

极限理论

§1. 大数定律

(一) 弱大数律:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid.  $E|X_i| < \infty$

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

若  $X$  为矩有限, 则由 Chebyshev 不等式

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

若  $X$  为一般矩有限, 须用截断法

$$X = X \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq N\}} + X \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| > N\}}$$

$$S_n' = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k' = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq N\}}$$

$$S_n'' = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k'' = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| > N\}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \leq \frac{\text{Var}(\frac{S_n'}{n})}{\varepsilon^2/4} = \frac{4E|X|^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq N\}}}{n\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \textcircled{1} \rightarrow 0$$

$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow 0$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$  (DCT)

$$\textcircled{2} \leq P(|\frac{S_n''}{n}| > \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \leq 4 \frac{E|S_n''|}{\varepsilon} = \frac{4E|S_n''|}{n\varepsilon}$$

$$|S_n''| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k''| \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \leq \frac{4EX \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| > N\}}}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$\cdot \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}} \quad T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$$

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

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  $X$  为一般矩有限, 可用  $\tilde{X}_k = X_k \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq \sqrt{k}\}}$  截断

以下只需证  $\frac{T_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} EX$

$$P(|\frac{T_n}{n} - \frac{ET_n}{n}| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(T_n/n)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_k)}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \\ = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_k)}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n EY_k^2}{n^2 \varepsilon^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{只需 } \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}} + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| > k\}} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E|X_k|^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E|X|^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq k\}} \leq E|X|^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq n\}}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$  且  $N \rightarrow \infty$  有  $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore E|X| < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} EX$$

$$\text{证: } \exists b_n \frac{S_n}{n} - b_n \xrightarrow{P} 0 \Leftrightarrow nP(|X| > n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{此时令 } b_n = EX \mathbb{1}_{\{|X| \leq n\}} + o(1)$$

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

$$T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_{nk}, \quad \mu_{nk} = EX_{nk}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\stackrel{\text{iid}}{\leq} n P(|X| > n) + \frac{EX^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

$\rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\Rightarrow$  证明须用对称化方法

对称化不等式:

$X, X'$  iid,  $\forall x, a$  有

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

反证地有:

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

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

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

$X, X'$  iid

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

回到原问题

先对对称 r.v. 证明:

引理: 设  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  独立, 对称 r.v.

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

$$\text{若 } X_i \text{ 还同分布, 则 } P(|S_n| > t) \geq \frac{1}{2} (1 - \exp\{-n P(|X_1| > t)\}).$$

先设引理正确.

设  $X'_i: X'_1, \dots, X'_n$  为  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的独立复制.

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

$\Rightarrow$  由对称化不等式:

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

$$\geq P(|S'_n| > 2n\varepsilon)$$

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

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

LHS  $\rightarrow 0$ .

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

$\Downarrow$

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

余下只用再证引理:

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

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

(M, T) 对称.  $\leftarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M > t) &= P(M > t, T \geq 0) + P(M > t, T \leq 0) \\ &= 2P(M > t, T \geq 0) \\ &\leq 2P(M+T > t) \\ &= 2P(S_n > t) = P(|S_n| > t). \end{aligned}$$

若还有同分布:

$$\text{则 } P(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j| > t) = 1 - P(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |X_j| \leq t)$$

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

$$= 1 - P(|X_1| \leq t)^n$$

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

对称 r.v. 证明:

先对称化, 再考虑独立性!

eg:  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  iid,  $E e_i = 0, h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathbb{R}$

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

若  $e_i$  对称, 则  $e_i, h_i \leq e_i, |h_i|$ .

从而 ~~对称~~  $e_i$  对称 r.v. 对.

令  $e'_i$  是  $e_i$  的独立复制, 则  $e_i - e'_i$  也是 r.v.

$$|E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i e_i| = |E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (e_i - e'_i) + E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i e'_i|$$

$$= |E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (e_i - e'_i) + E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i e'_i|$$

$$= |E \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (e_i - e'_i)|$$

$$= |E \sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| (e_i - e'_i)|$$

$$\leq E |\sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| (e_i - e'_i)|$$

$$\leq 2E |\sum_{i=1}^n |h_i| e_i|.$$

$\square$

更进一步:

Thm (Feller).

