

# 极限理论

## §1. 大数定律

(1) 弱大数律:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid.  $E[X_i] < \infty$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} EX$$

若二阶矩存在, 则由Chebychev不等式

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - EX\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(S_n/n)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0$$

若随机变量存在, 则用概率论

$$X = X_1 \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_1| \leq n\}} + X_1 \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_1| > n\}}$$

$$S_n' = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i' = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq n\}}$$

$$S_n'' = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i'' = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| > n\}}$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - EX\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq P\left(\left|\frac{S_n'}{n} - EX'\right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) + P\left(\left|\frac{S_n''}{n} - EX''\right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \leq \frac{\text{Var}\left(\frac{S_n}{n}\right)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{4\mathbb{E}[X^2]\mathbf{1}_{\{|X| \leq n\}}}{n\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \textcircled{1} \rightarrow 0$$

\textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{\text{as } n \rightarrow \infty} (DCT)

$$\textcircled{2} \leq P\left(\left|\frac{S_n''}{n}\right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) \leq 4 \frac{E[S_n''/n]}{\varepsilon} = \frac{4E[X'']}{n\varepsilon}$$

$$|S_n''|P \leq \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i'') \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \leq \frac{4EX}{\varepsilon}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ , 且  $n \rightarrow \infty$  有  $P\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - EX\right| > \varepsilon\right) \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{令 } Y_k = X_k \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}, \quad T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k.$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X_k \neq Y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|X_k| > k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|X| > k) \leq E|X| < \infty.$$

由Borel-Cantelli引理,  $P(X_k \neq Y_k \text{ i.o.}) = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S_n - T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$$

若之二阶矩存在, 则  $\tilde{Y}_k = X_k \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq \sqrt{k}\}}$ . 为证.

以下只证  $\frac{T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} EX$ .

$$P\left(\left|\frac{T_n}{n} - EX\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(T_n/n)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y_k)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y_k)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y_k)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y_k)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y_k)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{只证 } \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}[Y_k^2] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}[Y_k^2] = \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbf{1}_{\{|X| \leq n\}}}_{\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbf{1}_{\{|X| \leq k\}}}_{\textcircled{2}} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbf{1}_{\{|X| \leq k\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbf{1}_{\{n < |X| \}} \leq \mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbf{1}_{\{N < |X|\}}$$

$$\therefore E|X| < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n P(|X| > n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{进一第: 存在 } b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \xrightarrow{P} 0 \Leftrightarrow n P(|X| > n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{即 } b_n = \mathbb{E}[X \mathbf{1}_{\{|X| > n\}}] + o(n)$$

$$\text{pf: } \Leftarrow: X_{nk} = X_k \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq n\}}$$

$$T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_{nk}, \quad \mu_{nk} = \mathbb{E}[X_{nk}]$$

$$\therefore \text{只证 } \frac{S_n}{n} - \mu_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{T_n}{n} - \mu_n\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq P\left(\left|\frac{T_n}{n} - \mu_n\right| > \varepsilon\right) + P(S_n \neq T_n)$$

$$\leq P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n \{X_{nk} \neq X_k\}\right) + P\left(\left|\frac{T_n}{n} - \mu_n\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_{nk} \neq X_k) + \frac{\text{Var}(\frac{T_n}{n})}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{iid}} n P(|X| > n) + \frac{E[X]^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  随机变量的二阶矩存在.

对称性不等式:

$X, X'$  iid.  $\forall x, a, b$

$$\frac{1}{2} P(X - mX \geq x) \leq P(X - X' \geq x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P(|X - mX| \geq x) \leq P(|X - X'| \geq x)$$

$$\leq 2P(|X - a| \geq \frac{x}{2})$$

pf:  $P(X - X' \geq x)$

$$\geq P(X - X' \geq x, X - mX \geq x, X' \leq mX)$$

$$= P(X - mX \geq x)P(X' \leq mX)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} P(X - mX \geq x)$$

反过来有:

$$\frac{1}{2} P(X - mX \leq -x) \leq P(X - X' \leq -x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} P(|X - mX| \geq x) \leq P(|X - X'| \geq x)$$

$$\leq P(|X - a| \geq \frac{x}{2}) + P(|X - a| \geq \frac{x}{2})$$

$$\stackrel{X, X' \text{ iid.}}{\leq} 2P(|X - a| \geq \frac{x}{2})$$

回证1/2题.

$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow N \rightarrow \infty$  有②

先对对称的 r.v. 证明:

引理: 设  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立同分布 r.v.

则  $S_n$  对称, 且  $P(|S_n| > t) \geq \frac{1}{2} P\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j| > t\right)$ .

若  $X_i$  适用引理  $\Rightarrow P(|S_n| > t) \geq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \exp\{-n P(|X_1| > t)\})$ .

先设引理正确.

设  $X'_i: X'_1, \dots, X'_n$  为  $X: X_1, \dots, X_n$  的独立复制.

${}^{\circ} S_n := \sum_{i=1}^n (X'_i - X_i)$ .

$\Rightarrow$  由 对称化不等式.

$$2P\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - b_n\right| > \varepsilon\right) = 2P(|S_n - nb_n| > n\varepsilon).$$

$$\geq P(|{}^{\circ} S_n| > 2n\varepsilon).$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \exp\{-n P(|X - X'| > 2n\varepsilon)\})$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}n P(|X| > 2n\varepsilon + b_n|X|)\}).$$

LHS  $\rightarrow 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow n P(|X| > 2n\varepsilon + b_n|X|) \rightarrow 0.$$

$\Downarrow$

$$n P(|X| > n) \rightarrow 0.$$

余下只用再证引理:

$$L = \inf \{i: |X_i| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j|\}$$

$$M = X_L, T = S_n - X_L$$

(M, T) 对称.  $\Leftarrow$

$$P(M > t) = P(M > t, T \geq 0) + P(M > t, T < 0)$$

$$= 2P(M > t, T \geq 0)$$

$$\leq 2P(M + T > t)$$

$$= 2P(S_n > t) = P(|S_n| > t)$$

若还有同分布.

$$\therefore P\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j| > t\right) = 1 - P\left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j| \leq t\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(|X_j| \leq t; 1 \leq j \leq n)$$

$$= 1 - \prod P(|X_i| \leq t)^n$$

$$\geq 1 - (1 - P(|X_1| > t))^n \geq 1 - \exp\{-n P(|X_1| > t)\}$$

对称性成立.

若对称, 再考虑绝对值!

e.g.:  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  iid,  $Ee_i = 0, h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{则 } \left|E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i e_i\right| = E \sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| |e_i|$$

若  $e_i$  对称,  $\forall e_i, h_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

从而  $\sum_{i=1}^n h_i e_i$  对称 r.v. 且

$$\begin{aligned} \left|E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i e_i\right| &= \left|E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (e_i - E[e_i | e_1, \dots, e_n])\right| \\ &= \left|E \sum_{i=1}^n E[e_i | e_1, \dots, e_n] (h_i - E[h_i | e_1, \dots, e_n])\right| \\ &= \left|E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (e_i - E[e_i | e_1, \dots, e_n])\right| \\ &= \left(E \sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| |e_i - E[e_i | e_1, \dots, e_n]| \right) \\ &\leq E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| |e_i - E[e_i | e_1, \dots, e_n]| \right) \\ &\leq 2E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| |e_i|\right). \end{aligned}$$

□

又证一步.

Theorem (Feller).

$X_n$  不定.  $b_n$  为  $X_n$  的

$$(1) \sum_{i=1}^n P(|X_i| > b_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{b_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i^2 \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq b_n\}}] \rightarrow 0.$$

$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq b_n\}}] \quad \text{有 } \frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

$$\text{证 } X_{ni} = X_i \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq b_n\}}, \quad T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ni}$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n}\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\leq P(S_n \neq T_n) + P\left(\left|\frac{T_n - a_n}{b_n}\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\leq \frac{\text{Var}(T_n)}{\varepsilon^2 b_n^2} \stackrel{iid}{=} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{1}{b_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i^2 \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq b_n\}}] \rightarrow 0.$$

必证得证

□

由 B-C $\frac{3}{2}$  理由  $X_1, \dots, X_{n_k}$  为独立随机变量.

$$\text{由 } B-C\frac{3}{2}, \frac{S_{n_k}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$(ii) \mathbb{P}(X_{n_k} > b_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \mathbb{E}[Y_{n_k}^2] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_{n_k}| \leq b_n\}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n_k} X_{n_k}}{b_n} - \frac{\mathbb{E}[X_{n_k}] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_{n_k}| \leq b_n\}}}{b_n} \xrightarrow{P} 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_{k+1}}} \cdot \frac{S_{n_k}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}} &\leq \frac{S_n}{\mathbb{E}S_n} \leq \frac{S_{n_{k+1}}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}} = \frac{S_{n_{k+1}}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_{k+1}}} \frac{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}} \\ &\therefore \frac{S_n}{\mathbb{E}S_n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 1 \end{aligned}$$

- 一般地, 可能须要假设  $X$  为阶矩存在.

下面证明强大数律:

$$X, X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid. } \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mathbb{E}X.$$

证明: 只用  $X_n$  为  $\mathbb{E}X$  Case. (否则对  $X$  正负部分)

$$\text{令 } Y_k = X_k = \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X_k \neq Y_k) = \mathbb{P}(|X_k| > k) = \mathbb{P}(|X| > k).$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_k \neq Y_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X| > k) \leq \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty$$

由 Borel-Cantelli 定理知.

$$\mathbb{P}(X_k \neq Y_k \text{ i.o.}) = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k. \text{ 从而 } \frac{S_n - T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0.$$

以下只证:  $\frac{\mathbb{E}T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mathbb{E}X$

$$\frac{T_n - \mathbb{E}T_n}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

采用子列方法: (为了突出 = 阶矩)

对  $\forall \alpha > 1$ . 令  $n_k = [\alpha^k]$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{T_{n_k} - \mathbb{E}T_{n_k}}{n_k}\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(T_{n_k})}{\varepsilon^2 n_k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k}{\varepsilon^2 n_k^2} \frac{\text{Var}(\mathbb{1}_{\{|X_i| \leq n_k\}})}{\varepsilon^2 n_k^2}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k}{\varepsilon^2 n_k^2} \frac{\mathbb{E}[X^2] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq n_k\}}}{n_k^2 \varepsilon^2}.$$

Tonelli 定理.

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[X^2] \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n_k \\ |X_i| \leq n_k}} \frac{1}{n_k^2}.$$

从而  $\frac{1}{n_k} = B-C\frac{3}{2}$  理由 3 两两独立.

$$\text{因此 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{A_k}, \mathbb{E}S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(A_k).$$

$$\text{尝试反证法. 令 } n_k = \inf \{n : \mathbb{E}S_n \geq k^2\}$$

$$\text{则 } k^2 \leq \mathbb{E}S_{n_k} \leq k^2 + 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{S_{n_k} - \mathbb{E}S_{n_k}}{\mathbb{E}S_{n_k}}\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 \mathbb{E}S_{n_k}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 k^2} < \infty.$$

$$\sum_{\{k \in \mathbb{N} : n_k \geq i\}} \frac{1}{(\alpha^k)^2} = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\alpha^k)^2}$$

$$k_0 := \inf \{k \in \mathbb{N} : n_k \geq i\}$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\alpha^{k/2})^2} \leq \alpha^{-2k_0} \leq \frac{1}{i^2},$$

$$\therefore E|X|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [E[X^2]_{\{|X| < i\}}] \frac{1}{i^2}$$

$$= E[X^2 \sum_{i=[\lfloor X \rfloor]+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2}]_{\{|X| < i\}}$$

$$= E[\alpha X^2 \sum_{i=[\lfloor X \rfloor]+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2}]$$

$$\lesssim E[X^2 \cdot \frac{1}{|X|}]$$

$$= E[|X| < \infty]$$

由 Borel-Cantelli 定理.

$$\frac{T_{n_k} - ET_{n_k}}{n_k} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_{n_k}}{n_k} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \text{---} \cdot EX.$$

$\forall n, \exists k, n_k \leq n < n_{k+1}$ .

$$\frac{T_{n_k}}{n_k} \cdot \frac{n_k}{n_{k+1}} \leq \frac{T_n}{n} \leq \frac{T_{n_{k+1}}}{n_k} = \frac{T_{n_{k+1}}}{n_{k+1}} \cdot \frac{n_{k+1}}{n_k}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} EX \quad \quad \quad \alpha EX.$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha \rightarrow 1^+ \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$EX \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{n} \leq EX \quad a.s.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} EX$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} EX.$$

Rmk: 16. - 17. 时存在时, 一般不收敛于  $|EX|$ .

若  $= P\{X \geq A\}$  在  $X \geq 1$  时,  $Z_k = X_k \cdot I_{\{|X_k| \leq \sqrt{k}\}}$   
及  $\exists n > 0$ , 只  $\exists n$  使得  $\forall k \geq n$ ,  $Z_k = X_k$

(2).  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid.

Corollary:

$$(1). X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid} \quad EX_i^+ = \infty \Rightarrow EX_i^- \leq \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \infty$$

由 M. 可积.

$$(2). E(X) = \infty, \text{ by } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S_n|}{n} = +\infty.$$

由定理 16. 17. 有理. Fix  $M > 0$ .  $X_i^M = X_i \wedge M$ .

$X_i^M$  iid.  $E|X_i^M| < \infty$  由强大数律.

$$\frac{S_n^M}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} EX^M.$$

由  $X_i \geq X_i^M$ .  $\therefore EX_i^M \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n}$ .

由 单调收敛定理.  $(EX_i^M)^+ \rightarrow EX_i^+ = \infty$   
 $EX_i^M = EX_i^{M+} - EX_i^{M-} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} \geq \infty. \text{ inf}$$

(2). 由引理:  $\forall A > 0, P(|X_n| > A, n \text{ i.o.}) = 1$ .

由 (2)  $\& E|X| = \infty \Rightarrow E|\frac{X}{A}| = \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(\left|\frac{X}{A}\right| > n\right) = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > An) = \infty$$

$$\cancel{\# \Rightarrow B-C(3)} \quad P(|X_n| > An, n \text{ i.o.}) = 1 \quad \forall A$$

而  $|X_n| > An \Leftrightarrow |S_n - S_{n-1}| > An$ .

$$\Rightarrow |S_n| > \frac{An}{2} \text{ or } |S_{n-1}| > \frac{An}{2} > \frac{A(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ |X_n| > An, n \text{ i.o.} \}$$

$$\subseteq \{ |S_n| > \frac{An}{2}, n \text{ i.o.} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(|S_n| > \frac{An}{2}, n \text{ i.o.}\right) = 1.$$

$$\therefore \forall A > 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S_n|}{n} > \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S_n|}{n} = \infty$$

Thm: Glivenko-Cantelli 定理.

