

Probability Theory

2.28.

- 概率论的基本概念

1. 概率空间

def 1.1. 样本点：随机试验的每一个可能的基本结果
样本空间，样本点全体

ex 1.1 $\Omega = \{0, 1\}$ 一个复杂的例子

事件指 Ω 的子集 \rightarrow “事件的运算 \leftrightarrow 身体的运算”

若事试验的结果 $\omega \in A$, 则称事件 A 发生。

中 不可能事件

$\omega \in A \cup B$, A 或 B 发生; $\omega \in A \cap B$, A 和 B 同时发生; $\omega \in A^c$, A 不发生

$A \subseteq B$, A 发生则 B 发生; $A \cap B = \emptyset$, A, B 不相容(不同时发生); $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ (A_i 事件) 不相容

Q Question: 是否 Ω 的每个子集都是随机事件?

基本要求, 有限交并封闭

注意到 有限时间也可能完成不了 \Rightarrow 推至可列

[def 1.2] 称 $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ 为 σ -代数若

非空集族
和对补和可数并封闭, 且 $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

EX 1.3 (1) $\{\emptyset, \Omega\}$
 σ -algebra

(2) $A \subseteq \Omega$ $\{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\}$

(3) $\#\Omega < \infty$ 常用 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$

idea:
概率测度 重复试验 N 次, A 发生 N_A 次, 当 $N \rightarrow \infty$. $\frac{N_A}{N} \rightarrow$ 频率 := $P(A)$

$\Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$ $P(\Omega) = 1$

当 $A \cap B = \emptyset$ $N_{A \cup B} = N_A + N_B \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

[def 1.3] 称 $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为一个概率测度, 若

(1) $P \geq 0$

(2) $P(\Omega) = 1$

(3) $\{A_j\}$ 不相容 $P(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(A_j)$

称 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 为一个概率空间

| My note
似乎抽象测度空间不太谈论
不可测集而是直接定义一个需要的
对象为 \mathcal{M}

例古典概率型, 有限样本空间, 样本点等可能

| (2) 盒子 Ω $P(\emptyset) = 0$

2 EX 1.5 $\mathcal{S} = \{1, 2, \dots\} \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})$

$$P(A) := \sum_{i \in A} 2^{-i} \quad A, B \in \mathcal{F}$$

Thm 1.4

- (1) $P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$
- (2) $B \supseteq A \quad P(B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A) \geq P(A)$
- (3) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus (A \cap B)) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
- (4) Jordan formula $P(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$

Thm 1.5

- (1) 若 $A_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq \dots$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ 沿着可数集
則 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n)$
- (2) 若 $A_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n \supseteq \dots$ $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$
則 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n)$

pf : see real analysis. \square

2. 条件概率

Def 2.1 对 $P(B) > 0$, B 发生条件下 A 发生的概率为 $P(A|B) := \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

Rmk. 乘法公式 $P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B)$

Ω 的划分是指 $B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{F}$ ($n < \infty$ or $n = \infty$), $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$, $\bigcup_i B_i = \Omega$

Thm 2.2 设 B_1, \dots, B_n 为 Ω 的划分, 且 $P(B_i) > 0$, 则 $P(A) = P(A \cap \Omega)$

$$= P(A \cap (\bigcup_i B_i)) = P(\bigcup_i AB_i) \stackrel{\text{互斥}}{=} \sum_i P(AB_i) = \boxed{\sum_i^n P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)}$$

这一公式被称为全概率公式 (由原因推倒结果?)

Thm 2.3 设 B_1, \dots, B_n 为 Ω 的划分, $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$. $P(B_i) > 0$ 且 $P(A) > 0$ 则 $P(B_k|A)$

$$P(B_k|A) = \frac{P(B_k A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B_k)P(B_k)}{P(A)} = \boxed{\frac{\sum_i^n P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)}{\sum_i^n P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)}}$$

Rmk: LDZ = 知道结果找原因

EX. 2-1

$$A = \{0.6, 0.4\}$$

$$B = \{0.8, 0.2, 0.1\}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\cancel{B|A}) P(A)}{P(P(A|B) P(A) + P(B|A^c) P(A^c))} = \frac{0.6 \cdot 0.8}{0.6 \cdot 0.8 + 0.4 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{48}{52} = \frac{12}{13}$$

(独立)

[Def 2.4] 若 $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$, 则称事件 A, B 独立.

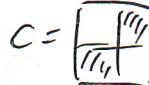
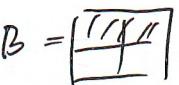
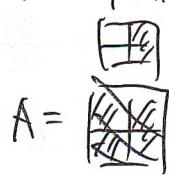
更一般地, 若 $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ 相互独立, $I \subseteq J$ 也有 $P(\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i) = \prod_{i \in J} P(A_i)$

Rmk: 有限多个 A_1, \dots, A_n 相互独立, 指 '有限'

$\forall k \geq 2 \quad \forall i_1 < \dots < i_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, 也有 $P(A_{i_1}, \dots, A_{i_k}) = P(A_{i_1}) \cdots P(A_{i_k})$

(2) 两两独立与相互独立 $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ 两两独立 指 $\forall i, j \in I, P(A_i; A_j) = P(A_i)P(A_j)$

[Ex 2.2]



$P(AB) = P(BC) = P(AC) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow A, B, C$ 两两独立

$$P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A)P(B)P(C).$$

[lem 2.5]

若 A, B 独立 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^c \text{ 与 } B^c \text{ 独立} \\ A \text{ 与 } B^c \\ A^c \text{ 与 } B \end{cases}$

若 A_1, \dots, A_n 互相对立 $\Rightarrow A_1^c, \dots, A_n^c$ 互相对立.

$$\text{proof. } P(AB^c) = P(A \setminus B) = P(A \setminus AB) = P(A) - P(AB) \\ = P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A)P(B^c)$$

[Ex 2.3] 独立重复事件试验中, 小概率事件必然发生.

