[\xi Y_n] \Leftrightarrow E[\xi Y] = 0$.

若 $Y \in L^2(\mathbb{F})$, $Y = Y^+ - Y^-$, $E[\xi Y] = E[\xi Y^+] - E[\xi Y^-] = 0$.

Ex. $Y \in L^1(\mathbb{F})$, 0-1函数 $g \in \mathbb{F}$. $E[Y - \eta]^2 = \inf_{\eta \in \mathbb{F}} E[Y - \eta]^2$, $\eta \in \mathbb{F}$

证: $E[Y - \eta]^2 = E[Y - E[Y|g]]^2 + E[E[Y|g] - \eta]^2 + 2E[(Y - E[Y|g])(E[Y|g] - \eta)]$

记 $Z \triangleq E[Y|g] - \eta \in L^2(\mathbb{F})$

则 $E[(Y - E[Y|g])Z] = E\{E[(Y - E[Y|g])Z|g]\}$

$= E\{\mathbb{E}[Z|g] E[Y - E[Y|g]|g]\} = 0$.

$\therefore E[Y - \eta]^2 \geq E[Y - E[Y|g]]^2$, “=” 当且仅当 $E[Y|g] = \eta$ 时成立.

注: 条件期望的不等式及收敛定理

• Holder: $E|XY| \leq E|X|^p \frac{1}{p} \cdot (E|Y|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$, $1/p + 1/q = 1$, $X \in L^p(\mathbb{F})$, $Y \in L^q(\mathbb{F})$

特别, $E|XY| \leq E|X|^p \cdot (E|Y|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$ (Cauchy-Schwarz)

条件: $E[|XY|g] \leq (E[|X|^p|g])^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot (E[|Y|^q|g])^{\frac{1}{q}}$

(令 $H \in L^2(\mathbb{F}) = \{v \in \mathbb{F} : E|v|^2 < \infty\}$, $\|X\|_2 = (E|X|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$)

(H, \mathbb{F} 为 Hilbert 空间, 内积 $\langle X, Y \rangle = E[XY]$, $X, Y \in H$)

• Jensen: $X \in L^1(\mathbb{F})$, $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 凸且 $\varphi(x)$ 可积, 则

$\varphi(E[X]) \leq E[\varphi(X)]$

条件: $\varphi(E[X|g]) \leq E[\varphi(X)|g]$.

• MCT: r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, 非负(可积), 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n|g] = E[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n|g]$

• Fatou: r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, 非负(可积), 则 $E[\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n|g] \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n|g]$

• DCT: r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, $|X_n| \leq Y$ a.e., $Y \in L^1(\mathbb{F})$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n|g] = E[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n|g]$

§3.3 条件数学期望的应用.

统计决策: Input $X \in \mathbb{R}$, Output $Y \in \mathbb{R}$.

找可测 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $f(X)$ 某种意义上逼近 Y , i.e., $Y \approx f(X)$.

即找 $\inf_{f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})} E[L(Y, f(X))]$

$f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow f(X) \in \mathcal{E}(X)$

特别, 若存在 $\inf_{f \in \mathcal{E}(X)} E|Y - f|^2 = E|Y - \eta|^2$, 则 $\eta^* = E[Y|f(X)] \in \mathcal{E}(X)$.

$\Rightarrow \exists f^*, \text{s.t. } \eta^* = f^*(X)$

称 $f^*(x) = E[Y|X=x]$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 为回归函数.

设 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 一个观测, (y_1, \dots, y_n) 为 (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) ...

则 $\hat{Y} = X^T \beta$

$RSS(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = (Y - X\beta)'(Y - X\beta)$ 考虑 $\inf_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^m} RSS(\beta)$ 得

$\beta^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$ 最小二乘法 线性回归分析

正则条件概率分布 $E[1_A|g] = P(A|g)$, $A \in \mathbb{F}$.

$\mu(w, A) \triangleq P(A|g)(w)$

(1) $\forall w \in \Omega$: $\mu(w, \cdot)$ 是否为 0-1 概率测度? (x)

(2) $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}$: $\mu(\cdot, A)$ 是否为 r.v.?

是否存在 $\tilde{\mu}(w, A) = \mu(w, A)$ a.s. $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}$, s.t. $\tilde{\mu}$ 满足 (1) (2)?

PF of Lem: $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X$. 记 $\Omega_0 \triangleq \{w \in \Omega : \lim X_n(w) = X(w)\}$, 则 $P(\Omega_0) = 1$

$\forall w \in \Omega_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m(w) \geq 1, \forall n \geq m(w), |X_n(w) - X(w)| < \varepsilon$.

$\therefore w \in \bigcup_{n \geq m(w)} \{ |X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon \} = \lim \{ |X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon \}$.

$\therefore \Omega_0 \subset \lim \{ |X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon \}$

$\therefore P(\lim \{ |X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon \}) = 1$

$\therefore P(\lim \{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) = 0$

Ex. $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} Y, \text{且 } (X_n, Y_n) \xrightarrow{P} (X, Y)$.

$$\text{证: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|(X_n, Y_n) - (X, Y)| \geq \varepsilon) = P(|X_n - X|^2 + |Y_n - Y|^2 \geq \varepsilon^2) \leq P(|X_n - X|^2 \geq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}) + P(|Y_n - Y|^2 \geq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}) \rightarrow 0. \#$$

PF of $P \Rightarrow a.e. \Rightarrow P$: $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Rightarrow P(\lim \{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) = 0$.

$$\text{由Fatou: } 0 = P(\liminf \{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) \geq \liminf P(\{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lim P(\{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) = 0 \text{ 由 } P \xrightarrow{a.e.} X. \#$$

PF of $P \Rightarrow a.e. \Rightarrow P$: $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow \lim P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0$.

$\forall \varepsilon \exists \{X_{n_k}\}, \lim P(|X_{n_k} - X| > \varepsilon) = 0$

$$\therefore \forall p \geq 1, \exists \{X_{n_{kp}}\} \subset \{X_{n_k}\}, \text{ s.t. } P(|X_{n_{kp}} - X| > \frac{1}{2^p}) \leq \frac{1}{2^p}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} P(|X_{n_{kp}} - X| > \frac{1}{2^p}) < \infty \Rightarrow X_{n_{kp}} \xrightarrow{a.e.} X.$$

(*) 若 $X_n \not\xrightarrow{P} X, \exists \varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0, \{X_{n_k}\}, \text{ s.t.}$

$$P(|X_{n_k} - X| > \varepsilon) > \delta.$$

$\therefore \exists X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Rightarrow X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{P} X \text{ 矛盾. } \#$

Ex. $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > a) = 0 \Rightarrow X_n Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$.

$$\text{证: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n Y_n| > \varepsilon) = P(|X_n Y_n| > \varepsilon, |X_n| > a) + P(|X_n Y_n| > \varepsilon, |X_n| \leq a)$$

$$\leq \sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > a) + P(|Y_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{a})$$

$$\therefore \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n Y_n| > \varepsilon) \leq \sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n| > a) + 0 \quad \text{由 } a \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } \lim P(|Y_n| > a) = 0. \#$$



第四章 r.v. 列的收敛.

Def (a.e. 收敛). $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X (n \rightarrow \infty)$: 若 $\{X_n\}$ 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下实值 r.v.s.

$$P(\{w \in \Omega : \lim X_n(w) = X(w)\}) = 1$$

Rmk. 或对 (S, \mathcal{A}) 的 r.v.s. $P(\{w \in \Omega : \lim (X_n(w), X(w)) = 0\}) = 1$.

Lem $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(\{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{ |X_n - X| > \varepsilon \}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) < \infty.$$

Def (SLLN) $X_i \text{ i.i.d. } EX_i = \mu, \text{ 且 } \bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} \mu, n \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) < \infty \quad (\forall \varepsilon > 0) \Rightarrow \lim P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

Def (依Prob收敛). 设 r.v.s $\{X_n\}$ 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

则称 X_n 依概率收敛于 X , 记 $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

Rmk. $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ $\rightarrow (S, \|\cdot\|)$ 范数空间, $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$.

Lem. $X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$.

Lem. $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Leftrightarrow (\exists \{Y_n\} \text{ 且 } \{Y_n\} \subset \{X_n\}, \exists \text{ 31) a.e. 收敛于 } X)$.

Def (L^p 收敛) 设实值 r.v.s $\{X_n\}$, $X \in (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$.