$X_1 \dots X_n$  iid ~ F.  $F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{X_k \leq x\}}$

即  $\sup_x |F_n(x) - F(x)| \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ .

证明:

希望找一个 $\varepsilon$ , 使得对这列数, 有由

F 单调性推出 "sup" (-数列).

$\exists Y_m = \mathbf{1}_{\{X_m \leq x\}}$ . s.t.  $E[Y_m] < \infty$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $n_0$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_{n_0}$

$-\infty := x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n < x_{n+1} := +\infty$

s.t.  $|F(x_{i+1}) - F(x_i)| < \varepsilon$ .

$\exists \omega_0$  s.t.  $P(\omega_0) = 1$ ,  $\forall w \in \omega_0$  时,

$\forall i$ , 存在  $F_n(x_i)(w) \rightarrow F(x_i)(w)$ .  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ .

$\therefore \exists n_0 = n_0(w)$ . s.t.  $n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow |F_n(x_i)(w) - F(x_i)(w)| < \varepsilon$ .

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists i_0, x \in (x_{i_0}, x_{i_0+1})$

$F_n(x)(w) - F(x) \leq F_n(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0})$

$= F_n(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0+1}) + F(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0})$

$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$ .

同理:  $F_n(x) - F(x) \geq F_n(x_{i_0})(w) - F(x_{i_0+1}) > -2\varepsilon$ .

$\therefore \sup_x |F_n(x)(w) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

$\therefore \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ . 证毕

### § 1.3. 三級數定理

Def:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k \xrightarrow{a.s.} a$

$\Downarrow$

$\exists \omega, P(\omega) = 1$ , s.t.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{k=1}^n X_k(w) \xrightarrow{a.s.} a$ .

$\Downarrow$

$\exists S$  s.t.  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \rightarrow S$  a.s.

或

Thm (Kolmogorov 0-1律),  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立.

$G_n := \sigma \{X_m; m \geq n\}$ ,  $G := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n$ .  $\forall A \in G$  有  $P(A) = 0$  or 1.

$\forall A \in G$ , 有  $P(A) = 0$  or 1.

证:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  与  $G_n$  独立  $\Rightarrow G$  独立.

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots) \subseteq G$  独立.

$\Rightarrow G$  独立  $\Rightarrow A$  与  $G$  独立.

$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0$  or 1.

17.

Rmk: (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k$  converges 为尾事件

$P(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k \text{ converges}) = 0$  or 1.

$\because$  常数 a.s. 收敛, 常数 a.s. 发散.

(2)  $P\left\{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = c\right\}$  不是尾事件

(3)  $P\left\{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = c\right\}$  不是尾事件.

Thm (Kolmogorov 大数不等式).

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立,  $E[X_i] = 0, \text{Var}[X_i] < \infty$ .

$\therefore P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(S_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k^2]$$

进一步地, 若  $|X_k| \leq C < \infty$ , 则有下界

$P\left(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \varepsilon\right) \geq 1 - \frac{(\varepsilon + C)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k^2]}$

typo:  $T = \inf\{m: |S_m| \geq \varepsilon\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{by } P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \varepsilon) &= P(T \leq n) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n P(T=k) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n E \left[ \frac{S_k^2 1_{\{T=k\}}}{\varepsilon^2} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E [S_n^2 1_{\{T \leq n\}}] \\ &= \frac{E S_n^2 1_{\{T \leq n\}}}{\varepsilon^2}. \end{aligned}$$

check:

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_n^2 1_{\{T=k\}}] &= E[(S_k + (S_n - S_k))^2 1_{\{T=k\}}] \\ &= E[S_k^2 1_{\{T=k\}}] + E[(S_n - S_k)^2]_{\{T=k\}} \\ &\quad + 2 E[\underbrace{\sum_{j \neq k} (S_j - S_k) 1_{\{T=j\}}}_{\text{由 } E(S_j - S_k) = 0}] \\ &\geq E[S_k^2 1_{\{T=k\}}]. \end{aligned}$$

∴ 上式得证;

对下界: 对  $k$  求和:

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_n^2 1_{\{T \leq n\}}] &= \sum_{k=1}^n E[S_k^2 1_{\{T=k\}}] + E[(S_k - S_n)^2]_{\{T=k\}} \\ &\stackrel{(S_k \rightarrow \frac{X_k}{\varepsilon})^2}{\leq} (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 1_{\{T \leq n\}}] \\ &= E[S_n^2 1_{\{T \leq n\}}] \stackrel{((\varepsilon + c)^2 + E[S_n^2])P(T \leq n)}{=} (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2] P(T > n) \\ &= (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2] P(T \geq n). \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~(An)~~

$$P(T \leq n) \geq \frac{E S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2}{(\varepsilon + c)^2 + E S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{(\varepsilon + c)^2}{E S_n^2}.$$

Rmk: 用  $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$  时收敛 但大不收敛

Thm:  $X, X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立  $E X = 0$ .  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E X_k^2 < \infty$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(w)$  a.s. 收敛.

证明: 只用  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k - S_n| \xrightarrow{P} 0$ .

$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .  $P(\max_{n \leq k \leq m} |S_k - S_n| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sum_{k=n}^m E X_k^2}{\varepsilon^2}$

$\therefore m \rightarrow \infty$ , 由单侧收敛数列定理. Kolmogorov 不等式

$P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq m} |S_k - S_n| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} E X_k^2$

$\therefore n \rightarrow \infty$  有 右边  $\rightarrow 0$ .

$\therefore \max_{k \geq n} |S_k - S_n| \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ .

□.

Thm (弱化的三级数列定理).

设  $\{X_n\}$  独立,  $\exists C > 0$ .  $|X_n| \leq C$  a.s.

(1) 若  $E X_n = 0$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n) = \infty$  且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 发散.

(2) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛.  $\forall \varepsilon$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E X_n$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n)$  有界.

typo: (1)  $P(\sup_{k \leq n} |S_{n+k} - S_n| \geq \varepsilon)$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{(\varepsilon + C)^2}{E S_n^2 = \infty} \rightarrow 1.$$

$\therefore \{S_n\}$  不是柯西数列 a.s.  
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  不收敛 a.s.

(2).  $\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n)}{E X_n = 0}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n) < \infty$ . 由 (1) 知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛.

若  $E X_n \neq 0$ .  $X_n$  将被标准化为  $X'_n$ .  
令  $\tilde{x}_n = x_n - \bar{x}_n$ .  
 $|\tilde{x}_n| \leq C$ .

$$E \tilde{x}_n < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(\tilde{x}_n) < \infty$$

$$\geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(x_n).$$

□.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n - E X_n$  a.s. 收敛  
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X'_n$  a.s. 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E X_n$  a.s. 收敛

□

Thm: Kolmogorov 三級數之律

$X_n$  独立,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛, 当且仅当  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_n > 0) < \infty$ .

$$\text{1) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > c) < \infty$$

$$\text{2) } \mathbb{E}[X_n]_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}} \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\text{3) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}[X_n]_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}} < \infty$$

证:  $\Rightarrow: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛.

$\Rightarrow X_n \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

$$\therefore \forall c > 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > c) < \infty$$

$$\therefore Y_n = X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_n \neq Y_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > c) < \infty$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{P}(X_n \neq Y_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

由弱化之三級數之律知.

(2), (3) 收敛.

$\Leftarrow:$  若 (1) ~ (3) 收敛.

$$\text{1) } \exists \text{ 使 } Y_n = X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(Y_n) < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n - EY_n \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} EY_n \text{ a.s. 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > c) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X_n \neq Y_n) < \infty$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

Rmk:  $\forall i: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛.

(1) (-级数之律).  $EX_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var} X_n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛.

(2) (三級數之律)  $E X_n \neq 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var} X_n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛. Check: (1)  $= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_k| > k)$

(3) (三級數之律). 否则

下面希望借三級數定理导出强大数律, 为此我们先证(3)的

Lemma (Kronecker). 设  $b_n \nearrow \infty, \frac{X_n}{b_n}$  有界. 则

$$\frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s. as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

证: 全  $c_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{X_k}{b_k}$ . 令  $a \in \mathbb{R}, a_n \rightarrow a$  a.s.

$$\frac{X_n}{b_n} = a_n - b_n a_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k(a_k - a_{k-1}) \quad (\text{Aber 书上})$$

$$= a_n - \frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=2}^n (b_k - b_{k-1}) a_{k-1}$$

$$\rightarrow a - a = 0$$

Rmk: 常数  $\frac{s_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$

$$\frac{1}{b_n} (X_n - \frac{a_n}{b_n})$$

由 Kronecker 引理,  $\frac{1}{b_n} (X_n - \frac{a_n}{b_n})$  a.s. 收敛.  
这可由三級數定理得出.

但即使强大数律,  $\frac{X_n}{b_n}$  也可能发散 a.s.  
此时不完, 可用任用裁断.

Thm (强大数之律).

$X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid,  $\mathbb{E}X < \infty$

$$\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0 \Leftrightarrow EX = 0, \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty$$

$$\text{证: } \Rightarrow \frac{X_n}{n} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{n} \\ = \frac{S_n}{n} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{X_n}{n}\right| > \varepsilon\right) < \infty \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty, \quad EX = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{X_n}{n}\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

$\Leftarrow:$  由 Kronecker 引理, 只需证  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n}{n}$  a.s. 收敛.

于是由 Kolmogorov 三級數定理, 只欠(2):

$$\text{① } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_k| > k) < \infty$$

$$\text{② } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X_k}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}\right] \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{③ } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}\left[\frac{X_k}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}\right] < \infty.$$

$$\text{Check: } \text{①} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_k| > k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X| > k) \leq \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty$$

$$\text{③: } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}\left[\frac{X_k}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}\right]$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X_k^2}{k^2} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k=[|X|]+1}^{\infty} \frac{X^2}{k^2}\right]$$

$$\lesssim \mathbb{E}|X| < \infty$$

②  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X_k}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}\right]$  不是绝对收敛的, 不能直接换序

令  $Y_k = \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}$

由(1)知  $\text{Var}(Y_k) < \infty$

而  $E(Y_k - EY_k) = 0$ , 由-组数定理

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{Y_k - EY_k}{k} \text{ a.s. 收敛}$$

由Knockner 3/4定理

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{Y_k - EY_k}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s. as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{EY_k}{n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{Y_k}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\text{而 } P(X_n \neq Y_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_k| > k)$$

$$= E|X| < \infty$$

由  $\frac{1}{n}$ -Borel-Cantelli 定理知  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{X_k}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$

Rmk: 对于计算的收敛性 ②, 常用截断法.

Thm (Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund 强大数律)

$X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid. 时:

$$\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{S_n - an}{n^{1/r}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.} \Leftrightarrow E|X|^r < \infty$$

$$\text{其中 } a = \begin{cases} EX & 1 \leq r < 2, \\ (\text{恒实数}) & 0 < r \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证明: } \Rightarrow: \frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}} = \frac{S_n - an}{n^{1/r}} - \frac{S_{n-1} - (n-1)a}{n^{1/r}} + \frac{a}{n^{1/r}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n|^r > n) < \infty$$

Borel-Cantelli  $\Rightarrow E|X|^r < \infty$ .

$\Leftarrow$ : 若  $r \neq 1$ .

$$1 \leq r < 2: \text{假设 } EX = 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{S_n}{n^{1/r}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

由 = 得证. 同理  $r > 1$

$$\textcircled{1}. \sum_n P(|X_n| > n^{1/r}) < \infty$$

$$\textcircled{2}. \sum_n P\left(\left|\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right| \geq 1\right) < \infty.$$

$$\textcircled{3}. \sum_n \text{Var}\left[\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}, \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}}\right] < \infty$$

先证③;

$$\textcircled{1}: \sum_n P(|X_n| > n^{1/r}) = \sum_n P(|X|^r > n) \leq E|X|^r < \infty$$

$$\textcircled{2}: \text{LHS} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left[\frac{X_n^2}{n^{2/r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}}\right]$$

$$= E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2/r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}}\right)$$

$$= E\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2/r}}\right] \approx E[X^2] \cdot \frac{1}{n^{2(1-1/r)}} = E[X]^r < \infty$$

由(2).

$0 < r < 1$

$$E\left[\left|\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right| \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}}\right] \leq E\left[\frac{|X|}{n^{1/r}}\right] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq n^{1/r}\}}$$

$$= E\left[|X| \frac{n^{1/r}}{n^{1/r}}\right] = 1$$

$$= E[|X|] |X|^{r(1-\frac{1}{r})} = E[|X|] < \infty$$

$|r| < 2, \text{ 且 } E|X| < \infty$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| E\left[\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}} \right| \leq \frac{E|X|}{E\left[\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^{1/r}\}}}$$

$$= \left| E\left[\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right] \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| > n^{1/r}\}} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left[\left|\frac{X_n}{n^{1/r}}\right| \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| > n^{1/r}\}}\right]$$

$$= E[|X|] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{1}{r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| > n^{1/r}\}}$$

$$= E[|X|] \cdot |X|^{r(1-\frac{1}{r})} = E[|X|]^r < \infty.$$

进一步的弱收敛性质

$EX=0 \quad X, X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots$  i.i.d.

$\cdot E|X|^r < \infty \Rightarrow S_n = o(n) \text{ a.s.}$

$\cdot E|X|^r < \infty, 1 < r < 2 \Rightarrow S_n = o(n^{1/r}) \text{ a.s.}$

$\cdot EX^2 < \infty \Rightarrow S_n \xrightarrow{d} O(\sqrt{n}) \text{ (CLT)}$

$$(1) \quad \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n(\log n)^{1/r}}} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$$

$\uparrow$  Knockner 3/4定理  
 $\sum_n \frac{X_n}{\sqrt{n(\log n)^{1/r}}} \text{ a.s. 收敛}$

$$\sum_n \frac{X_n^2}{n(\log n)^{2/r}} < \infty$$

(2). Hartman-Wigner 定理

$EX=0, EX^2 = o^2 < \infty$

由  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n \log \log n}} = 0 \text{ a.s.}$

证明方法已见前文

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \text{ a.s.}$

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$

Thm:  $\{X_n\}$  独立,  $\{g_n(x)\}$  为正的常数序列.

$\forall X > 0$  有不等式, 其中  $c$  为常数, 且  $c \geq 1$ .

$$\text{ii). } X > 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{g_n(x)}{x} \leq \frac{c}{n}.$$

$$\text{iii) } X > 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\int_{\{X_n \leq x\}} g_n(x) dx}{X^2} \text{ 不增加.}$$

若存在常数  $c_1$ , 使  $\frac{\mathbb{E}[g_n(X_n)]}{g_n(a_n)} < c_1$ .

