

2.28.

一 概率论的基本概念

1. 概率空间

def 1.1 样本点: 随机试验的每个可能的基本结果
样本空间, 样本点全体

ex 1.1 $C[0,1]$ 一个复变的例子

事件指 Ω 的子集 $\rightarrow$ "事件的运算" $\leftrightarrow$ "集合的运算"

若试验的结果 $\omega \in A$, 则称事件 A 发生.

$\emptyset$ 不可能事件

$\omega \in A \cup B$, A 或 B 发生; $\omega \in A \cap B$ A 和 B 同时发生; $\omega \in A^c$, A 不发生

$A \subseteq B$, A 发生则 B 发生; $A \cap B = \emptyset$, A, B 不相容(不同时发生); $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ $\{A_j\}$ 事件列不相容

Q Question: 是否 Ω 的每个子集都是随机事件?

基本要求, 有限交, 并, 补, 封闭

注意到 有限时间也可能完成不了 $\Rightarrow$ 推广到可列

def 1.2 称 $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ 为 σ -代数若
非空族

$\mathcal{F}$ 对补和可数并封闭, 且 $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

EX 1.3 (1) $\{\emptyset, \Omega\}$
 σ -algebra

(2) $A \subseteq \Omega$ $\{\emptyset, A, A^c, \Omega\}$

(3) $\#\Omega < \infty$ 常用 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$

idea: 概率测度 重复试验 N 次, A 发生 N_A 次. 当 $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{N_A}{N} \rightarrow$ 频率 $= P(A)$

$\Rightarrow P(\emptyset) = 0$ $P(\Omega) = 1$

当 $A \cap B = \emptyset$ $N_{A \cup B} = N_A + N_B \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$

def 1.3 称 $P: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为一个概率测度, 若

(1) $P \geq 0$

(2) $P(\Omega) = 1$

(3) $\{A_j\}$ 不相容 $P(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(A_j)$

例 见古典概型, 有限概率空间, 样本点等可能

(2) (3) 蕴含 $P(\emptyset) = 0$

称 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 为一个概率空间

2

EX 1.5 $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$

$$P(A) := \sum_{i \in A} 2^{-i}$$

 $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ Thm 1.4

$$(1) P(A) + P(A^c) = 1$$

$$(2) B \supseteq A \quad P(B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus A) \geq P(A)$$

$$(3) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B \setminus (A \cap B)) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$(4) \text{ Jordan formula } P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$$

Thm 1.5(1) 若 $A_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_n \subseteq \dots$ ~~$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$~~ $A := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ 测度可连续性

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n\right)$$

(2) 若 $A_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n \supseteq \dots$ $A := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(A_n) = P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n\right)$$

pf: see real analysis. $\square$

2. 条件概率

Def 9.2.1 对 $P(B) > 0$, B 发生条件下 A 发生的概率为 $P(A|B) := \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ Rmk. 乘法公式 $P(A \cap B) = P(A|B)P(B)$ Ω 的划分是指 $B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{F}$ ($n < \infty$ or $n = \infty$), $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$, $\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i = \Omega$ Thm 2.2 设 $B_1, \dots, B_n$ 为 Ω 的划分, 且 $P(B_i) > 0$, 则 $P(A) = P(A \cap \Omega)$

$$= P(A \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i)) = P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n (A \cap B_i)) \stackrel{\text{可列不相容}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n P(A \cap B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i)$$

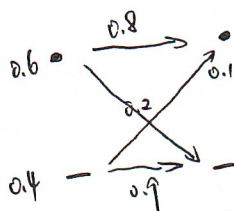
这一公式被称为全概率公式 (由原图推测结果?)

Thm 2.3 设 $B_1, \dots, B_n$ 为 Ω 的划分, $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$, $P(B_i) > 0$ 且 $P(A) > 0$ 则 $P(B_k|A)$

$$P(B_k|A) = \frac{P(B_k \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B_k)P(B_k)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B_k)P(B_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}$$

Rmk: 知道结果找原因

EX. 2-1

 $A = \{\text{发0}\}$ $B = \{\text{收到}\}$ 

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^c)P(A^c)} = \frac{0.6 \cdot 0.8}{0.6 \cdot 0.8 + 0.4 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{48}{52} = \frac{12}{13}$$

独立

[Def 2.4] 若 $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ 则称事件 A, B 独立

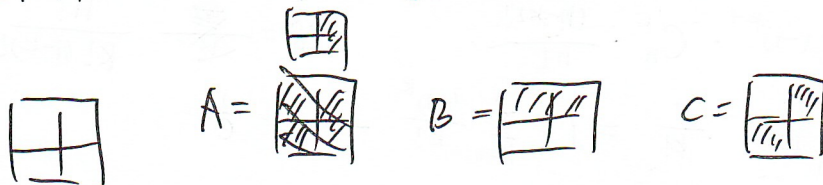
更一般地, $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ 相互独立指 $\forall J \subseteq I$ 均有 $P(\bigcap_{i \in J} A_i) = \prod_{i \in J} P(A_i)$

Rank 1 有限个 $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 相互独立. 指 '有限'

$\forall k \geq 2 \quad \forall 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, 均有 $P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) = P(A_{i_1}) \dots P(A_{i_k})$

(2) 两两独立与相互独立 $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ 两两独立指 $\forall i, j \in I, P(A_i A_j) = P(A_i)P(A_j)$

[EX 2.2]



$$P(AB) = P(BC) = P(AC) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow A, B, C \text{ 两两独立}$$

$$P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(A)P(B)P(C).$$

[lem 2.5]

若 A, B 独立 $\Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} A^c \text{ 与 } B^c \text{ 独立} \\ A \text{ 与 } B^c \\ A^c \text{ 与 } B \end{cases}$

若 $A_1, \dots, A_n$ 互相独立 $\Rightarrow A_1^c, \dots, A_n^c$ 互相独立.

proof. $P(AB^c) = P(A \setminus B) = P(A \setminus AB) = P(A) - P(AB)$
 $= P(A) - P(A)P(B) = P(A)P(B^c)$

[EX 2.3] 独立重复试验中, 小概率事件必然发生.