$X_n$  独立,  $b_n \uparrow \infty$  若

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\rightarrow 0.$

必要性也证

$\square$

对 \$\{X\_n\}\$, \$X\_1, \dots, X\_{k+1}\$ 各行独立

(1) \$\frac{1}{b\_n} P(|X\_{n\_k}| > b\_n) \rightarrow 0\$

(2) \$\frac{1}{b\_n^2} \sum\_{k=1}^n E Y\_{n\_k}^2 \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X\_{n\_k}| \leq b\_n\}} \rightarrow 0\$

(3) \$\frac{\sum\_{k=1}^n X\_{n\_k} - \sum\_{k=1}^n E[X\_{n\_k} \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X\_{n\_k}| \leq b\_n\}}]}{b\_n} \xrightarrow{P} 0\$

由 B-C 引理, \$\frac{S\_{n\_k}}{b\_{n\_k}} \rightarrow 1\$ a.s.

\$\forall n\_k \leq n < n\_{k+1}\$

\$\frac{E S\_{n\_k}}{E S\_{n\_{k+1}}} \frac{S\_{n\_k}}{E S\_{n\_k}} \leq \frac{S\_n}{E S\_n} \leq \frac{S\_{n\_{k+1}}}{E S\_{n\_k}} = \frac{S\_{n\_{k+1}}}{E S\_{n\_{k+1}}} \frac{E S\_{n\_{k+1}}}{E S\_{n\_k}}\$

\$\therefore \frac{S\_n}{E S\_n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 1\$

- 一般地, 收敛于截断, 便 = 阶矩存在.

下面证明强大数定律:

\$X\_1, X\_2, \dots, X\_n\$ iid. \$E|X\_k| < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{S\_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} EX\$

证明: 取用 \$X\_n\$ 非负之 case. (否则拆成正负部)

令 \$Y\_k = X\_k = \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X\_k| \leq k\}}\$

\$P(X\_k \neq Y\_k) = P(|X\_k| > k) = P(|X| > k)\$

\$\Rightarrow \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X\_k \neq Y\_k) \leq \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|X| > k) \leq E|X| < \infty\$

由 B-C 引理 - Borel-Cantelli 引理知

\$P(X\_k \neq Y\_k \text{ i.o.}) = 0\$

令 \$T\_n = \sum\_{k=1}^n Y\_k\$, 从而 \$\frac{S\_n - T\_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0\$

余下证明: \$\frac{T\_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} EX\$

\$\frac{T\_n - ET\_n}{n} \rightarrow 0\$ a.s.

采用子列方法: (为了收敛 = 阶矩)

对同一 \$\alpha > 1\$, 令 \$n\_k = [\alpha^k]\$

\$\forall \epsilon > 0, \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|T\_{n\_k} - ET\_{n\_k}| > \epsilon) \leq \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(T\_{n\_k})}{\epsilon^2 n\_k^2} = \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum\_{i=1}^{n\_k} \text{Var}(X\_i \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X\_i| \leq i\}})}{\epsilon^2 n\_k^2} = \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum\_{i=1}^{n\_k} E[\phi X^2 \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X| \leq i\}}]}{n\_k^2 \epsilon^2}\$

Tonelli 引理: \$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \sum\_{i=1}^{\infty} E X^2 \mathbb{1}\_{\{|X| \leq i\}} \sum\_{k: n\_k \geq i} \frac{1}{n\_k^2}\$

§1.2 强大数定律

\$Y\_1, Y\_2, \dots\$ iid. \$E|X\_i| < \infty \Rightarrow P(|X\_n| \geq n \text{ i.o.}) = 0\$

\$S\_n = Y\_1 + \dots + Y\_n\$, 则 \$P(\lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S\_n}{n} \notin (-\infty, \infty)) = 0\$