记 A_K 为 A 在第 K 次事件发生的概率

$$P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k^c\right) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - P(A_k)) \\ = 1 - (1 - \varepsilon)^n \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

若干

3. 概率模型

有两人相同

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{A_{365}^{365}}{365^n}$$

n个球放入N个盒中 $A = \{ \text{第 } n \text{ 个盒} \}$

[Ex 3.1] 生日问题 365 天

Case I 球可分 容量无限

[Ex 3.2] 古典概率型

几根球 不同 a_1, \dots, a_n 放 N 个盒

$$P(A) = \frac{n!}{N^n}$$

Case II 球不可分 容量无限

$$\begin{aligned} \text{桶} & A^m \\ \text{元} & C^m \\ \text{桶} & C^m \\ \text{元} & C^m \end{aligned}$$

插板 $m+n-1$ 中选出 m 个球的方案数

Case III 球不可分 容量有限 $P(A) = \frac{1}{C^m_N}$

4. [EX 3.3] $\sigma \in S_n$ 对称群. 记 $B = \{\sigma \text{ 至少有一个不动点}\}$ $P(B) = ?$

$A_i = \{\sigma(i) = i\}$ 则 $B = \bigcup A_i$

$$\text{设 } i_1 < \dots < i_k \quad P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) = P(A_1 \dots A_k) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$$

那 $P(B)$, 由 Jordan 公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(\bigcup A_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \cdot C_n^k \cdot \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} \quad C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

[EX 3.4] P 有 K , D 有 $N-K$ 负荷且正负概率相同 P 为失光的概率

$A_K = \{\text{第 } K \text{ 次有 } K \text{ 车辆光}\} \quad B = \{\text{P首次}+1\}$

由全概率公式 $P(A_K) = P(B) P(A_K|B) + P(B^c) P(A_K|B^c)$

$$P_k = P(A_K) = \frac{1}{2} P(A_{K+1}) + \frac{1}{2} P(A_{K-1})$$

初始条件 $P_0 = 0 \quad P_N = 1 \Rightarrow P_K = 1 - \frac{k}{N}$

[EX 3.5] (Polya 问题) b 个黑球, r 个红球, 从中取一个, 放回去, 再放 c 个同色球

记 $B_n = \{\text{第 } n \text{ 次抽取黑球的概率}\}$ 求 $P(B_n)$

观察 / 计算知 概率和次序无关!

在 n 次抽取中, 抽中 K 次黑球的概率为 (准确来说这叫一种情况的概率)

$$D_K(b) = \frac{b(b+c) \dots (b+(K-1)c) r(r+c) \dots (r+(n-K+1)c)}{(b+r)(b+r+c) \dots (b+r+(n-1)c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_{n+1}) &= \sum_{k=0}^n P(A_K) P(B_{n+1}|A_K) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D_K(b) \frac{b+kc}{b+r+nc} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D_K(b+c) \cdot \frac{b}{b+r} \\ &\text{记 } A_K = \{\text{前 } n \text{ 次抽中 } k \text{ 次黑}\} \quad = \frac{b}{b+r} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D_K(b') \right] = \frac{b}{b+r} \end{aligned}$$

恒等式

[EX 3.6] (概率论) $S_N = \{1, \dots, N\}$ 古典概型. 记 $A_{pq} = \{k \in S_N : q | k\}$, 当 p, q 互质且 $pq | N$.

必有 A_p, A_q 独立. $P(A_p A_q) = P(A_p) P(A_q) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{N}{pq} = \frac{1}{pq} = P(A_p) P(A_q)$

当 $N \rightarrow \infty$. 渐近处理

4. 随机变量与分布函数

Def 4.1 对概率空间 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 若 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

则称 X 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 的一个随机变量

是可测函数...

Def 4.2 X 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 的一个随机变量, 称函数

$$F(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq x\})$$

为 X 的 分布函数

Borel-Siegel 测度

有类似的分布函数

Ex 4.1 掷硬币 $\Omega = \{H, T\}$ $X(H) = 1, X(T) = -1$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x \in (-1, 1) \\ 0 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

单调, 右连续, 有界

Thm 4.3 $F(x)$ 为随机变量 X 的分布函数, 则

(1) 单调增 $x < y \Rightarrow F(x) \leq F(y)$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$$

(3) $F(x+0) = F(x)$ i.e. 右连续.

Proof. (1) $F(y) - F(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega : x < X(\omega) \leq y\}) \geq 0$

(2) $A_n = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \leq -n\} \quad n=1, 2, \dots$

$$A_n \downarrow \bigcap A_n = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(-n) = 0 \quad \text{i.e. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \text{ by monotone.}$$

$$\text{同理. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$$

(3) $B_n = \{X \leq x + \frac{1}{n}\} \quad B_n \downarrow \bigcap B_n = \{X \leq x\}$

$$\Rightarrow F(x+\frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow F(x) \quad \text{by monotone. } \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow x^+} F(\tilde{x}) = F(x).$$

Rmk 若分布函数为满足以上三条的函数, 那么这一定是某个随机变量的分布函数;
分布函数忘记了样本空间的信息 □

Ex 4.3 常值随机变量 $X(\omega) = c \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq c \\ 0 & x < c \end{cases}$

Rmk 概率视为被视为蕴含了最全的信息

6. [EX 4.4] Bernoulli 两点分布

$$P(X=1) = p, P(X=0) = q \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1, p+q=1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 1 \\ q & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

布匿西数就是一 r.v.

[prop 4.4] (1) $P(X > x) = 1 - F(x)$

$$(2) P(X < X \leq y) = F(y) - F(x)$$

$$(3) P(X=x) = F(x) - F(x-0) \quad (\text{右连续, 左边不太一样})$$

proof (3): $A_n = \{x - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq x\}$ 则 $A_n \downarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{x\}$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n) = F(x) - F(x - \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=x) = F(x) - F(x-0) \quad \text{由单调性及右连续性, 确有极限}$$

随机变量的等价刻画

[Fact] $\mathcal{F}_t \subseteq \mathcal{F}(a)$ 是一个 σ -代数 $\Rightarrow \bigcap_{t \in I} \mathcal{F}_t \subseteq \mathcal{F}(a)$ 也是一个 σ -代数.