记 A_k 为 A 在第 k 次事件发生的概率

$$P(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k) = 1 - P(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k^c) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - P(A_k))$$

$$= 1 - (1 - \epsilon)^n \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

3. 概率模型

[EX 3.1] 生日问题

365 天

有两人相同

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{A_{365}^n}{365^n}$$

[EX 3.2] 古典概率型

只有限

同 $a_1, \dots, a_n$ 是 n 个

不放回

解 A_n^m n^m 有序 C_n^m $\binom{m}{m-k+1}$ 插板 $m+n-1$ 中选 m 个球的模型

n 个球放入 N 个盒中 $A = \{\text{前 } n \text{ 个盒子}\}$

Case I 球可分, 容量无限

$$P(A) = \frac{n!}{N^n}$$

Case II 球不可分, 容量无限

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{C_{n+m-1}^m}$$

Case III 球不可分, 每盒至多一个

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{C_n^n}$$

4. [EX 3.3] $\sigma \in S_n$ 对称群. 记 $B = \{\sigma \text{ 至少有一个不动点}\}$ $P(B) = ?$

记 $A_i = \{\sigma(i) = i\}$ 则 $B = \bigcup_i A_i$

注意 $i_1 < \dots < i_k$ $P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) = P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) = \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}$

那么, 由 Jordan 公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(\bigcup_i A_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \cdot C_n^k \cdot \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} \quad C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

[EX 3.4] P 有 K , D 有 $N-K$ 赌局正反概率相同. P 输光的概率

$A_k = \{\text{在 } P \text{ 处有 } k \text{ 输光}\}$ $B = \{P \text{ 首次 } +1\}$

由全概率公式 $P(A_k) = P(B)P(A_k|B) + P(B^c)P(A_k|B^c)$

$p_k = P(A_k)$ $= \frac{1}{2} P(A_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{2} P(A_{k-1})$

初始条件 $p_0 = 0$ $p_N = 1 \Rightarrow p_k = 1 - \frac{k}{N}$

[EX 3.5] (Polya 坛子) b 个黑球, r 个红球, 从中取一个, 放回去, 再放 c 个同色球

记 $B_n = \{\text{第 } n \text{ 次抽取黑球的概率}\}$ 求 $P(B_n)$

观察/计算和 概率和次序无关!

在 n 次抽取中, 抽中 k 次黑球的概率为 (准确来说这叫一种情况的概率)

$$D_k(b) = \frac{b(b+c) \dots (b+(k-1)c) r(r+c) \dots (r+(n-k+1)c}{(b+r)(b+r+c) \dots (b+r+(n-1)c)}$$

$$P(B_n) = \sum_k P(A_k) P(B_n|A_k) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} D_k(b) \frac{b+kc}{b+r+nc} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} D_k(b+c) \cdot \frac{b}{b+r}$$

记 $A_k = \{\text{前 } n \text{ 次中 } k \text{ 次黑}\}$ $= \frac{b}{b+r} \left[\sum_k \binom{n}{k} D_k(b') \right] = \frac{b}{b+r}$

恒等式

[EX 3.6] (概率论) $\Omega_N = \{1, \dots, N\}$ 古典概型. 记 $A_p = \{k \in \Omega_N : p|k\}$, 当 p, q 互质且 $p, q|N$.

必有 A_p, A_q 独立. $P(A_p A_q) = P(A_p q) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{N}{pq} = \frac{1}{pq} = P(A_p) P(A_q)$

当 $N \rightarrow \infty$. 渐近处理

4. 随机变量与分布函数

Def 4.1 对概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$, $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 若 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$\{\omega \in \Omega: X(\omega) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

则称 X 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 的一个随机变量

是可测函数...

Def 4.2 X 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 的一个随机变量, 称函数

$$F(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega: X(\omega) \leq x\})$$

为 X 的分布函数

Borel-stieltjes 测度
有类似分布函数

EX 4.1 抛硬币 $\Omega = \{H, T\}$ $X(H) = 1, X(T) = -1$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

单增, 右连续, 有界

Thm 4.3 $F(x)$ 为随机变量 X 的分布函数, 则

(1) 单调增 $x < y \Rightarrow F(x) \leq F(y)$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

(3) $F(x+0) = F(x)$ i.e. 右连续.

proof. (1) $F(y) - F(x) = P(\{\omega \in \Omega: x < X(\omega) \leq y\}) \geq 0$

(2) $A_n = \{\omega \in \Omega: X(\omega) \leq -n\}$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$A_n \downarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(-n) = 0 \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \quad \text{by monotone.}$$

同理. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = 1$

(3) $B_n = \{x \leq x + \frac{1}{n}\}$ $B_n \downarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = \{x \leq x\}$

$$\Rightarrow F(x + \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow F(x) \quad \text{by monotone.} \quad \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow x^+} F(\tilde{x}) = F(x).$$

Remark 称分布函数为满足以上条件的函数, 那么这一定是某个随机变量的分布函数;
分布函数忘记了样本空间的信息

EX 4.3 常值随机变量 $X(\omega) = c \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq c \\ 0 & x < c \end{cases}$

Remark 概率为 1 被视为蕴含了最全的信息.

6. EX 4.4 Bernoulli 两点分布

$$P(X=1)=p, P(X=0)=q \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1, p+q=1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 1 \\ q & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

分布函数就是一个 r.v.

prop 4.4 (1) $P(X > x) = 1 - F(x)$

(2) $P(x < X \leq y) = F(y) - F(x)$

(3) $P(X=x) = F(x) - F(x-0)$ (右连续, 左边不太一样)

proof (3): $A_n = \{x - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq x\}$ 则 $A_n \downarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{X=x\}$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_n) = F(x) - F(x - \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X=x) = F(x) - F(x-0) \quad \text{由单调性及有界性, 确有极限}$$

随机变量的等待刻面

Fact $\mathcal{F}_i \subseteq \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$ 是个 σ -代数 $\Rightarrow \bigcap_{i \in I} \mathcal{F}_i \subseteq \mathcal{F}(\Omega)$ 也是个 σ -代数.