证: \$E|X\_i| < \infty = \int\_0^{\infty} P(|X| > x) dx \leq \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X| > n)\$

由 B-C 引理 \$P(|X\_n| \geq n \text{ i.o.}) = 0\$

\$\frac{S\_n}{n} - \frac{S\_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{S\_n}{(n+1)n} - \frac{X\_{n+1}}{n+1}\$

令 \$C = \{\omega : \lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S\_n}{n} \exists \in (-\infty, \infty)\}\$

在 \$C\$ 上, \$\frac{S\_n}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow 0\$, 即在 \$C\$ 上 \$|X\_n| \geq n\$ i.o.

有 \$|\frac{S\_n}{n} - \frac{S\_{n+1}}{n+1}| > \frac{2}{3}\$ i.o. 与 \$w \in C\$ 矛盾.

\$\therefore\$ 上述矛盾. \$\therefore P(C) = 0\$

以上也能表明, \$\frac{S\_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \exists\$, 必须是一阶矩收敛

推广的 Borel-Cantelli 引理

设 \$A\_1, A\_2, \dots\$ 两两独立, \$\sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} P(A\_n) < \infty\$

则 \$\prod\_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}\_{A\_k} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 1\$

从而 B-C 引理只须两两独立.

证明: \$S\_n = \sum\_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}\_{A\_k}, E S\_n = \sum\_{k=1}^n P(A\_k)\$

尝试子列方法, 令 \$n\_k = \inf \{n : E S\_n \geq k^2\}\$

则 \$k^2 \leq E S\_{n\_k} \leq k^2 + 1\$

\$\Rightarrow \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|\frac{S\_{n\_k} - E S\_{n\_k}}{E S\_{n\_k}}| > \epsilon) \leq \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 E S\_{n\_k}} \leq \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 k^2} < \infty\$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

由 Borel-Cantelli 引理

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$\alpha EX$$

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

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

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

Remark: 16. 一阶矩不存在时, 一般阶矩也不存在.

若二阶矩存在, 则可作  $Z_k = X_k I_{\{|X_k| \leq \sqrt{k}\}}$  及弱收敛性. 否则同题各种极大值不收敛.

例:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid

Corollary:

$$(1) X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } EX_1^+ = \infty \Rightarrow EX_1^- < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} \infty$$

$$(2) EX_1 = \infty \Rightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S_n|}{n} = +\infty$$

证明: 由一阶矩存在. Fix  $M > 0, X_i^M = X_i \wedge M$ .

$X_i^M$  iid,  $E|X_i^M| < \infty$  由强大数定律.

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

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

$$\text{由单调收敛定理, } EX_i^{M^+} \rightarrow EX_1^+ = \infty$$

$$EX_i^{M^-} = EX_i^{M^+} - EX_i^M \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} \geq \infty \quad \text{证毕}$$

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

$$\text{这同 } EX_1 = \infty \Rightarrow E\left|\frac{X}{A}\right| = \infty$$

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

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

$$\stackrel{B-C \text{ 引理}}{\Rightarrow} P(|X_n| > A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 1 \quad \forall A$$

$$\text{而 } |X_n| > A_n \Leftrightarrow |S_n - S_{n-1}| > A_n$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \{ |X_n| > A_n \text{ i.o.} \}$$

$$\subseteq \{ |S_n| > \frac{A_n}{2} \text{ i.o.} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|S_n| > \frac{A_n}{2} \text{ i.o.}) = 1$$

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

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

□

Thm: Glivenko-Cantelli 引理.

$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid} \sim F$ .  $F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1_{\{X_k \leq x\}}$   
 则  $\sup |F_n(x) - F(x)| \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$

证明:  
 希望找一列点. 先对这一列点证明. 再由  
 F 单调性证出 "sup" (一致收敛).

令  $Y_m = 1_{\{X_m \leq x\}}$ .  $\text{iid. } E|Y_m| < \infty$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ . 取一列  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{m_1}$   
 $-\infty := x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n < x_{m_1} := +\infty$   
 s.t.  $|F(x_{i+1}) - F(x_i)| < \varepsilon$ .