Borel- σ 代数: 包含形如 $(a, b]$ 区间的最小 σ -代数称为 $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\dots \bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i] \dots \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

[Thm 4.5] X is a r.v. on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, 有

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

proof: 记 $A = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} : X^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F}\}$. 不难得 A 是一个 σ -代数
 $\Rightarrow A \supseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ (因为 $(-\infty, a]$ 在 A 中) \square

[prop 4.6] X, Y are r.v. then so is $X+Y$.

$$\text{proof: } \{X+Y \leq z\} = \bigcap_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} (\{X \leq z-q\} \cup \{Y \leq q\})$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{LHS} \subseteq \text{RHS} : \{X+Y \leq z\} \subseteq \{X \leq z-q\} \cup \{Y \leq q\} \\ \text{RHS} \subseteq \text{LHS} : \text{if } w \notin \text{LHS}, X(w)+Y(w) > z \\ \quad \Rightarrow X(w) > z - Y(w) \\ \quad \Rightarrow X(w) > q \geq z - Y(w) \\ \quad \text{i.e. } X(w) > q, Y(w) > z - q \\ \quad \Rightarrow w \notin \text{RHS} \end{array} \right| \square$$

[Rmk] 这个结论很重要.

5. 随机向量

[Def 5.1] X_1, \dots, X_n 为 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上的随机变量. 则称 $\bar{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为一个 n 维随机向量. 而 n 元函数 $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$ 为随机向量 \bar{X} 的联合分布函数.

以 $n=2$ 为例

[Thm 5.2] (X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$ 有

(1) $F(x, y)$ 关于 x, y 分别单调增

(2) $F(x, y)$ 关于 x, y 分别右连续

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0$, $\lim_{x, y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1$

且 $\forall x_1 \leq x_2, y_1 \leq y_2$.

$$F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_1, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) + F(x_1, y_1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proof (4): } & P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2, y_1 \leq Y \leq y_2) = P(X \leq x_2, Y \leq y_2) - P(X \leq x_1, Y \leq y_2) \\ & = F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1) \geq 0. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

[Rmk] 若 y_1 或 $x_1 \rightarrow -\infty$ 则由 (2)(3)(4) \Rightarrow (1)

但 (1)(2)(3) \nRightarrow (4) 如

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x+y \geq 0 \\ 0 & x+y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) \quad \Leftarrow \quad F_Y(x).$$

[Def 5.3] 随机向量 \bar{X}

(1) 若 \bar{X} 只取 \mathbb{R}^n 中可数个不同的点, 则称 \bar{X} 为 n 维离散型随机向量.

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

(2) 若存在非负可积函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 使

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

\bar{X} 为连续型随机向量, 并称 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为 \bar{X} 的联合密度函数.

[Ex 5.1] “三面布” H. T. E. $H_n + T_n + E_n = n$

$$P(H_n, T_n, E_n) = \frac{n!}{(H_n! T_n! E_n!)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

8. (EX 5.2) $\mathcal{L} = [0, a]$ $a > 0$, $\mathcal{F}_x = \{B \cap \mathcal{L}; B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})\}$.

定义概率测度 $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{a}$.

有界的随机变量 $X(\omega) = \omega$ $P(X \leq x) = \frac{x}{a}$ $x \in [0, a]$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} & x \in [0, a] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

"均匀分布"

Rmk 随机变量分类原因.

(1) 分布函数(单调)只有可数个不连续点.

(2) 由 Lebesgue-Radon-Nikodym 定理, $F = C_1 F_1 + C_2 F_2 + C_3 F_3$

$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1$. F_i 分别为离散型, 绝对连续型, 奇异函数

离散型分布 \Rightarrow 分布函数有跳跃

连续型: $f_{X(Y)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dy$ 边际密度函数.

例如 $F(XY)$ 连续, 且 $F'(x)$ 除有限点外存在 $\Rightarrow f = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}$.

一元密度的笔记

$$(1) \frac{F(x_0 + \Delta x) - F(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} f(u) du = \frac{P(X_0 < X \leq x_0 + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

(2) 密度函数不唯一

$$(3) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f = 1 \quad P(X=a) \stackrel{?}{=} P(a - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq a) = \int_{a - \frac{1}{n}}^a f(x) dx \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{=} 0.$$

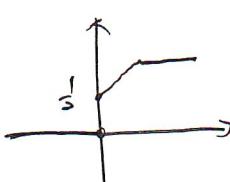
i.e. $P(X=a) = 0$

A) X 连续型 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 绝对连续.

EX 5.2' 例 X 是 $[0, 1]$ 上取均等分布, i.e. $f(x) = 1$ $\forall x \in [0, 1]$.

随机与确定. $H \Rightarrow Y=0$, $T \Rightarrow Y=X$ Y 的分布?

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq y) &= P(Y \leq y | H) P(H) + P(Y \leq y | T) P(T) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} y \end{aligned}$$



因此 Y 既不是离散型也不是连续型, 当然可以写成组合

6. 随机变量的独立性.

Def 6.1 X_1, \dots, X_n are r.v.s on (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 是相互独立的. 若

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdots P(X_n \leq x_n). \quad \text{i.e.}$$

$$F_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots F_{X_n}(x_n).$$

Rmk 由任意性, 这个定义与 "相互独立" (之前) 的定义是一致的.

Thm 6.2 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow \forall B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{B}. P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) = P(X_1 \in B_1) \cdots P(X_n \in B_n)$

Def 6.3 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. is borel-measurable if $g^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}$ for $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}$.

(这可弱化到 $\{g(y) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{B}$).

Thm 6.4 (通过复合选出更多的随机变量) 设 g_1, \dots, g_n 是一元 \mathcal{B} -Borel 可测函数, 若 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立. $\Rightarrow g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 也是相互独立的.

prof. 设 $B_i = \{g_i(x) \leq x_i\} \in \mathcal{B}$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1, \dots, g_n(X_n) \leq x_n) \\ &= P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) \\ &= P(X_1 \in B_1) \cdots P(X_n \in B_n) \\ &= P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1) \cdots P(g_n(X_n) \leq x_n). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

以下探讨离散型.