且若  $g_n(x)$  满足 (ii) 且  $\mathbb{E}X_n = 0$  且  $\frac{S_n}{a_n} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

则有:  $\mathbb{P}(X > x) \leq \frac{c}{n} a_n$  a.s. 由 CLT.

↓

$$\text{①} \quad \mathbb{P}(|X_n| > a_n) < \infty$$

$$\text{②} \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right] \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{③} \quad \mathbb{E} \operatorname{Var}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right] < \infty$$

$$\text{④: 左} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{g_n(X_n)}{g_n(a_n)} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right] < \infty$$

$$\text{⑤: } |X_n| \leq a_n \text{ 且} \frac{x^2}{a_n^2} \leq \frac{g_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)}$$

$$\therefore (\text{LHS}) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{x^2}{a_n^2} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right]$$

$$\leq \sum \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{g_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)}\right] < \infty$$

②:

$$\text{Case (i). } \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right] \mid$$

$$\leq \sum \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}\right]$$

$$= \sum \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{g_n(X_n)}{g_n(a_n)}\right] < \infty$$

$$\text{(Case (ii). } \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| > a_n\}}\right] \mid \text{)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}X_n = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| > a_n\}}\right]$$

$$\leq \sum \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} \mathbf{1}_{\{|X_n| > a_n\}}\right] \leq \sum \frac{g_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)} < \infty$$

□

### §1.4. Lévy 不等式, Hoeffding 不等式

1. Lévy 不等式:  $\{X_k\}$  独立,  $\forall X > 0$ , 有

$$\mathbb{P}(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} S_k + m(S_n - S_k) > x) \leq 2\mathbb{P}(S_n > x).$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k + m(S_n - S_k)| > x) \leq 2\mathbb{P}(|S_n| > x)$$

$$\text{pf: } T = \inf\{k: S_k + m(S_n - S_k) > x\}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \mathbb{P}(T \leq n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(T = k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{P}(T = k) \cdot 2\mathbb{P}(S_n - S_k) \geq m(S_n - S_k)$$

$$= 2\mathbb{P}(T = k, \mathbb{P}(S_n - S_k) > m(S_n - S_k)) \leq 2\mathbb{P}(T = k, S_n > x) \leq 2\mathbb{P}(S_n > x) = \text{RHS}.$$

Corollary:  $\mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}X_n = 0 \text{ 且} \mathbb{P}(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} S_k > x)$

$$\leq 2\mathbb{P}(S_n > x - \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}X_k^2})$$

$$\text{证: } \text{只用证: } |\mathbb{E}(S_n - S_k)| \leq \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}X_k^2}.$$

这等价于  $\mathbb{P}(|S_n - S_k| \geq \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}X_k^2}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$   
而这由 Chebyshev 不等式得.

应用:  $\{X_n\}$  独立,  $\mathbb{E}|S_n| \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} S \Leftrightarrow S_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} S$ .

证:  $\Rightarrow S_n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} S$ . 由exists  $n_K$ ,  $\mathbb{P}(|S_n - S_{n_K}| > 2^K) < 2^{-K}$   $\forall n > n_K$ .

由 B.C. 3/4 法,  $\mathbb{P}(|S_{n_{K+1}} - S_{n_K}| > 2^K)_{\text{i.o.}} = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow S_{n_K} \rightarrow S$  a.s.

$$\sum_K \mathbb{P}(\max_{n_{K+1} < n < n_{K+1}} |S_n - S_{n_K} + m(S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n)| > 2^K)$$

$$\leq \text{Lévy 不等式} \leq \sum_K \mathbb{P}(|S_{n_{K+1}} - S_{n_K}| > 2^K) < \infty.$$

由 B.C. 3/4 法,

$$\max_{n_{K+1} < n < n_{K+1}} |S_n - S_{n_K} + m(S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n)| \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$$

若  $\lim (S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n) \rightarrow 0$ , 即有  $S_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} S$   
而由  $S_n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} S$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\mathbb{P}(|S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$  as  $K \rightarrow \infty$

i.e.  $\exists K_0$ ,  $K > K_0$  时,  $\mathbb{P}(|S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n| > \varepsilon) < \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow |\mathbb{E}(S_{n_{K+1}} - S_n)| < \varepsilon$   $\forall \varepsilon > 0$   
 $\therefore \text{只证} \forall \varepsilon > 0$

Prop:  $\frac{S_n}{2^n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{S_{2^n}}{2^n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0 \\ \frac{S_n}{2^n} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} 0 \end{cases}$  D.

证: 由 Lévy 不等式

$$\sum_K \mathbb{P}(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (S_k - S_{n_K}) + m(S_{2^{K+1}} - S_{n_K}) > 2^K \varepsilon) \leq 2\sum_K \mathbb{P}(|S_{2^{K+1}} - S_{n_K}| > 2^K \varepsilon) < \infty$$

由 Borel-Cantelli 3/4 法,

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k - S_{n_K} + m(S_{2^{K+1}} - S_{n_K})| \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0.$$

故证:  $\frac{m(S_{2^{K+1}} - S_{n_K})}{2^K} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$ .

由 Lévy 不等式

而  $P(|S_{2^{k+1}} - S_n| > 2^k \varepsilon)$ .

$$\leq P(|S_{2^{k+1}}| > 2^k \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + P(|S_n| > 2^k \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

$$< \frac{1}{2}, \quad (P(|S_n| > \frac{k\varepsilon}{4}) < \frac{1}{4}). \text{ done.}$$

□.

Thm: Hoeffding 不等式.

设  $\{X_i\}$  独立,  $P(X_i \in [a_i, b_i]) = 1, \forall i$ .

$$\text{有 } P(S_n - ES_n \geq x) \leq \exp \left\{ -\frac{2n^2 x^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2} \right\}$$

证明: 不妨设  $ES_n = 0, (EX_i = 0), \forall i$ .

$$P(S_n \geq x) = P(e^{tS_n} \geq e^{tx})$$

$$\leq e^{-tx} E[e^{tS_n}]$$

$$= e^{-tx} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{tX_i}$$

$$\forall X_i \in [a_i, b_i], e^{tX_i} = e^{t(b_i + (1-\theta)a_i)}$$

$$\leq e^{tb_i} + (1-\theta) e^{ta_i}.$$

$$= \frac{b_i - a_i}{b_i - a_i} e^{tb_i} + \frac{b_i - x}{b_i - a_i} e^{ta_i}$$

$$Ee^{tX_i} \leq \frac{-a_i}{b_i - a_i} e^{tb_i} + \frac{b_i}{b_i - a_i} e^{ta_i}$$
$$= (1-\theta + \theta e^{t(b_i - a_i)}) e^{-\theta t(b_i - a_i)}, \quad \theta = -\frac{a_i}{b_i - a_i}$$

$$g(u) = \log((1-\theta + \theta e^u)) e^{-\theta u}.$$

$$g'(u) = g'(0) = 0, \quad g''(u) < 0, \quad g(u) \leq \frac{u^2}{8}.$$

$$\therefore Ee^{tX_i} \leq \exp \left\{ \frac{t^2}{8} (b_i - a_i)^2 \right\}$$

$$P(S_n \geq nx) \leq \exp \left\{ -tnx + \frac{t^2}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2 \right\}$$

$$t = \frac{4nx}{\sum (b_i - a_i)^2}.$$

$$P(S_n \geq nx) \leq \exp \left\{ -\frac{2n^2 x^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2} \right\}$$

□.

## 第2章 中心极限定理

### §2.1. 四项

Recall:

$$1. X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow F_n \xrightarrow{d} F$$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in C(F), F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$ .

$$2. Skorohod 定理: F_n \Rightarrow F_\infty \text{ 且 } \exists Y_n \text{ on } (\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$$

$$\text{且, } Y_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} Y_\infty, Y_n \sim F_n.$$

Rmk: 不考虑r.v.之间的关系时, a.s.与依分布收敛等价

$$3. X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}), E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X_\infty)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}), \int f(x) dF_n \rightarrow \int f(x) dF_\infty$$

$$4. X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$$

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} c \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} c$ . 从而可以用d.f.的MNVN.

$$5. Slutsky 定理: X_n \xrightarrow{d} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} b, Z_n \xrightarrow{P} c.$$

$$\text{且 } X_n Y_n + Z_n \xrightarrow{d} bX + c$$

eg:  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid.  $E[X] = 0, \text{Var}[X] < \infty$

$$\text{由 } \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

$$\text{pf: } \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n \text{Var}[X]}} \xrightarrow{\substack{\downarrow d \\ \text{Mn}(1)}} \frac{\sqrt{n \text{Var}[X]} \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n \text{Var}[X]}}}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

① G为d.f. 因  $\sup_n P((X_n / M) > 0) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } M \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\therefore G \text{ 为d.f.}$

$$\therefore X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} G.$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② G=F, \text{ 因 } X_{n_k} &\xrightarrow{d} G, \\ \{X_{n_k}\} \text{ - 收敛} &\} \Rightarrow E[X_{n_k}] \rightarrow \int x^n dG, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int x^m dG \rightarrow \int x^m dF \xrightarrow{M^n} F = G. \quad \square$$

Rmk: (1).  $N(0, 1)$  可由矩唯一确定

(2) 有些分布不能.

例:  $X_p$  表示参数为  $p$  的 Bernoulli 试验中

首次成功所需要的次数. 由  $p X_p \xrightarrow{d} \text{Exp}(1)$   
 $\text{as } p \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } P(X_p > n) &= P\left(\frac{n}{p} \text{ 次都不成功}\right) \\ &= (1-p)^n. \quad \text{均匀分布} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(p X_p \leq n) &= P\left(X_p \leq \left[\frac{n}{p}\right]\right) \\ &= 1 - (1-p)^{\left[\frac{n}{p}\right]} \xrightarrow{\text{as } p \rightarrow 0} 1 - e^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

Scheffé 定理:

$X_n$  有密度  $p_n$ , 若  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, p_n(x) \rightarrow p_\infty(x)$

由  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty$ .

证:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$|F_n(x) - F_\infty(x)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^x (p_n(y) - p_\infty(y)) dy \right|.$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^x |p_n(y) - p_\infty(y)| dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x| &= 2x^+ - x \\ &\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^x (p_\infty(y) - p_n(y))^+ dy \end{aligned}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{DCT}} 0$

$\square$

Thm. 关区方法: 设  $F$  的任意阶矩存在, 且  $F$  可由矩唯一确定

$F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x), \forall x \in C(F)$ . (又称  $F_n$  混合于  $F$ )

证:  $F$  是d.f.  $\Leftrightarrow F$  - 收敛

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rmk: (1). } &\Leftrightarrow \sup_n P(|X_n| > u) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } u \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{(2). } F_n \xrightarrow{d} F &: \begin{cases} \text{任一收敛阶数的极限相同} \\ F_n \text{ - 收敛} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

~~证~~

Thm. 关区方法: 设  $F$  的任意阶矩存在, 且  $F$  可由矩唯一确定

设  $X_n$  r.v.  $EX_n^n \rightarrow \int x^n dF$  且  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} F$

证: 由 Helly 选择之理  $\forall \delta > 0$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ . 以及不减函数  $G$  (碰), s.t.  $X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{P} G$ .

e.g.:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  iid  $\sim N(0, 1)$

$V_{n+1}$  to  $\hat{X}_{n+1}$  次序統計量

$$Y_n = (2V_{n+1})\sqrt{2n} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

證明  $P(V_{n+1} \in (x, x+dx))$

$$= (2n+1) \binom{2n}{n} x^n (-x)^{n+1} dx$$

$$P_{Y_n}(M = P_{V_{n+1}}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{n}}) \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\approx (2n+1) \binom{2n}{n} 4^{-n} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2n}\right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \\ \binom{2n}{n} \sim \frac{4^n}{n^{n/2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

□

Portmanteau 定理：

$X, X_n$  r.v. 有 w.p. 1 進到  $x$

$$(1) X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty$$

$$(2) \forall F \in G, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \geq P(X_\infty \in F)$$

$$(3) \forall \text{闭集 } F, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq P(X_\infty \in F)$$

$$(4) \forall \text{Borel set } E \text{ 若 } P(X_\infty \in \partial E) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E) \stackrel{P}{=} P(X_\infty \in E)$$

## § 2.2 特征函数与中心极限定理：

特征函数有用。

Prop: ~~若~~  $\Psi(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{itX}]$  有

$$(1) |\Psi(t)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \Psi(0) = 1$$

$$(2) |\Psi(t+h) - \Psi(t)| = |E|$$

若  $t$  连续

$$(3) \text{非负定, } V(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \Psi(t_k - t_j) \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_j \geq 0$$

$$(4) \Psi_{\lambda X + b}(t) = e^{ibt} \Psi_X(t)$$

$$(5) X, Y 独立, \Psi_{X+Y}(t) = \Psi_X(t) \Psi_Y(t)$$

$$(6) f, g \text{ ch.f.} \Rightarrow fg \text{ is ch.f.}$$

$$\text{and } \{f \text{ ch.f.}\} \Rightarrow \{f^2 \text{ ch.f.}\}, \|X\|_1 M(X, Y) \text{ ch.f.} \|f\|^2$$

$$(7) \text{若 } f, g \text{ ch.f. } \Rightarrow f(g(x)) \text{ ch.f.}$$

$$g(f(x), g(x)) \xrightarrow{d} f(x) \text{ ch.f.} \Rightarrow \text{ch.f.}$$

$$(8) X \text{ ch.f.} \xrightarrow{d} 4 \Rightarrow 4^2 = 16 \text{ ch.f.} \Rightarrow X \otimes X$$

$$\text{CDF: pdf ch.f.}$$

$$U(a, b) \quad \frac{1}{b-a} \quad \text{unif ch.f.}$$

$$\text{正态分布} \quad \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2b^2}} \quad \text{ch.f.} \quad \frac{a+b+iw}{2} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(w-a)^2}{2b^2}}$$

$$\text{均匀分布} \quad \frac{a}{\pi(a^2 + w^2)}$$

$$\text{Polya 分布} \quad P(w) = \frac{1}{\pi(a^2 + w^2)} \quad \text{ch.f.} \quad (1+iw)^{-a^2}$$

$$\text{Thm (Parzen's Thm): } X \sim F_X, f_X \text{ 有 } \int f_X dF_X = \int f_Y dF_Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf: } \mathbb{E}[e^{iXY}] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[e^{iXY}|X]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[f_Y(X)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int f_Y(x) dF_X(x)$$

$$= \int f_X(y) dF_Y(y).$$

$$\text{若 } Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \text{ (b) Parzen's Thm}$$

$$\int f_X(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \int e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dF_X(t).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } X \sim F, \text{ ch.f.} \Rightarrow X+Y \text{ 有 pdf } p_{X+Y} \\ Y \sim P \text{ pdf} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) Z \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 令 } P_{X+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}}}(t) = \int e^{-\frac{(x-t)^2}{2n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi/n}} dF_X(x).$$

$$P_{X+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int f_X(u) e^{-\frac{(u-t)^2}{2n}} du.$$

$$\text{ch.f.} \Rightarrow \text{ch.f.}, \text{ if } P_{X+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}}}(t) = P_{X+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}}}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int f_X(u) e^{-\frac{(u-t)^2}{2n}} du$$

$$(2) \forall g \in C_b(\mathbb{R}), \mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[g(X + \frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}})]$$

由設  $\int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty$

$$\Re \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Def}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} dt =: p(x).$$

$$\forall \text{有限}(\Omega) \exists P(X \in I) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(X + \frac{2}{n} \in I\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Def}} \Phi \int_I p(x) dx.$$

$$\therefore \exists \int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty \quad \forall X \sim P \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} dt$$

ch.f.  $L' \Rightarrow$  pdf exists.