$X, X_n \in L^p(\mathcal{F}), p \geq 1$. 若 $E|X_n - X|^p \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

则称 $X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

Lem. (1) $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$

(2) $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$ 且 $|X_n| \leq Y \in L^p(\mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$

$$\text{Pf: (1) } P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E|X_n - X|^p}{\varepsilon^p} \rightarrow 0$$

(2) $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$.

记 $\widetilde{\Omega} = \{ |X_n| \leq Y, \forall n \} : \{ |X| > Y + \varepsilon \} \cap \widetilde{\Omega} \subset \{ |X - X_n| > \varepsilon \} \cap \widetilde{\Omega}$

$$\therefore P(\{ |X| > Y + \varepsilon \} \cap \widetilde{\Omega}) \leq P(|X - X_n| > \varepsilon) \quad \text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ LHS} \rightarrow 0$$

由 $P(\widetilde{\Omega}) = 1$ (check!), $P(\{ |X| > Y + \varepsilon \}) = 0 \Rightarrow |X| \leq Y \text{ a.e.}$

$$\therefore E|X_n - X|^p = E|X_n - X|^p I\{|X_n - X| \leq \varepsilon\} + E|X_n - X|^p I\{|X_n - X| > \varepsilon\} \leq \varepsilon^p + 2^p E|Y|^p I\{|X_n - X| > \varepsilon\} \quad \text{由 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } \lim P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) = 0$$



Pf of 唯一性:

$$\text{U1 (a.e.) } \Omega_1 \triangleq \{\lim X_n = X\}, \Omega_2 \triangleq \{\lim X_n = Y\}$$

$$\text{则 } P(\Omega_1) = P(\Omega_2) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2) = 1.$$

在 $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$ 上, $X = Y \Rightarrow X = Y \text{ a.e.}$

$$\text{(2) (P). } P(|X - Y| > \varepsilon) \leq P(|X - X_n| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + P(|X_n - Y| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ (n} \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{(3) (L'). } E|X - Y|^p \leq 2^{p-1}(E|X - X_n|^p + E|X_n - Y|^p) \rightarrow 0. \text{ (n} \rightarrow \infty)$$

E.g. 设 $F_n(x) \triangleq \frac{e^{nx}}{1+e^{nx}}$, $n \geq 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 F_n 是一个分布函数,

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-nx}} \quad \text{但 } \lim F_n(x) = \widehat{F}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

不是分布函数.

∴ 定义 $F(x) = \mathbb{1}_{[0, \infty)}(x)$ 为一分布函数, $C_F = \{x : x \neq 0\}$, $F_n \rightarrow F$, $\forall x \in C_F$
 $\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

Pf of Skorohod:

定义 $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P}) = ([0, 1], \mathcal{B}_{[0, 1]}, m)$, m 为 Lebesgue 测度.

$\forall w \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{X}(w) \triangleq \inf\{x \in \mathbb{R}, F(x) \geq w\}$, $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

则 $w \mapsto \bar{X}(w)$ 单增, 是 $(\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P})$ 上 r.v.

且 $\bar{X}(w) \leq x \Leftrightarrow F(x) \geq w$ (check!)

$$\therefore \bar{P}(\bar{X} \leq x) = \bar{P}\{\bar{w} \in \bar{\Omega} : \bar{F}(\bar{w}) \geq x\} = \bar{F}(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

$$\therefore \bar{X} \triangleq X$$

同理, $\forall w \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{X}_n(w) \triangleq \inf\{x \in \mathbb{R}, F_n(x) \geq w\}$, 有 $\bar{X}_n \triangleq X_n$

下证 $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} \bar{X}$ under \bar{P} BP 可.

① $\forall w \in \bar{\Omega}$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $\bar{X}(w) - \varepsilon < x < \bar{X}(w)$.

$$\Rightarrow F(x) < w, \text{ 又 } X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \therefore F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$$

$$\therefore \exists M_1, \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq M_1, F_n(x) < w \Rightarrow \bar{X}_n(w) > x > \bar{X}(w) - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim \bar{X}_n(w) \geq \bar{X}(w)$$

(收敛性-)

Lem $X_n \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{a.e.} \\ (1) P \\ (2) P}} X \Rightarrow X = Y$

Def. (依飾收敛). 设实值 r.v. $\{X_n\}$, X in (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

$$F_n(x) \triangleq P(X_n \leq x), F(x) \triangleq P(X \leq x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

记 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, 若 $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{a.e.}} F(x)$, $\forall x \in C_F = F$ 的连续点全体?

Rmk. 若 $\{X_n\}$, X 取值为 S (样本空间), 则设 P_{X_n}, P_X 为其分布概率测度, 则依分布收敛条件为 $P_{X_n} \Rightarrow P_X$ (概率测度弱收敛).

Thm. $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{P} C \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} C.$$

§4.2 Skorohod 表示定理

Thm (Skorohod) r.v.s $\{X_n\}$, X 在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下实值, $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, 则

$\exists (\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P})$ 下 r.v. $\{\bar{X}_n\}$, X , s.t.

$$\bar{X}_n \triangleq X_n, \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\bar{X} \triangleq X$$

$$\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.e.}} \bar{X} \text{ under } \bar{P} \quad (\bar{P}(\lim \bar{X}_n = \bar{X}) = 1)$$

Rmk. 若 $\{X_n\}$, X 取值为 (S, d) (此空间为 Polish 空间, 完备可分)

Skorohod 表示定理仍成立. (Durrett: Stochastic Calculus.)

② $\forall w > w, \varepsilon > 0, \exists y \in C_F$, s.t. $\bar{X}(w) < y < \bar{X}(w) + \varepsilon$.

$$\Rightarrow F(y) \geq w' > w \quad \text{又 } X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \therefore F_n(y) \rightarrow F(y)$$

$$\therefore \exists M_2, \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq M_2, F_n(y) > w \Rightarrow \bar{X}_n(w) \leq y < \bar{X}(w) + \varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim \bar{X}_n(w) \leq \bar{X}(w)$$

综上 $\bar{X}(w) \leq \lim \bar{X}_n(w) \leq \lim \bar{X}_n(w) \leq \bar{X}(w)$

$\forall w \in C_F$, 再令 $w' \leq w$, 则 $\lim \bar{X}_n(w) = \bar{X}(w)$.

$$\bar{P}(C_F^c) = m(C_F^c) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{P}(\lim \bar{X}_n = \bar{X}) = 1 \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.e.}} \bar{X} \text{ under } \bar{P}.$$

证明连续映射:

$$(i) X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Rightarrow g(X_n) \xrightarrow{a.e.} g(X)$$

$$\therefore \{X \notin D_g\} \cap \{\lim X_n = X\} \subset \lim g(X_n) = g(X)$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon \in \{X \notin D_g\} \cap \{\lim X_n = X\}, \lim g(X_n) = g(X)$$

$$\therefore P(\lim g(X_n) = g(X)) \geq P(X \notin D_g, \lim X_n = X) = P(\lim X_n = X) - P(\lim X_n \in D_g)$$

$$\therefore g(X_n) \xrightarrow{a.e.} g(X) = P(\lim X_n = X) = 1$$

$$(ii) \text{ 定义 } B_\delta^\varepsilon \triangleq \{X \notin D_g : \exists y, \text{ s.t. } |x-y| < \delta \text{ 但 } |g(x)-g(y)| > \varepsilon\}$$

$$\text{Rif } B_\delta^\varepsilon \vee \phi, \text{ as } \delta \downarrow 0$$

$$\therefore P(|g(X_n) - g(X)| > \varepsilon) \leq P(X \in B_\delta^\varepsilon) + P(X \notin D_g) + P(|X_n - X| > \delta) \rightarrow 0(\delta \downarrow 0) = 0 \rightarrow 0(n \downarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore g(X_n) \xrightarrow{P} g(X)$$

$$(iii) X_n \xrightarrow{d} X, \text{ 由 Skorokhod 表示 thm, } \exists (\tilde{\Omega}, \tilde{\mathcal{P}}, \tilde{P}), \{\tilde{X}_n\}, \tilde{X}, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\tilde{X}_n \triangleq X_n, \tilde{X} \triangleq X, \tilde{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} \tilde{X} \text{ under } \tilde{P}.$$

$$\text{由(i) 及 } \tilde{P}(X \in D_g) = P(X \in D_g) = 0 \text{ 且 } g(\tilde{X}_n) \xrightarrow{a.e.} g(\tilde{X}) \text{ under } \tilde{P}.$$