Thm 6.5 若 X, Y 是离散型的随机变量. X, Y 独立. $\Leftrightarrow P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y) \quad \forall x, y$
(称作边缘分离)

prof. 只需 \Leftarrow .

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) &= \sum_{x_i \leq x} \sum_{y_j \leq y} P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} \sum_{y_j \leq y} P(X=x_i) P(Y=y_j) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Touelli}}{=} \left(\sum_{x_i \leq x} P(X=x_i) \right) \left(\sum_{y_j \leq y} P(Y=y_j) \right) = P(X \leq x) P(Y \leq y) \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = F_X(x) - F_X(x-0)$$

$$F_{(X,Y)} = P(F_X(x) F_Y(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(X,Y)} &= f_X(x) f_Y(y) = (F_X(x) - F_X(x-0))(F_Y(y) - F_Y(y-0)) \\ &= F_X(x) F_Y(y) - F_X(x-0) F_Y(y) - F_X(x) F_Y(y-0) + F_X(x-0) F_Y(y-0) \\ &= F_X(x) F_Y(y) - F_{(X-0, Y)} - F_{(X, Y-0)} + F_{(X-0, Y-0)} \end{aligned}$$

当然可以拉回 P 值. $= f(x, y)$

\square

(10) Thm 6.6 (连续型的对立. 质量函数 \rightarrow 密度函数) 设 X, Y 有密度 $f_1(x), f_2(y)$, 则
 $X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow \cancel{f_{x,y}} \text{ 联合密度是 } \Pi f_i$

Proof (\Rightarrow) $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_1(u) du \int_{-\infty}^y f_2(v) dv$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_1(u) f_2(v) du dv$

(\Leftarrow) $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_1(u) f_2(v) du dv$
 $= \left(\int_{-\infty}^x f_1(u) du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^y f_2(v) dv \right)$
 $= F_X(x) F_Y(y)$. □

Rmk 随机. 独立类比变量分离.

二. 离散型随机变量

1. 典型离散分布

分布列 $P_k = P(X=x_k) \quad \sum_k P_k = 1$

EX 1.1 (二项分布) $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \quad k=0, \dots, n$
 $\Rightarrow X \sim B(n, p)$ X 的分布列

EX 1.2 (几何分布) X 的分布列 $P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1} \quad k=1, \dots$
 $P(X>k) = (1-p)^k$

Rmk 无论 p 怎样, $P(X'=k) = P(X=m+k | X>m) = \frac{p(1-p)^{m+k-1}}{(1-p)^m} = p(1-p)^{k-1}$

Prop 1.1 (几何分布的等价刻画) 离散型随机变量 X 取值为正整数. 若 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$, $P(X=m+1 | X>m)$ 与 m 无关 (无记忆性) 则 X 服从几何分布.

proof. $\exists p = P(X=m+1 | X>m) \quad r_k = P(X>k)$

$$p = \frac{P(X=k+1)}{r_k} = \frac{r_k - r_{k+1}}{r_k} = 1 - \frac{r_{k+1}}{r_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_{k+1}}{r_k} = 1-p \quad r_0 = 1 \Rightarrow r_k = (1-p)^k$$

$$P(X=k) = P(X>k) - P(X>k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}. \quad \square$$

EX 1.3 (Poisson 分布) $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$

推导 假设 V 每次只放出一个粒子, $A V = \frac{V}{n}$ 小块放出粒子概率为 p .

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Poisson}) \quad \lambda &= \frac{p}{n}, \text{ 独立性.} \\ \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \frac{n \cdots (n-k+1)}{n^k} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}.$$

若 $\lambda = \mu \Delta V$, $\lambda \in \mu \Delta V$, 独立性, 可得到 Poisson 分布 \square

EX 1.4 (Gibbs 分布) $P(X=E_j) = P_j$. 平均能量 $U = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i E_i$

熵最大时, $P_i = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_i}$ (\geq 正规化常数)

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 由 U 决定. (温度关系?)

EX 1.5 (泊松翻转) $P(H) = P$. X, Y 表示 H, T 出现的次数, X, Y 不独立.

$$P(X=Y=1) \Rightarrow P(X=1)P(Y=1) = pq$$

若 $N \sim P(\lambda)$, 则 X, Y 独立.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=x, Y=y) &= P(X=x, Y=y | N=x+y) \\ &= P(X=x, Y=y | N=x+y) P(N=x+y) \\ &= \binom{x+y}{x} p^x q^y \frac{\lambda^{x+y}}{(x+y)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda q)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda q} = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \end{aligned}$$

可算
 $P(X=x) = \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y)$
 $= \sum_y \left(\frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p} \right) \cdot \frac{(\lambda q)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda q}$
 $= \frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p}$.

2. 数学期望.

Def 2.1 离散型随机变量的分布列 $P(X=x_k) = p_k$ 若 $\sum |x_k| p_k < \infty$.

则 $\sum_k x_k p_k := E[X]$. 称为期望. $\left(\sum_k x_k f(x_k) \right)$

Thm 2.2 $G : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Borel measurable. $Y = G(X)$

then $E[Y] = \sum_x g(x) f(x)$ where the right side is convergent absolutely.

proof. Y 的分布列 $P(Y=y) = P(G(X)=y) = P \left(\bigcup_{G(x)=y} \{x\} \right)$
 $= \sum_{G(x)=y} P(x).$

$$E(Y) = \sum y P(X=y) = \sum y \sum_{G(x)=y} P(x) = \sum_x G(x) f(x). \quad \square$$

Def 2.3 k 阶矩 $m_k = E[X^k]$. k 阶中心矩 $\bar{m}_k = E[(X-m_1)^k]$, 将就 \bar{m}_k

均值 $\mu = E[X]$. 方差 $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X-\mu)^2]$. 标准差 $\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= \sum_x (x-m_1)^2 f(x) = \sum x^2 f(x) - 2m_1 \sum x f(x) + m_1^2 \sum f(x) \\ &= m_2 - 2m_1^2 + m_1^2 \\ &= m_2 - m_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) \leq E[X^2]$$