□

Levy 反演公式:  $\forall x_1, x_2$ .

$$P_x((x_1, x_2)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(\{x_1\}) + \frac{1}{2} P(\{x_2\})$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-ix_1} - e^{-ix_2}}{it} f_X(t) dt$$

□

特征函数与分布:

$$E|X|^k < \infty. \quad \text{def} \quad f(t) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{i^j}{j!} t^j E X^j + o(1/t^k)$$

pf:

$$\left| e^{itx} - \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(ix)^m}{m!} \right| \leq \min \left\{ \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \frac{2|x|^n}{n!} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{E} |f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^k \dots| \leq \mathbb{E} \left| e^{itx} - \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(itx)^m}{m!} \right|.$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E} \min \left\{ \frac{|tx|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \frac{2|tx|^k}{k!} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{|tx|^k}{(k+1)!} \mathbb{E}|X|^k \min \{ |tx|, 2(k+1) \}$$

$$= O(|tx|^k) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(t) = 1 + E[itX] + -\frac{t^2}{2} E[X^2] + o(t^2)$$

若  $E|X|^k < \infty$ ,  $\Re f(t) \leq \frac{1}{2} t^2 + f(0) = \int (ix)^k e^{itx} dF_X$   
但  $f(t) \geq k \Re f(0) \Rightarrow E|X|^{2k} < \infty$   
 $2k+1 \Re f(0) \Rightarrow E|X|^{2k+1} < \infty$

Thm (中心极限定理):

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid} \sim X, \quad E[X] = 0, \quad E[X^2] = 1, \quad \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{證明: ch.f. } f_X(t) &= 1 + E[itX] + \frac{it^2}{2} (E[X^2] + o(t^2)) \\ &= 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$E e^{it \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}}} = (E \exp \{ it \frac{X}{\sqrt{n}} \})^n.$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) \right)^n \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \sim N(0, 1).$$

$$\text{因 } \zeta_n \rightarrow c \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{c}{n})^n \rightarrow e^c$$

□

check:

特征函数法:

Thm (連續性定理):  $X_n \sim f_n, \quad 1 \leq n \leq \infty$

(1) 若  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty$   $\Rightarrow f_n(t) \rightarrow f_\infty(t)$

(2) 若  $\exists f$  s.t.  $f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ . 且  $f$  在 0 遊 (2, x)

則  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ . 且  $X \sim \text{ch.f. } f$ .

證明: (1)  $\square$

(2) 由 Helly 定理.  $\forall \{n'\} \subset \{n\}, \exists \{n''\} \subset \{n'\}$

s.t.  $X_{n''} \xrightarrow{d} F$ .

由此  $X_n$  一致收斂. 从而  $F$  为 d.f.

$$P(|X_n| \geq \frac{r}{n}) \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\frac{r}{n}}^{\frac{r}{n}} (1 - f_n(t)) dt$$

$$\therefore \sup_n P(|X_n| \geq r) \leq \frac{1}{2} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\frac{r}{n}}^{\frac{r}{n}} (1 - f_n(t)) dt.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Def}} \frac{r}{2} \int_{-2/r}^{2/r} (1 - f(t)) dt.$$

$f(t) = 1, \quad f \text{ 为常数函数. } \therefore \text{由 } \square \rightarrow 0$

$X_n$  一致收斂.

(2) 由  $F$  为 d.f. 无关.

$X_{n''} \xrightarrow{d} F$  由 (1).  $f_{n''} \rightarrow f_\infty$

$\Rightarrow F \sim f_\infty \Leftrightarrow n'' \text{ 无关.}$

$\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} F \Leftrightarrow \text{所有子序列} \xrightarrow{d} F$  为极限.

$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ .

□

$f(t) \in 2k+1$  階可微  $\Rightarrow E|X|^{2k+1} < \infty$

由  $P(X=\pm j) = \frac{c}{2j^2 \log j}$

$E|X| = \infty$  但  $E|X|^{2k+1} < \infty$ , 故  $f'(t) \exists$ .

$f^{(2k+1)}$  皆可微  $\Rightarrow E|X|^{2k} < \infty$ .

若  $f: k=2$ ,  $f''(0)$  存在且有限, 则  $\frac{1}{2} f''(0) > 0$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - 2f(0) + f(-h)}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{ith} - 2 + e^{-ith}}{h} dF(x)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{2 \cos th - 2}{h^2} dF(x)$$

$$\text{由 Fatou 定理, } -f''(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1 - \cos th}{h^2} dF(x)$$

$$\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^2 dF(x) = EX^2$$

$t=2k$ , 由上得  $\exists n=2k-2$

且  $n=2k$ ,  $EX^{2k-2} < \infty$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{EX^{2k-2}} \int_{-\infty}^x y^{2k-2} dF(y) \text{ 为 d.f.}$$

$$\text{d.f. } f(t) = \int e^{itx} dG(x) = \frac{\int e^{itx} x^{2k-2} dF(x)}{EX^{2k-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{EX^{2k-2}} (-1)^{2k-1} f^{(2k-2)}(t)$$

$\therefore f''(0) < \infty$  由  $k=2$  知  $f''(0) = EX^2$

$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 dG(x) = C \int x^{2k} dF(x) < \infty \Rightarrow EX^2 < \infty$$

- 一条件下, 若  $f(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(it)^m}{m!} EX^m$  成立, 则说明矩方法可求解待定函数.

Thm:  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(EX^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = r < \infty$

若  $|t| < \frac{1}{er}$  时,  $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$  有  $f(t+\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(\theta)$

则  $|f(t+\theta) - \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{t^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(\theta)|$

$$= |E e^{i(t+\theta)x} - \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{t^n}{n!} E e^{i\theta x} (ix)^n|$$

$$= |E [e^{i\theta x} (e^{itx} - \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(itx)^n}{n!})]| \leq E \frac{|t|^k}{k!} = |t|^k \frac{E|X|^k}{k!} < \infty$$

若  $t < er$ ,  $E|X|^k < \infty$ , 则  $|t|^k \leq (er)^k = (er)^{k(r+\varepsilon)} \leq (er(r+\varepsilon))^k$ .

Thm:  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(EX^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}}}{2^n} = r < \infty$ , 由 當存在

- d.f. F,  $M_n = \int x^n dF(x)$

则有:  $(E|X|^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}} \leq E|X|^k E|X|^{2k}$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(EX^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = r < \infty$$

$$|t| < \frac{1}{er} \text{ 时, } f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(it)^n}{n!} EX^n$$

$$E|X|^n = E|Y|^n, \text{ 且 } f_Y(u) = f_X(it)$$

$$|t| < \frac{1}{er} = \text{const by 例 3}$$

对  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 由 2 例 7 证

• 何种分布由矩决定?

正态分布  $E|X|^{2k+1} = (2k+1)!!$

$$\therefore \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(EX^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}}}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left( \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = 0$$

$$\therefore X \sim N(\mu, 1) \Rightarrow Y \sim N(\mu, 1)$$

$$EX = EY$$

• 矩方法  $EX^k \rightarrow EX^k, \forall k \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} N(\mu, 1)$

•  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  iid,  $EX=0, EX^2=1$ ,  $X$  任何阶矩存在

$$\therefore \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$$

由大数之律与中心极限之理知

$X_n$  iid,  $EX_n=0, Var X_n=1$

$$\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0, \quad \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$$

由一般地,  $\frac{S_n - \mu_n}{\sigma_n} \xrightarrow{D}$  由否能引出此结论?

Thm (Type and Law)

設  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$  为常数序列

$a_n > 0, \{F_n\}$  独立同分布  $F(x)$ .

(1) 設  $F(a_n x + b_n) \xrightarrow{d} G(x), G$  为连续分布

$$G(x) = F(ax+b) \quad \text{且 } a_n \rightarrow a, b_n \rightarrow b.$$

(2)  $a_n \rightarrow a, b_n \rightarrow b, \forall n, F_n(a_n x + b_n) \xrightarrow{d} F(ax+b).$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller CLT).  $\square$

$X_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_{nk} - \bar{X}_n)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } j \leq k_n, \text{ and } \\ n \geq 1, \end{array} \right.$

(1)  $\forall n: X_{n1}, \dots, X_{nn}$  独立.

(2)  $\mathbb{E} X_{nk} = 0, \forall n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .

(3)  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} (\mathbb{E} X_{nk})^2 = 1.$

(4)\*:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E}[X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}}] \rightarrow 0.$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller). 以下命题等价:

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$ , 且  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq k_n} (\mathbb{E} X_{nk})^2 \rightarrow 0$ .

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E}[X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}}] \rightarrow 0.$

Corollary (Lyapunov).  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E}(X_{nk})^{\frac{2+\delta}{\delta}} \xrightarrow{D} 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$

Thm (元3小CLT).

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_k \mathbb{P}(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) = 0.$  (由Feller条件符合)

若  $\forall n, \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(b, c)$  ( $b \in \mathbb{R}, c > 0$  const).

則  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_k \mathbb{P}(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$

(2)  $\sum_k \mathbb{E}[X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \leq 1\}}] \rightarrow b$

(3)  $\sum_k \text{Var}[X_{nk} I_{\{|X_{nk}| \leq 1\}}] \rightarrow c.$

Thm (Karamata)(Feller)

設  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d.  $\mathbb{E} X^2 < \infty$ .

(1)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X}_n) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$

(2)  $L(u) = \mathbb{E} X^2 I_{\{|X| \leq u\}}$  在  $u > 0$  为连续函数.  $\underbrace{L'(u)}_{\text{且 } \frac{L'(u)}{L(u)} \rightarrow 1} \rightarrow 1$  as  $u \rightarrow \infty$ .

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(|X| > n)}{\mathbb{E}[X^2 I_{\{|X| \leq n\}}]} = 0.$

Karamata定理:

若  $\exists m \in \mathbb{R}, L(u) = \mathbb{E}[X^2 I_{\{|X| > u\}}]$  为  $\frac{L(u)}{u^2}$  为常数. 则  $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(|X| > u)}{\mathbb{E}[X^2 I_{\{|X| \leq u\}}]} = 0.$   $\square$

下面给出 Lindeberg-Feller CLT 的证明.

证明 -> 用特征函数:

$$\text{即证: } \mathbb{E} e^{it \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk}} \xrightarrow{d} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}.$$

希望写出乘积; 成去求和, 再用特征函数.

$$\text{设 } \sigma_{nk}^2 = \mathbb{E} X_{nk}^2.$$

$X_{nk}$  ch.f.  $f_{n,k}$ .

设  $G_1, \dots, G_{k_n}$  为独立 r.v.  $\mathbb{E} G_i^2 < \infty$ .

$$G_{nk} \sim N(0, \sigma_{nk}^2), \mathbb{E} G_{nk}^2 = \sigma_{nk}^2.$$

$\Rightarrow G_{nk}$  ch.f.  $e^{-\frac{t^2 \sigma_{nk}^2}{2}}$ .

$$|\mathbb{E} e^{it \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk}} - e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}|.$$

$$= \left| \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E} e^{it X_{nk}} - \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E} e^{it G_{nk}} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} |\mathbb{E} e^{it X_{nk}} - \mathbb{E} e^{it G_{nk}}|$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| (\mathbb{E} e^{it X_{nk}} - 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2) \right|$$

$$- \left| (\mathbb{E} e^{it G_{nk}} - 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2) \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| \mathbb{E} e^{it X_{nk}} - 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 \right|$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \left| \mathbb{E} e^{it G_{nk}} - 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} \sigma_{nk}^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E} |X_{nk}|^2 \wedge |X_{nk}|^3 \leftarrow \text{若 } \mathbb{E} |X_{nk}| \leq \varepsilon \right. \\ \left. + \mathbb{E} |G_{nk}|^2 \wedge (G_{nk})^3 \quad \text{if } |X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon \right.$$

$$\leq \varepsilon + \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{E}[X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon\}}] + \sum_k \mathbb{E}(G_{nk})^3.$$

$$\xrightarrow{f}. \sum_k \max_{k \leq k_n} \sigma_{nk}^2 = \max_k \mathbb{E} X_{nk}^2.$$

$$\leq \max(\mathbb{E} X_{nk}^2) \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \mathbb{P}(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) + \mathbb{E} X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}}$$

$$\leq \varepsilon^2 + \sum_k \mathbb{E} X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}} \rightarrow \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0. \quad \square$$

## §2.2 正态逼近 Stein 方法

证法二: Lindeberg 替换法:

设  $X_{n,k}$ ,  $G_{n,k}$  独立.

$$Z_{n,k} = G_{n,1} + \dots + G_{n,k} + X_{n,k+1} + \dots + X_{n,n}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

设  $f$  为具有 2, 3 阶有界导数的函数.

