

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

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

定理 特征函数  $\varphi(t)$  满足

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

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

$$\text{证: (1) } \varphi(0) = E[e^{i0}] = 1 \quad |\varphi(t)| = |E(e^{itx})| \leq E(|e^{itx}|) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

hw: 5.6.2, 5.6.4, 5.7.2, 5.7.3

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

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

$$\text{证: } j \leq k \quad \frac{d^j e^{itx}}{dt^j} = (ix)^j e^{itx}$$

$$|(ix)^j e^{itx}| \leq |x|^j \quad E(|X|^j) < \infty \quad \text{故可交换 } E[\cdot] \text{ 求导顺序.}$$

$$\varphi^{(j)}(t) = E\left[\frac{d^j e^{itx}}{dt^j}\right] = E[(ix)^j e^{itx}] \Rightarrow \varphi^{(j)}(0) = i^j E[X^j]$$

$$\text{Taylor 公式, } \varphi(t) = \varphi(0) + \varphi'(0) \cdot t + \frac{\varphi''(0)}{2!} t^2 + \dots + \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k + o(t^k)$$

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

定理3  $X_1, X_2$  相互独立, 则  $\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = \varphi_{X_1}(t) \varphi_{X_2}(t)$ .

证:  $\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t) = E[e^{it(X_1+X_2)}] = E[e^{itX_1} \cdot e^{itX_2}] = E[e^{itX_1}] \cdot E[e^{itX_2}] = \varphi_{X_1}(t) \cdot \varphi_{X_2}(t)$

推广到  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立.  $Y = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ .  $\varphi_Y(t) = \prod_{k=1}^n \varphi_{X_k}(t)$

例  $\varphi(t)$  是 r.v.  $X$  的 c.f.  $\varphi^n(t)$  也是 1 个 c.f.  $|\varphi(t)|^2 = \varphi(t) \cdot \overline{\varphi(t)}$  是 c.f.

$a_n \geq 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1$ .  $\{\varphi_n(t)\}$  是一列特征函数.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(t)$  也是特征函数.

因为  $\varphi_n(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} dF_n(x)$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n F_n(x)$  也是分布函数.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} da_n F_n(x)$

$$f(t) = \cos t = \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2}$$

$x$	$-1$	$1$
$p$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

例  $\varphi(t)$  是随机变量  $X$  的特征函数. 则  $1 - |\varphi(2t)|^2 \leq 4(1 - |\varphi(t)|^2)$

证:  $\operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - \cos tx) dF(x)$

$$1 - \cos tx = 2 \sin^2 \frac{tx}{2} \geq 2 \sin^2 \frac{tx}{2} \cos^2 \frac{tx}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 tx = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos(2tx))$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(2t)) \leq 4 \operatorname{Re}(1 - \varphi(t)) \quad |\varphi(t)|^2 \text{ 也是特征函数.}$$

$$\text{故 } 1 - |\varphi(2t)|^2 \leq 4(1 - |\varphi(t)|^2)$$

## 二. 常见分布的 c.f.

1. Bernoulli 分布

$x$	0	1
$p$	$1-p$	$p$

$$\varphi(t) = E[e^{itx}] = 1-p+p \cdot e^{it}$$

2. 二项分布  $B(n, p)$   $\varphi(t) = (1-p+p \cdot e^{it})^n$

3. 指数分布  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{itx} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda \cos(tx) e^{-\lambda x} dx + i \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda \sin(tx) e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 + t^2} + \frac{i \lambda t}{\lambda^2 + t^2} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - it} \end{aligned}$$

4.  $N(0, 1)$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\cos tx + i \sin tx) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -x \sin tx e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin tx d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cos tx e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = -t \varphi(t)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} = -t \Rightarrow \ln \varphi(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \times \varphi(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \quad \therefore \varphi(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad Y = \sigma X + \mu, \quad X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\varphi_Y(t) = E[e^{itY}] = E[e^{it(\sigma X + \mu)}] = e^{it\mu} \varphi_X(\sigma t) = e^{it\mu - \frac{(\sigma t)^2}{2}}$$

### 三. 反转公式和唯一性定理

定理:  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x)$ , 特征函数为  $\varphi(t)$ .

$$\text{则对 } \forall a < b, \quad \frac{F(b) + F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\text{证: } I(T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} dF(x) \right) dt$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} \right| = \frac{|e^{-ibt}(e^{-i(a-b)t} - 1)|}{|t|} \stackrel{\text{red}}{\leq} \frac{|e^{-i(a-b)t} - 1|}{|t|} = \left| \int_0^{(b-a)t} e^{ix} dx \right| \leq (b-a)t$$

由 Fubini 定理

$$\begin{aligned} I(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} e^{itx} dt dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_0^T \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} - \int_0^{-T} \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} dt \right) dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_0^T \frac{e^{-it(a-x)} - e^{-it(b-x)}}{it} - \frac{e^{it(a-x)} - e^{it(b-x)}}{it} dt \right) dF(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^T \frac{\sin t(x-a)}{t} - \frac{\sin t(x-b)}{t} dt dF(x) \quad a < b \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & a > 0 \\ 0, & a = 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & a < 0 \end{cases} = \text{sgn } a \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} I_T = \int_{-\infty}^a 0 dF(x) + \int_{\{a\}} \frac{1}{2} dF(x) + \int_a^b 1 dF(x) + \int_{\{b\}} \frac{1}{2} dF(x) + \int_b^{+\infty} 0 dF(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(F(a) - F(a-0)) + F(b-0) - F(a) + \frac{1}{2}(F(b) - F(b-0))$$

$$= \frac{F(b) + F(b-0)}{2} - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2}$$

定理(唯一性): 分布函数由特征函数唯一确定.

证: 设  $C_F$  表示  $F(x)$  连续点全体. 任取  $a, b \in C_F, a < b$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-iat} - e^{-ibt}}{it} \varphi(t) dt. \text{ 取 } \{a_n\} \subset C_F, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(b) - F(a_n) = F(b) \text{ 唯一确定}$$

若  $a \notin C_F$ , 可找到一列  $\{b_n\} \in C_F, F(x)$  右连续.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(b_n) = F(a)$

定理. 若特征函数  $\varphi(t)$  满足  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi(t)| dt < \infty$ , 则  $\varphi(t)$  对应的分布函数  $F(x)$  可导.

证: 设  $C_F$  表示  $F(x)$  连续点全体.

任取  $a \in \mathbb{R}, \{b_n\} \downarrow, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a, b_n \in C_F.$

$$\begin{aligned} |F(b_n) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2}| &= \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-itb_n}}{it} \varphi(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \left| \frac{e^{-ita} - e^{-itb_n}}{it} \right| |\varphi(t)| dt \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{|e^{-ita}| \cdot |1 - e^{it(a-b_n)}|}{|t|} |\varphi(t)| dt \\ &\leq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} |a - b_n| \int_{-T}^T |\varphi(t)| dt \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(b_n) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} \rightarrow F(a) - \frac{F(a) + F(a-0)}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow F(a) = F(a-0), a \in C_F$$

$$\frac{F(a+\Delta x) - F(a)}{\Delta x} \dots$$

hw: 5.8.5(e), 5.8.9, 5.9.2, 5.9.5, 5.9.8