$\exists \Omega_0$ .  $P(\Omega_0) = 1$ .  $\forall \omega \in \Omega_0$  时.  
 $\forall i$ . 都有  $F_n(x_i)(\omega) \rightarrow F(x_i)(\omega)$ .  $\forall \omega \in \Omega_0$ .

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x)(\omega) - F(x) &\leq F_n(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0}) \\ &= F_n(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0+1}) + F(x_{i_0+1}) - F(x_{i_0}) \\ &< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

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

$\therefore \sup |F_n(x)(\omega) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$ .  
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ . 即可

§ 1.3. 级数定理.

Def:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k \iff \text{a.s. 收敛}$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $\exists \Omega$ .  $P(\Omega) = 1$ . s.t.  $\forall \omega \in \Omega$ .  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k(\omega)$  收敛.  
 $\Downarrow$   
 $\exists S$  s.t.  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \rightarrow S$  a.s.

推

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

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

证明:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  与  $G_n$  独立  $\Rightarrow$  与  $G$  独立.  $\forall n$ .  
 $\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots)$  与  $G$  独立.  
 $\Rightarrow G$  与  $G$  独立  $\Rightarrow A$  与  $A$  独立.  
 $\Rightarrow P(A) = 0$  or  $1$ .  $\square$

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

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

$\therefore$  要么 a.s. 收敛, 要么 a.s. 发散.

(2)  $P\{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = c\}$  为尾事件

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

Thm (Kolmogorov 极大不等式).

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(S_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=1}^n E X_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$n \geq 1 \quad P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |S_k| \geq \varepsilon) = P(T \leq n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n P(T=k)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n E \left[ \frac{S_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq k\}}}{\varepsilon^2} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{上式}}{\leq} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}]$$

$$= \frac{E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}]}{\varepsilon^2}$$

check:

$$E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}] = E[(S_k + (S_n - S_k))^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}]$$

$$= E[S_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}] + E[(S_n - S_k)^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}]$$

$$+ 2 E[S_k (S_n - S_k) \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}]$$

$\underbrace{= \text{若独立}}_{E(S_n - S_k) = 0}$

$$\geq E[S_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}]$$

∴ 上界得证;

对下界: 对称求和:

$$E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}] = \sum_{k=1}^n E[S_k^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}] + E[(S_k - S_n)^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}]$$

$\underbrace{(S_k - S_n)^2}_{\geq \varepsilon^2} \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{\{T=k\}}}_{\leq \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}}$

$$\leq (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}]$$

$$E[S_n^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}] = (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2 \mathbb{1}_{\{T \leq n\}}]$$

$$= (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2 P(T \geq n)]$$

$$= (\varepsilon + c)^2 P(T \leq n) + E[S_n^2 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 P(T \geq n)]$$

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

Rmk: 用对称做 极大不相邻精细

Thm:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  独立  $EX = 0$ .  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} EX_k^2 < \infty$

∴  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k(\omega)$  a.s. 收敛.

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

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

∴  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , 由单调收敛定理, Kolmogorov 极大不等式

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

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

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

□.

Thm (弱化的三级收敛定理).

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

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

(2) 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛, 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} EX_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n)$  收敛.

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

$$\geq 1 - \frac{(\varepsilon + C)^2}{ES_n^2} \rightarrow 1$$

∴  $\{S_n\}$  不是柯西列 a.s.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  发散 a.s.

