

# 5.大数定律及中心极限定理

## 5.1大数定律

### 1.切比雪夫不等式

$EX, DX$ 均存在,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) &= \int_{|X-EX| \geq \varepsilon} f(x) dx \leq \int_{|X-EX| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{(X - EX)^2}{\varepsilon^2} f(x) dx \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(X - EX)^2}{\varepsilon^2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (X - EX)^2 f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned}$$

### 2.切比雪夫大数定律

收敛:  $a_n \rightarrow a: \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N$ 时  $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

依概率收敛:

$x_n \rightarrow a: \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N$ 时  $P\{|x_n - a| < \varepsilon\} = 1$

### 1.伯努利大数定律

试验次数无穷多时可以用频率来逼近概率

$m \sim b(n, p),$  有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P\{|\frac{m}{n} - p| < \varepsilon\} = 1$

证明:

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 满足独立同分布

$$E(\frac{m}{n}) = p \quad D(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

$$1 \geq P\{|\frac{m}{n} - p| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{p(1-p)}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \text{时}, \frac{p(1-p)}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$P\{|\frac{m}{n} - p| < \varepsilon\} \rightarrow 1$$

### 2.切比雪夫大数定律

实验次数无穷多时可以通过样本均值来高概率逼近期望

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 满足均不相关

$EX_i$ 均存在,  $\exists M$ 使得  $DX_i \leq M \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P\{|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i| < \varepsilon\} = 1$$

**证明:**

$$E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i$$

$\because X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$  满足不相关

$$\therefore Cov(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

$$D(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i \leq \frac{nM}{n^2} = \frac{M}{n}$$

根据切比雪夫不等式

$$P\{|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} \geq 1 - \frac{M}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{M}{n\varepsilon^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P\{|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i| < \varepsilon\} = 1$$

## 5.2中心极限定理

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大量独立同分布的变量和的极限分布是正态分布

$X_1, X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots$  满足独立同分布,  $EX_i = \mu, DX_i = \sigma^2, 0 \leq \sigma^2 \leq +\infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \leq x\} = \Phi_0(x)$$