$$\text{即, } \forall x \in C_{F_g}, \exists \tilde{F}_{g(x)} \triangleq \tilde{P}(g(\tilde{X}) \leq x), \tilde{F}_{g,n}(x) \triangleq \tilde{P}(g(\tilde{X}_n) \leq x), \text{ 有}$$

$$\tilde{F}_{g,n}(x) \rightarrow \tilde{F}_g(x) (n \downarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{另外, } \tilde{F}_g(x) = P(g(x) \leq x) \triangleq F_{g,n}(x) (\text{即 } g(x) \triangleq g(x).)$$

$$\tilde{F}_{g,n}(x) = P(g(x_n) \leq x) \triangleq F_{g,n}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{\tilde{F}_g} = C_{F_g} \Rightarrow F_{g,n}(x) \rightarrow F_g(x) (n \downarrow \infty), \forall x \in C_{F_g}$$

$$\therefore g(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} g(X)$$

Thm. (连续映射定理) 设 $g: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可测, $D_g = \{x \in \Omega : x \text{ 为 } g \text{ 的不连续点}\}$

$$\text{若 } P(X \in D_g) = 0, \text{ 则:}$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} X \Rightarrow g(X_n) \xrightarrow{P} g(X)$$

$$\text{Rmk. 1. } \begin{cases} X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \\ \text{且} \\ Y_n \xrightarrow{P} Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{P} X + Y \\ X_n \cdot Y_n \xrightarrow{P} X \cdot Y \\ X_n / Y_n \xrightarrow{P} X / Y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{2. } X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Rightarrow (X_n, Y_n) \xrightarrow{d} (X, Y), C \text{ 为常数} \quad (\text{ Slutsky})$$

$$Y_n \xrightarrow{d} C$$

§4.3 概率测度的弱收敛 (weak convergence)

Def. 设 S 为拓扑空间, \mathcal{B}_S 为 S 上 Borel- σ -代数, 测度 $\{\mu_n\}$ 和 μ 在 (S, \mathcal{B}_S) 上

$(\mu_n \rightarrow \mu)$ 若 $\mu_n(f) \rightarrow \mu(f), \forall f \in C_b(S)$.

其中 $\mu_n(f) = \int f d\mu_n, \mu(f) = \int f d\mu$, 则称 μ_n 弱收敛到 μ .

$$= \langle \mu_n, f \rangle = \langle \mu, f \rangle \quad \text{记为 } \mu_n \xrightarrow{w} \mu.$$

$$(\text{Riesz 表示 thm: } \forall C[0,1] = C_b[0,1] \text{ 上连续线性泛函 } \psi(f) = \int f d\mu)$$

其中 $\mu \in M[0,1] = C[0,1]$ 上所有有限的符号 Borel 测度, 有限全变差.

Def. (Borel 概率测度) 设 S 为拓扑空间, \mathcal{B}_S 为 Borel- σ -代数.

称 μ 为 Borel 概率测度, 若 μ 为 \mathcal{B}_S 上概率测度.

记 $\mathcal{P}(S) = \{\mu : \mathcal{B}_S \rightarrow [0,1] : \mu \text{ 为概率测度}\}$

Rmk. 1. \mathbb{R} 上的实数列 $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}, \delta_{x_n}, \delta_x \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \delta_{x_n} \xrightarrow{w} \delta_x, n \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\text{pf: } \delta_{x_n}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \delta_{x_n}(dy) = f(x_n), \forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\delta_x(f) = f(x).$$

$$\text{2. } \delta_{x_n}(f) \rightarrow \delta_x(f) \Rightarrow \delta_{x_n} \xrightarrow{w} \delta_x$$

$$\text{2. S-值 r.v.s } \{X_n\}, X \in (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}), \text{ 则 } \mathcal{P}_{X_n}, \mathcal{P}_X \in \mathcal{P}(S) \quad (\mathcal{P}_{X_n} = \{X_n \in \mathcal{B}_S\}, \mathcal{P}_X = \{X \in \mathcal{B}_S\})$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{X_n} \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{P}_X \Leftrightarrow E f(X_n) \rightarrow E f(X), \forall f \in C_b(S) \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{w} X \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$$

Hint for pf of lemma:

$\forall x \in S$, 定义 $0 \leq f_k(x) \triangleq \inf_{y \in S} \{f_k(y) + k d(x, y)\}_{y \in S, k \geq 1}$
则 $|f_k(x) - f_k(y)| \leq L d(x, y)$, $\forall x, y \in S$.

pf of " \Rightarrow " " \Leftrightarrow " " \Rightarrow ":

(\Rightarrow) 若 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, 由 Skorohod 表示定理, $\exists (\bar{\Omega}, \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{P})$, \bar{X}_n, \bar{X} st.

$\bar{X}_n \stackrel{d}{=} X_n$, $\bar{X} \stackrel{d}{=} X$, $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \bar{X}$ under \bar{P}

$\forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$, 由 BCT

$E[f(\bar{X}_n)] \rightarrow E[f(\bar{X})]$.

$E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)] \quad \because \bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \bar{X}$.

(\Leftarrow) 若 $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \bar{X}$, 则 $\forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$, $E[f(\bar{X}_n)] \rightarrow E[f(\bar{X})]$.

$\because \bar{F}_n(x) = E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_n \leq x\}}(X_n)]$

$F(x) = E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X \leq x\}}(X)]$.

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, \exists 非负有界 Lip $\{f_k^{\pm}\}$, s.t. $f_k^+(x) \downarrow \mathbb{1}_{(\alpha, \infty)}(x)$
 $f_k^-(x) \uparrow \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, \alpha)}(x)$.

两边取期望得 $E[f_k^-(X_n)] \leq P(X_n < \alpha)$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 得 $E[f_k^-(X)] \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n < \alpha)$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$ (MCT) $E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X < \alpha\}}] \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n < \alpha)$

$F(\alpha^-) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(\alpha^-)$

同理, $f_k^+(X_n) \geq \mathbb{1}_{(\alpha, \infty)}(X_n)$

取期望 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[f_k^+(X_n)] \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(\alpha)$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, $F(\alpha) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(\alpha)$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $F_n(\alpha^-) = F_n(\alpha) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(\alpha) = F(\alpha) \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

Lem. 度量空间 (S, d) , 函数 $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \geq 0$ L.s.c. ($f(x) \leq \lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y)$)

则 \exists 非负 Lip 函数 (-致连续) f_k ,
s.t. $f_k(x) \uparrow f(x)$, $\forall x \in S$.

Rmk: $1_C, C \subset S$ 是 l.s.c. 非负有界, 则 \exists 非负有界 Lip 函数 $\{f_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$

Lem. $D \subset S$ 闭, \exists 非负有界 Lip 函数 $\{f_k\}$, s.t. $f_k(x) \downarrow \mathbb{1}_D(x)$, $\forall x \in S$.

Pf: $\forall x \in S$, $x \mapsto d(x, D) = \inf_{y \in D} d(x, y)$ 是 Lip 函数

由 D 闭, $d(x, D) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in D$.

$g_k(x) \triangleq \left\{ 1 - \frac{d(x, D)}{k} \right\}^+ = f(x) - k d(x, D)^+ \text{ 满足 } \#.$

Thm. $\{X_n\}$, X 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下实值 r.v.s, $\forall i$ $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow P_{X_n} \Rightarrow P_X$
 $(F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$ ($\forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$, $E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$)

Rmk. Character function

X_n C.F. $\bar{F}_{X_n}(\theta) \triangleq E[e^{i\theta X_n}]$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$,

X C.F. $\bar{F}_X(\theta) \triangleq E[e^{i\theta X}]$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$.

