

Плотность функции распределения

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{\beta(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i t^i \right)^2 dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \mathbf{E} X^{i+j}} \int_{-\infty}^x \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\
 &= C_1 \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_i \alpha_j \int_{-\infty}^x t^{i+j} \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt = \\
 &= C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \\ 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}_0^t \\ \mathbf{l}_1^t \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{l}_{2k+1}^t \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\mathbf{l}_l^t = \int_{-\infty}^x t^l \frac{e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}}}{(1+e^{-\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta}})^2} dt =$$

Введем замену: $\frac{t-\alpha}{\beta} = u \implies t = \beta u + \alpha$, $y = \frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^y \beta(\beta u + \alpha)^l \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \beta \int_{-\infty}^y \sum_{i=0}^l C_l^i \alpha^{l-i} \beta^i u^i \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^l C_l^i \alpha^{l-i} \beta^{i+1} \int_{-\infty}^y u^i \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= (C_l^0 \alpha^l \beta \quad C_l^1 \alpha^{l-1} \beta^2 \quad \dots \quad C_l^l \beta^{l+1} \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{l}_0^u \\ \mathbf{l}_1^u \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{l}_{2k+1}^u \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{l}_m^u &= \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{e^{-u}}{(1+e^{-u})^2} du = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{e^u e^{-u}}{e^u(1+2e^{-u}+e^{-2u})} du = \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{1}{(e^u+2+e^{-u})} du = \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{(e^{\frac{u}{2}}+e^{-\frac{u}{2}})^2} du = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^y u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du
 \end{aligned}$$

Функция симметрична относительно начала координат, если m нечетно, симметрична относительно оси Oy , если m четно.

$$I_m^u = (-1)^m \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{|y|} u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du =$$

Обозначим $I_m^v = \int_0^v u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du,$

$$= (-1)^m \frac{1}{4} I_m^{v=\inf} + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \frac{1}{4} I_m^{v=|y|}$$

4. Пусть $m = 0$

$$I_0^v = \int_0^v \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = 2 \int_0^v d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2 \tanh \frac{v}{2}$$

5. Пусть $m = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1^v &= \int_0^v u \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2 \int_0^v u d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4 \int_0^v \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{v}{2} du = 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4 \ln \cosh \frac{v}{2} = \\ &= 2v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v + 4 \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) + 4 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Пусть $m \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} I_m^v &= \int_0^v u^m \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2 \int_0^v u^m d \tanh \frac{u}{2} = 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2 \int_0^v m u^{m-1} \tanh \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4m \int_0^v u^{m-1} d \ln \cosh \frac{u}{2} = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4mv^{m-1} \ln \cosh \frac{v}{2} + 4m \int_0^v (m-1) u^{m-2} \ln \cosh \frac{u}{2} du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 4mv^{m-1} \left(\frac{v}{2} - \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - \ln 2 \right) + 4m(m-1) \int_0^v u^{m-2} \left(\frac{u}{2} - \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) - \ln 2 \right) du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v u^{m-2} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) du = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) d \frac{u^{m-1}}{m-1} = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4mv^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) - 4m u^{m-1} \operatorname{Li}_1(-e^{-u}) - 4m(m-1) \int_0^v \frac{u^{m-1}}{m-1} d \ln(1+e^{-u}) = \\ &= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4m \int_0^v u^{m-1} \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \end{aligned}$$

Обозначим $\mathbf{l}_m^f = \int_0^v u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du$

$$= 2v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - 2v^m + 4m \mathbf{l}_{m-1}^f$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{l}_m^f &= \int_0^v u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \int_0^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du - \int_v^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \int_v^\infty u^m \frac{1}{1+e^u} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \int_0^\infty (v+u)^m \frac{1}{1+e^{v+u}} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \int_0^\infty u^i \frac{1}{1+e^{v+u}} du = \end{aligned}$$

Заметим, что $\frac{1}{1+e^u} = \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-ju}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \int_0^\infty u^i \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-j(v+u)} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^{j-1} e^{-jv} \int_0^\infty u^i e^{-ju} du = \\ &= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) - \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty (-1)^j (e^{-v})^j \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{j^{i+1}} (ju)^i e^{-ju} d(ju) = \end{aligned}$$

Поскольку $\int_0^\infty u^i e^{-u} du = \Gamma(i+1)$

$$= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) + \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(m+1)}{\Gamma(i+1)\Gamma(m-i+1)} v^{m-i} \sum_{j=1}^\infty \frac{(-e^{-v})^j}{j^{i+1}} \Gamma(i+1) =$$

По определению $\text{Li}_p(z) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \frac{z^j}{j^p}$

$$= \Gamma(m+1)(1-2^{-m})\zeta(m+1) + \Gamma(m+1) \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{v^{m-i}}{\Gamma(m-i+1)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-v})$$

8. Если $v \rightarrow \infty$, то

$$\mathbf{l}_m^v = \int_0^v u^m \text{sech}^2 \frac{u}{2} du$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}_0^v = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{v}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}_1^v = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} v \tanh \frac{v}{2} - \frac{1}{2} v + \text{Li}_1(-e^{-v}) + \ln 2 \right) = \ln 2$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{l}_m^v = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} v^m \tanh \frac{v}{2} - \frac{1}{2} v^m \right) + m \Gamma(m) (1 - 2^{1-m}) \zeta(m) = m \Gamma(m) (1 - 2^{1-m}) \zeta(m)$$

9. Обозначим $\mathbf{C}_m = m \Gamma(m) (1 - 2^{1-m}) \zeta(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{l}_m^u &= (-1)^m \mathbf{C}_m + \\ (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} &\left(\frac{1}{2} |y|^m \tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} |y|^m + \mathbf{C}_m + \Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right) = \\ &= \mathbf{C}_m \left((-1)^m + (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} \right) + \\ (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]} &\left(\frac{1}{2} |y|^m \left(\tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - 1 \right) + \Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right) = \end{aligned}$$

Обозначим $\mathbf{C}_m^y = (-1)^{[m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}][y < 0]}$, $\mathbf{C}_m^{\text{inf}} = (-1)^m$

$$= \mathbf{C}_m (\mathbf{C}_m^{\text{inf}} + \mathbf{C}_m^y) + \mathbf{C}_m^y \left(\frac{1}{2} |y|^m \left(\tanh \frac{|y|}{2} - 1 \right) + \Gamma(m) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{|y|^{m-i-1}}{\Gamma(m-i)} \text{Li}_{i+1}(-e^{-|y|}) \right)$$