

$\int_a^b f(x) dg(x)$   $g(x)$  单调有界  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$  R-S 积分存在

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dg(x) = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_a^b f(x) dg(x)$$

若  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| dF(x) < \infty$ , 其中  $F(x)$  是 r.v.  $X$  的分布函数, 称  $E(X)$  存在.  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dF(x)$

连续型:  $dF(x) = F(x) - F(x-0)$  离散型:  $dF(x) = f(x) dx$

二.  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$   $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  可测函数.

抽象积分.

定义 1° 简单随机变量 (只取有限个值)

$$A_i = \{\omega \mid X(\omega) = x_i\} \quad X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i I_{A_i} \quad \text{定义 } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i P(A_i)$$

2° 对非负随机变量  $X$ .

$$A_n = \{\omega \mid X > n\} \quad A_{ni} = \{\omega \mid \frac{i-1}{2^n} \leq X < \frac{i}{2^n}\}$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n \cdot 2^n} \frac{i-1}{2^n} I_{A_{ni}} + n I_{A_n} \quad X_n \uparrow \quad |X_n - X| < \frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{定义 } E(X) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_n)$$

$$3^\circ \text{ 一般随机变量 } X. \quad X = X^+ - X^-. \quad X^+ = \max\{X, 0\} \quad X^- = \max\{-X, 0\}$$

若  $E(X^+), E(X^-)$  都存在, 定义  $E(X) = E(X^+) - E(X^-)$

$$\text{记号 } \int_{\Omega} X(\omega) dP = E(X)$$

hw: 4.9.4, 4.9.6, 4.10.1, 4.10.2

性质: (1)  $E(C) = C$  (2)  $X \geq 0$ , 则  $E(X) \geq 0$

(3)  $E[aX + bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$  (4) 若  $P(X \geq a) = 1$ , 则  $E[X] \geq a$

$E$  "连续性"

$$X_n(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) \quad \text{对 } \omega \in \Omega_0, P(\Omega_0) = 1$$

(1) 单调收敛  $0 \leq X_n \leq X_{n+1} \quad \forall n, \omega \in \Omega$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

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(2) 控制收敛  $\exists$  r.v.  $Y$  s.t.  $|X_n| \leq Y$  且  $E[Y] < \infty$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

(3) 有界收敛 若  $|X_n| \leq C$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] = E[X]$

定理  $X, Y$  相互独立.  $E(|X|), E(|Y|) < \infty$  则  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

1° 若  $X, Y$  是简单的 r.v.  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i I_{A_i}, Y = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j I_{B_j}, XY = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j I_{A_i B_j}$

$$E[XY] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j P(A_i B_j) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j P(A_i) P(B_j) = \sum_i x_i P(A_i) \sum_j y_j P(B_j) = E[X] E[Y]$$

2° 若  $X, Y \geq 0$ .  $X_n$  单调增收敛于  $X$ ;  $Y_n$  单调增收敛于  $Y$ . 可以取  $X_n$  与  $Y_n$  独立.

$$E[X_n Y_n] = E[X_n] E[Y_n] \quad \text{令 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 由单调收敛定理, } E[XY] = E[X] E[Y]$$

3° 一般  $X = X^+ - X^-, Y = Y^+ - Y^-$ .

$$E[XY] = E[X^+ Y^+ - X^+ Y^- - X^- Y^- + X^- Y^+] = (E[X^+] - E[X^-])(E[Y^+] - E[Y^-]) = E[X] E[Y]$$

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{\Omega} g(x) dp = \int_{\Omega} g(x) dF(x)$$

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), \mu_F) \quad \mu_F((a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$$

1°  $g(x)$  简单可测函数 2°  $g(x) \geq 0$  3° 一般.

定理: 若  $X, Y$  同分布  $\Leftrightarrow \forall$  有界连续函数  $g, E[g(X)] = E[g(Y)]$

证:

$$\Rightarrow E[g(X)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) dF(x) \quad E[g(Y)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(y) dF(y) \Rightarrow E[g(X)] = E[g(Y)]$$

$$\Leftarrow F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = E[I_{\{X \leq x\}}] = E[I_{(-\infty, x]}(X)]$$

$$g_{\varepsilon}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq x \\ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} t + 1 + \frac{x}{\varepsilon}, & x < t < x + \varepsilon \\ 0, & t \geq x + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = E[I_{(-\infty, x]}(X)] \leq E[g_{\varepsilon}(X)] = E[g_{\varepsilon}(Y)] \leq F_Y(x + \varepsilon) \quad \text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, F_X(x) \leq F_Y(x)$$

同理  $F_Y(x) \leq F_X(x)$ . 则  $X, Y$  同分布.