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Rightarrow \bar{F}_{X_n}(\theta) \rightarrow \bar{F}_X(\theta)$, $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

Pf: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$, $\forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$

$f(x) = \cos(\theta x) + i \sin(\theta x)$, $\forall \theta$

$E[\cos(\theta X_n)] \rightarrow E[\cos(\theta X)] \Rightarrow E[e^{i\theta X_n}] \rightarrow E[e^{i\theta X}]$

$E[\sin(\theta X_n)] \rightarrow E[\sin(\theta X)]$

Thm (Portmanteau) 度量空间 (S, d) , $\mu_n, \mu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$, 以下等价:

(1) $\mu_n \Rightarrow \mu$ ($\forall f \in C_b(S)$, $\mu_n(f) \rightarrow \mu(f)$)

(2) $\forall f \in U_{C_b}(S) \triangleq \{f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 放连续有界}\}$, $\mu_n(f) \rightarrow \mu(f)$

(3) $D \subset S$ 闭, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(D) \leq \mu(D)$

(4) $C \subset S$ 闭, $\mu(C) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(C)$

(5) $\forall A \subset B_S$ 是 μ -连续集, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(A) = \mu(A)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \mu(\partial A) = 0$, $\partial A = \overline{A} \setminus A$

Rmk (2) $\forall f \in \text{Lip}_b(S) \triangleq \{f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 有界 Lip}\}$, $\mu_n(f) \rightarrow \mu(f)$.

Pf of portmanteau: (1) \Rightarrow (2) \checkmark (3) \Leftrightarrow (4) \checkmark

① $\text{Lip}_b(S) \subset UC_b(S) \subset C_b(S)$.

(2) \Rightarrow (3): 由 Lem, $\exists \{f_n\} \subset UC_b(S)$ 逐点, $\mu(D) = \mu(1_D) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu_n$$

(3) + (4) \Rightarrow (5): $\forall A \in \mu$ 連續集, $\mu(\bar{A}) = \mu(A)$

$$\mu(A^\circ) \stackrel{(4)}{\leq} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(A^\circ) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(\bar{A}) \stackrel{(3)}{=} \mu(\bar{A}).$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(A) = \mu(A).$$

(5) \Rightarrow (1): $\mathbb{D}S = \mathbb{R}$ 且, $A = (-\infty, \infty)$ 为 μ 連續集

$\forall \alpha \in C_F, F(\alpha) = F(\alpha^-) \Rightarrow \mu(\{\alpha\}) = 0, A$ 为 μ 連續集

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in C_F, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(\alpha) = F(\alpha)$

$\Rightarrow F_n \rightarrow F \Leftrightarrow \mu_n \rightarrow \mu$

$(X_n \xrightarrow{d} X) \Leftrightarrow (P_{X_n} \xrightarrow{d} P_X)$

② (S, d) 一般时, $\forall f \in C_b(S), \|f\|_\infty < \infty$.

定义 push forward prob. measure

$\nu \triangleq f \# \mu$. 为概率测度

即 $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_R, \nu(B) = \mu(f^{-1}(B))$.

且 $\forall a < -\|f\|_\infty \leq b \leq \|f\|_\infty, \nu((a, b)) = 0$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists S_0 < \dots < S_m = b$ ($m \geq 2$), s.t.

(i) $S_i - S_{i-1} < \epsilon$

(ii) $\nu(\{S_i\}) = 0$, 由 ν 有概率测度

取 $A_i = f^{-1}[S_{i-1}, S_i], i = 1, \dots, m$, $\forall i, A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset (i \neq j)$

$\therefore A_i$ 为 μ 連續集

由 $\mu(A_i) \rightarrow \mu(A_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, m$

定义 $h(\nu) = \sum_{i=1}^m S_i 1_{A_i}(\nu), \forall \nu \in \mathcal{S}$ 为简单函数

$$h(\nu) \leq f(\nu) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\nu) 1_{A_i}(\nu) \leq \sum S_i 1_{A_i}(\nu) \leq \sum (S_i - S_{i-1}) 1_{A_i}(\nu) = h(\nu) + \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in S, h(x) \leq f(x) < f(x) + \epsilon.$$

$$\therefore |\mu_n(f) - \mu(f)| \leq |\mu_n(f-h)| + |\mu_n(h) - \mu(h)| + |\mu(h)|$$

$$\leq \mu_n(f-h) + |\mu_n(h) - \mu(h)| + \mu(h)$$

$$\leq \epsilon \cdot \mu_n(S) + \epsilon \cdot \mu(S) + \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m (S_i - S_{i-1}) \mu(A_i) \mu(A_i)$$

$\rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0$

由 ϵ 任意性, $\mu_n(f) \rightarrow \mu(f)$.

注: $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_b(S), P_{X_n}(f) \rightarrow P_X(f) \Leftrightarrow E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$

Thm. (Portmanteau, r.v. 形式) 度量空间 (S, d) , $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}, X$ 为 $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ F.r.v.s, 则 i) 1. 下界价.

(1) $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, 即 $\forall f \in C_b(S), E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$

(2) $\forall f \in UC_b(S)$ 或 $\forall f \in \text{Lip}_b(S), E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$

(3) $\forall D \subset S$ 闭, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in D) \leq P(X \in D)$

(4) $\forall C \subset S$ 开, $P(X \in C) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in C)$

(5) $\forall A \in \mathcal{B}_S, P(X \in A) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in A) = P(X \in A)$

由 定理 $X_n - Y_n \xrightarrow{P} 0 \Rightarrow Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

证: 由 Portmanteau, R. 须证 $\forall f \in \text{Lip}_b(\mathbb{R}), E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X)]$

$$|E[f(Y_n)] - E[f(X)]| \leq |E[f(Y_n)] - E[f(X_n)]| + |E[f(X_n)] - E[f(X)]|$$

又由 $|E[f(Y_n)] - E[f(X_n)]|$

$$\leq \|f\|_{Lip} |E[Y_n - X_n]| \mathbb{P}[|Y_n - X_n| \leq \epsilon] + 2\|f\|_\infty \mathbb{P}[|Y_n - X_n| > \epsilon]$$

$$\leq \|f\|_{Lip} \epsilon$$

$\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

得 $|E[f(Y_n)] - E[f(X)]| \rightarrow 0$

#

Pf of Slutsky: ① 须证 $\forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $E f(X_n, Y_n) \rightarrow E f(X, C)$

Step 1 $(X_n, C) \xrightarrow{d} (X, C) \Leftrightarrow E f(X_n, C) \rightarrow E f(X, C)$

② 定义 $g(x) \triangleq f(x, C)$, 则 $g \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$

由 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, $E g(Y_n) \rightarrow E g(X)$

Step 2 $|E(X_n, Y_n) - E(X, C)| \xrightarrow{P} 0$.

③ $= |Y_n - C| \xrightarrow{P} 0$

Step 1.2 及上项为例 Ex. $(X_n, Y_n) \xrightarrow{d} (X, C)$.

Pf of "Prob. measure in Polish space is tight."

由 S 可分, 存在可数稠密 $D = \{d_i, d_i\}$, 且 $S = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_{\delta}(d_i)$, $\forall \delta > 0$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M \geq 1$, $\exists n_M \geq 1$, s.t. $\mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^M B_{\frac{1}{n_M}}(d_i)\right) > 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

取 $K \triangleq \bigcap_{i=1}^{n_M} \bigcup_{j=1}^M B_{\frac{1}{n_M}}(d_i)$ 闭集, 且 $K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_M} B_{\delta}(d_i) \Rightarrow K$ 有界

由 S 完备, K 紧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \mu(K^c) &= \mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n_M} \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^M B_{\frac{1}{n_M}}(d_i)\right)^c\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n_M} \mu\left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^M B_{\frac{1}{n_M}}(d_i)\right)^c\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n_M} \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

E.g. Polish 空间 (S, d) , $\mu_n \in \mathcal{P}(S)$, $n=1, \dots, N$. 则 $\sum_{n=1}^N \mu_n$ 一致紧.

② $\exists K^{(n)} \subset S$, s.t. $\mu_n((K^{(n)})^c) \leq \varepsilon$.

取 $K = \bigcup_{n=1}^N K^{(n)}$ 为 S , 则 $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_n(K^c) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_n((K^{(n)})^c) \leq \varepsilon$.

E.g. $\{P_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$. 若 $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{n \geq 1} \mu_n([-M, M]^c) = 0$, 则 $\{P_n\}$ 一致紧.

(*) $\exists M_0$, s.t. $\sup_{n \geq 1} \mu_n([-M_0, M_0]^c) \leq \varepsilon$

E.g. $\{P_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 若 $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{n \geq 1} \mu_n(B_M^c) = 0$, 则 $\{P_n\}$ 一致紧

$\{x_n > M\}$

Thm (Slutsky) 在 $(P, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下 实值 r.v.s $\{X_n\}, \{Y_n\}$,

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Rightarrow (X_n, Y_n) \xrightarrow{d} (X, C)$.

进一步, 由连续映射定理, $X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X + C$

$X_n \cdot Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X \cdot C$

$X_n / Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X / C$ ($C \neq 0$).

