

概率论与数理统计

随机变量与分布函数

量化，并更加有效的描述随机事件：

$$\{X \in I\} := \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in I\}, \quad I \subset \mathbb{R}$$

随机变量 X 的分布函数定义为：

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \in (-\infty, x]), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

分布函数

$$(-\infty, x] = \bigcap_n^{\infty} \left(-\infty, x + \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) = P(X \leq x) &= P \left(X \in \bigcap_n^{\infty} \left(-\infty, x + \frac{1}{n} \right] \right) \\ &= P \left(\bigcap_n^{\infty} \left\{ X \in \left(-\infty, x + \frac{1}{n} \right] \right\} \right) \\ &= \lim_n P \left(X \in \left(-\infty, x + \frac{1}{n} \right] \right) \\ &= \lim_n F \left(x + \frac{1}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

分布函数

$$(-\infty, x) = \bigcup_n^{\infty} \left(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < x) &= \lim_n P \left(X \in \left(-\infty, x - \frac{1}{n} \right] \right) \\ &= \lim_n F \left(x - \frac{1}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(-\infty, \infty) = \bigcup_n^{\infty} (-\infty, n] \quad \emptyset = \bigcap_n^{\infty} (-\infty, -n]$$

$$F(-\infty) = 0 \quad F(\infty) = 1$$

二项分布Poisson逼近

定理 7.2 如果 $0 < p_n < 1$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} np_n = \lambda > 0$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n^k p_n^k (1 - p_n)^{n-k} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}. \quad (7.4)$$

证明 根据排列组合公式,有

$$\begin{aligned} C_n^k p_n^k (1 - p_n)^{n-k} &= \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!} p_n^k (1 - p_n)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} (np_n)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\right) (1 - p_n)^{n-k}. \end{aligned}$$

注意,

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - p_n)^{n-k} &= \exp\{(n-k)\ln(1 - p_n)\} \\ &= \exp\left\{(n-k)p_n \cdot \frac{1}{p_n} \ln(1 - p_n)\right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} np_n = \lambda, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_n} \ln(1 - p_n) = -1,$$

故(7.4)式成立. \square

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots$$

二项分布最大概率点

定理 2.1 设 $n \geq 2, 0 < p < 1, m = [(n+1)p]$ (不超过 $(n+1)p$ 的最大整数),

$$p_n(k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n),$$

则有下列结论:

(1) 当 $(n+1)p$ 不是整数时,

$$\begin{aligned} p_n(0) < p_n(1) < \dots < p_n(m-1) < p_n(m) \\ &> p_n(m+1) > \dots > p_n(n); \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

(2) 当 $(n+1)p$ 是整数时,

$$\begin{aligned} p_n(0) < p_n(1) < \dots < p_n(m-1) = p_n(m) \\ &> p_n(m+1) > \dots > p_n(n). \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

证明 显然

$$\frac{p_n(k+1)}{p_n(k)} = \frac{n-k}{k+1} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p},$$

又 $\frac{n-k}{k+1} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p} > 1$ 的充要条件是 $k < (n+1)p - 1$, 于是有下列结论:

$$\text{当 } k < (n+1)p - 1 \text{ 时, } p_n(k+1) > p_n(k); \quad (2.6)$$

$$\text{当 } k > (n+1)p - 1 \text{ 时, } p_n(k+1) < p_n(k); \quad (2.7)$$

$$\text{当 } k = (n+1)p - 1 \text{ 时, } p_n(k+1) = p_n(k). \quad (2.8)$$

$(n+1)p$ 不是整数:

$$[(n+1)p] - 1 < (n+1)p - 1 < [(n+1)p] < (n+1)p$$

$(n+1)p$ 是整数:

$$[(n+1)p] - 1 = (n+1)p - 1 < [(n+1)p] = (n+1)p$$