

作业 9

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n 个球独立随机的扔到 n 个盒子里, 证明: 球最多的盒子中的球数以 $1-1/n$ 的概率不少于 $\Omega(\lg n / \lg \lg n)$

设 X_i : 第 i 个盒子中的球数

$$\text{原命题} \Leftrightarrow \exists c, P[\max_{i=1}^n \{X_i\} \geq \frac{c \lg n}{\lg \lg n}] = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c, P[\max_{i=1}^n \{X_i\} < \frac{c \lg n}{\lg \lg n}] = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c, P[\forall X_i < \frac{c \lg n}{\lg \lg n}] = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{而 } P[\forall X_i < \frac{c \lg n}{\lg \lg n}] \leq \prod_{i=1}^n P[X_i < \frac{c \lg n}{\lg \lg n}]$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $P[X_i = k]$ 近似服从 $\lambda = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$ 的泊松分布.

$$P[X_i = k] = \frac{e^{-1} \cdot 1^k}{k!} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\therefore P[X_i < k] = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{j!}$$

设 $f(x) = e^x$, 在 $x_0 = 0, x=1$ 处的展开式为:

$$f(1) = e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + R_n(1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{j!} = e - R_k(1) = e - \frac{e^\theta}{k!} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{e} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{j!} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{e \cdot k!}$$

$$\text{即 } P[\forall i, X_i < k] \leq (1 - \frac{1}{e \cdot k!})^n$$

要证原结论, 只需证 $\exists k, (1 - \frac{1}{e \cdot k!})^n \leq \frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{根据二项式定理, } (1 - \frac{1}{e \cdot k!})^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} 1^i (-\frac{1}{e \cdot k!})^{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^n (-\frac{1}{e \cdot k!})^i \binom{n}{i}$$

同取 \lg , 只需 $n \lg(1 - \frac{1}{e \cdot k!}) \leq -\lg n$.

代入 $k = \frac{e \lg n}{\lg \lg n}$, $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有上式成立.

\therefore 原命题成立.