§4.4 概率测度的紧致性 (tightness)

Def. (tightness) 设拓扑空间 S , $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$. 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists K = K_{\varepsilon} \subset S$, s.t. $\mu(K^c) \leq \varepsilon$ (或 $\mu(K) > 1 - \varepsilon$)

则称 μ 为 tight (紧致).

Rmk. 1° 若 $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ 是 tight 的. ① 概率测度 μ 为 $\mu([-M, M]^c) = 0$.

2° 若 $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是 tight 的. ② $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\{x_n > M\}) = 0$.

Thm. 若 (S, d) 是完备可分度量空间 (Polish 空间), 则 $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$ tight.

Def. (uniform tightness) 设拓扑空间 S , $M \subset \mathcal{P}(S)$. 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists k = k_{\varepsilon} \subset S$, $\sup_{\mu \in M} \mu(K^c) \leq \varepsilon$

则称 M 为一致紧致.

Rmk. 1° 若 $\{P_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(S)$ 一致紧致, 则 $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_n(K^c) \leq \varepsilon$.

2° 设 $\{P_n\}$ 为 $(P, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下 S -值 r.v.s.

若 $\{P_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(S)$ 一致紧致, 则称 $\{X_n\}$ 一致紧致.

Ex. (-致紧-有界 \Rightarrow -一致紧致). 若 $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E|X_n| < \infty$, 则 $\{X_n\}$ 一致紧致, $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$

② 须证 $\{P_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 一致紧致.

记 $K_M = \{x \mid |x| \leq M\}$. 则 $\sup_{n \geq 1} P_{X_n}(K_M^c) = \sup_{n \geq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{1}_{K_M^c}(x) P_{X_n}(dx)$

$\stackrel{\text{换元}}{=} \sup_{n \geq 1} \int_{K_M} \mathbb{1}_{K_M^c}(x_n(w)) P(X_n) dw$

$= \sup_{n \geq 1} P(|X_n| > M) \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{M} E|X_n|$

$= \frac{1}{M} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E|X_n| \rightarrow 0$.

E 記 $C([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$ 為 $\{$ 連續 $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$ ，則 $C([0,1]; \mathbb{R}) = C_b([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$
 $\|f\|_\infty \triangleq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |f(t)|$. (一致范數 / 最大值范數)
 $d_{\infty}(f, g) \triangleq \|f - g\|_\infty$.

$\{C([0,1]; \mathbb{R})\}$ 是 polish 空間
 定義 $\|f\|_{\alpha} \triangleq \|f\|_\infty + \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{|f(t) - f(s)|}{|t - s|^\alpha}$, $\alpha \in (0, 1]$.
 $C^{1,\alpha}([0,1]; \mathbb{R}) \triangleq \{f \in C([0,1]; \mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_{1,\alpha} < \infty\}$ 稱為 α -Holder 連續函數
 空間
 請證明：若 $\{X_n\}$ 為 $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下一列 $L^p([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$ -值 r.v.s. 且
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \mathbb{P}(|X_n|_{0,\alpha} > M) = 0$, $\exists \alpha \in (0, 1]$

則 $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 一致脣緊.

pp: $K_M \triangleq \{f \in C([0,1]; \mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_{0,\alpha} \leq M\}$, 由 Arzela-Ascoli, $K_M \subset \mathbb{R}^{[0,1]}$

(i) $\|f\|_\infty \leq M \Rightarrow K_M(t)$ 有界
 (ii) $|f(t) - f(s)| \leq M \cdot |t - s|^\alpha \Rightarrow$ 等度連續.

$\therefore \sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{X_n}(K_M^c) \leq \sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{X_n}(K_M^c) = \sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n|_{0,\alpha} > M) \rightarrow 0$
 故 $\{X_n\}$ 一致脣緊

E.g. $\mathbb{H} \geq 1$, $\{X_n\}$ 為 $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ 下一列 $L^p([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$ -值 r.v.s. 且

(i) $\sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E}[\|X_n\|_\infty] < \infty$
 (ii) $\exists C, \alpha > 0, \delta \in (0, 1)$, s.t.

$$\sup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^t |X_n(t) - X_n(s)|^p dt \right] \leq C \delta^\alpha$$

則 $\{X_n\}$ 一致脣緊.

pp: $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta \in (0, 1), \tilde{M} > 0$, 令 $\tilde{K} \triangleq K_{\epsilon, \delta, \tilde{M}} \triangleq \{f \in L^p([0,1]; \mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_\infty \leq \tilde{M}\}$

則由右側 Thm, $\tilde{K} \subset L^p([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$ 相對緊

(i) $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [0,1], \tilde{K}(t_1, t_2) \triangleq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt : f \in \tilde{K} \subset L^p([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$ 相對緊 (由 $\|f\|_\infty \leq \tilde{M}$)
 (ii) $\sup_{f \in \tilde{K}} \int_0^1 |f(t) - f(s)|^p dt \leq \tilde{C} \delta^\alpha \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0}$

$$\therefore \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}_{X_n}(\tilde{K}) \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}_{X_n}(\tilde{K}^c) \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P} \left(\int_0^1 |X_n(t)| dt > \tilde{M} \right) + \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \in [0,1]} |X_n(t)| > \tilde{M} \right) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$(\text{因 } \tilde{\delta} = \delta, \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha, \tilde{M} = \tilde{M} \text{ 由 } \text{Thm}) \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^1 |X_n(t)| dt \right] + \tilde{C} \delta^\alpha \sup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{t \in [0,1]} |X_n(t)|^p \right]$$

* Thm (Ascoli) 設 E Banach, $B \subset C([0,1]; E)$, 且

B 相對緊 (\overline{B} 緊) \Leftrightarrow (i) $\forall \epsilon \in (0, 1)$, $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $\forall t, s \in [0,1], \|f(t) - f(s)\|_E < \epsilon$

(ii) B 等度連續, i.e.

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \forall t, s \in [0,1], \sup_{f \in B} \|f(t) - f(s)\|_E < \epsilon$$

* Thm (Arzela-Ascoli) 設 $B \subset C([0,1]; \mathbb{R})$, 若

(i) B 逐點有界: $\forall t, B(t)$ 有界

(ii) B 等度連續: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $\forall t, s \in [0,1], \sup_{f \in B} |f(t) - f(s)| < \epsilon$
 則 B 相對緊.

* Thm. 設 E Banach, $B \subset L^p([0,1]; E)$, 且

B 相對緊 \Leftrightarrow (i) $\forall 0 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq 1, B(t_1, t_2) \triangleq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt : f \in B$ 相對緊

$$(ii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{f \in B} \int_0^1 |f(t+h) - f(t)|^p dt = 0.$$

Thm (Helly selection) 設 d.f. $\{F_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, 則 \exists subseq $\{F_{n_k}\}_{k \geq 1}$, s.t.

$$F_{n_k} \Rightarrow F \quad (\text{i.e. } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, F_{n_k}(x) \rightarrow F(x), k \rightarrow \infty)$$

其中 $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ 單增右連續 (差 $F_{n \rightarrow \infty} = 0, F_{n \rightarrow \infty} = 1$ 成為 d.f.)

(稱為 defective 分佈函數, 脫開來: " $F_{n_k} \Rightarrow F$: vague convergence")

e.g. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta_n \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \delta_\infty$

$$\text{其中 } F_n(x) = \delta_n((-\infty, x]) = \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, x]}(x), F(x) = \delta_\infty((-\infty, x]) = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

原因: $\forall K \subset \mathbb{R}$ 緊集, $\exists n, s.t. \delta_n(K) = 0 \Rightarrow \{\delta_n\}$ 一致脣緊.

e.g. $\{\delta_n\} \Rightarrow \delta_\infty$, 且 $\{\delta_n\}$ 一致脣緊

$$F_n(x) = \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, x]}(x), F(x) = \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, x]}(x)$$

Thm (Helly cor.) 設 $\{\mu_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ 且一致脣緊. $F_n(x) = \mu_n((-\infty, x])$.

則 \exists subseq $\{F_{n_k}\}$, s.t. $F_n \Rightarrow F$ (i.e. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, F_{n_k}(x) \rightarrow F(x)$)

其中 F 为 d.f.

Pf of Helly's cor: 由 Helly, R 须证 $F(-\infty) = 0, F(+\infty) = 1$.