设  $G \sim N(0, 1)$

$$E f(X_{n,1} + \dots + X_{n,k}) - E f(G)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (E f(Z_{n,k} + X_{n,k}) - E f(Z_{n,k} + G_{n,k}))$$

$$\cdot |f(x) + \dots + f(x) + f'(x)y + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)y^2|.$$

$$\leq M(y^2 \wedge y^3).$$

$$M = \left( \frac{1}{6} \sup |f'''(x)| \right) \sup |f''(x)|$$

$$\therefore |E f(Z_{n,k} + X_{n,k}) - E f(Z_{n,k}) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(Z_{n,k})| \\ \leq M E [X_{n,k}^2 \wedge |X_{n,k}|^3]$$

$$|E f(Z_{n,k} + G_{n,k}) - f(Z_{n,k}) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(Z_{n,k})| \\ \leq M E [G_{n,k}^2 \wedge |G_{n,k}|^3]$$

$$\therefore E[f(X_{n,1} + \dots + X_{n,k})] \rightarrow E f(G).$$

由 Portmanteau Thm. 及 CLT 有

## §2.3: Stein 方法与正态逼近

$$N(f) := E[f(X)], \quad X \sim N(0, 1)$$

Thm (Stein Criteria)  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_c^\infty \quad E f'(X) = E(X f'(X))$$

证:  $\Rightarrow: X \sim N(0, 1), \quad N|f'| < \infty$

$$\text{对 } E f'(X) = \int f'(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 f'(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi'(z) dz - \int_0^\infty f'(x) dx \int_{x}^\infty \varphi'(z) dz.$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \varphi'(z) dz \int_z^0 f'(x) dx - \int_0^\infty \varphi'(z) dz \int_0^x f'(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \varphi'(z) (f(0) - f(z)) dz - \int_0^\infty \varphi'(z) (f(z) - f(0)) dz \\ - (\varphi'(0)(f(0) - f(z)) dz = \int z \varphi'(z) f'(z) dz = E(X f'(X)). \quad \square$$

Thm. (Berry-Esseen).

$X, X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid.  $E X = 0, E X^2 = 1, E X^3 = 0$

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |P\left(\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right) - \Phi(x)| \leq \frac{E(n)^3}{n^{3/2}}$$

## §2.4 Poisson 逼近

$X, X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid.  $\mathbb{P}[X=1] = p$ .

$S_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ .  $E S_n = np$ .

By CLT.  $\frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$

设  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  iid.  $X_i \sim N(1, P_n)$

$p = p_n$  满足.  $n p_n \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty)$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_{ni} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda).$$

$$P(S_n = k) = \binom{n}{k} p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k}.$$

$$\sim \frac{n^k}{k!} p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

Thm:  $X_{n,k}$  独立且  $P(X_{n,k}=1) = p_n$ .

$$P(X_{n,k}=1) = p_n = 1 - P(X_{n,k}=0).$$

若有 (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n p_n \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty)$ .

$$(2) \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} p_n \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{设 } S_n = X_{n,1} + \dots + X_{n,n} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda).$$

$$\text{设: } f_{nk}(t) = (1-p_n)^k + e^{it} p_n$$

$$\Rightarrow E e^{it S_n} = \prod_{k=1}^n (1-p_n)(e^{it}-1)$$

而  $P(\lambda)$  是 ch. f.  $\Rightarrow e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$ .

$$\text{若: } \left| \prod_{k=1}^n (1-p_n)(e^{it}-1) - \prod_{k=1}^n e^{p_n(e^{it}-1)} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \exp(p_n(e^{it}-1)) - (1+p_n)(e^{it}-1) \right| \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^n p_n^2 |e^{it}-1|^2. \quad |e^{it}-1| \leq 1$$

$$\leq 4 \sum_k p_n^2 \leq 4 \sup_K p_n \sum_{k=1}^n p_n \rightarrow 0,$$

### § 2.5. Stable Law

Recall:  $X_n \sim \text{Unif}_{\{1, 2, \dots, n\}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{d} \text{Unif}_{[0, 1]}$

若事件不独立且不均匀分布

Def: 若 F or ch.f. 存在, 若  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ , 则存  $\mu_k, \nu_k$  使  $f(x) = e^{itx} \cdot f(x)$

且  $X_n$  稳定, 则  $S_k \stackrel{d}{=} Ck + \mu_k$ .

e.g.:  $X_n \sim \text{Gaussian}$ ,  $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

且  $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{d} X$  从而柯西分布为稳定分布

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf: ch.f: } & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x^2}} e^{itx} dx = e^{-|at|}, \\ f_{\frac{S_n}{n}}(t) &= \prod_{i=1}^n e^{it\frac{x_i}{n}}, \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n e^{it\frac{x_i}{n}}, \\ &= e^{-at}. \end{aligned}$$

□

eg (窄律分布)

$$P(|X| \geq x) = x^{-\alpha} \cdot x^{-\alpha} \cdot \text{常数}$$

$0 < \alpha < 2$ ,  $x^\alpha L(x)$  为常数

$$x \geq 1, v \sim \frac{S_n}{n^\alpha x} \xrightarrow{d} \gamma.$$

$$\text{ch.f. } \ln f_\gamma(t) = \int_{|X| \geq 1} (1 - e^{itx}) \frac{x}{2x^\alpha} dx$$

$$= \int_{|X| \geq 1} \frac{1 - \cos tx}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx$$

$$\stackrel{u=tx}{=} \alpha t^\alpha \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^{\alpha+1}} du$$

$$E e^{it \frac{S_n}{n^\alpha x}} \rightarrow e^{-ct\alpha}.$$

□

（A）

$$||\mu - \nu||_{\text{var}} = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)|$$

$\therefore ||\mu_n - \mu|| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \mu_n \xrightarrow{d} \mu$ .

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta \forall \epsilon \exists N \forall n \geq N \quad ||\mu_n - \mu|| = \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_i - v_i|$$

Lem:  $||\mu * (\mu_1 * \mu_2 * \dots * \mu_N)|| \leq ||\mu_1|| * \dots * ||\mu_N||$

$$||\mu|| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_i * v_i| \leq ||\mu_1|| * ||\mu_2|| * \dots * ||\mu_N||$$

$$\leq ||\mu_1 - v_1|| * ||\mu_2 - v_2|| \quad (\text{由上证}),$$

Lem:  $\forall \mu, \mu(1) = p = \mu(\mu)$

$$\nu \sim \text{Poi}(p) \Leftrightarrow ||\mu - \nu|| \leq p$$

$$\text{pf: } ||\mu - \nu|| = \sum |u_i - v_i|.$$

$$= ||\mu_1 - v_1|| + ||\mu_2 - v_2|| + \dots + ||\mu_N - v_N||$$

$$= |1-p - e^{-p}| + |p - e^{-p}| + \dots + |1 - e^{-p}|$$

$$= 2p(1 - e^{-p}) \leq 2p^2.$$

下面证明 Poisson 收敛:

R.

$$S_n = Y_{n,1} + \dots + Y_{n,n} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda).$$

Pf:  $X_{nk} \sim \mu_{nk}$ ,  $S_n \sim \mu_n$ .

又  $\nu_n \sim S_n$  且  $\nu_n \xrightarrow{d} \mu_n$ ,  $\mu_n = \sum \mu_{nk}$  是 Poisson.

$$\mu_n = \mu_{n,1} * \dots * \mu_{n,n}$$

$$\nu_n = \nu_{n,1} * \dots * \nu_{n,n}.$$

$$||\mu_n - \nu_n|| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n ||\mu_{nk} - \nu_{nk}|| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n p_{nk}^2 \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\nu_n \xrightarrow{d} \mu_n \Rightarrow \mu_n \xrightarrow{d} \nu$$

Poisson 收敛定理.

设  $\lambda$  为非负整数,  $\nu, \mu$  为  $\text{Unif}_{\{1, 2, \dots, n\}}$ ,  $X_{nk}, 1 \leq k \leq n$ .

满足无相关性, 则  $\sum_{k=1}^n X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_{nk} > 1) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_{nk} = 1) \rightarrow \lambda \quad (\text{因 } \sum_{k=1}^n P(X_{nk} = 1) = \lambda)$$

Thm:  $\exists$  iid r.v.  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  s.t.  $b_n \rightarrow \infty$ , 使

$\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$  的充要条件为  $F$  是矩进律

设  $\{X_i\}$  iid r.v.,  $f$  为  $f(x)$  的原函数, 则  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$

则  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$

ch.f.  $(f(t))^\alpha = e^{i\alpha \operatorname{Im} t} f(\operatorname{Re} t)$  ( $\exists c_1, c_2$ )

$\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$ .

$$\text{ch.f. } f(t)^\alpha e^{-it\frac{b_n}{a_n}} = f(\alpha t)$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_n = \frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n}$$

$$Z_{kn} a_{kn} = S_{kn} - b_{kn}$$

$$= (S_n + (S_{kn} - S_n) + \dots + (S_{(k-1)n} - S_{kn})) \xrightarrow{d} b_{kn}$$

$$S_n^i = S_{(i-1)n} - S_{(i-1)n}, \quad S_0 = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{i \in \mathbb{N}} S_n^1 \dots S_n^k \text{ 独立}$$

$$\therefore Z_{kn} a_{kn} = (S_n^1 - b_n) + \dots + (S_n^k - b_n) \xrightarrow{d} b_{kn} + k b_n.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{kn} Z_n + b_{kn} - k b_n}{a_n} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{S_n^i - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F \neq \dots \neq F.$$

$$\text{而 } Z_{kn} \xrightarrow{d} F.$$

若  $F$  非退化, 由律-型 (Type and Law) 定理.

$$\exists \hat{a}_k, \hat{b}_k \text{ s.t. } (F * \dots * F)(x) = F(\hat{a}_k x + \hat{b}_k)$$

$\therefore F$  stable.

且

Rmk:

(1). Stable Law in ch.f.

$$f(t) = \exp\left\{itc - b|t|^\alpha \cdot (1 + ik \operatorname{sgn}(t) w_\alpha(t))\right\}$$

其中  $-1 \leq k \leq 1$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 2]$ .

$$w_\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi \alpha}{2}\right) & \alpha \neq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \log|t|, & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = 2$ : 正态分布

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x^\alpha} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2x}\right\}, \quad x > 0 \quad \text{stable law (B.M. 例 7.4)}$$

Def (矩进律):  $X, X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid 若  $\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$

则称  $X$  为  $F$  的矩进律

Thm:  $X$  为  $F$  的矩进律  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c_1, c_2$  使得  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  有  $\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$

$$(1) P(|X| > x) = x^{-\alpha} L(x), \quad L(x) \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(X > x)}{P(|X| > x)} = \theta \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{若 (1) 成立, } a_n = \inf\{x : P(|X| > x) \leq \frac{1}{n}\}$$
$$b_n = n \mathbb{E}[X]_{\{|X| \leq a_n\}}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F.$$

由  $F$  为 ch.f.  $\therefore k = 2\theta - 1$

## 2.5. 无穷可分分布

Def:  $f(t)$  为无穷可分的 若

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists f_n(t) \text{ s.t. } f(t) = (f_n(t))^\alpha$$

设下为 i.d.  $\exists Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  iid s.t.  $Y_1 + \dots + Y_n \xrightarrow{d} F$

• 无穷可分分布对称 - Levy 定理.

Thm: 设 r.v. 为  $\{X_{nk}; 1 \leq k \leq n\}$  使

(1).  $\forall n$ ,  $X_{nk}$  i.i.d.

(2).  $X_1 + \dots + X_n \xrightarrow{d} F$

$\Leftrightarrow F$  i.i.d.

(Rmk:  $\exists$  分布 - 定无穷可分.)  
Pf:  $\Leftarrow$  显而易见.

$\Rightarrow$ : 先看  $n=2$ .

$$S_{2n} = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_{2n,i} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{2n,i} + \sum_{i=n+1}^{2n} X_{2n,i}$$

$"Y_n"$        $"Y'_n"$

$\forall Y_n, Y'_n$  iid.

$\{Y_n\}$  为  $F$  的矩进律

$$P(Y_n > x)^2 = P(Y_n > x, Y'_n > x)$$

$$\leq P(S_{2n} > 2x)$$

$$P(Y_n < -x)^2 \leq P(S_{2n} < -2x) \Rightarrow -P(S_{2n} > 2x)$$

Helly's theorem. 3n.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} Y \\ Y'_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} Y' \\ Y \equiv Y', Y, Y' \text{独立} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S_{2n_k} = Y_{n_k} + Y'_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} Y + Y'.$$

$$\therefore F \stackrel{d}{=} Y + Y'.$$

$$\therefore f_F(t) = (f_Y(t))^2.$$

类似地,  $f_F^{(k)} = (f_Z(t))^k \quad \exists Z$ .  $\therefore$  定理得证.  $\square$ .

Thm: 设独立序列  $\{X_n\}$  有元分布  $\nu$ , 则  $X_n$  依概率  
分布收敛于元分布分布的和.

$f(t)$  为 i.d. 且  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, f(t) \neq 0$ .

Thm (Lévy-Khintchine Thm).  $f(t)$  i.d.  $\iff$

$$\text{ch.f. } f(t) = \exp \left\{ i c t - \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2} + \int (e^{itx} - 1 - \frac{itx}{1+|x|^2}) \nu(dx) \right\} < \infty$$

$\nu$  为 Lévy 之律.  $\nu(0) = 0$ .  $\int (1 \wedge x^2) \nu(dx) < \infty$   $\square$ .