[Ex 2.1] ~~B(n,p)~~ $P(X=0) = 1-p, P(X=1) = p$
 $E[X] = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$

Bernoulli

$$E[X^2] = p$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

[Ex 2.2] $B(n,p)$ $E[X] = \sum k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np \sum \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{(n-1)-(k-1)} = np$

$$[E[X(X-1)]] = \sum k(k-1) \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = n(n-1)p^2$$

$$E[X^2] = np(n-1)p + np = np(np+q)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = npq$$

[Ex 2.3] $X \sim P(\lambda)$ $k=0, \dots$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$E[X^2] = E[X(X-1)] + E[X] = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

□

[Thm 2.4] 期望的基本性质

1. 非负性

2. $\mathbb{E}[0] = 0$

3. 线性性质. $E[aX+bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$.

proof of 3. $E[aX+bY] = \sum_{xy} (ax+by) P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= \sum_{xy} ax P(A_x \cap B_y) + \sum_{xy} by P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= a \sum_x x \sum_y y P(A_x \cap B_y) + b \sum_y y \sum_x x P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= a \sum_x x P(A_x) + b \sum_y y P(B_y)$
 $= a E[X] + b E[Y].$ □

[Ex 2.5] 若 X, Y 独立. 则 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$

proof. $E[XY] = \sum_{xy} xy P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_{xy} xy P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= \sum_{x,y} xy P(X=x)P(Y=y) = \sum_x x P(X=x) \sum_y y P(Y=y).$
 $= E[X]E[Y].$ □

[Thm 2.6] 差的性质

1. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}. \text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$

2. $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$. 若 X, Y 独立

3. 若 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ (不为不相关). 则 2. 也成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{14. proof 1. } \text{Var}(ax+b) &= \mathbb{E}[(ax+b) - \mathbb{E}[ax+b]]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(ax - a\mathbb{E}[x])^2] = a^2 \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])^2] \\ &= a^2 \text{Var}(X). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \text{Var}(X+Y) &= \mathbb{E}[(X+Y) - \mathbb{E}[X+Y]]^2 \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X]) + (Y - \mathbb{E}[Y])]^2 = \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) \\
 &\quad + \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] - Y\mathbb{E}[X]] \\
 &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y).
 \end{aligned}$$

EX2.4. $P(X=x_k) = \frac{1}{2^k}$

$$x_k = (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{k}.$$

但 $\sum_k |x_k| p_k = \sum_k \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$.

$\sum_k x_k p_k = -1/2.$ 不在数学期望的定义中.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \geq 0 \quad E[X] \geq 0 \\ E[1] = 1 \\ E[aX+bY] = aE[X]+bE[Y] \end{array} \right. \quad \text{不合理}$$

2.3 概率方法

$$\text{已知 Jordan 公式 } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$$

I_A 为不独立量. $E[I_A] = R(A)$ 基本观察.

$$I_{A_i} \text{ 为不独立项. } I_{B^c} = \prod_{i=1}^n A_i^c \Rightarrow I_{B^c} = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - I_{A_i})$$

$$\Rightarrow J_B = -\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - I A_i) \quad \text{兩邊乘期望值得.}$$

— 1 —

Ex 3.1 随机置换. N 为整对的个数.

$A_i = \{ \text{第 } i \text{ 封信件叶} \}$

$$I_i := I A_i \quad \text{and} \quad I = (1 - I_{r+1}) \dots (1 - I_n)$$

$$X = \sum_{\substack{i < c \\ m_i < \dots < m}} T$$

↑
{N的承認數
=r}

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(N=r) &= E[X] = \binom{n}{r} E[I_{i_1} \cdots I_{i_r} (1-I_{i_{r+1}}) \cdots (1-I_{i_n})] \\ &= \binom{n}{r} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r}{s} H^s E[I_{i_1} \cdots I_{i_r} I_{i_{r+1}} \cdots I_{i_{r+s}}] \\ &= \binom{n}{r} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r}{s} t^s \frac{(n-r-s)!}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} (-1)^s \cdot \frac{(n-r)!}{(n-s)! s!} \cdot \frac{(n-r-s)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \frac{(-1)^s}{s!} \quad \square$$

这和高中似乎计算过，当时使用的递推方法？
当时好像计算而是 $r=0$ ，“全排列”

EX 3.2 计算 $E[X]$ & $\text{Var}(X)$ “基础”

~~$N = I_1 + \dots + I_n$~~

$$E[N] \stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} n E[I_1] = n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = 1.$$

$$\text{Var}(N) = [E[N^2]] - [E[N]]^2$$

$$E[I_i] = E[I_j] = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E[I_i I_j] = P(A_i A_j) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$E[N^2] = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(N) = 1 \quad \square$$

EX 3.3 (染色问题) 正十七边形的顶点中恰有 5 个红色顶点。证明存在七个相邻顶点，其中至少三个红色。

组合几何问题。设 $S = \{1, \dots, 17\}$ ，随机取上古典概率。

$$a_k = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & k \text{ 红} \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$X(k) = a_{k+1} + \dots + a_{k+7} \pmod{17}.$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{17} \sum_{k=1}^{17} X(k) = \frac{1}{17} \times 5 = 2 \frac{1}{17}.$$

$$\text{Claim } \boxed{P(X \geq 2) > 0}. \Rightarrow "B = \{X \geq 2\} \neq \emptyset"$$

$$\exists k \text{ s.t. } X(k) \geq 2. \quad \square$$

EX 3.4 $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$. 可设 $\varepsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ 且

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i a_i\right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$$

proof. 设 ε_i 为随机变量。 $P(\varepsilon_i = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$. 相互独立。