由一致胎紧, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M(\varepsilon) > 0, \forall n, \mu_n([-M, M]^c) \leq \varepsilon, \forall n$

$$\therefore \mu_n([-M, M]^c) = -F_n(M) + F_n(-M)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - F_n(M) \leq \varepsilon, \forall M.$$

$$\therefore \forall x > M, x \in C_F, F_{n_k}(x) \geq F_{n_k}(M) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{n_k}(x) \geq F(x)} F(x) \geq 1 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow F(+\infty) \geq 1 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow F(+\infty) = 1$$

$$\text{类似地, } \textcircled{2} \quad F_n(-M) \leq \varepsilon, \forall M. \Rightarrow F(-\infty) = 0.$$

Pf of prokhorov 定理:

$$\text{Step 1. } 0 \leq d_p(\mu, \nu) \leq 1$$

$$\text{Step 2. } d_p(\mu, \nu) = d_p(\nu, \mu)$$

$$\text{Step 3. } d_p(\mu, \nu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_n \forall \varepsilon, \exists \varepsilon_n \in C_{\mu, \nu}, \mu(B) \leq \nu(B^{\varepsilon_n}) + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\nu(B) \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_n}) + \varepsilon_n.$$

$\forall n > 0$, 由概率单测度连续性, $\mu(B) \leq \nu(\bar{B})$

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

当 B 为闭集时, $\mu(B) = \nu(B)$.

由 π -1 定理, $\mu(B) = \nu(B), \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S \Rightarrow \mu = \nu$.

Step 4. (Δ ineq). $\forall \mu, \nu, \eta \in \mathcal{P}(S), d_p(\mu, \nu) \leq d_p(\mu, \eta) + d_p(\eta, \nu)$

$$\forall \varepsilon_1 \in C_{\mu, \eta}, \varepsilon_2 \in C_{\eta, \nu}, \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S$$

$$\mu(B) \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_1}) + \varepsilon_1, \quad \nu(B) \leq \nu(B^{\varepsilon_2}) + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\mu(B) \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_1}) + \varepsilon_1, \quad \nu(B) \leq \nu(B^{\varepsilon_2}) + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\xrightarrow{B \in \mathcal{B}_S} \mu(B) \leq \nu(B^{\varepsilon_1}) + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \xrightarrow{B \in \mathcal{B}_S} \nu(B) \leq \nu(B^{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}) + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\nu(B) \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}) + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}) + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

$$\Rightarrow d_p(\mu, \nu) \leq \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$$

Rmk. 由 Helly selection 定理, 设 $M \subset \mathcal{P}(IR)$, 则

M 一致胎紧 $\Leftrightarrow M$ 相对紧 (弱胎紧)

§4.5 prokhorov 定理

Def (prokhorov 度量) 设 $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$, 定义 $d_p(\mu, \nu) \triangleq \inf \{\varepsilon > 0 :$

$$\mu(B) \leq \nu(B^\varepsilon) + \varepsilon, \quad \nu(B) \leq \mu(B^\varepsilon) + \varepsilon, \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S\}$$

其中 (S, d) 度量空间, $B^\varepsilon \triangleq \{x \in S : d(x, B) \leq \varepsilon\}$.

称 d_p 为 prokhorov 度量.

Thm (良定) 若 (S, d) 为度量空间, 则 $(\mathcal{P}(S), d_p)$ 是度量空间.

Rmk. $\textcircled{1}$ (S, d) 是 Polish 空间 $\Rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(S), d_p)$ 是 Polish 空间.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad d_p(\mu_n, \mu) \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu_n \Rightarrow \mu.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_n \forall \varepsilon, \varepsilon_n \in C_{\mu, \mu_n}, \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S$$

$$\mu_n(B) \leq \mu(B^{\varepsilon_n}) + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\mu(B) \leq \mu_n(B^{\varepsilon_n}) + \varepsilon_n.$$

$$\forall n > 0, \lim_{\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0} \mu_n(B) \leq \mu(\bar{B}), \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S, \lim_{\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0} \mu_n(B) \leq \mu(B)$$

由 Portmanteau, $\mu_n \Rightarrow \mu$.

E.g. Warsserstein 度量 (S, d) 度量空间, $\forall p \geq 1$, 定义

$$P_p(S) \triangleq \{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(S) : \int_S d(x, y)^p \mu(dy) < \infty, \exists x_0 \in S\} \text{ 为 Warsserstein 空间}$$

$$\text{Rmk. } P_p(S) = \{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(S) : \int_S d(x, y)^p \mu(dy) < \infty, \forall x \in S\}.$$

$$\therefore d(x, y)^p \leq 2^p (d(x, x_0)^p + d(x_0, y)^p).$$

$$\text{Def. } \forall \mu, \nu \in P_p(S), W_p(\mu, \nu) \triangleq \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{S \times S} d(x, y)^p \pi(dx, dy) \text{ 为 Warsserstein 度量}$$

$$\text{其中 } \Pi(\mu, \nu) \triangleq \{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(S \times S) : \pi(A \times S) = \mu(A), \pi(S \times B) = \nu(B), \forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}_S\}$$

Rmk. $\textcircled{1}$ 称 π 为 transportation plan

$\textcircled{2}$ W_p 在 $P_p(S)$ 中确是一个度量.

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 有限性: } W_p(\mu, \nu) \leq \int_{S \times S} d(x, y)^p \mu(dx) \nu(dy) \leq 2^p \int_S d(x, x_0)^p \mu(dx) + 2^p \int_S d(x_0, y)^p \nu(dy) < \infty.$$

E.g. ($p=2$, 平方-Wasserstein度量) 设 $(S, \|\cdot\|)$ is Banach, $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_2(S)$, a.e.s.

$$\begin{aligned} W_2^2(\mu, \delta_a) &= \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \delta_a)} \int_{S \times S} \|x - y\|^2 \pi(dx, dy) \\ &= \inf_{(x, y) \in \Pi(\mu, \delta_a)} E\|X - Y\|^2 \\ &= \inf_{(x, y) \in \Pi(\mu, \delta_a)} E\|x - a\|^2 \quad \text{④ } \pi(\mu, \delta_a) = \{f(x, y) : P_x = \mu, P_y = \delta_a\} \\ &= \int_S \|x - a\|^2 \mu(dx). \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \inf_{a \in S} W_2^2(\mu, \delta_a) = \int_S \|x - \int_S x \mu(dx)\|^2 \mu(dx)$ 为方差.

($p=1$, Kantorovich-Rubinstein度量) 设 (S, d) is Polish, $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}_1(S)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{K-R对偶公式} \cdot W_1(\mu, \nu) &= \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{S \times S} d(x, y) \pi(dx, dy) \\ &= \sup_{g \in C_{Lip}^1(S)} \int_S g(x) (\mu(dx) - \nu(dx)), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $C_{Lip}^1(S) \triangleq \{g : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \|g\|_{Lip} = \sup_{x, y \in S} \frac{|g(x) - g(y)|}{d(x, y)} \leq 1\}$

Pf of 全变差公式: 取 $d(x, y) = 1 (x \neq y)$ 为度量, 则由K-R对偶.

$$W_1(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \pi(\{x \neq y\})$$

$$\sup_{g \in C_{Lip}^1(S)} \int_S g(x) (\mu(dx) - \nu(dx))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{|| CLAIM} \\ \sup_{g \in C_{Lip}^1(S)} \int_S g(x) (\mu(dx) - \nu(dx)) &= \int_S 1 \cdot (\mu - \nu)(dx) = (\mu - \nu)^+(S) = \frac{1}{2} |\mu - \nu|_{TV} \end{aligned}$$

下证 CLAIM. 1° $\{g : S \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ 可测}\} \subset C_{Lip}^1(S) = \{g : \sup_{x, y} |g(x) - g(y)| \leq 1\}$.

2° $\forall g \in C_{Lip}^1(S)$, 存 $\tilde{g} = g - \inf g$, 且 $\tilde{g} \in \{g : S \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ 可测}\}$

$$\text{且 } \int_S \tilde{g} d(\mu - \nu) = \int_S (g - \inf g) d(\mu - \nu) = \int_S g d(\mu - \nu).$$

Ex. (协方差不等式) 设 (S, d) is Polish, $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, $\int_S f d\mu = 1$, 其中 $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_1(S)$

$$\text{则 } \left| \int_S f d\mu \right| \left(\int_S g d\mu \right) - \left(\int_S f g d\mu \right) \leq \|g\|_{Lip} W_1(\mu, f\mu).$$

$$\text{其中 } g \in \text{lip}, (f\mu)(B) \triangleq \int_B f d\mu, \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S$$

(Hint: 不妨 $\|g\|_{Lip} = 1$)

(r.v. 表达)

3° 定义 $\Pi(\mu, \nu) \triangleq \{(X, Y) \text{ 为 } (S, \mathcal{F}, \mu, \nu) \text{ 下 } S \times S \text{ 值 r.v.}, P_x = \mu, P_y = \nu\}$.