Borel- σ -代数: 包含形如 $(a, b]$ 区间的最小 σ -代数称为 $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\dots \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i, b_i] \dots \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Thm 4.5 X is a r.v. on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$. $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, 有

$$X^{-1}(B) = \{\omega \in \Omega : X(\omega) \in B\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

proof: 记 $\mathcal{A} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} : X^{-1}(A) \in \mathcal{F}\}$. 不难有 $\mathcal{A}$ 是一个 σ -代数

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ (因为 $(-\infty, a]$ 在 $\mathcal{A}$ 中) □

prop 4.6 X, Y are r.v. then so is $X+Y$.

proof: $\{X+Y \leq z\} = \bigcup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \{X \leq z - q\} \cup \{Y \leq q\}$

LHS $\subseteq$ RHS: $\{X+Y \leq z\} \subseteq \{X \leq z - q\} \cup \{Y \leq q\}$

RHS $\subseteq$ LHS: if $\omega \notin$ LHS, $X(\omega) + Y(\omega) > z$

$\Rightarrow X(\omega) > z - Y(\omega)$

$\Rightarrow X(\omega) > q > z - Y(\omega)$

i.e. $X(\omega) > q, Y(\omega) > z - q$

$\Rightarrow \omega \notin$ RHS □

Remark 这个结论很重要.

5. 随机向量

7.

[Def 5.1] $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 为 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 上的随机变量. 则称 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为一个 n 维随机向量. 而 n 元函数 $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$ 为随机向量 X 的联合分布函数.

1) $n=2$ 为例

[Thm 5.2] (X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$ 有

- (1) $F(x, y)$ 关于 x, y 分别单调增
- (2) $F(x, y)$ 关于 x, y 分别右连续
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0$, $\lim_{x, y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1$
- (4) $\forall x_1 \leq x_2, y_1 \leq y_2$.

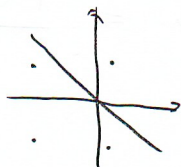
$$F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1) \geq 0$$

proof (4): $P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) = P(X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2) - P(X \leq x_1, y_1 < Y \leq y_2)$
 $= F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1) \geq 0. \quad \square$

[Rmk] 令 $y, \text{ or } x_1 \rightarrow -\infty$ 可知 (2) (3) (4) $\Rightarrow$ (1)

但 (1) (2) (3) $\not\Rightarrow$ (4) 如

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x+y \geq 0 \\ 0 & x+y < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) \quad \text{so} \quad F_Y(y).$$

[Def 5.3] 随机向量 X

(1) 若 X 只取 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中可数个不同点, 则称 X 为 n 维离散型随机向量.

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) := P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n)$$

(2) 若存在非负可测函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ s.t.

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1, \dots, dx_n$$

称 X 为连续型随机向量, 并称 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为 X 的联合密度函数.

[EX 5.1] “三硬币” H. T. E. $H_n + T_n + E_n = n$

$$P(H_n, T_n, E_n) = \frac{n!}{h!e!e!} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

(h, e, e)

8. (EX 5.2) $\Omega = [0, a]$ $a > 0$, $\mathcal{F} = \{B \cap \Omega; B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})\}$.

定义概率测度 $P(A) = \frac{|A|}{a}$.

有自然的随机变量 $X(\omega) = \omega$ $P(X \leq x) = \frac{x}{a}$ $x \in [0, a]$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} & x \in [0, a] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

"均匀分布"

[Rmk] 随机变量分类原因.

(1) 分布函数(单调)只有可数个不连续点.

(2) 由 Lebesgue-Radon-Nikodym 定理, $F = C_1 F_1 + C_2 F_2 + C_3 F_3$

$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1$. F_i 分别为离散型, 绝对连续型, 奇异函数.

离散型 ~~分布函数~~ ^{随机变量} $\Rightarrow$ 分布函数有跳跃

连续型: $f_X(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dy$ 边际密度函数.

例如 $F(x, y)$ 连续, 且 $F'(x)$ 除有限点外存在 $\Rightarrow f = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x \partial y}$.

一元密度的记法

$$(1) \frac{F(x+\Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(u) du = \frac{P(x_0 < X \leq x_0 + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

(2) 密度函数不唯一

$$(3) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f = 1 \quad P(X=a) \leq P(a - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq a) = \int_{a-\frac{1}{n}}^a f(x) dx \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

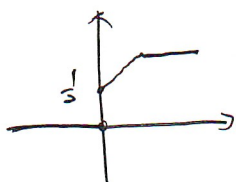
i.e. $P(X=a) = 0$

(4) X 连续型 $\Leftrightarrow F$ 绝对连续.

[EX 5.2'] 例 X 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的均匀分布, i.e. $f(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

掷均匀的硬币. $H \Rightarrow Y=0$, $T \Rightarrow Y=X$ Y 的分布?

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(Y \leq y | H) P(H) + P(Y \leq y | T) P(T) \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} y$$



因此 Y 既不是离散型也不是连续型, 当然可以写成组合

6. 随机变量的独立性.

9.

Def 6.1 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are r.v.s on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 是相互独立的. 若

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1) \cdots P(X_n \leq x_n) \quad \text{i.e.}$$

$$F_{\otimes}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_{X_1}(x_1) \cdots F_{X_n}(x_n).$$

Rmk 由任意性, 这个定义与“相互独立”(之前)的定义是一致的.

Thm 6.2 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立 $\Leftrightarrow \forall B_1, \dots, B_n \in \mathcal{B}, P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) = P(X_1 \in B_1) \cdots P(X_n \in B_n)$

Def 6.3 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is borel-measurable if $g^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}$ for $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}$.

(可验证 $\{g(y) \leq x\} \in \mathcal{B}$.)