- 3.2 \* 条件期望的性质:
- $X \in \mathcal{F}_T$ :  $X_n := E(X|T_n)$
- 对  $\forall S \subseteq T$ :  $X_S = E(X|T_S)$
- 即:
- Step 1:  $X_T \in \mathcal{F}_T \Leftrightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{H}, A \cap \{T=T\} \subset \mathcal{F}_T$
- $$\bigcup_{n \geq 1} (\{X_{T=n}\} \cap \{T=n\}) \subset \mathcal{F}_n$$
- $$\bigcup_{n \geq 1} (\{X_{T=n}\} \cap \{T=n\}) \subset \mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{F}_T$$
- \* Step 2:  $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_T \int_A X_T = \int_A E(X|T_T)$ .
- $$\forall n \int_A X_T = \int_{A \cap \{T=n\}} X_n = \int_{A \cap \{T=n\}} X$$
- 且  $\exists T$  使得
- $$\int_A X_T = \int_A X, \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_T$$
- Len: 由 G.H. & 7.3.0-9. #3. 7.3 知,  $A \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$ .
- 若  $\forall n A = \mathcal{H} \cap A$ , 则  $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_T$ ,  $\exists T$  a.s.
- 即在  $A$  上  $E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) = E(\eta|H)$  a.s.
- 证: 全  $B = A \cap \{E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) > E(\eta|H)\}$
- 且  $\forall n P(B) = 0$
- $B \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$ .
- $B = \{\mathbb{1}_A | E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) > E(\eta|H)\}$
- $\mathbb{1}_A | E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) \in \mathcal{G} \vee$
- $\mathbb{1}_A | E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) \in \mathcal{H}?$
- $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \{n | E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{H}$ .
- $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right. \text{ LHS} = A \cap \{E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) \leq x\} \in A \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H} \cap A \cap \mathcal{H}$
- 若  $\mathbb{1}_A | E(\eta|H) \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$
- 故  $E(\mathbb{1}_B (E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) - E(\eta|H)))$
- $E(E(\mathbb{1}_A | G)|_B) = E(\mathbb{1}_A|_B) = E(\eta|_B) = E(E(\eta|H)|_B)$
- $\therefore E(\mathbb{1}_B (E(\mathbb{1}_A | G) - E(\eta|H))) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow P(B) = 0$
- $\therefore E(\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{T=n} \neq X_n\}}) = E(\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{T=n} \neq X_n\}} | \mathcal{F}_n) = P(\{X_{T=n} \neq X_n\})$
- 由 G.A.E,
- $E(\mathbb{1}_S | G) \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$  a.s.
- $\therefore E(\mathbb{1}_S | G) = E(\eta|H)$  a.s.
- $\sum A = \{T=n\} \subset \mathcal{F}_n$
- $\mathcal{F}_n \cap \{T=n\} = \mathcal{F}_n \cap \{T=n\}$
- 在  $A$  上  $E(X|T_T) = E(X|T_n)$  a.s.
- $\therefore X_T = X_n$  a.s.
- 且
- $S \subseteq T$  时,  $X \in \mathcal{F}_T$  且  $\forall$
- $E(X|T_S) = E(X|T_{S \cap T})$  a.s.
- 即: 在  $\{S \subseteq T\}$  上
- $E(X|T_S) = E(X|T_{S \cap T})$  a.s.,
- $\{S \subseteq T\}$  上,  $E(X|T_{S \cap T}) = E(X|T_T)$
- $E(X|T_S) = k E(X|T_{S \cap T}) \neq X$
- $\exists x = E(Y|T_S)$ .
- $E(E(Y|T_T)|T_S) = E(E(Y|T_T)|\mathcal{F}_{S \cap T})$
- $= E(Y|T_{S \cap T})$
- $= E(E(Y|T_S)|T_S)$
- $\therefore X_T \in \mathcal{F}_T$  a.s.p.  $\mathcal{F}_T$
- 若  $\forall n \exists x_n \in \mathcal{F}_n$
- (1)  $x_n \in \mathcal{F}_n$
- (2)  $E(x_n | \mathcal{F}_n) = x_n$ , 由
3. TFR,  $\exists x \in \mathcal{F}_n$
- 由 TFR,  $\exists x \in \mathcal{F}_n \Rightarrow (x, \dots, x)$
- $(x_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$  为共,  $\Rightarrow \{x_n, \mathcal{F}_n\} \neq \emptyset$
- (由 TFR)

Prop. 2.  $X_n$  为 F<sub>n</sub>-止族  $\Leftrightarrow X_n$  为 F<sub>n</sub>-下族  
 (1)  $E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n$   $\Rightarrow$   $V_{n+1} \cdot E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n$   
 (2)  $X_n$  为 F<sub>n</sub>-上族  $\Leftrightarrow$   
 下族为 F<sub>n</sub>  $\Leftrightarrow X_n = \text{const.}$

eg.  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立  $E\bar{X} = S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ .  
 则  $E(S_{n+1}|F_n) = S_n + E(X_{n+1}|F_n)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow S_n + E(X_{n+1} - S_n) = \{S_n\}$  为 F<sub>n</sub>-止族.

eg.  $EY^2 = S_n^2 + 2E(S_n X_{n+1}|F_n) + E(X_{n+1}^2|F_n)$   
 $\Rightarrow E(S_{n+1}^2|F_n) = E((S_n + X_{n+1})^2|F_n)$   
 $= S_n^2 + E X_{n+1}^2 + 2E(S_n X_{n+1}|F_n)$   
 $\Rightarrow E(S_{n+1}^2 - (n+1)S_n^2|F_n) = S_n^2 - nS_n^2 + E X_{n+1}^2 - S_n^2$   
 $= S_n^2 - nS_n^2.$

eg. 若  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立,  $E\bar{X}_i = 1$ ,  
 $M_n = \mathbb{E}[X_i | \{M_k, F_k\}]$  为族.  
 未标记  $E\bar{X}_i = 1$ , 则  
 $E[M_{n+1}|F_n] = E[M_n X_{n+1}|F_n]$   
 $= M_n E[X_{n+1}|F_n]$   
 $= M_n \mathbb{E}[X_i | \{M_k, F_k\}]$   
 $\Rightarrow M_{n+1} = M_n$

eg. 若  $\frac{e^{X_n}}{\mathbb{E} e^{X_n}}$  为  $Ee^{X_n}$   
 $= \frac{e^{\lambda S_n}}{\mathbb{E} e^{\lambda S_n}}$ , Ward JP.

\*  $Y_0, Y_1, \dots$  为近似且有相同分布  
 $P_{ij} = P(Y_{n+1}=j | Y_{n+1})$   
 且  $f$  满足  $f_{ij} = \sum_j P_{ij} f_{ij}$   
 $\Rightarrow (f(Y_n), F_n)$  为族  
 $E[f(Y_{n+1})|F_n] = E[f(Y_{n+1})|Y_n, Y_n]$   
 $= E[f(Y_{n+1})|Y_n]$   
 $= \sum_j \{f(j) \cdot P(Y_{n+1}=j | Y_n)\}$   
 $= \sum_j P_{ij} f(j) = f(\bar{Y}_n)$

$P_n = \lambda n$  且  $\bar{Y}_n = \left( \frac{Y_0 + \dots + Y_n}{n+1} \right)$   
 $\Rightarrow P_{ij} f_{ij} = \lambda f_{ij} \quad \forall i$   
 $(\lambda^{-n} f(Y_n), F_n)$  为族.

eg. Polya 链子模型.  
 0时刻有一红一绿, 每分钟抛一枚.  
 记 F<sub>n</sub> 颜色后放回再放入一个同色的珠.  
 $X_n$  为 n 时刻红珠的数目  $\Rightarrow Y_n = \min\{n+1, X_n\}$   
 $Y_n = (n+1)X_n$   
 $\Rightarrow X_n$  为族.

pf:  $E[Y_{n+1}|Y_n]$   
 $\in K \in \mathbb{N}$   $\quad K \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $E[Y_{n+1}|Y_n=k] = \frac{k(n+1)}{n+2} + \frac{(n+1)k}{n+2}$   
 $= k \frac{n+3}{n+2}.$

$\therefore E[Y_{n+1}|Y_n] = Y_n \frac{n+3}{n+2}$   
 $\therefore X_{n+1} = \frac{Y_{n+1}}{n+3}$   
 $E[X_{n+1}|Y_n] = X_n \Rightarrow E[X_{n+1}|X_n] = X_n$   
 $\Rightarrow F_n$  为 F<sub>n</sub>-止族.

$\Rightarrow E(X_{n+1}|F_n) = X_n$

eg. r.v.  $Y_0, Y_1, \dots$  iid.  $f_0, f_1, \dots$  pdf.  
 $X_n = \frac{f_1(Y_0) \dots f_n(Y_n)}{f_0(Y_0) f_1(Y_1) \dots f_n(Y_n)}$   
 $Y_n \sim f_{n+1}(Y_n, F_n)$  为族  
 $E[X_{n+1}|F_n] = \mathbb{E} X_n E\left[\frac{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})}{f_n(Y_{n+1})} | F_n\right]$   
 $= X_n \left(E\left[\frac{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})}{f_n(Y_{n+1})}\right]\right)$   
 $= X_n \int \frac{f_{n+1}(y)}{f_n(y)} f_{n+1}(y) dP = X_n$

### §3.2. 独立收敛定理

Def (独立收敛)  $X \in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $H = (H_n)$  为互不相容.

$$(H \cdot X)_n := \sum_{k=1}^n H_k (X_k - X_{k-1})$$

若  $X$  为独立的，则  $H \cdot X$  为独立.

$X$  为独立  $\Rightarrow H \cdot X$  为独立.

$X$  为非独立/不独立  $\Rightarrow H \cdot X$  为非独立/不独立.

$X$  为  $\mathbb{F}$  独立  $\Rightarrow H \cdot X$  为独立  $\Rightarrow X' = \{X_{nN}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

Pf:  $E[X_{n(n+1)} | F_n]$

$$E[X_{n(n+1)} \mathbf{1}_{\{N \leq n\}} | F_n]$$

$$+ E[X_{n(n+1)} \mathbf{1}_{\{N > n\}} | F_n]$$

$$X_{nN} + \mathbf{1}_{\{N > n\}} E[X_{n+1} - X_n | F_n]$$

$$X_{nN}$$

□

$$H_n = \mathbf{1}_{\{N \geq n\}} \in F_n,$$

$$(H \cdot Y)_n = X_{nN}$$

Double 分解

对任意  $F_n$  适应于  $S_p$  存在唯一的一

分解  $X_n = M_n + A_n$ ,  $(M_n, F_n)$  为独立.

$A_n$  互不相容

若  $X_n$  下独立  $\Leftrightarrow A_n$  不独立.

若  $M_n$  互不独立.

$$E(X_{n+1} | F_n) = E(M_{n+1} | F_n) + E(A_{n+1} | F_n)$$

$$= M_n + A_{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X_{n+1} - X_n | F_n) = A_{n+1} - A_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (E(X_k | F_{k-1}) - X_{k-1}) + A_0$$

$$= E[(X_k - X_{k-1}) | F_{k-1}]$$

$$M_n = X_n - A_n = X_n - \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (E(X_k | F_{k-1}) - X_{k-1})$$

$$= X_n - E(E(Y_k | F_k)) + X_{n-1} - E(X_{n-1} | F_{n-1})$$

$$= E(Y_k | F_{n-1}) + X_{n-1}$$

9.  $Y_n$  为  $F_n$  独立.

$$\text{令 } X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - E(Y_i | F_{i-1})).$$

$$E(X_{n+1} | F_n) = X_n \leftarrow \text{独立}$$

$$\text{故 } E[X_{n+1} - X_n | F_n] = 0$$

$$\therefore E[Y_{n+1} | F_n] = 0 \Rightarrow Y_{n+1} \text{ 为独立}$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - E(Y_i | F_{i-1})) \text{ 为 } (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$$

若  $Y_i$  互不独立.

$$\text{eg: } \forall Y \in L, \forall \{F_n\}, X_n = E[Y | F_n] \text{ 为独立}$$

$$F_n \rightarrow F_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow Y, X_0 = Y$$

$$F = \{F_0, F_1\}$$

$$X_0 = E[Y | F_0] = EY$$

广义  $X_n$  为 - 故称  $F_n$  互不独立 - 故称  $X_n$

互不独立形如  $\{X_n\}$ .

$\{E[Y | G] | G \subseteq F_n\}$  - 故可积.

$\{X_n\}$  - 故  $X_n$  可积.

$$\sup_n E[X_n \mathbf{1}_{\{X_n > M\}}] \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } M \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore \text{要证: } \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists M, \forall G \quad E[\{E[Y | G]\}_{\{E[Y | G] > M\}}] \leq \epsilon \quad (H \cdot Y)_n < X_{nN}$$

$$(H \cdot Y) \in E[\{E[Y | G]\}_{\{E[Y | G] > M\}}]$$

$$= E[Y \mathbf{1}_{\{E[Y | G] > M\}}]$$

$$P(E[Y | G] > M) \leq E[E[Y | G]]$$

$$= \frac{E[Y]}{M} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } M \rightarrow \infty$$

由积分绝对收敛定理

$$\text{Prop: (i) } X_n \text{ 独立, } \forall Y \in L, E[\psi(X_n)] < \infty \quad \square$$

$\{A_n\}$  为下独立.

(ii) 下独立  $\rightarrow$  逆序凸  $\Rightarrow$  下独立

$X_n$  为单方独立.

$$EX^2 = EX^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - X_{i-1})^2, S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, EY = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ES_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n V_{Y_i}, Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k$$

$$= E(Y_k EY_k | F_{k-1}) + X_{n-1} - E(X_{n-1} | F_{n-1})$$

ex:  $\{X_n\}$  a.s.  $\text{收斂} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty$

Ap:  $\mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty$   
TJR:  $\mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty$

(i)  $\sup_n \mathbb{E}|X_n| < \infty$   
 $\mathbb{E}|A_n| = \mathbb{E}(-M_n + X_n) \leq \mathbb{E}|X_n| - \mathbb{E}M_n$   
 $M_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow -M_n \leq 0$   
 $\therefore M_n \rightarrow 0$

$X = \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{B_i}, B_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) - X = \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{B_i} + \mathbb{E}(1_{B_{n+1}} | \mathcal{F}_n) - \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{B_i}$$
$$= A_{n+1} - A_n$$

$$A_{n+1} - A_n = P(B_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n)$$

$$A_n = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1})$$

$$M_n = X_n - A_n$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{B_i} = \omega \text{ a.s.} \right\} \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) = \omega \text{ a.s.} \right\}$$
$$\{B_i \text{ i.o.}\}$$

$$\therefore P(B_i \text{ i.o.}) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(B_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}) = \omega\right)$$

Thm ~~不收斂~~

Thm Doub TJR 上半統計:

$$(b-a) \mathbb{E}U_n \leq \mathbb{E}(X_n - a)^+ - \mathbb{E}(X_0 - a)^+$$

Thm: TJR 收斂之理:  $X_n \rightarrow FJK$

$$\sup_n \mathbb{E}X_n^+ < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sup_n \mathbb{E}|Y_n| < \infty \quad Y_n = \frac{X_n - \mathbb{E}X_n}{\sigma(X_n)}$$

Pf:  $\forall a < b$

$$(b-a) U_n \leq \mathbb{E}(X_n - a)^+ - \mathbb{E}(X_0 - a)^+$$

$$\leq \mathbb{E}X_n^+ + |a| + |b| \leq \sup_n \mathbb{E}X_n^+ + |a| = M, \text{ a.s. } \exists n = n^* \text{ s.t.}$$

W.L.G.  $n \rightarrow \infty$  (b.o.  $\mathbb{E}V < \infty \Rightarrow V$  a.s.)

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$

$$\Rightarrow \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = 0$$

∴ b.s. ✓

$$\mathbb{E}|X| = \mathbb{E}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |X_n| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}|X_n| \leq \sup_n \mathbb{E}|X_n| < \infty$$

設  $X_n$  為  $\mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \sum \mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty$   
 $\Rightarrow \sum X_n$  a.s. 收斂

ex:  $Y_n = \sum X_i \quad \sup_n \mathbb{E}|Y_n| < \infty$   
 $\hookrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\mathbb{E}Y_n^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum \mathbb{E}Y_n^2}$

Rmk:

(1)  $\sup_n \mathbb{E}X_n^2 < \infty \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ .

(2) Vitali 收斂定理:  $\mathbb{E}(X_n) \xrightarrow{d} \mathbb{E}(X)$   
 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow X_n \text{ u.i.}$

Ex: (1).  $P(X=0) = P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{n} X_i \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_n \neq 0) &= P(X_i \neq 0 \text{ } (1 \leq i \leq n)) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y_n = 1 \Rightarrow Y_n \xrightarrow{d} 0$$

Rmk:  $\exists$  收斂  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} 0$

$\exists$  收斂  $X_n$  不 a.s.  $\text{收斂}$

口. 取成向量隨本泛走(第2)

eg. 設  $\exists$  收斂.

$$P(\bar{Y}_n = 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$P(\bar{Y}_n = 1 - n^2) = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{Y}_i \xrightarrow{d} 0$$

$$\sum P(\bar{Y}_n = 1 - n^2) < \infty$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{Y}_n = 1 - n^2 \text{ i.o.}) = 0$$

$\bar{Y}_n \xrightarrow{d} 0 \text{ a.s.}$

•  $\exists$  收斂  $\mathbb{E}|Y_n| < \infty$  但收斂到  $\bar{Y}$   
有素极限

ex.  $X_n$  为取值在  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  上

$$P(X_n = n+1 | X_{n+2}) = 1 - P(X_n = \frac{n+1}{2} | X_{n+2})$$

$$\therefore P(X_n = k | X_{n+2} = k+1, n \geq 1, 2, \dots, k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$  存在  $N$ :  $X_n \in \Omega$

$$P(X_n \text{ converges}) = 1 - P(X_n \neq 0, V_n)$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}} = 1$$

$n \leq n_0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_n = \infty) &\leq P(X_0 = 0, Y_{n_0}, \dots, X_{n-1} = 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \cdot \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}} \geq \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \end{aligned}$$

且  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$  (2)  $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$

$$P(X_n = \pm 1 \mid X_{n-1} = 0) = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$P(X_n = 0 \mid X_{n-1} = 0) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$P(X_n = nY_{n+1} \mid X_{n-1} \neq 0) = \frac{1}{n} = 1 - P(X_n = 0 \mid X_{n-1} \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall X_0 = 0 \quad P(X_n = 0) &= 1 - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \\ \Rightarrow X_n &\xrightarrow{P} 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2),  $P(X_n \neq 0 \mid \dots) = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_i P(X_n \neq 0 \mid X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \infty\right) &= 1 \\ \therefore X_n &\xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0. \end{aligned}$$

Recall: 大数律之理.

$$\sup_{\text{下确界}} EY_n^+ < \infty \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$$

a.e. 且 a.s.  $\Rightarrow L^1$  收敛.

$$\sup_n EX_n^+ < \infty \Rightarrow \text{a.s.}$$

Thus: 该  $X_n$  下确界, tif.a.e.

(1)  $\{X_n\}$  一致有界,

(2),  $X_n$  a.s.  $\Rightarrow L^1$  收敛

(3),  $X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} L^1$  收敛.

证毕: (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\{X_n\}$  U.I.

$\therefore \sup_n EX_n^+ < \infty$  由大数律之理,  $X_n$  a.s. 收敛

而由 Vitali: 一致有界  $\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3): Trivial.

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (4):

$$\sup_n |E(X_n) - E(X)|_A \leq E|X_n - X|_A$$

$$\leq E|X_n - X| \rightarrow 0$$

$\forall \exists n_0, \forall n \geq n_0$

$$E|X_n|_A \leq E|X|_A + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

choose A,  $P(A) < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow E|X|_A < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{n \geq n_0} E|X_n|_A < \epsilon$$

(4), 且  $\exists$  和  $X, X_n = E(X|F_n)$

(4)  $\Rightarrow$  (1). 有  $\{E[X|F_n]\}$  U.I.

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (4).

由(1),  $\exists X, X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X, \forall i \exists X_i = E(X|F_n)$  a.s.

$$\forall i \forall A \in F_n, E|X_n - X_i|_A = E|X - X_i|_A$$

$$\forall i \forall m \geq n, E|X_m - X_i|_A = E|X_n - X_i|_A.$$

(4):  $X_n$  一致有界  $\Rightarrow X_n \leq E(X_n|F_n)$

类似地  $\forall A \in F_n, E|X_n|_A \leq E|X|_A$ .

$$\forall A \in F_n, E[(X_n - E(X_n|F_n))|_A] \leq 0$$

$$A_\epsilon = \{X_n - E(X_n|F_n) \geq \epsilon\}$$

且

$$0 \geq \epsilon P(A_\epsilon) \Rightarrow P(A_\epsilon) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow P(A) \cap X_n \leq E(X_n|F_n)$ , a.s.

(1)  $X \in L^1$  且  $\mathbb{E}[X|F_n] = X$  a.s.  
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X|F_n] \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mathbb{E}[X|F_\infty]$

Pf:  $M_n = \mathbb{E}[X|F_n] \rightarrow$  故可积  
 $\therefore \exists \eta \in L^1: \mathbb{E}[X|F_n] \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \eta \in F_\infty$   
 由 a.s.  $\eta \leq \mathbb{E}[X|F_\infty]$ ,  
 i.e.  $\forall A \in F_\infty \quad \mathbb{E}[\eta|A] = \mathbb{E}[X|A]$

$\forall A \in \mathcal{B}, \quad \mathbb{E}[\eta|A] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|F_n]|A]$   
 $\stackrel{\text{由 a.s. } \mathbb{E}[X|F_n] \rightarrow \eta \text{ a.s.}}{=} \mathbb{E}[X|A]$   
 $\forall A \in F_\infty \quad \mathbb{E}[\eta|A] = \mathbb{E}[X|A]$

(2):  $F_n \uparrow F_\infty$  且  $\forall A \in F_\infty \quad P(A|F_n) \rightarrow I_A$  a.s. (Lévy)  
 下用 Kolmogorov 0-1 定理 (或 Kolmogorov 0-1 定律).  
 $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立,  $T$  为尾事件,  $T = \bigcap_n \sigma(X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots)$   
 $\forall A \in T \Rightarrow P(A) = 0 \text{ or } 1$ .

Pf:  $F_n = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \uparrow F_\infty = \sigma(X_1, \dots)$ .  
 $P(A|F_\infty) \rightarrow I_A$  a.s.  
 $A \notin F_n$  时  $\therefore P(A|F_n) = P(A), \forall n$ .  
 $\therefore P(A) = I_A$  a.s.  $\therefore$  由 a.s. 1.  $\square$ .

Cor:  $Y_n$  r.r.  $\exists Y, \exists \epsilon > 0$ :  $Y_n \rightarrow Y$  a.s.  $|Y_n| \leq 2$  a.s.  
 由  $\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mathbb{E}[Y|F_\infty]$ .  
 故而  $\mathbb{E}[Y|F_n] \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \mathbb{E}[Y|F_\infty]$ .  
 $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] - \mathbb{E}[Y|F_n]]$   
 $\leq \mathbb{E}|Y_n - Y|$ .  
 $\therefore \mathbb{E}|\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] - \mathbb{E}[Y|F_\infty]|$   
 $\leq \mathbb{E}|\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] - \mathbb{E}[Y|F_n]|$   
 $+ \mathbb{E}|\mathbb{E}[Y|F_n] - \mathbb{E}[Y|F_\infty]|$   
 $\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\therefore L^1$

a.s.  $\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] \leq \mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n]$   
 $\leq \mathbb{E}[\sup_{k \geq n} Y_k|F_n]$

$n \rightarrow \infty \quad \mathbb{E}[\inf_{k \geq n} Y_k|F_n] \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n]]$   
 $\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n]$   
 $\leq \mathbb{E}[\sup_{k \geq n} Y_k|F_\infty]$

$n \rightarrow \infty \quad \mathbb{E}[Y_n|F_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Y|F_\infty]$  a.s.  $\square$

---

$L^p$  收敛:  
 $X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$   
 $\uparrow$   
 - 故  $L^p$  可积.

Thm: 若  $X_n$  为独立且非负随机变量,  $E[X_n|P] < \infty$   
 $\forall X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \quad P \geq 1$   
 证明:  $\sup_n E[X_n|P] < \infty \Rightarrow X_n$  - 故可积.  
 $\sup_n E[(X_n)]_{\{|X_n| \geq M\}}$   
 $\leq \sup_n E[\mathbb{E}[X_n | \frac{|X_n|^{p-1}}{M^{p-1}} 1_{\{|X_n| \geq M\}}]]$   
 $\leq \sup_n \frac{E(|X_n|^p)}{M^{p-1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } M \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\therefore X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$ .  
 $X \neq \emptyset, \quad X_n = \mathbb{E}[X|F_n],$   
 $|X_n|^p \leq E[|X|^p|F_n]$  - 故  $L^p$ .  
 $\Rightarrow |X_n|^p \rightarrow 0$   
 $\therefore X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$

$X$  为非负随机变量:  $0 \leq X_n \leq \mathbb{E}[X|F_n]$   
 $|X_n|^p \leq \mathbb{E}[|X|^p|F_n]$   
 $\leq \mathbb{E}[|X|^p|F_n]$   
 $X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$   $\square$ .

### §3.3: 倒向法.

$T_n \downarrow, \{x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1\}$  为数列.

$$E[X_n | F_m] = X_{n+1}.$$

$\{X_n; T_n; n \leq 0\}$  为数列  $F_n$  为  $\sigma$ -代数.

$$E[X_n | F_{n-1}] = X_{n-1}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

Thm (倒向法收敛定理).

$$\{X_n | F_n\}_{n \leq 0} \rightarrow \text{倒向法} \Leftrightarrow \exists X_{-\infty}$$

s.t.  $X_n \rightarrow X_{-\infty}$  a.s.

进一步  $\inf_n E[X_n] > -\infty$  且  $X_n$  为随机变量,  $X_{-\infty}$  为常数.

$X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X_{-\infty}$  as  $n \downarrow -\infty$ .

e.g.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .  $E[X_n | F_n] \geq X_{-\infty}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } \forall N \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \{X_{-N}, X_{-N+1}, \dots, X_0\} \text{ 为 } F_N \text{ 为 } \\ U[a, b] \leq \frac{E(X_b - a)^+ - E(X_{-N} - a)^+}{b - a} \\ \leq \frac{1}{b - a} E(X_b - a)^+ < \infty \end{aligned}$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$ . 由 Fatou 定理  $E[U[a, b]] < \infty$

$$U[a, b] \subset \cup a.s.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\liminf_n X_n < a < b < \limsup_n X_n) = 1$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a.s. \exists$

每项后半部分, 若  $X_n$  为数列  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$   $X_n = E[X_n | F_n]$

$\Rightarrow$  U.I.

对数列而言, 只关心  $\exists$  收敛.

对数列而言, 结论是怎样的. 由逆向法的 Doob 定理

$$X_n = M_n + A_n$$

$$E[X_{n+1} | F_n] = M_n + A_{n+1}$$

$$A_{n+1} - A_n = E(X_{n+1} - X_n | F_n)$$

$$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k - X_{k-1} | F_{k-1}]$$

$$\sum \alpha_n = E[X_n - X_{n-1} | F_{n-1}] \geq 0$$

$$E \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E[\alpha_n]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (E[X_n] - E[X_{n-1}])$$

$$= E[X_0] - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n]$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n < \infty \text{ a.s.}$$

$$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \text{ 为 } M_n = X_n - A_n \text{ 为 }$$

$$\text{常数 } M_n \text{ 为 } \exists \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\therefore A_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 为 } \Rightarrow A_n \text{ 为 } \exists \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{对数列 } X_n \text{ 为 } \exists \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$E[X_{n+1}] \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n] < \infty$$

$$\text{因此 } (X_n; n \geq 0) \rightarrow F$$

$X_n$  为数列,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$   $X_n = E[X_n | F_n]$

设  $X \in L^1$ .  $E[X | F_n] \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{a.s.} X_{-\infty} := E[X | F_{-\infty}]$

若  $F_n \downarrow F_{-\infty}$  则也有  $E[X | F_n] \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{a.s.} E[X | F_{-\infty}]$ .

e.g.  $X_1, X_2, \dots$ ; (d.  $F_n = \sigma(S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots)$ )  $\xrightarrow{F_{-\infty}}$ .

$$E[X_1 | F_n] \rightarrow E[X_1 | F_{-\infty}]$$

$$E[X_1 | S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots] = E[X_1 | S_n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \forall 1 \leq i \leq n. \quad E[X_i | S_n] &\xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X_i | S_n] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} E[X_i | F_n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[X_1 | F_n] = \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X_1 | F_{-\infty}]$$

$$\text{且 } X_1 \text{ 为 }$$

$$E[X_1 | F_{-\infty}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_1 | F_n]$$

$$\text{由 Kolmogorov 0-1 律. } E[X_1 | F_{-\infty}] = \text{const a.s.}$$

$$\therefore Y_n = \frac{S_n}{n}, \quad n \geq 0 \quad F_{-n} = F_n.$$

$$E[Y_{-n} | F_{-n-1}] = Y_{-n+1}$$

$$E[\frac{S_n}{n} | S_{n+1}, S_{n+2}, \dots]$$

$$E[X_1 | S_{n+1}, \dots]$$

$$= \frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$E[X_n | F_{n-1}] \geq X_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow \forall A \in F_{n-1}, E[X_n | A] \geq E[X_{n-1} | A]$$

⇒ 显然

$$\Leftrightarrow E[(E[X_n | F_n] - X_{n-1})^+ | F_{n-1}] \geq 0.$$

$$\{A_n = \{E[X_n | F_n] - X_{n-1} < -\epsilon\}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\epsilon P(A) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 有 } (-\epsilon)P(A) \geq 0$$

$$E[X_n | F_{n-1}] \geq X_{n-1} \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\forall n \exists m, E[X_m | F_n] \geq E[X_{m-1} | F_n] \Rightarrow E[X_m | F_n] \geq E[X_{m-1} | F_{n-1}]$$

$$(X_n, F_n) \text{ 为} \sigma(\text{独立事件}) \text{ 且 } X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X_{n-1} \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} E[X_n | F_{n-1}]$$

$$X_n = E[X | F_n] \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X_{n-1} = E[X | F_{n-1}]$$

$$\text{若 } F_n \uparrow F_\infty \Rightarrow E[X | F_n] \rightarrow E[X | F_\infty]$$

从而 若  $X \in L'$ ,  $F_n \downarrow F_\infty$  or  $F_n \uparrow F_\infty$

$$\sim [E(X | F_n) \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} E(X | F_\infty)]$$