称 $(X, Y) \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)$ 为 μ, ν 的一个耦合 (coupling).

$$W_p(\mu, \nu) = \left(\inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{S \times S} d(x, y)^p \pi(dx, dy) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= \left(\inf_{(X, Y) \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{S \times S} d(x, y)^p P_{(X, Y)}(dx, dy) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= \inf_{(X, Y) \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \left[\mathbb{E}[d(X, Y)^p] \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

(Recall: θ 符号测度, Jordan 分解 $\theta = \theta^+ - \theta^-$.

全变差测度 $|\theta| \triangleq \theta^+ + \theta^-$, 全变差 $|\theta|_{TV} \triangleq |\theta|(S)$.

Thm. (全变差公式) 设 S is polish, $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$, $\exists \theta$

$$\inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \pi(\{x \neq y\}) = \frac{1}{2} |\mu - \nu|_{TV} = (\mu - \nu)^+(S) = (\mu - \nu)^-(S)$$

Thm (Prokhorov定理) 设 (S, d) is polish, $M \subset \mathcal{P}(S)$, 则 e.g. $S = ([0, 1] : \mathbb{R}^m)$

M 相对紧 $\Leftrightarrow M$ -一致紧 或 $L^1([0, 1] : \mathbb{R}^m)$

(弱拓扑下, 即 p in $d_p(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为紧收敛)

Pf: (\Rightarrow) CLAIM: 设 $\{U_k\}$ 开覆盖 S , $S = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n, \exists +. \forall M \in \mathcal{M}$, 有 $\mu(\bigcup_{k=1}^n U_k) > 1 - \varepsilon$.

证明: (反证) $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall n, \exists M \in \mathcal{M}, \exists +. \mu(\bigcup_{k=1}^n U_k) \leq 1 - \varepsilon$.

由 M 相对紧, $\exists \mu$ 概率测度, $\mu + \mu_{M_k} \Rightarrow \mu$

由 Portmanteau, $\mu(\bigcup_{k=1}^n U_k) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{M_k}(\bigcup_{k=1}^n U_k) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{M_k}(\bigcup_{k=1}^m U_k) \leq 1 - \varepsilon$

$\therefore n \rightarrow \infty, \mu(S) \leq 1 - \varepsilon$ 与 $\mu(S) = 1$ 矛盾! 得证!

S 可分 $\Rightarrow D = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$ 为 S 的可数稠密子集

$$\Rightarrow \forall m \geq 1, S = \bigcup_{k=1}^m \overline{B_{\frac{1}{m}}(a_k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_m \geq 1, \exists +. \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{n_m} \overline{B_{\frac{1}{m}}(a_k)}\right) > 1 - \frac{1}{2^m} \varepsilon, \forall \mu \in M.$$

取闭集 $K \triangleq \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{n_m} \overline{B_{\frac{1}{m}}(a_k)}$, 下证 K 紧 $\Leftrightarrow K$ 完全有界.

$\therefore \forall \delta > 0, \exists \frac{1}{m} < \delta, K \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{n_m} \overline{B_{\frac{1}{m}}(a_k)} \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{n_m} B_{\delta}(a_k) \Rightarrow K$ 完全有界.

另外, $\sup_{\mu \in M} \mu(K^c) \leq \sup_{\mu \in M} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{n_m} \overline{B_{\frac{1}{m}}(a_k)}\right)^c \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \varepsilon = \varepsilon$.

$\therefore M$ -一致紧

Ex. (S, d) polish, $\{\mu_n\} \subset \mathcal{P}_1(S)$ (Wasserstein 距离). 若 $\{\mu_n\}$ Cauchy in W_1 则 $\{\mu_n\}$ 改良紧致.

pf. $W_1(\mu_k, \mu_\ell) \rightarrow 0$ ($k, \ell \rightarrow \infty$)
 $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall k, \ell \geq N, W_1(\mu_k, \mu_\ell) \leq \epsilon^2$
 $\Rightarrow \forall k \geq 1, \exists j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \text{ s.t. } W_1(\mu_k, \mu_j) \leq \epsilon^2$

由 (S, d) polish, $\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}$ 改良紧致.

$\Rightarrow \exists K = K_\epsilon \subset S$ 有界, s.t. $\mu_j(K^c) \leq \epsilon, \forall j = 1, \dots, N$
另外, K 有界 \Rightarrow 完全有界 $\Rightarrow \exists m, \{x_i\}_{i=1}^m \subset S$, s.t. $K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_\epsilon(x_i) \triangleq U$
 $\subset U^\epsilon \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^m B_\epsilon(x_i)$

定义 $g_\epsilon(x) \triangleq \int_1 -\frac{d(x, U)}{\epsilon} \mathbb{1}_U^+$, $x \in S$,
则 g_ϵ 为 ϵ -lip 函数 $\Rightarrow \epsilon g_\epsilon \in C_{lip, 1}^d(S)$.

由 $1_U \leq g_\epsilon \leq 1_{U^\epsilon}$

$\mu_k(U^\epsilon) \geq \int g_\epsilon d\mu_k = \int g_\epsilon d\mu_j + \int g_\epsilon (d\mu_k - d\mu_j)$
 $\because W_1(\mu_k, \mu_j) = \sup_{g \in C_{lip, 1}^d(S)} \int g (d\mu_j - d\mu_k) \geq \epsilon g_\epsilon (d\mu_j - d\mu_k)$
 $\therefore \int g_\epsilon (d\mu_k - d\mu_j) \geq -\frac{1}{\epsilon} W_1(\mu_k, \mu_j) \geq -\epsilon$.

$\therefore \mu_k(U^\epsilon) \geq \mu_j(U) - \epsilon \geq 1 - 2\epsilon$.

$\therefore \mu_k(\tau) \geq 1 - 2\epsilon$.

$\Rightarrow \forall \ell \geq 1, \exists m_\ell \geq 1$, s.t. $\forall k \geq 1$, 有 $\mu_k(\bigcup_{i=1}^{m_\ell} B_{2\epsilon}(x_i)) > 1 - \frac{1}{2\ell} \epsilon$

取闭集 $\bigcap_{m_\ell} \bigcup_{i=1}^{m_\ell} B_{2\epsilon}(x_i) \triangleq C$, 完全有界: $\forall \delta > 0, \exists \epsilon < \delta, C \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{m_\ell} B_\epsilon(x_i)$
再 check $\mu_k(C) \leq \epsilon$ 即可.

Rmk. W_1 换成 W_p , 由 Hölder, $W_p \geq W_1$, 上述结论也对

§ 4.6 一致可积. (Uniformly Integrable, U.I.)

一致可积 \Rightarrow 改良有界 \Rightarrow 改良紧致.

Recall: D.C.T.

$X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \Rightarrow E[X_n] \rightarrow E[X], E|X_n| \rightarrow E|X|$
 $|X_n| \leq Y \in L^1$

$X_n \xrightarrow{P.a.s.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P.a.s.} X \Rightarrow E[X_n] \rightarrow E[X]$
 $|X_n| \leq Y \in L^P$

claim: $X_n \xrightarrow{P.a.s.} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X \Rightarrow E[X_n] \rightarrow E[X]$
 $\{X_n\} \text{ U.I.}$

Def. (U.I.) 设 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 下 实值 r.v.s $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$,

若 $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{n \geq 1} E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}] = 0$, 称 $\{X_n\}$ 一致可积, 记为 U.I.

Rmk. 1° $\{X_n\}$ is U.I. $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{n \geq 1} E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}] = 0$.

2° $|X_n| \leq Y \in L^1(P) \Rightarrow \{X_n\}$ is U.I.

$E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}] \leq E[Y \cdot \mathbb{1}_{Y \geq M}]$,

而 $Y \in L^1, P(Y > M) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow E[Y \cdot \mathbb{1}_{Y \geq M}] \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore \{X_n\}$ is U.I.

3° $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ 若 $\sup_{n \geq 0} |X_n| \in L^1(P)$, 则 $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is U.I.