Thm 6.4 (通过复合造出新的随机变量) 设 $g_1, \dots, g_n$ 是一元 borel 可测函数, 若

$X_1, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立 $\Rightarrow g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ 也是相互独立的.

proof. 记 $B_i = \{g_i(x) \leq x_i\} \in \mathcal{B}$.

$$\Rightarrow P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1, \dots, g_n(X_n) \leq x_n)$$

$$= P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n)$$

$$= P(X_1 \in B_1) \cdots P(X_n \in B_n)$$

$$= P(g_1(X_1) \leq x_1) \cdots P(g_n(X_n) \leq x_n). \quad \square$$

以下具体至离散型.

Thm 6.5 若 X, Y 是离散型的随机变量, X, Y 独立 $\Leftrightarrow P(X=x, Y=y) = P(X=x)P(Y=y) \quad \forall x, y$
(数列变量分离)

proof. 只要 $\Leftarrow$.

$$P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} \sum_{y_j \leq y} P(X=x_i, Y=y_j) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} \sum_{y_j \leq y} P(X=x_i) P(Y=y_j)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{=} \left(\sum_{x_i \leq x} P(X=x_i) \right) \left(\sum_{y_j \leq y} P(Y=y_j) \right) = P(X \leq x) P(Y \leq y) \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X,Y}(x) = F_X(x) - F_X(x-0)$$

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X,Y}(x, y) &= f_X(x) f_Y(y) = (F_X(x) - F_X(x-0)) (F_Y(y) - F_Y(y-0)) \\ &= F_X(x) F_Y(y) - F_X(x-0) F_Y(y) - F_X(x) F_Y(y-0) + F_X(x-0) F_Y(y-0) \\ &= F_X(x, y) - F(x-0, y) - F(x, y-0) + F(x-0, y-0) \\ &= f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

当然可以拉回 P 看.

$\square$

10.

Thm 6.6 (连续型的对应, 质量函数 $\leftrightarrow$ 密度函数), 设 X, Y 有密度 $f_1(x), f_2(y)$. 则

X 与 Y 独立 $\Rightarrow$ ~~$f_{(X,Y)}$~~ 联合密度是 πf_i

$$\text{proof } (\Rightarrow) F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_1(u) du \int_{-\infty}^y f_2(v) dv \\ = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_1(u) f_2(v) du dv$$

$$(\Leftarrow) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f_1(u) f_2(v) du dv \\ = \left(\int_{-\infty}^x f_1(u) du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^y f_2(v) dv \right) \\ = F_X(x) F_Y(y) \quad \square$$

Rmk 省流. 独立类比变量分离.

= 离散型随机变量.

1. 典型离散分布

分布列 $P_k = P(X=x_k) \quad \sum_k P_k = 1$

[EX 1.1] (= 二项分布) $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \quad k=0, \dots, n$
 记 $X \sim B(n, p)$ X 的分布列

[EX 1.2] (几何分布) X 的分布列 $P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1} \quad k=1, \dots$
 $P(X > k) = (1-p)^k$

[Rmk] 无记忆性. $P(X'=k) = P(X=m+k | X>m) = \frac{p(1-p)^{m+k-1}}{(1-p)^m} = p(1-p)^{k-1}$

[Prop 1.1] (几何分布的等价刻画) 离散型随机变量 X 取值为正整数. 若 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, P(X=m+1 | X>m)$ 与 m 无关 (无记忆性) 则 X 服从几何分布.

proof. 记 $p = P(X=m+1 | X>m), r_k = P(X>k)$

$$p = \frac{P(X=k+1)}{r_k} = \frac{r_k - r_{k+1}}{r_k} = 1 - \frac{r_{k+1}}{r_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_{k+1}}{r_k} = 1-p \quad r_0 = 1 \Rightarrow r_k = (1-p)^k$$

$$P(X=k) = P(X>k-1) - P(X>k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}. \quad \square$$

[EX 1.3] (Poisson 分布) $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$

[推导] 假设 V 每次只放出一个粒子, $AV = \frac{V}{n}$ 小块放出粒子的概率为 p .

(p.u.v) $\lambda = \frac{p}{n}$, 独立性.

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \frac{n \cdots (n-k+1)}{n^k} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{-k} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}.$$

即, 满足 $p \sim \mu AV, \lambda \sim \mu AV$, 独立性, 即可得到 Poisson 分布 $\square$

[EX 1.4] (Gibbs 分布) $P(X=E_j) = P_j$. 平均能量 $U = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i E_i$

熵最大时, $p_i = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_i}$ (Z 为归一化常数)

β 由 U 决定. (温度倒数?)

EX 1.5 (泊松分布) $P(H)=p$. X, Y 表示 H, T 出现的次数, X, Y 不独立.

$$P(X=Y=1)=0 \quad P(X=1)P(Y=1)=pq$$

若按泊松 $N \sim P(\lambda)$, 则 X, Y 独立.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=x, Y=y) &= P(X=x, Y=y, N=x+y) \\ &= P(X=x, Y=y | N=x+y) P(N=x+y) \\ &= \binom{x+y}{x} p^x q^y \frac{\lambda^{x+y}}{(x+y)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p} \frac{(\lambda q)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda q} = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

可算

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=x) &= \sum_y P(X=x, Y=y) \\ &= \sum_y \left(\frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p} \right) \cdot \frac{(\lambda q)^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda q} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda p}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 数学期望.

Def 2.1 离散型随机变量的分布列 $P(X=x_k)=p_k$ 若 $\sum |x_k| p_k < \infty$.