定理  $k > 0, E(|X|^k) < \infty$ . 则对  $\forall 0 < r < k, E(|X|^r) < \infty$  且  $(E(|X|^r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq (E(|X|^k))^{\frac{1}{k}}$

证:  $|x| < 1$  时,  $|x|^r < 1$ ;  $|x| \geq 1$  时,  $|x|^r \leq |x|^k$

$$E|x|^r = \int_{\Omega} |x|^r dp = \int_{|x| < 1} |x|^r dp + \int_{|x| \geq 1} |x|^r dp \leq 1 + \int_{\Omega} |x|^k dp < \infty.$$

Jensen inequality:  $g(x)$  凸函数, 则  $E[g(x)] \geq g(E[x])$

$$g(x) = x^{\frac{k}{r}}, x > 0 \text{ 凸函数} \quad g(E|x|^r) = E g(|x|^r) \Rightarrow (E|x|^r)^{\frac{r}{k}} \leq (E|x|^k)^{\frac{r}{k}}$$

## §5.2 特征函数

离散型  $G(s^x) = \sum p(x=j) s^j$  推广  $M(t) = E[e^{tx}]$  矩母函数.

$$e^{tx} = 1 + tx + \frac{(tx)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(tx)^n}{n!} + \dots \Rightarrow E(e^{tx}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E(x^n)}{n!} t^n \quad E(x^n) = M^{(n)}(0)$$

性质: 若  $M(t) < \infty$  (当  $|t| < r$ )

则 (1)  $E[x^k] = M^{(k)}(0)$  (2) 若  $X, Y$  相互独立,  $M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) \cdot M_Y(t)$

(3)  $M_X(t) = M_Y(t)$ , 则  $X, Y$  同分布.

例  $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$M_X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{tx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2} dx = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y = \sigma X + \mu$

$$M_Y(t) = E[e^{tY}] = E[e^{t\sigma X + t\mu}] = e^{t\mu + \frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2}$$

联合矩母函数  $(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad M(t_1, \dots, t_n) = E[e^{t_1 X_1 + \dots + t_n X_n}]$

若  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,  $M(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{X_i}(t_i)$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\pi}$ ,  $E[X]$  不存在. 缺点:  $M(t)$  不一定存在

特征函数:  $\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}]$

注:  $X, Y$  是 r.v.  $X + iY$  是复值 r.v.  $E[X + iY] \triangleq E[X] + iE[Y]$

$Z_1 = X_1 + iY_1, Z_2 = X_2 + iY_2$  独立.  $\Leftrightarrow (X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2)$  相互独立.

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X_1 \leq a, Y_1 \leq b, X_2 \leq c, Y_2 \leq d) = P(X_1 \leq a, Y_1 \leq b) \cdot P(X_2 \leq c, Y_2 \leq d)$$

$$\varphi(t) = E[\cos(tx) + i \sin(tx)] = E[\cos(tx)] + i E[\sin(tx)] \text{ 存在}$$

定理 特征函数  $\varphi(t)$  满足

$$(1) \varphi(0) = 1, |\varphi(t)| \leq 1, \varphi(-t) = \overline{\varphi(t)} \quad (2) \varphi(t) \text{ 是一致连续的函数.}$$

$$(3) \varphi(t) \text{ 非负定. 对 } \forall t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{R}, z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}, \sum_{k,j=1}^n \varphi(t_k - t_j) \cdot z_k \cdot \bar{z}_j \geq 0$$

$$\text{证: (1) } \varphi(0) = E[e^{i0x}] = 1 \quad |\varphi(t)| = |E(e^{itx})| \leq E(|e^{itx}|) = 1$$

$$\varphi(-t) = E[e^{-tix}] = E[\overline{e^{itx}}] = \overline{\varphi(t)}$$

$$(2) |\varphi(t+h) - \varphi(t)| = |E(e^{i(t+h)x} - e^{itx})| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(t+h)x} - e^{itx} dF(x) \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{itx}| \cdot |e^{ihx} - 1| dF(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{ihx} - 1| dF(x)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, |h| < \delta \text{ 时, } |e^{ihx} - 1| < \varepsilon, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon dF(x) = E[\varepsilon] = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore |\varphi(t+h) - \varphi(t)| < \varepsilon$$

$$(3) \sum_{k,j=1}^n \varphi(t_k - t_j) z_k \cdot \bar{z}_j = \sum_{k,j=1}^n E[e^{i(t_k - t_j)x}] z_k \bar{z}_j = E\left(\sum_{k,j=1}^n e^{it_k x} \cdot z_k \cdot \overline{e^{it_j x} \cdot z_j}\right)$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n e^{it_k x} z_k \overline{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{it_j x} z_j}\right) = E\left|\sum_{k=1}^n e^{it_k x} z_k\right|^2 \geq 0$$

定理: 若  $E(|X|^k) < \infty$ ,  $\varphi^{(j)}(0) = i^j E[X^j] \quad j \leq k$

$$\text{证: } \varphi(t) = 1 + (it)E[X] + \frac{(it)^2}{2!} E[X^2] + \dots + \frac{(it)^k}{k!} E[X^k] + o(t^k)$$

hw: 5.6.2, 5.6.4, 5.7.2, 5.7.3