(2) ~~反设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n) = \infty$~~

若  $EX_n = 0$ , 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} EX_n = 0$

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

若  $EX_n \neq 0$  取  $X_n'$  独立于  $X_n$

作对称  $\tilde{X}_n = X_n - X_n'$

$$|\tilde{X}_n| \leq 2C$$

$$E\tilde{X}_n = 0$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}(X_n)$$

又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n - EX_n$  a.s. 收敛

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛

∴  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} EX_n$  a.s. 收敛

Thm: Kolmogorov 三级数定理

$X_n$  独立,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛, 当且仅当以下两条件

- (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > c) < \infty$
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[X_n I_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}]$  收敛
- (3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var}[X_n I_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}] < \infty$

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

则  $X_n \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

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

令  $Y_n = X_n I_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}$

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

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

由弱化的三级数定理知

(2), (3) 收敛

$\Leftarrow$ : 若 (1) ~ (3) 收敛

仍记  $Y_n = X_n I_{\{|X_n| \leq c\}}$

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

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

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

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

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

(1) (一级数定理)  $EX_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var} X_n < \infty \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛

(2) (二级数定理)  $E X_n$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Var} X_n < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E X_n$  收敛  $\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  a.s. 收敛

(3) (三级数定理) 否则

下面希望借三级数定理导出强收敛, 为此我们先用引理

Lemma (Kronecker). 设  $b_n \uparrow \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n}{b_n}$  收敛, 则

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

证明: 令  $a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ , 则  $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, a_n \rightarrow a$  a.s.

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow a - a = 0$$

Rmk: 常考  $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(X_k - a_k)}{b_k}$$

由 Kronecker 引理, 只欠证  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_k - a_k}{b_k}$  a.s. 收敛

这可由三级数定理得出

但即使强收敛,  $\sum \frac{X_k}{b_k}$  也可能发散 a.s.

此时才, 可以任意截断

Thm (强收敛定理)

$X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid, 则

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

证明:  $\Rightarrow: \frac{X_n}{n} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{n}$

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

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(\frac{X_n}{n} > \epsilon) < \infty \forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\Rightarrow E|X| < \infty, EX = 0$$

$$\approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(\frac{X_n}{n} > \epsilon)$$

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

于是由 Kolmogorov 三级数定理, 只欠证:

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

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E \left[ \frac{X_k}{k} I_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}} \right] \text{ 收敛}$$

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

check:  $\textcircled{1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(|X| > k)$

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

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

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

$$\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{=} E \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_k^2}{k^2} I_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}} \right]$$

$$= E \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_k^2}{k^2} \right]$$

$$\leq E|X| < \infty$$

$$\approx E|X| < \infty$$

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

于考虑截断

$$\text{令 } Y_k = \frac{X_k}{k} I_{\{|X_k| \leq k\}}$$

由 B) 知  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{Var} \left( \frac{Y_k}{k} \right) < \infty$

而  $E(Y_k - EY_k) = 0$ . 由-级数定理:

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

由 Kronecker 引理

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \neq 0) &\leq \mathbb{P}(\sum_{k=1}^n |Y_k| > 0) \\ &\leq E|X| < \infty \end{aligned}$$

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

Rmk: 可以计算并验证引理 ②, 常用截断法.

Thm (Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund 强大数律)

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid. 则:

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

$$\text{其中 } a = \begin{cases} EX & (r \geq 2) \\ \text{任意实数} & (0 < r < 2) \end{cases}$$

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

$\rightarrow 0$  a.s.

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

$$\text{由 Borel-Cant} \Rightarrow E|X|^r < \infty$$

$\Leftarrow$ : 考虑  $r \neq 1$ .

$$|r| < 2: \text{不妨设 } EX=0, \text{ 则 } \frac{S_n}{n^r} \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

由-级数定理, 只证

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

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

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

先证 ③:

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

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

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

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2r}} \right] \leq \mathbb{E} [X^2 \cdot \frac{1}{|X|^{2r-1}}] = \mathbb{E} [|X|^r] < \infty$$

对 ②:

$$0 < r < 1$$

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

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

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

$|r| < 2$ , 不妨设  $EX=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^r\}} \right] &= \frac{EX=0}{\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| \leq n^r\}} \right]} \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{X_n^2}{n^{2r}} \mathbb{1}_{\{|X_n| > n^r\}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$= \mathbb{E} |X| \cdot |X|^{r(1-r)} = \mathbb{E} |X|^r < \infty$$