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i a_i\right)^2\right] &\geq \sum_i E[\varepsilon_i^2 a_i^2] + \sum_{i \neq j} E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j a_i a_j] \\ &= \sum_i a_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i a_j \underbrace{E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j]}_0 \\ &= \sum_i a_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_i \dots$ 当然不等式也能反向，不过反向后太平凡。 \square

$$16 \quad \{N = \{1, \dots, N\}\}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex 3.3}} \quad \text{r.v. } X_{N,q} : \Omega_N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q = \{0, \dots, q-1\}$$

for $k \in \mathbb{Z}_q$

$$P(X_{N,q}=k) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\left[\frac{N}{q} \right] + h(k) \right)$$

$$h(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} \mathbf{1}_{\{k+i \left[\frac{N}{q} \right] \leq N\}}$$

设 U 是 \mathbb{Z}_q 上的伪随机数

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{on R.} \\ & |E[g(X_{N,q})] - E[g(U)]| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(k) \left(P(X_{N,q}=k) - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right| \\ & = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(k) \left(\left[\frac{N}{q} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{N} + h(k) - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} |g(k)| + o\left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty. \\ & \text{若 } g = I_{(-\infty, x]} \quad g \text{ 是随} \xrightarrow{-\infty} \text{形} \quad g \text{ 是随} \xrightarrow{+\infty} \text{形} \\ & E[g(U)] = P(U \leq x) = F_U(x). \end{aligned}$$

P, q 互素时.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,p}=a, X_{N,q}=b) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,p}=a) \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,q}=b).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By CRT, } \mathbb{Z}_{p,q} & \cong \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_q \\ P(X_{N,p}=a, X_{N,q}=b) & \neq P(X_{N,p}=a) \\ & = \frac{1}{N} \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = am + bn \\ 1 \leq i \leq n \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} mp \equiv 1 \pmod p \\ np \equiv 1 \pmod q \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4. 协方差与条件期望

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = E[(X+Y - E[X]-E[Y])^2] = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 E[(X-E[X])(Y-E[Y])].$$

Def 4.1 $\text{r.v. } X, Y \text{ 之间的协方差}$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X-E[X])(Y-E[Y])].$$

$$\text{相关系数 } \rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} \quad \text{with } \text{Var}(X), \text{Var}(Y) > 0.$$

为了计算协方差

[LEM 4.2] (X, Y) 的联合分布列为 $f(x, y)$, $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel 可测, 则

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X, Y)] = \sum_{x,y} g(x, y) f(x, y)$$

~~Proof~~

[Thm 4.3] ρ 为 X, Y 的相关系数, 则

$$(i) |\rho| \leq 1$$

(ii) 当 X, Y 独立或不相关时, $\rho = 0$

$$(iii) |\rho| = 1 \quad \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } P(Y = aX + b) = 1.$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

这里第一个等式是通过 ρ 的定义
中有一个“中心化”, so ...

证明用下列结果.

[Thm 4.4] (Cauchy-Schwarz inequality) $(\mathbb{E}[XY])^2 \leq \mathbb{E}[X^2]\mathbb{E}[Y^2]$

"=" holds iff $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ except $a, b = 0$ s.t. $P(aX = bY) = 1$.

proof. If $\mathbb{E}[X] = 0$, we have $\sum_x x^2 p(X=x) = 0$. That is so easy.

$$\begin{aligned} p(X) \neq 0 \iff X \neq 0 &\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[XY] = \sum_{x,y} xy f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{x=0, y} xy f(x, y) + \sum_{x \neq 0, y} xy f(x, y) \\ &= 0 + \sum_x f_X(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $\mathbb{E}[X^2] \neq 0$. $\mathbb{E}[(Y - tX)^2] = t^2 \mathbb{E}[X^2] - 2t \mathbb{E}[XY] + \mathbb{E}[Y^2] \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 4(\mathbb{E}[XY])^2 - 4\mathbb{E}[X^2]\mathbb{E}[Y^2] \leq 0$$

"=" holds iff $\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\mathbb{E}[Y - t_0 X] = 0$ \square

[Rmk] for r.v. $\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 引入协方差矩阵 $\Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] - \mathbb{E}[X_i]\mathbb{E}[X_j].$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 半正定} \quad \vec{t}^\top \Sigma \vec{t} = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i (X_i - \mathbb{E}[X_i])\right)^2\right] \geq 0.$$

半正定

[Def 4.5] 离散型 r.v. X, Y 在给定 $X = x$ ($P(X=x) > 0$) 的条件下, Y 的条件分布

函数为 $F_{Y|X}(y|x) := P(Y \leq y | X=x)$.

条件分布列 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) := P(Y=y | X=x)$.

[Def 4.6] 给定 $X=x$, $\psi(x) := \mathbb{E}[Y | X=x] = \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x)$

称 $\psi(x)$ 为 Y 关于 X 的条件期望, 记为 $\mathbb{E}[Y|X]$.

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}}{f_X} \text{ if } f_{X,Y} \neq 0$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = 0 \text{ if } f_X(x) = 0$$

18. [Thm 7] for $\psi(X) = \mathbb{E}[Y|X]$, we have
 $\mathbb{E}[\psi(X)] = \mathbb{E}[Y]$
 $\mathbb{E}[\psi(X)] = \mathbb{E}[Y|X]$

Proof $\mathbb{E}[\psi(X)] = \sum_x \psi(x) f_X(x) = \sum_x f_X(x) \cdot \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x)$
 $= \sum_{x,y} y f_{(x,y)} = \sum_y y f_Y(y) = \mathbb{E}[Y]. \quad \square.$

[Thm 8] (-般化) $\psi(X) = \mathbb{E}[Y|X]$. 有 $\mathbb{E}[\psi(X)g(X)] = \mathbb{E}[Yg(X)]$

其 g 為 $f_{Y|X}$.

proof. LHS = $\sum_{x,y} \psi(x)g(x)f_{(x,y)} = \sum_x g(x) \cdot \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)$
 $= \sum_y y \sum_x f_{Y|X}(y|x) g(x) f_X(x) = \sum_x \sum_y y g(x) f_{(x,y)}$
 $= \mathbb{E}[Yg(X)] = \mathbb{E}[Yg(X)] = \text{RHS}$

\square

[Ex 4] 令下 N 為量 $N \sim P(\lambda)$. 質 P 為或然. k 為小量.

