

定理4 $S_0=0$ 不再经过原点.

$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b)$$

证: $S_n = b$ 不过原点, 轨道数 $\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)$

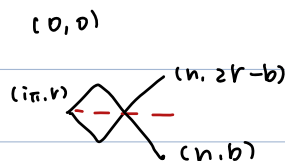
$$P(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b) p^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0) &= \sum_b P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_0 = 0, S_n = b) \\ &= \sum_b \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_b |b| \cdot P(S_n = b) = \frac{1}{n} E(|S_n|) \end{aligned}$$

游走最大值 记 $M_n = \max\{S_i : 0 \leq i \leq n\}$

定理: $S_0 = 0, r \geq 1$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = \begin{cases} P(S_n = b) & b \geq r \\ (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b} P(S_n = 2r-b) & b < r \end{cases}$$



证: 记 $A = \{(0,0) \rightarrow (n,b) \text{ 且经过某点 } (i,r)\}$

对 $\forall \pi \in A$, 可得 π' 从 (i,r) 翻转. π' 是从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(n, 2r-b)$ 的轨道 $\pi \leftrightarrow \pi'$

$$\#A = N_n(0, 2r-b)$$

$$\frac{P(\pi)}{P(\pi')} = \frac{p^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}}}{p^{\frac{n-i\pi-b+r}{2}} \cdot q^{\frac{n-i\pi+b-r}{2}}} = (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

$$P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) = N_n(0, 2r-b) P(\pi) = \underbrace{P(S_n = 2r-b)}_{P(\pi') \cdot N_n(0, 2r-b)} (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b}$$

hw 3.9.3, 3.9.4, 3.9.5, 3.10.1

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_n \geq r) &= \sum_{b < r} P(M_n \geq r, S_n = b) + P(S_n \geq r) \\ &= \sum_{b < r} (\frac{q}{p})^{r-b} P(S_n = 2r-b) + P(S_n \geq r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{c=r+1}^{\infty} (\frac{q}{p})^{c-r} P(S_n = c) + P(S_n \geq r) \\ &= P(S_n = r) + \sum_{c=r+1}^{\infty} (1 + (\frac{q}{p})^{c-r}) P(S_n = c) \end{aligned}$$

$$p = q = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } P(M_n \geq r) = P(S_n = r) + \sum_{c=r+1}^{\infty} 2P(S_n = c)$$

定理(首次时) $S_0 = 0$. 在 n 时刻首次到达 b 的概率. $f_n(b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b)$

证: 不妨设 $b > 0$. $f_n(b) = p(M_{n-1} = S_{n-1} = b-1, X_n = 1) = p(M_{n-1} = S_{n-1} = b-1) \cdot p$

$$= p \cdot (p(M_{n-1} \geq b-1, S_{n-1} = b-1) - p(M_{n-1} \geq b, S_{n-1} = b-1))$$

$$= p \left(p(S_{n-1} = b-1) - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) p(S_{n-1} = b+1) \right)$$

$$= p \left(C_{n-1}^{\frac{n+b-2}{2}} p^{\frac{n+b-2}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}} - \frac{q}{p} \cdot C_{n-1}^{\frac{n+b}{2}} p^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b-1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n+b}{n} p(S_n = b) - \frac{n-b}{2n} p(S_n = b)$$

$$= \frac{b}{n} p(S_n = b)$$

定理 $S_0 = 0, p = \frac{1}{2}, T_{2n} = \max\{2k | S_{2k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$p(T_{2n} = 2k) = p(S_{2k} = 0) \cdot p(S_{2n-2k} = 0)$$

证: $p(T_{2n} = 2k) = p(S_{2k} = 0, S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0)$

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

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

$$= p(S_{2k} = 0) p(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0)$$

$$p(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0) = \sum_b p(S_1, \dots, S_{2(n-k)} \neq 0, S_{2(n-k)} = b)$$

$$= \sum_b \frac{|b|}{2^{n-2k}} p(S_{2(n-k)} = b)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{b>0} \frac{b}{2^{n-2k}} C_{2n-2k}^{\frac{2n-2k+b}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-2k}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-2k} \sum_{b>0} \frac{(n-k+b) - (n-k-b)}{2^{n-2k}} C_{2n-2k}^{\frac{2n-2k+b}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-2k} C_{2n-2k}^{n-k} = p(S_{2n-2k} = 0)$$

反正弦律

$$n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}, n \rightarrow \infty \quad p(S_{2k} = 0) = C_{2k}^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} = \frac{(2k)!}{k! k!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sim \frac{\left(\frac{2k}{e}\right)^{2k} \sqrt{4\pi k}}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^{2k} \cdot 2\pi k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi k}}, k \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$p(S_{2n-2k}) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(n-k)}}$$

$$p\left(\frac{T_{2n}}{2n} \leq x\right) \sim \sum_{k \leq nx} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{k(n-k)}} = \sum_{k \leq nx} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{n} \left(1 - \frac{k}{n}\right)}}$$

$$\sim \int_0^x \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{u(1-u)}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \sqrt{x} \quad \left(\frac{T_{2n}}{2n} \text{ 渐近分布}\right)$$

§4. 连续型 r.v.

§4.1 密度函数独立性

$$X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt, f(t) \geq 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1, f(x) \text{ 称为概率密度函数. p.d.f}$$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

定义: X_1, \dots, X_n 定义在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上连续型 r.v.

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i) \quad \forall x_i \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\} \text{ 称 } X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立.}$$

若 X_i p.d.f 为 $f_i(x)$, (X_1, \dots, X_n) 联合 p.d.f $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立} \Leftrightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow: X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ 独立. } P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(t_1, \dots, t_n) dt_1 \dots dt_n = \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f_i(t_i) dt_i$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(t_i) dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

$$\text{对 } \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 成立. 故 } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i)$$

$$\Leftarrow: P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(t_i) dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f_i(t_i) dt_i = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x_i)$$

定理 g_1, \dots, g_n 是一元 Borel 可测函数, X_1, \dots, X_n 独立 r.v., 则 $g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 相互独立.

$$\text{证: } \forall x_i, B_i = \{x \mid g_i(x) \leq x_i\} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1, \dots, g_n(X_n) \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in B_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(g_i(X_i) \leq x_i)$$

§4.2 数学期望

$$\text{离散型 } E(X) = \sum_x x P(X=x)$$

$$\text{连续型 } \sum_x x P(x < X \leq x + \Delta x) \sim \sum_x x f(x) \Delta x \sim \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

定义: r.v. X 有 p.d.f. $f(x)$ 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)|x|dx$ 收敛.

记 $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$ 称为 X 的数学期望

定理: 若 $X, g(x)$ 都是连续型 r.v. X p.d.f. 为 $f(x)$. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)|f(x)dx < +\infty$.

则 $E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

引理: X 为非负连续型 r.v. $E(X)$ 存在. $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx$.

一般. $E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx$

证: X 的 p.d.f. 记为 $f(x)$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} P(X > x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} f(t)dt dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^t f(t)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} tf(t)dt$$

$$\text{一般. } \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(t)dt \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt \int_0^{-t} f(t)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -tf(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (1 - F(x))dx - \int_0^{+\infty} F(-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} tf(t)dt = E(X)$$

证: $E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$

$$E(g(x)) = \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) > y)dy - \int_0^{+\infty} P(g(x) < -y)dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) > y\}} f(x)dx dy - \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\{x: g(x) < -y\}} f(x)dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{g(x)} f(x)dy - \int_{-\infty}^0 dx \int_0^{-g(x)} f(x)dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx$$

hw: 4.1.1(c), 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.3, 4.3.5