则 $\sum_k x_k p_k := E[X]$. 称为期望. $\left(\sum_k x_k f(x_k) \right)$

Thm 2.2 $G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Borel measurable. $Y=G(X)$

then $E[Y] = \sum_x g(x) f(x)$ where the right side is convergent absolutely.

proof. Y 的分布列 $P(Y=y) = P(G(X)=y) = P\left(\bigcup_{G(x)=y} \{x\}\right)$

$$= \sum_{G(x)=y} P(x).$$

$$E(Y) = \sum y P(X=y) = \sum_{G(x)=y} y \sum P(x) = \sum_x G(x) f(x). \quad \square$$

Def 2.3 k 阶矩 $m_k = E[X^k]$. k 阶中心矩 $\sigma_k = E[(X-m_1)^k]$, 特别地
均值 $\mu = E[X]$. 方差 $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X-\mu)^2]$. 标准差 $\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= \sum_x (x-m_1)^2 f(x) = \sum x^2 f(x) - 2m_1 \sum x f(x) + m_1^2 \sum f(x) \\ &= m_2 - 2m_1^2 + m_1^2 \\ &= m_2 - m_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) \leq E[X^2]$$

EX 2.1 ~~Bernoulli~~ $P(X=0)=1-p, P(X=1)=p$
 $E[X] = 0(1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$

Bernoulli

$$E[X^2] = p$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

EX 2.2 Binomial $E[X] = \sum k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np \sum \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} q^{(n-1)-(k-1)} = np$

$$E[X(X-1)] = \sum k(k-1) \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = n(n-1)p^2$$

$$E[X^2] = np((n-1)p) + np = np(np + q)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = npq$$

EX 2.3 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ $k=0, \dots$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$E[X^2] = E[X(X-1)] + E[X] = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$$

□

Thm 2.4 期望的基本性质

1. 非负性

2. 归一性

3. 线性性. $E[aX+bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y]$.

proof of 3. $E[aX+bY] = \sum_{x,y} (ax+by) P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= \sum_{x,y} ax P(A_x \cap B_y) + \sum_{x,y} by P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= a \sum_x x \sum_y P(A_x \cap B_y) + b \sum_y y \sum_x P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= a \sum_x x P(A_x) + b \sum_y y P(B_y)$
 $= aE[X] + bE[Y]$ □

lem 2.5 若 X, Y 独立, 则 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$

proof. $E[XY] = \sum_{x,y} xy P(X=x, Y=y) = \sum_{x,y} xy P(A_x \cap B_y)$
 $= \sum_{x,y} xy P(X=x) P(Y=y) = \sum_x x P(X=x) \sum_y y P(Y=y)$
 $= E[X]E[Y]$ □

Thm 2.6 方差性质

1. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$ 2. $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$, 若 X, Y 独立3. 若 $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ (称为不相关), 则 2. 也成立.

14. proof. $\text{Var}(aX+b) = E[(aX+b) - E[aX+b]]^2]$
 $= E[(aX - aE[X])]^2 = a^2 E[(X - E[X])^2]$
 $= a^2 \text{Var}(X).$

2. $\text{Var}(X+Y) = E[(X+Y) - E[X+Y]]^2]$
 $= E[(X - E[X]) + (Y - E[Y])]^2] = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$
 $+ E[X(Y - E[Y]) - Y(E[X]) + E[X]E[Y]]$
 $= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y).$

EX 2.4 $P(X=x_k) = \frac{1}{2^k}$

$x_k = (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{k}.$

但 $\sum_k |x_k| P_k = \sum_k \frac{1}{k} = +\infty.$

$\sum_k x_k P_k = -\ln 2.$

不在数学期望的定义中.

$\begin{cases} X \geq 0 & E[X] \geq 0 \\ E[1] = 1 \\ E[aX+bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{公理化}$

2.3 概率方法.

已知 Jordan 公式 $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} P(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$

I_A 为示性函数. $E[I_A] = P(A)$ 基本观察.

$B = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \quad B^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c \Rightarrow I_{B^c} = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - I_{A_i})$

$\Rightarrow I_B = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - I_{A_i})$ 两边取期望即得.
 $= \dots$

EX 3.1 随机置换. N 为置换的个数.

$A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 封信错寄}\}$

$I_i := I_{A_i}$

$X = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i, \dots, I_{i_r} (1 - I_{i_{r+1}}) \dots (1 - I_n)$

$\uparrow$
 $f(N)$ 取示性函数.
 $= r, s$

$\Rightarrow P(N=r) = E[X] = \binom{n}{r} E[I_{i_1} \dots I_{i_r} (1 - I_{i_{r+1}}) \dots (1 - I_n)]$
 $= \binom{n}{r} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r}{s} (-1)^s E[I_{i_1} \dots I_{i_r} I_{i_{r+1}} \dots I_{i_{r+s}}]$
 $= \binom{n}{r} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r}{s} (-1)^s \frac{(n-r-s)!}{n!}$

$$= \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} (-1)^s \frac{(n-r)!}{(n-r-s)! s!} \cdot \frac{(n-r-s)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} \frac{(-1)^s}{s!} \quad \square$$

15.
这个和高中似乎计算过, 当时使用的递推方法?
当时好像计算的是 $r=0$, "全排列"

EX 3.2 计算 $E[X]$ & $\text{Var}(X)$ "基量"

$$N = I_1 + \dots + I_n$$

$$E[N] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[I_i] = n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = 1.$$

$$\text{Var}(N) = E[N^2] - (E[N])^2$$

$$E[I_i] = E[I_j] = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E[I_1 I_2] = P(A_1 A_2) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$E[N^2] = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 2 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(N) = 1 \quad \square$$

EX 3.3 (染色问题) 正七边形的顶点中恰有 5 个红顶点. 证明存在七个相邻顶点 其中至三个红.