* $\mathbb{E}[k|N] \quad \mathbb{E}[k] \quad \mathbb{E}[N|k]$

解: $\mathbb{E}[k|N] = NP$ (二項)
 $\mathbb{E}[k] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[k|N]] = \mathbb{E}[NP] = p\lambda. \quad (N \text{ 是服从 } P(\lambda) \text{ 的隨機变量})$

$\mathbb{E}[N|k]$ 不好算

$$f_{N|k=n|k} = P(N=n|k=k) = \frac{P(k=k|N=n)}{\sum_m P(N=m)P(k=k|N=m)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}}{\sum_{m \geq k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}}$$

$$\frac{P(k=k|N=n)}{\sum_m P(N=m)P(k=k|N=m)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}}{\sum_{m \geq k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{\sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}} = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k}{\sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k}{\sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}} = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k}{\sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}}$$

$$\text{分子} = \sum_{m \geq k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{m!}{(m-k)!k!} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k q^{m-k}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k \cdot e^{\lambda q}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[N|k=k] = \sum_{n \geq k} n \dots = k + \lambda q$$

25 隨機變量.

$\sum_i S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n. \quad \forall X_i \in \{0, \dots, \lambda\}, X_j = 1, 0, X_i = 0 \quad j \neq i$

$\frac{1}{n!}$ 取得.

"簡單隨機變量"

$$\boxed{\text{EX 5.1}} \quad P(\vec{S}_{2n} = 0) = P\left(\bigcup_{k+j=n} \left\{ \text{向 } e_1 \text{ 与 } e_2 \text{ 交} \right\}\right)$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{(2n)!}{(k!(n-k)!)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \sum_k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n}$$

$$(1+x)^{2n} = (1+x)^n (1+x)^n$$

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \sum_k \binom{n}{n-k} \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\boxed{\text{EX 5.2}} \quad S_0 = a, \quad P(S_n = b) = ?$$

注意到
 $\begin{cases} r+l=n \\ r-l=b \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} r &= \frac{n+(b-a)}{2} \\ l &= \frac{n-(b-a)}{2} \end{aligned}$

$$P(S_n = b) = \binom{n}{\frac{n+(b-a)}{2}} P \cdots P \quad \square$$

Thm 5.1 随机游走.

(1) ~~不相关性~~. $P(S_n = j | S_0 = a) = P(S_n = j + b | S_0 = a+b)$ } translocation

(2) ~~同分布~~ $P(S_n = j | S_0 = a) = P(S_{n+m} = j | S_m = a)$. } bivariate

(3) Markov 性. $P(S_{m+n} = j | \underline{S_0, \dots, S_m}) = P(S_{m+n} = j | S_m)$

这 ~~样~~ 看起来奇怪.

Rmk (3) 要求左连续.

proof. (1) LHS = $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = j-a\right)$, RHS = $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = j-b\right)$

(2) LHS = $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = j-a\right)$ RHS = $P\left(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = j-a\right)$

(比较奇怪的是讲义及课上没有定义 X_i 是随机游走, 而该到有 独立同分布 的条件)

(3) LHS = $P(S_{m+n} = j | S_0 = j_0, \dots, S_m = j_m)$

$$= P(S_{m+n} = j, S_0 = j_0, \dots, S_m = j_m) = \frac{P\left(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = j - j_m, X_{j_k} = j_k - j_{k-1}, (k=1, \dots, m)\right)}{P(S_0 = j_0, \dots, S_m = j_m)}$$

$$= P\left(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = j - j_m\right) = P(S_{m+n} = j | S_m = j_m). \quad \square$$

Rmk 1. X 与 Y 同分布 $\Leftrightarrow P(X=x) = P(Y=x) \quad \forall x$ (分布列)

$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = F_Y(x) = F_X(x) \quad \forall x$ (分布函数)

2. 此三条代表更一般的 Markov 过程的基本性质

轨道计数问题.

轨道平面表示 $\{(n, S_n) : n=0, 1, \dots\}$

记号 $S_0 = a, S_n = b$

$N_n(a, b) = \#\{(\mathbf{0}, a) \text{ 到 } (\mathbf{n}, b) \text{ 的轨道}\}$ ← 处理

$N_n^{\circ}(a, b) = \#\{(\mathbf{0}, a) \text{ 到 } (\mathbf{n}, b) \text{ 且过 } k \text{ 个点} \text{ 的轨道}\}$ ← 难

[Thm 5.2] 设 $a, b > 0$ $N_n^{\circ}(a, b) = N_n(-a, b)$ (强行与 x 轴碰到一次, 不自然)
要自然穿过!

proof: 反射是 1-1 的. 显然获证. □

$$[Thm 5.3] N_n(a, b) = \binom{n}{\frac{1}{2}(n+b-a)}$$

proof: 即 [Ex 5.2] 中的证法. □

[Cor 5.4] (投票定理) $\#\{ \text{从 } (\mathbf{0}, 0) \text{ 出发, 到 } (\mathbf{n}, b) \text{ 不再过 y 轴的轨道} \} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{n+1}(1, b) - N_n^{\circ}(1, b) &= N_{n+1}(1, b) - N_n^{\circ}(1, b) \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!}{\binom{n+b-2}{2}! \binom{n-b}{2}!} - \frac{(n-1)!}{\binom{n+b}{2}! \binom{n-b-2}{2}!} \\ &= \frac{b}{n} \binom{n}{\frac{n+b}{2}} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

[Ex 5.5] A 有 a 票, B 有 b 票 $a > b$. A 始终大于 B 的概率

解: 构造随机过程. $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{A} \\ -1 & \text{B} \end{cases}$

$$N(a+b, a-b) = \frac{ab}{a+b} N_n(0, b) / N_n(0, a-b) = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \quad \square$$

不返回出发点的概率

[Thm 5.5] $S_0 = 0 \wedge b \neq 0, P(S_0=0, S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n=b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n=b).$

进而 $P(S_0=0, S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0) = \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}[|S_n|].$

proof. 由投票. 考虑 $\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} l+r=n \\ r-l=b \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow P \cdots = \underbrace{\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)}_{P=\frac{ab}{a+b}} \underbrace{P=\frac{\frac{ab}{a+b}}{\frac{a+b}{a+b}}}_{\frac{n-b}{n}} = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n=b).$$

对 b 求和观察形式为 $\frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}[|S_n|]$.

