

第0章 概率论知识准备

1 事件、概率

1.1 事件域

1. 设 $\Omega = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_n$, 记 $\Pi_{\Omega} := \{\Lambda_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 为一划分, 令

$$\sigma(\Pi_{\Omega}) := \left\{ \sum_{k \in J} \Lambda_k \mid J \subset \mathbb{N} \right\}. \quad (J \text{ 可取 } \emptyset)$$

证明: (1) $\sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$ 为 Ω 上的 σ 代数;

(2*) (不用交) $\sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$ 为包含集类 Π_{Ω} 的最小 σ 代数.

(1) σ 代数 \mathcal{F} 需满足

① $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}$

② 若 $A \in \mathcal{F}$, 则 $A^c \in \mathcal{F}$

③ 若 $A_n \in \mathcal{F}, n \geq 1$ 则 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

对于 $\sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, 取 $J = \mathbb{N}^+ \in \mathbb{N}$

则 $\Omega = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_n = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}^+} \Lambda_k \in \left\{ \sum_{k \in J} \Lambda_k \mid J \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, ① 满足

若 $\sum_{k \in J} \Lambda_k \in \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, $\left(\sum_{k \in J} \Lambda_k \right)^c = \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus J} \Lambda_k \right) \in \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, $\mathbb{N} \setminus J \subset \mathbb{N}$ ② 满足

对 \forall 集类 $\{A_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, 其中 $A_n = \sum_{k \in J_n} \Lambda_k \in \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$

$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k \in J_n} \Lambda_k \right) = \sum_{k \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n} \Lambda_k \in \sigma(\Pi_{\Omega})$, $\forall J_n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n \in \mathbb{N}$ ③ 满足 \square

2. (并改写成不交并) 证明: $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n = \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n$, 其中,

$$B_1 = A_1, B_2 = A_2 \cap A_1^c, \dots, B_n = A_n \cap \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k^c \right), \dots$$

① 先证 $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n \subseteq \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n$

假设 $x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n$,

若 $x \in A_1$, 则 $x \in B_1$

若 $x \in A_2$ 且 $x \notin A_1$, 则 $x \in B_2$

⋮

若 $x \in A_n$ 且 $x \notin A_1, x \notin A_2, \dots, x \notin A_{n-1}$, 则 $x \in B_n$

$\forall x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n$, 都有 $x \in \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n$

$\because B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset, i \neq j \quad \therefore \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n = \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n, x \in \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n$

② 再证 $\sum_{n \geq 1} B_n \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n$

假设 $x \in \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n$, 则 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+, \text{ s.t. } x \in B_{n_0}$

由 B 的定义

$$B_{n_0} = A_{n_0} \cap \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n_0-1} A_k^c \right)$$

$$\therefore x \in A_{n_0} \subseteq \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n$$

$$\therefore \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n = \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n \quad \square$$

1.2 概率测度

3. (概率测度的连续性) 设 $\mathcal{F} \ni B_n \downarrow B = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n$, 证明 $\mathbb{P}(B) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(B_n)$.

$$B_n \downarrow B \Rightarrow \forall n, B_{n+1} \subseteq B_n \Rightarrow \forall n, B_n^c \subseteq B_{n+1}^c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(B) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n\right) = 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} B_n\right)^c\right) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n^c\right) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(B_1^c \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \geq 2} (B_n^c \setminus B_{n-1}^c)\right)\right) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(B_1^c) - \sum_{n \geq 2} (\mathbb{P}(B_n^c) - \mathbb{P}(B_{n-1}^c)) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(B_1^c) - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=2}^m (\mathbb{P}(B_n^c) - \mathbb{P}(B_{n-1}^c)) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(B_1^c) - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbb{P}(B_m^c) - \mathbb{P}(B_1^c)) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(B_1^c) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(B_n^c) + \mathbb{P}(B_1^c) \\ &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(B_n^c) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(B_n) \quad \square. \end{aligned}$$