组合上似乎显然. $S = \{1, \dots, 17\}$. 随机取点 占模 17.

$$a_k = \begin{cases} 0 & k \text{ 点红} \\ 1 & k \text{ 点绿} \end{cases}$$

$$X(k) = a_{k+1} + \dots + a_{k+7} \text{ 下标 mod } 17.$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{17} \frac{1}{17} X(k) = \frac{1}{17} \times 5 = 2 \frac{1}{17}.$$

$$\text{Claim } [P(X > 2) > 0] \Rightarrow "B = \{X > 2\} \quad B \neq \emptyset"$$

$$\exists k \text{ s.t. } X(k) > 2. \quad \square$$

EX 3.4 $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$. 可选 $\varepsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ s.t.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i a_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$$

proof. 设 ε_i 为随机变量. $P(\varepsilon_i = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$. 相独立.

$$E \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i a_i \right)^2 \right] = \sum_i E[\varepsilon_i^2 a_i^2] + \sum_{i \neq j} E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j a_i a_j]$$

$$= \sum_i a_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} a_i a_j \underbrace{E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j]}_0$$

$$= \sum_i a_i^2$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1, \dots$ 当然不等式也能反向. 不过反向后太平凡了. $\square$

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$\Omega_N = \{1, \dots, N\}$

Ex 3.9 r.v. $X_{N,q} : \Omega_N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q = \{0, \dots, q-1\}$

for $k \in \mathbb{Z}_q$

$$P(X_{N,q} = k) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{N}{q} \right\rfloor + h(k) \right)$$

$$h(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & k + q \left\lfloor \frac{N}{q} \right\rfloor \leq N \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

设 U 是 $\mathbb{Z}_q$ 上的均匀分布

g on $\mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| E[g(X_{N,q})] - E[g(U)] \right| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(k) \left(P(X_{N,q} = k) - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right| \\ & = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(k) \left(\left\lfloor \frac{N}{q} \right\rfloor \cdot \frac{1}{N} + \frac{h(k)}{N} - \frac{1}{q} \right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} |g(k)| \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{N+1}{q} - \frac{N}{q} = \frac{1}{q}$ g 是连续的. 若 $g = I_{(-\infty, x]}$

$$E[g(U)] = P(U \leq x) = F_U(x).$$

p, q 互素时.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,p} = a, X_{N,q} = b) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,p} = a) \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P(X_{N,q} = b).$$

By CRT, $\mathbb{Z}_{p \cdot q} \cong \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_q$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_{N,p} = a, X_{N,q} = b) &= P(X_{N,pq} = a) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \# \{ i = a \pmod p + b \pmod q + kpq \mid 1 \leq i \leq N \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum kpq \equiv 1 \pmod p \\ \sum kpq \equiv 1 \pmod q \end{cases}$$

4. 协方差与条件期望

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = E[(X+Y - E[X] - E[Y])^2] = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2 E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])].$$

Def 4.1 r.v. X, Y 之间的协方差

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])].$$

相关系数 $\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}}$ with $\text{Var}(X), \text{Var}(Y) > 0$.

为了计算协方差

17.

[Lem 4.2] (X, Y) 的联合分布列为 $f(x, y)$, $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel 可测, 则

$$E[g(X, Y)] = \sum_{x, y} g(x, y) f(x, y)$$

proof.

[Thm 4.3] ρ 为 X, Y 的相关系数, 则

$$(i) |\rho| \leq 1$$

$$(ii) \text{ 若 } X, Y \text{ 独立或不相关时, } \rho = 0$$

$$(iii) |\rho| = 1 \iff \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } P(Y = aX + b) = 1.$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}}$$

这里为一个常数项是因为 ρ 的定义中有一个“中心化”, so ...

证明用下列结果.

[Thm 4.4] (Cauchy-Schwarz inequality) $(E[XY])^2 \leq E[X^2]E[Y^2]$

"=" holds true iff $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ except $a, b = 0$ s.t. $P(aX = bY) = 1$.

proof. If $E[X] = 0$, we have $\sum_x x^2 P(X=x) > 0$. That is so easy.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X) \neq 0 \text{ iff } X \neq 0 &\Rightarrow E[XY] = \sum_{x, y} xy f(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{x=0, y} xy f(x, y) + \sum_{x \neq 0, y} xy f(x, y) \\ &= 0 + \sum_x f_X(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } E[X^2] \neq 0, E[(Y - \rho X)^2] = E[Y^2] - 2\rho E[XY] + \rho^2 E[X^2] \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 4(E[XY])^2 - 4E[X^2]E[Y^2] \leq 0$$

"=" holds iff $\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $E[(Y - t_0 X)] = 0$ $\square$

[Rmk] for r.v. $\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 引入协方差矩阵 $\Sigma = (\sigma_{ij})$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E[X_i X_j] - E[X_i]E[X_j].$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 半正定} \quad \vec{x} \Sigma \vec{x}^T = E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (X_i - E[X_i])\right)^2\right] \geq 0.$$

[Def 4.5] 离散型 r.v. X, Y 在给定 $X=x$ ($P(X=x) > 0$) 的条件下, Y 的条件分布

$$\text{函数为 } F_{Y|X}(y|x) := P(Y \leq y | X=x).$$

$$\text{条件分布为 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) := P(Y=y | X=x).$$

$$[Def 4.6] \text{ 给定 } X=x, \psi(x) := E[Y | X=x] = \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x)$$

称 $\psi(x)$ 为 Y 关于 X 的条件期望. 记为 $E[Y|X]$.

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}}{f_X} \text{ if } f_X(x) > 0$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = 0 \text{ if } f_X(x) = 0$$

18. [Thm 4.7] for $\psi(X) = E[Y|X]$, we have

$$E[\psi(X)] = E[Y]$$

$$E[E[Y|X]] = E[Y]$$

proof $E[\psi(X)] = \sum_x \psi(x) f_X(x) = \sum_x f_X(x) \cdot \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x)$
 $= \sum_{x,y} y f(x,y) = \sum_y y f_Y(y) = E[Y] \quad \square$

[Thm 4.8] (一般化) $\psi(X) = E[Y|X]$ 有 $E[\psi(X)g(X)] = E[Yg(X)]$

其中 g 为任何函数

proof. LHS = $\sum_{x,y} \psi(x) g(x) f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \sum_x g(x) \cdot \sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x)$
 $= \sum_y y \sum_x f_{Y|X}(y|x) g(x) f_X(x) = \sum_y y g(y) f_Y(y) = \sum_y y g(y) f_{X,Y}(y,y)$
 $= \sum_y y g(y) f_Y(y) = E[Yg(X)] = \text{RHS} \quad \square$

[Ex 4.1] 马下 N 枚蛋 $N \sim P(\lambda)$. 蛋 P 变成鸡. k 为小鸡数.