□

最后一次返回

$$A_{2n,2k} = \{ \max \{ 0 \leq i \leq 2n : S_i = 0 \} = 2k \}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Thm 5.6}} \quad P(A_{2n,2k}) = P(S_{2k}=0) P(S_{2n-2k}=0)$$

$$\text{proof. LHS} = P(S_{2k}=0) P(S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0).$$

$$= P(S_{2k}=0) P(S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0 | S_{2k}=0).$$

$$\stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} P(S_{2k}=0) P(S_1, \dots, S_{2n-2k} \neq 0 | S_0=0)$$

令 $m=n-k$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1, \dots, S_{2m} \neq 0 | S_0=0) &= \frac{1}{2^m} E[S_{2m}] \\ &\stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{2^i}{2^m} P(S_{2m}=2i) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} \cdot \binom{2m}{m+i} \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(m+i)-(m-i)}{2m} \binom{2m}{m+i} \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\binom{2m-1}{m+i-1} - \binom{2m-1}{m-i-1} \right] \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\binom{2m-1}{m+i-1} - \binom{2m}{m+i} \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \cdot \binom{2m-1}{m} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \binom{2m}{m} = P(S_{2m}=0). \end{aligned}$$

6. 概率母函数

□

Def 6.1 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的母函数 $G_a(s) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n s^n$

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 的卷积 $\{c_n\}$ 为 $c_n = a_0 b_n + \dots + a_n b_0$, 即 $c = a * b$

Prop 6.2 $G_c(s) = G_a(s) G_b(s)$.

Ex 6.1 直线对称随机游走. 求 $P(S_1 \geq 0, \dots, S_{2n} \geq 0, S_0 = S_{2n} = 0)$

记 $C_n = \#\{ (S_1, \dots, S_{2n}) : S_i \geq 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq 2n), S_0 = S_{2n} = 0 \}$

则 $C_n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$

$$C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_{k-1} C_{n-k}$$

$\Leftrightarrow S_1, \dots, S_{2k-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow C_{k-1}$

$S_{2k}, \dots, S_{2n} \geq 0 \rightarrow C_{n-k}$

$$\frac{2n-(k-1)+1}{2} = n-k+1$$

$$G(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i s^i$$

$$G(s) \cdot G(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n C_j C_{i-j} \right) s^i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_{i+1} s^i = \frac{G(s) - 1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4s}}{2s} = \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - (1-4s)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} (-4s)^n \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)\cdots(\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} (-4s)^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2n+1)!! n!}{n! n!} s^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \binom{2n}{n} s^n$$

22. [Def 6.3] 概率母函数. X 为非负整数 r.v. $G(s) = \mathbb{E}[s^X]$

$$G(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} s^i P(X=i)$$

级数的收敛半径 ≥ 1 在处左连续 $\Rightarrow G(1) = 1$

[Ex 6.2] = 项分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} s^k = (ps+q)^n$

均匀分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k p \cdot k^{-1} = \frac{ps}{1-q_s}$

Poisson 分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{\lambda(s-1)}$

[Thm 6.4] $\mathbb{E}[X] = G'(1)$

$$\mathbb{E}[X(X-1)\cdots(X-k+1)] = G^{(k)}(1)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = G''(1) + G'(1)(1 - G'(1))$$

proof (1) $G'(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i f_{ii} s^{i-1} \quad G''(1) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i f_{ii} = \mathbb{E}[X]$.

(2) $G^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} s^{i-k} (i-1) \cdots (i-(k-1)) f_{ii} = \mathbb{E}[s^{X-k} X(X-1)\cdots(X-k+1)]$

(3) $\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[X(X-1)] + \mathbb{E}[X](1 - \mathbb{E}[X]). \quad \square$

[Thm 6.5] X_1, \dots, X_n 非负整数相独立. $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad G(s) = G_1(s) \cdots G_n(s)$

proof $G(s) = \mathbb{E}[s^Y] = \mathbb{E}[s^{X_1} \cdots s^{X_n}] \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \mathbb{E}[s^{X_1}] \cdots$

[Thm 6.6] $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$ 独立同分布. $S = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$. N 与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立

$$G_X \quad \text{则 } G(s) = G_N(G_X(s))$$

pr $G_S(s) = \mathbb{E}[s^S] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[s^S | N=n]\right]$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[s^S | N=n] P(N=n)$
~~若 N 与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立~~ $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (G_X(s))^n P(N=n)$
 $= G_N(G_X(s)) \quad \square$

[Def 6.7] X, Y 非负整数, 联合母函数 $G(s, t) = \mathbb{E}[s^X t^Y]$

[Thm 6.8] X, Y 独立, $G(s, t) = G_X(s) \cdot G_Y(t)$

proof $\Rightarrow G(s, t) = \sum_{i,j} s^i t^j P(X=i, Y=j) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} G_X(s) \cdot G_Y(t)$

(\Leftarrow) 比较强!

Ex 6.1 掷3颗骰子，和为9

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$G_{X_i} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^6 s^i = \frac{1}{6} \frac{s(1-s^6)}{1-s}$$

$$G_Y = \frac{1}{6^3} s^3 (1 - 3s^6 + 3s^{12} - s^{18}) \sum_{k=0}^6 (1-s)^{-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^3} s^3 (1 - 3s^6 + 3s^{12} - s^{18}) \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{-3}{k} (-s)^k$$

$$\frac{-3}{6^3} \binom{-3}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6^3} = -\frac{3}{6^3}$$

$$\frac{-3(-3-1) \cdots (-3-5)}{6!} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdots 8}{6!} = 28$$

□

Def 6.4 扩展到 X 为随机变量，定义矩母函数 $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$.