### §3.4: 例 4+

#### 1. 差差有界

$$M_n \neq \infty \quad \exists C < \infty, |\Delta M| = |M_n - M_{n-1}| \leq C \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\text{令 } C = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n \quad \exists \text{ finite}$$

$$D = \{ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = \infty, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = -\infty \}$$

$$\text{且 } P(D) = 1.$$

$$\text{证: 由} P(D^c) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n \quad \exists \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\text{令 } T_m = \inf\{n; M_n \geq m\}$$

$$\text{且 } M_{T_m \wedge n} \nearrow \infty, \leq C + m.$$

$$\text{因 } n > T_m, M_n \leq M_{T_m-1} + \delta_{T_m} \leq m + c$$

$$\{n < T_m; M_n \leq m\} \subseteq \{M_n = M_{T_m \wedge n}\} \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_n E[X_{T_m \wedge n}] < \infty. \text{ 由} \text{ 贝占涅定理.}$$

$$M_{T_m \wedge n} \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\text{且 } \{ \sup_k M_k < m \} \subseteq \{ M_n = M_{T_m \wedge n} \} \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\text{且 } \sup_k M_k < m$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } \{ \sup_k M_k < m \} \text{ 上 } M_n \text{ a.s. 收敛.}$$

$$\left\{ -\infty < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n \right\} \Rightarrow D^c \text{ a.s. } \square$$

2.  $\frac{1}{n} = \text{Borel-Cantelli 3/4 理}$

$$\forall \{A_n\}_{n=1}^\infty, A_n \in F_n, \exists \{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{\subseteq}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n | F_{n-1}) = \infty \right\}$$

即  $\{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty \{A_n = \infty\} \right\}$

$$\text{构造数列 } M_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (1_{A_k} - P(A_k | F_{k-1})),$$

$$M_n \uparrow \infty, \text{ 且 } \{M_n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

c. D上

$$\text{C. } \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty 1_{A_n} = \infty \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n | F_{n-1}) = \infty \right\}$$

$$\text{D上. } \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty 1_{A_n} = \infty \right\}, \text{ 且 } \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n | F_{n-1}) < \infty \right\}$$

$$\text{而 } P((C \cup D)^c)$$

$$\therefore \{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty P(A_n | F_{n-1}) = \infty \right\} \quad \square$$

从而 若  $A_n$  存在, 则  $P(A_n) = \infty$ .

$$\text{令 } F_n = \sigma(A_1, \dots, A_n).$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum P(A_n | F_{n-1}) = \sum P(A_n) = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 1.$$

3. 可交换序列: 条件独立同分布.

称有限 r.v. 序列  $\{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$  可交换.

若对  $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  局部一致独立成立.

$$(X_1, \dots, X_N) \stackrel{d}{=} (X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(N)})$$

$\pi(x_1, x_2, \dots)$  为交换. 若  $\forall \pi, (X_1, \dots, X_N)$  为交换.

eg:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  为 d.d.

$$\frac{X_1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}}, \dots, \frac{X_n}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}}. \text{ 不独立, 但可交换.}$$

eg:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  从  $A$  中不放回地抽取出来 (r.v.)

为交换.

$\Sigma_n \subset \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  由以下两个条件得证

但 A: 若  $\exists B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

s.t.  $A = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\} \neq \emptyset, \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  局部一致独立. 有  $A = \{(X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(n)}, X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\}$

$\Sigma = \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \Sigma_n : \text{可交换的} \square$

Theorems of Stochastic Processes

Thm: De Finetti:

设  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  可测,  $\forall \epsilon$  在事件  $\{\epsilon\}$

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  各件独立 iid.

$$\text{即 } E(\prod f_i(X_i) | \epsilon) = \prod E(f_i(X_i) | \epsilon)$$

$$E(f(X_i) | \epsilon) = E(f(X_i) | \epsilon).$$

□

Thm: Hewitt-Savage 0-1 Law:

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid.  $A \in \mathcal{E}$ . 则  $P(A) = 0$  or 1

证明:  $\forall g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} E[\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) | \epsilon] &= E[\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) | T] \\ &= \underbrace{E[\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n)]}_{\text{由 iid}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \subseteq \{\epsilon\}$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \subseteq \sigma\{\epsilon\}$

$\epsilon \subseteq \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

$\Rightarrow \epsilon \subseteq \sigma\{\epsilon\}$

□.

§3.5. Doob(停时)定理之三

T是停时.  $X_T$  独立

$EX_T \neq EX_0$

• 不成立 case:

$Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  iid.  $P(Y_i = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ ,  $T = \inf \{n: X_n = 1\}$  a.s.

$EX_T = 1 \neq 0 = EX_0$

但  $Y_i$  不齐次,  $Y_i$  不可积

故  $= T$  为  $\{\epsilon\}$ : a.s. 独立.

(1)  $S \leq T$ .  $EX_S = EX_T$ .

(2).  $S \leq T$ .  $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = X_S$

(3).  $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$ .

(3)  $\Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (3)$

Thm ( $\forall \epsilon$   $X_n \rightarrow (T)$  独立)

以下证明

(1).  $\forall$  停时  $S \leq T$ ,  $EX_T = EX_S$ .

(2).  $\forall$  停时,  $S \leq T$ ,  $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = X_S$ .

(3).  $\forall$  停时 S.T.  $E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$ .

pf: (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1). 易见

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2).

$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S$ , 有  $EX_S 1_A = EX_T 1_A$ .

令  $M = S 1_A + T 1_{A^c}$ .

$\{M=n\} = \{S=n\} \cap A + \{T=n\} \cap A^c \in \mathcal{F}_n$ .

$M \leq T$ .  $\therefore EX_M = EX_T$ .

$EX_S 1_A + EX_T 1_{A^c}$ .

$\therefore EX_S 1_A = EX_T 1_A$ .

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3).  $\{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_S$ .

$\mathcal{F}_S \cap \{S \leq T\} = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap \{S \leq T\}$

$\{S \leq T\} \subseteq$

$E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}) = X_T = X_{S \wedge T}$ .

$\{S > T\} \subseteq$

$E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_T | \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T})$   
 $= X_T = X_{S \wedge T}$ .

Remark: 停时定理一般只对 T 为停止时有效.

① 停时不齐

② 一致可积,

Thm 有界停攏理

設  $X$  是 (F) 動, 若  $S, T \in \mathcal{F}$ , 有  $E(X_T | F_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$  a.s.  
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall S \leq T$  有  $E(X_T | F_S) = X_S$  a.s.

停攏  $\{X_{T \wedge n}\}$   $T \leq M$   $\stackrel{a.s.}{\rightarrow} X$   
 $E(X_{T \wedge n}) = E(X_n)$

$$\forall n | E(X_T) = E(X_{T \wedge n}) = E(X_n)$$

$\therefore \forall S \leq T$  有  $E(X_T) = E(X_S)$

FTR:  $\forall k = \bigcup_{\{S \leq k \leq T\}}$

$$\{S \leq k \leq T\} = \{S \leq k-1\} \cap \{k \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{k-1}$$

$K_k$  無特

$$\begin{aligned} (K \cdot X)_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n K_k (X_k - X_{k-1}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \{S \leq k \leq T\} (X_k - X_{k-1}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{k=n+1 \\ k \leq T}}^{\infty} (X_k - X_{k-1}) \\ &= X_{T \wedge n} - X_{S \wedge n}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore E(K \cdot X)_n \geq E(K \cdot X)_0$

$\therefore E(X_{T \wedge n}) \geq E(X_{S \wedge n})$

因  $S \leq T \leq M$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有  $E(X_T) \geq E(X_S)$ .

•  $X_T$  一般  $\in \mathcal{T}$ , 一般先用有界停攏  $T \wedge n$  代替, 再令  $n \rightarrow \infty$

由  $\mathbb{P}$  有界之理  $\checkmark$ .

設  $X$  为非負上動  $S \leq T$  为停攏. 有  $E(X_T | F_S) \leq X_S$  a.s.

imp:  $E(X_{T \wedge n} | F_S) \leq X_{S \wedge n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ . 由非負上動必收斂  $\Rightarrow$  RHS  $\rightarrow X_S$ .

而  $E(X_T | F_S) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{T \wedge n} | F_S)$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{T \wedge n} | F_S)$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{S \wedge n}) = X_S$$

$\therefore X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} X_T$

而  $X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} X_T$ .

$X_{T \wedge n}$  U.I.:  $X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} X \Rightarrow X = X_{T \wedge n}$

$\therefore X = X_{T \wedge n}$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有  $E(X_T | F_S) \leq X_S$  a.s.

Thm 5. T 为 2 个停攏, 有  $\{X_{T \wedge n}\} \xrightarrow{a.s.}$

停攏, 则  $E(X_T | F_S) \leq X_S$  a.s.

Lem:  $\exists N$   $X_n \geq -3\epsilon$  a.s. 及  $T \geq N$ , 有  $\forall n \geq N$

$\{X_{n \wedge N}\} \xrightarrow{a.s.}$

以上  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow X_{n \wedge N} \geq -3\epsilon$ ,  $\rightarrow$  依定理成立

若  $X \notin \mathcal{F}_T$ ,  $X_n$  U.I.,  $\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$

$$X_n = E(Y_{n \wedge T} | F_n) \Rightarrow X_T = E(X_n | F_T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \{X_T\}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

若  $X \in \mathcal{F}_T$ ,

$$E(|X_{n \wedge N}|)_{\{|X_{n \wedge N}| \geq k\}}$$

$$= E(|X_{n \wedge N}|)_{\{|X_{n \wedge N}| > k, N \geq n\}}$$

$$+ E(|X_{n \wedge N}|)_{\{|X_{n \wedge N}| > k, N < n\}}$$

$$\leq E(|X_n|)_{\{|X_n| > k\}} + E(|X_n|)_{\{|X_n| > k\}}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \{X_n\} \text{ U.I. ?}$$

$X_N \in \mathcal{F}_T$ ,  $E(X_{n \wedge N}) \leq E(X_n)$

$$\sup_n E(X_{n \wedge N}) \leq \sup_n E(X_n)$$

$$\leq \sup_n E(X_n) < \infty$$

由 FTR  $X_{n \wedge N}$ , 由 FTR 有 Thm.

$$X_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_{n \wedge N} \in L^1$$

由 -3 $\epsilon$  無,

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n E(|X_{n \wedge N}|_{\{|X_{n \wedge N}| > k\}}) = 0.$$

D. (TA) Thm: 由不等式  $\Rightarrow$  Thm.

$$E(X_{T \wedge n} | F_S) \leq X_{S \wedge T \wedge n} \text{ a.s.}$$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S, E(X_{T \wedge n})_A \geq E(X_{S \wedge T \wedge n})_A$

$$\downarrow$$

$$E(X_T)_A$$

$$E(X_{T \wedge n})_A \geq E(X_T)_A$$

A.

Cor:  $X_n$  FFR, S.T. T<sub>n</sub><sup>+</sup>

例:  $T_n^+ \geq n^2$ .

iii.  $X_n$  U.I. T<sub>n</sub><sup>+</sup>

(2)  $E[X_n]_{n<\infty} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} [E[X_n]_{T \geq n}] = 0$

(3)  $E[X_n]_{n<\infty} X_n]_{T \geq n}$  U.I.

vi)  $E[T] < \infty$  且 a.s.  $E[(X_m - X_1)|F_n] \leq B$

(5).  $T < \infty$  a.s. 且  $E\left[\sum_{k=1}^T E[(X_k - X_{k-1})|F_k]\right] < \infty$

\*  $E[X_T|F_T] = X_{SAT}$  a.s.

eg: Wald 定理:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  iid. EL. T<sub>n</sub><sup>+</sup>

$E[T] < \infty \Rightarrow ES_T = EX_1, ET$ .

pf:  $S_n = nEX_1$  为 A. 由(4).  $E(S_T - TEX_1) = E(S_0 - 0) = 0$ .  
( $S_n^2 - n^2$  为 B).

問  
答

常用的停止定理:

① T 离散

②  $X_n - \text{独立随机变量}, T$  离散.

③  $E[T] < \infty$   $E[|X_{m+1} - X_m| | F_m] \leq B$  a.s.

eg: YEL. S.T. 3.2. v)  $E[E[Y|F_T] | F_T]$   
 $= E[Y|F_{SAT}] = E[E[Y|F_T] | F_T]$

Pf:  $X_n = E[Y|F_n]$

$E[X_T|F_S] = X_{SAT}$

$X_T = E[Y|F_T] \rightarrow \dots$

eg:  $X$  非负随机变量  $\forall n, P(X_n > 0, \inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) = 0$

若有  $P(\inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) > 0$

则  $P(X_n > 0 | \inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) = 0$  与之矛盾

p.f:  $a = \inf\{n: X_n = \} \quad T = \inf\{n > a: X_n > 0\}, a > 0$  const

若  $T < \infty$  a.s.  $\forall a > 0,$

T 离散?  $\{T=n\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^n \{T=n, 0 \leq k\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$ .

由(4) 离散定理  $E[X_{Tn}] \leq E[X_{nN}]$ .

$0 \geq E[X_{Tn}] - E_{nN} = E[(X_T - Y_T)]_{\{T \geq n\}} + E[(X_n - X_0) \mathbb{1}_{\{T \geq n\}}] + E[(X_n - X_0) \mathbb{1}_{\{T < n\}}]$

§ 3.6. 停止定理.

Thm:  $\Pr[X_n > 0, \forall k \geq n, X_k \geq \lambda] \geq 1 - \lambda^{-n}$

$$\lambda^{-n} \Pr(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k \geq \lambda) \leq E[X_n] \underbrace{\Pr(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k \geq \lambda)}_{\leq E[X_n]}$$

$$\lambda^{-n} \Pr(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda) \leq 2(E[X_n^+] - E[X_0]) \leq 3 \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} E[X_k]$$

若  $X_n$  独立.

$$\lambda^{-n} \Pr(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda) \leq E[(X_n)] \underbrace{\Pr(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda)}_{\leq E[X_n]} \downarrow$$

$$\Pr \leq \frac{E[X_n]}{\lambda^2}$$

若  $X_n$  独立.  $h = \log^+ x$  为 B.

$$2) \Pr(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} X_j \geq x) \leq \frac{E[h(X_n)]}{E[h(tX)]} \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

L<sup>P</sup> 不成立.

FFR 3.1.  $E(\max X_k^+)^P \leq (\frac{1}{P})^P E(X_n^+)^P$

(2)  $P = 1$  时.  $\log^+ x = \log x \vee 0$ . 但

$$E[\max X_k^+] \leq \frac{e}{e-1} (1 + E[X_n^+] \log^+ X_n^+)$$

Rmk: 1. 由  $E[S_n^P] \neq 1$  用  $\int f(x)^P dx = \int_0^\infty p x^{P-1} dx$

D.