* $E[N|N]$ $E[k]$ $E[N|k]$

解: $E[k|N] = Np$ (二项)
 $E[k] = E[E[k|N]] = E[Np] = p\lambda$. (N 是服从 $P(\lambda)$ 的随机变量)

$E[N|k]$ 不好算

$$f_{N|k}(n|k) = P(N=n|k=k) = \frac{P(k=k) P(N=n|k=k)}{\sum_m P(N=m) P(k=k|N=m)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}}{\sum_{m \geq k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k}} = \frac{\frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}}{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k e^{-\lambda q} = \frac{(\lambda q)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda q}}$$

另 $\sum_{m \geq k} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{m!}{(m-k)! k!} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k q^{m-k}$
 $= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda q)^m}{m!}$
 $= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^k \frac{1}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k \cdot e^{\lambda q}$

$$E[N|k=k] = \sum_{n \geq k} n \dots = k + \lambda q$$

5 随机游动

$$\mathbb{Z}^d \subseteq S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

X_i 在 $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$, $x_j = \pm 1, 0$, $X_i = 0$ $j \neq i$
 $\Rightarrow$ 取作

"简单随机游动"

EX 5.1 $P(\vec{S}_{2n}=0) = P(\bigcup_{i+j=n} \{ \text{向 } e_1 \text{ 走 } i \text{ 次, } e_2 \text{ 走 } j \text{ 次} \})$

(d=2)

$$= \sum_k \frac{(2n)!}{(k!(n-k)!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n} \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \sum_k \binom{n}{k}^2 = \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n}$$

$$(1+X)^{2n} = (1+X)^n (1+X)^n$$

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \sum_k \binom{n}{n-k} \binom{n}{k}$$

EX 5.2 $S_0=a$. $P(S_n=b) = ?$ 左 p, 左 q

line.

$$\begin{cases} r+l=n \\ r-l=b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{n+l-b}{2} \\ l = \frac{n-(b-a)}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$P(S_n=b) = \binom{n}{\frac{n+(b-a)}{2}} p^{\dots} q^{\dots} \quad \square$$

(Thm 5.1) 随机游动.

(1) 空间独立性.

(2) 时间独立性

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(S_n=j | S_0=a) &= P(S_n=\bar{j}+b | S_0=a+b) \\ P(S_n=j | S_0=a) &= P(S_{n+m}=\bar{j} | S_m=a) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{translation} \\ \text{invariant} \end{array}$$

(3) Markov 性. $P(S_{m+n}=j | \underline{S_0, \dots, S_m}) = P(S_{m+n}=j | S_m)$

这 seems strange.

(Rmk) (3) 要求左右不变.

proof. (1) LHS = $P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{j}-a)$, RHS = $P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{j}-b)$

(2) LHS = $P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{j}-a)$, RHS = $P(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = \bar{j}-a)$

(比较奇怪的是讲义 & 课上没有定义什么是随机游动, 应该到有独立同分布的条件)

(3) LHS = $P(S_{m+n}=\bar{j} | S_0=\bar{j}_0, \dots, S_m=\bar{j}_m)$

$$= \frac{P(S_{m+n}=\bar{j}, S_0=\bar{j}_0, \dots, S_m=\bar{j}_m)}{P(S_0=\bar{j}_0, \dots, S_m=\bar{j}_m)} = \frac{P(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = \bar{j}-\bar{j}_m, X_k = \bar{j}_k - \bar{j}_{k-1}, (k=1, \dots, m))}{P(X_k = \bar{j}_k - \bar{j}_{k-1}, (k=1, \dots, m))}$$

$$= P(\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i = \bar{j}-\bar{j}_m) = P(S_{m+n}=\bar{j} | S_m=\bar{j}_m). \quad \square$$

(Rmk) 1. X 与 Y 同分布 $\Leftrightarrow P(X=x) = P(Y=x) \quad \forall x$ (分布列)

$\Leftrightarrow F_X(x) = F_Y(x) \quad \forall x$ (分布函数)

2. 此三条代表更一般的 Markov 过程的基本原理

轨道计数问题

轨道平面表示 $\{(n, S_n) : n=0, 1, \dots\}$

记号 $S_0 = a, S_n = b$

$N_n(a, b) = \#\{\text{从}(0, a)\text{到}(n, b)\text{的轨道}\}$ ← 易处理

$N_n^0(a, b) = \#\{\text{从}(0, a)\text{到}(n, b)\text{且过}x\text{轴某点}(k, 0)\text{的轨道}\}$ ← 难

Thm 5.2 设 $a, b \geq 0$ $N_n^0(a, b) = N_n(-a, b)$ (强行与x轴碰到一次, 不然要自然穿过!)

proof: 反射是 1-1 的. 显然验证. □

lem 5.3 $N_n(a, b) = \binom{n}{\frac{1}{2}(n+b-a)}$

proof: 即 **Ex 5.2** 中的方法. □

Cor 5.4 (投票定理) $\#\{\text{从}(0, 0)\text{出发, 到}(n, b)\text{不再过}x\text{轴的轨道}\} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b)$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{n-1}(1, b) - N_n^0(1, b) &= N_{n-1}(1, b) - N_n^0(1, b) \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{n+b-2}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-b}{2}\right)!} - \frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{n+b}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{n-b-2}{2}\right)!} \\ &= \frac{b}{n} \binom{n}{\frac{n+b}{2}} = \frac{b}{n} N_n(0, b). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Ex 5.3 A 有 a 票, B 有 b 票, $a > b$. A 始终大于 B 的概率

解: 构造随机游动. $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & A \\ -1 & B \end{cases}$

$$N(a+b, a-b) = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \frac{N_n(0, b)}{N_n(0, a-b)} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \quad \square$$

不返回出发点的概率

Thm 5.5 $S_0 = 0 \quad \forall b \neq 0, P(S_0 = 0, S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0, S_n = b) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b).$