4° $\{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$ 可积 \Rightarrow U.I. $\forall Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$

lem. (U.I. \Rightarrow 改良有界). $\{X_n\}$ is U.I. $\Rightarrow \{X_n\}$ is 改良有界, $\sup_n E|X_n| < \infty$

从而 $\{X_n\}$ 改良紧致

pf: $\forall M > 0, \sup_{n \geq 1} E|X_n| \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}] + \sup_{n \geq 1} E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| < M}]$

$\leq \sup_{n \geq 1} E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}] + M < \infty$.

Thm. (U.I. \Leftrightarrow 改良有界 + a.c.) $\{X_n\}$ is U.I. \Leftrightarrow $\{X_n\}$ 改良有界 ($\sup_n E|X_n| < \infty$)

$\forall A, \exists \delta, \forall n \geq N, \forall x \in A, E|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|x-x'| \geq \delta} < \epsilon$, $\forall n \geq N$

PF of "U.I. \Leftrightarrow 收敛有界 + a.c."

$$\Rightarrow E|X| 1_A = E|X| 1_{A \cap \{X \leq M\}} + E|X| 1_{A \cap \{X \leq M\}}$$

$$\leq E|X| 1_{\{X \leq M\}} + M \cdot \mathbb{P}(A).$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (\text{取 } M \text{ 充分大, } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}).$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > M) \leq \frac{1}{M} \sup E|X_n| < \delta \quad (\text{取 } M \text{ 充分大}).$$

$$\Rightarrow E|X_n| 1_{\{X_n > M\}} < \varepsilon, \forall n \geq 1. \quad \#$$

PF of UITF 判别:

$$\Rightarrow \text{记 } M = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E\varphi(|x|) < \infty$$

由 φ sublinear, $\exists \{f_{X_n}\}$, s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = \infty$, 且 $\varphi(x) \geq n \cdot M_x, \forall x < C_n$

$$\therefore \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > C_n}] \leq \frac{1}{nM} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[\varphi(|X_n|)] = \frac{1}{n} \quad (\{f_{X_n}\} \text{ is U.I.})$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \Rightarrow f(K) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > k}] \text{, 则 } f(K) < 0$$

$\therefore \exists g: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ s.t.}$

$$\int_0^\infty g(y) dy = \infty \text{ 且 } \int_0^\infty g(y) f(y) dy < \infty$$

定义 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

$$x \mapsto x \int_0^x g(y) dy, \text{ 则 } \varphi \text{ 为 UITF.}$$

check: $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E\varphi(|x|) < \infty$

$$= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[f_{X_n} \int_0^{|x|} g(y) dy]$$

$$= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[\int_{-x}^x g(y) 1_{y < |x|} dy]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{\leq} \int_0^\infty \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} E[|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > y}] g(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(y) g(y) dy < \infty. \quad \#$$

(续上) $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow |X_n| \xrightarrow{P} |X| \Rightarrow |X_n| \xrightarrow{d} |X|$

$$\liminf E|X_n| 1_{|X_n| \leq M} \geq \liminf E\varphi(|X_n|) = E\varphi_M(|X|) \geq E|X| 1_{|X| \leq M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \liminf E|X_n| 1_{|X_n| \leq M} \leq E|X| 1_{|X| > M} (\leq E|X| < \infty)$$

$$\exists M_0, \exists m > 1, \text{s.t. } \forall M \geq M_0, \sup_{n \geq m} E|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > M} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \exists M_1 > M_0, \text{s.t. } \forall M \geq M_1, \sup_{n \geq m} E|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > M} < \varepsilon \quad \#$$

• 收敛可积性的判别 (de la vallee-Perrin 判别).

引例: $\{f_{X_n}\}$ 为一族 r.v.s, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$.

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} E|X_n| 1_{|X_n| > M} \leq \frac{1}{M^\varepsilon} \sup_{n \geq 1} E|X_n|^{1+\varepsilon}$$

函数 $\varphi(x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} x^{1+\varepsilon}, x > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} = +\infty$ 称为 收敛测试函数
 $\Rightarrow \sup_{n \geq 1} E\varphi(|X_n|) < \infty \Rightarrow \{f_{X_n}\}$ 是 U.I. (superlinear function)

Def. (- 收敛可积测试函数, U.I.T.F.) 设 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 为满足

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} = +\infty$$

称 φ 为一个 UITF.

Thm. (UITF 判别 UI). 设 $\{f_{X_n}\}$ 为一族 r.v.s, 则

$$\exists \text{ UITF. } \varphi, \text{ s.t. } \sup_{n \geq 1} E[\varphi(|X_n|)] < \infty$$

$\Leftrightarrow \{f_{X_n}\}$ 是 U.I.

Thm (Vitali 收敛定理). 设 $\{f_{X_n}\} \subset L^p(\mathbb{F}), p \geq 1$ 且 $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$, 则下面条件等价:

① $\{f_{X_n}\}$ 是 U.I.

② $X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$

③ $E|X_n|^p \rightarrow E|X|^p$

PF: 只证 p=1. $X_n \in L^1(\mathbb{F}) \Rightarrow X \in L^1(\mathbb{F})$

$X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$

$$\text{①} \Rightarrow \text{②. } E|X_n - X| = E[|X_n - X| 1_{|X_n - X| > \delta}] + E[|X_n - X| 1_{|X_n - X| \leq \delta}] \leq E[|X_n - X| 1_{|X_n - X| > \delta}] + \delta.$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0, \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N_0, \mathbb{P}(|X_n - X| > \delta) < \varepsilon.$

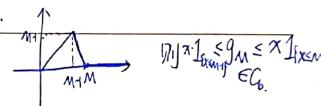
$\{f_{X_n}\}$ 是 U.I. $\Rightarrow \{f_{X_n}\}$ 是 U.I. $\Rightarrow \{f_{X_n} + f_X\}$ 是 U.I.

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} E|X_n - X| \leq \delta$

由 δ 任意, $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} E|X_n - X| = 0 \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$.

② \Rightarrow ③ $E|X_n - X| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow E|X_n| \rightarrow E|X|$.

③ \Rightarrow ① 定义 $g_M(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq M \\ 0, & x > M \end{cases}$ 插值, $M \leq x \leq M$



助教版本: (S, \mathcal{S}) is polish, $\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \exists F \text{ 闭}, G \text{ 开}, F \subset A \subset G$.

$\forall F \in \mathcal{P}(S), P(F) \leq \varepsilon$.

PF: ① 若 A 闭, $F = A$. $G^\varepsilon = \{x \in S \mid d(x, A) < \varepsilon\} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} G^{\delta_n} = A = F$

② $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, $\forall A \in \mathcal{S} : P(A) \leq \varepsilon$.

③ $\exists F \in \mathcal{P}(S) : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists F \in \mathcal{P}(S) \subset A \subset G \text{ 闭}, P(G \setminus F) < \varepsilon$, 且 F 为 σ -alg.

(i) $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$.

(ii) 若 $A \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $A^c \in \mathcal{F}$. $\because G \subset A \subset F \Rightarrow G^c \supset A^c \supset F^c$.

(iii) 若 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $\bigcup A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ $\because P(G_n \setminus F_n) < \frac{\varepsilon}{n+1}$

$\forall G \in \mathcal{F} \supset \bigcup A_n$

$\exists n_0$, s.t. $P(\bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} F_n / \bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} F_n) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$P(\bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} G_n \setminus \bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} F_n) = P(\bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} (G_n \setminus F_n))$

$+ P(\bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} F_n / \bigcup_{n=n_0}^{\infty} F_n) < \varepsilon$

Ex: 设 S 为拓扑空间, $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(S)$. 则 $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_S$, 有.

$\mu(B) = \inf_{B \subset U \in \mathcal{U}} \mu(U) = \sup_{D \subset B, D \text{ 闭}} \mu(D)$. 称 μ 正则.

(\forall Borel 概率测度都)

Hints: ① $M \triangleq \{B \in \mathcal{B}_S : \mu(B) = \inf_{B \subset U \in \mathcal{U}} \mu(U) = \sup_{D \subset B, D \text{ 闭}} \mu(D)\}$ 为 σ -alg. 正则!

② $\{$ 闭集 $D\} \subset M$.

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_S \subset M \subset \mathcal{B}_S \Rightarrow M = \mathcal{B}_S$.

考试重点: (逼近

| 入类定理.