进而 $P(S_0 = 0, S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0) = \frac{1}{n} E[|S_n|].$

proof: 由投票. 数目为 $\frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b)$ $\begin{cases} 1+r=n \\ r-l=b \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow P \dots = \frac{|b|}{n} N_n(0, b) P^{\frac{n+b}{2}} q^{\frac{n-b}{2}} = \frac{|b|}{n} P(S_n = b).$$

对 b 求和 观察形式为 $\frac{1}{n} E[|S_n|].$ □

最后一次返回.

$$A_{2n, 2k} = \{ \max \{ 0 \leq i \leq 2n : S_i = 0 \} = 2k \}$$

[Thm 5.6] $P(A_{2n, 2k}) = P(S_{2k} > 0) P(S_{2n-2k} = 0)$

proof. LHS = $P(S_{2k} = 0, S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0)$.

$$= P(S_{2k} = 0) P(S_{2k+1}, \dots, S_{2n} \neq 0 | S_{2k} = 0)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{对称}}{=} P(S_{2k} = 0) P(S_1, \dots, S_{2n-2k} \neq 0 | S_0 = 0)$$

令 $m = n - k$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1, \dots, S_{2m} \neq 0 | S_0 = 0) &= \frac{1}{2m} E[|S_{2m}|] \\ &\stackrel{\text{对称}}{=} 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{2i}{2m} P(S_{2m} = 2i) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i}{m} \cdot \binom{2m}{m+i} \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(m+i) - (m-i)}{2m} \binom{2m}{m+i} \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\binom{2m-1}{m+i-1} - \binom{2m-1}{m-i-1} \right] \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\binom{2m-1}{m+i-1} - \binom{2m-1}{m-i} \right] \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \cdot \binom{2m-1}{m} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \binom{2m}{m} = P(S_{2m} = 0). \end{aligned}$$

6. 概率母函数

[Def 6.1] 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的母函数 $G_a(s) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n s^n$

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 的卷积 $\{c_n\}$ 为 $c_n = a_0 b_n + \dots + a_n b_0$. 记 $c = a * b$

[prop 6.2] $G_c(s) = G_a(s) G_b(s)$.

[Ex 6.1] 直线对称随机游动. 求 $P(S_1 \geq 0, \dots, S_{2n} \geq 0, S_0 = S_{2n} = 0)$

记 $C_n = \# \{ (S_1, \dots, S_{2n}) : S_i \geq 0 \ 1 \leq i \leq 2n, S_0 = S_{2n} = 0 \}$

所求为 $C_n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$

又 $C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{\substack{2k_1 \\ 2k_2}} C_{k_1} C_{n-k_2}$

~~$C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k C_{n-k}$~~ $S_1, \dots, S_{2k-1} \geq 1 \leadsto C_{k-1}$

$S_{2k}, \dots, S_{2n-2k} \geq 1 \leadsto C_{n-k}$

$\frac{2n - (2k-1) + 1}{2} = n - k + 1$

$$G(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i s^i$$

$$G(s) \cdot G(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n C_i C_{n-i} \right) s^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n+1} s^n = \frac{G(s) - 1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4s}}{2s} = \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - (1-4s)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} (-4s)^n \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2s} \left(1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)\dots(\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} (-4s)^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1} (2n-3)!! n!}{n! n!} s^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \binom{2n}{n} s^n$$

22. Def 6.3 概率母函数. X 为 非负整数值 r.v. $G(s) = E[s^X]$

$$G(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} s^i P(X=i) \dots$$

级数的收敛半径 ≥ 1 且左连续 $\Rightarrow G(1) = 1$

Ex 6.2 = 二项分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} s^k = (ps+q)^n$

几何分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k p q^{k-1} = \frac{ps}{1-qs}$

Poisson 分布 $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{\lambda(s-1)}$

Thm 6.4 $E[X] = G'(1)$

$$E[X(X-1)\dots(X-k)] = G^{(k)}(1)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = G''(1) + G'(1)(1-G'(1))$$

proof: $G'(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} i f_{ii} s^{i-1}$ $G'(1) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i f_{ii} = E[X]$

$$\Rightarrow G^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} s^{i-k} i(i-1)\dots(i-(k-1)) f_{ii} = E[s^{X-k} X(X-1)\dots(X-k+1)]$$

$s \nearrow 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = E[X(X-1)] + E[X](1-E[X])$$

Thm 6.5 $X_1, \dots, X_n$ 非负整数值独立. $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ $G_Y(s) = G_1(s) \dots G_n(s)$

proof: $G_Y(s) = E[s^Y] = E[s^{X_1+\dots+X_n}] \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} E[s^{X_1}] \dots$

Thm 6.6 $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$ 独立同分布. $S = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$ N 与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立

G_X 则 $G_S(s) = G_N(G_X(s))$

pr $G_S(s) = E[s^S] = E[E[s^S | N=n]]$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E[s^S | N=n] P(N=n)$$

利用 N 与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (G_X(s))^n P(N=n)$

$$= G_N(G_X(s))$$

Def 6.7 X, Y 非负整数值, 联合母函数 $G(s, t) = E[s^X t^Y]$

Thm 6.8 X, Y 独立. $G(s, t) = G_X(s) \cdot G_Y(t)$

proof $\Rightarrow G(s, t) = \sum_{i,j} s^i t^j P(X=i, Y=j) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} G_X(s) G_Y(t)$

($\Leftarrow$) 比较麻烦!

Ex 6.1 掷3颗骰子, 和为9

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$G_{X_i} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^6 s^i = \frac{1}{6} \frac{s(1-s^6)}{1-s}$$

$$G_Y = \frac{1}{6^3} s^3 (1 - 3s^6 + 3s^{12} - s^{18}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{k} (-s)^k$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^3} s^3 (1 - 3s^6 + 3s^{12} - s^{18}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{k} (-s)^k$$

$$\rightarrow \binom{-3}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{6^3} = -\frac{3}{6^3}$$

$$\frac{-3(-3-1)\cdots(-3-5)}{6!} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdots 8}{6!} = 28$$

□

Def 6.4 推广到 X 为随机变量. 定义矩母函数 $M_X(t) = E[e^{tX}]$.