进一步, 我们考虑收敛速率

$$EX=0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots \text{ iid}$$

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

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

$$\bullet EX^2 < \infty \Rightarrow S_n \stackrel{d}{=} O(\sqrt{n}) \text{ (CLT)}$$

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

$\uparrow$  Kronecker 引理

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n}{\sqrt{n(\log n)^{1/r}}} \text{ a.s. 收敛}$$

$\uparrow$  截断

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X_n^2}{n(\log n)^{1/r}} < \infty$$

(2) Hartman-Wiener 定理

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

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

证明见林正英的书

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

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

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = 0 \text{ a.s.} \quad \text{由 } \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log \log n}}$$



Thm:  $\{X_n\}$  独立,  $f_n(x)$  为分布函数序列.

$f(x)$  对不收敛, 且满足以下事件之一.

- (1)  $X > 0$  时,  $\frac{f_n(x)}{x}$  不递增.
- (2)  $X > 0$  时,  $\frac{f_n(x)}{x^2}$  不递增.

若存在  $a_n > 0$  s.t.  $\sum \frac{E(|X_n|)}{a_n} < \infty$ .

则  $f_n(x)$  满足 (1) 或 (2) 时  $E X_n = 0$  则  $\frac{S_n}{a_n} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

证明: 只须证  $\sum \frac{X_n}{a_n}$  a.s. 收敛.

- ①  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X_n| > a_n) < \infty$
  - ②  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[\frac{X_n}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}]$  收敛
  - ③  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Var[\frac{X_n}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}] < \infty$
- ①: 左  $\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}] < \infty$
- ②:  $|X| \leq a_n$  时  $\frac{X^2}{a_n^2} = \frac{f_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)}$
- $\therefore LHS \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E[\frac{X_n^2}{a_n^2} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}] \leq 2E[\frac{f_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)}] < \infty$

Case (1):  $\sum E[\frac{X_n}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}]$

$\leq \sum E[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}]$

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

Case (2):  $\sum E[\frac{X_n}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| \leq a_n\}}]$

$\stackrel{EX_n=0}{=} \sum E[\frac{X_n}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| > a_n\}}]$

$\leq \sum E[\frac{|X_n|}{a_n} I_{\{|X_n| > a_n\}}] \leq \sum \frac{f_n(x)}{g_n(a_n)} < \infty$

§1.4. Lévy 收敛, Hoeffding 收敛

1. Lévy 收敛:  $\{X_k\}$  独立, 则  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  有

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

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

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

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

$\leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^n P(T=k, S_n > x) \leq 2P(S_n > x) = RHS$

Corollary:  $EX_n^2 < \infty$   $EX_n = 0$  则有  $P(\max S_k > x) \leq 2P(S_n > x - \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n EX_k^2})$

证: 只须证  $|m(S_n - S_k)| \leq \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n EX_k^2}$

这类似于  $P(|S_n - S_k| \geq \sqrt{2 \sum_{k=1}^n EX_k^2}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

而这由 Chebyshev 不等式可得.

应用:  $\{X_n\}$  独立, 则  $S_n \xrightarrow{P} S \iff S_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} S$

证:  $\Rightarrow$   $S_n \xrightarrow{P} S$ ,  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  有  $n_k$   $P(|S_n - S_{n_k}| > 2^k) < 2^{-k} \forall n > n_k$

由 B.C. 引理  $P(|S_{n_{k+1}} - S_{n_k}| > 2^k \text{ i.o.}) = 0$

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

$\sum_k P(\max_{n_k \leq n < n_{k+1}} |S_n - S_{n_k} + m(S_{n_{k+1}} - S_n)| > 2^k)$

$\stackrel{\text{Lévy 收敛}}{=} \sum_k P(|S_{n_{k+1}} - S_{n_k}| > 2^k) < \infty$

由 B.C. 引理.

$\max_{n_k \leq n < n_{k+1}} |S_n - S_{n_k} + m(S_{n_{k+1}} - S_n)| \xrightarrow{P} 0$

若  $m(S_{n_{k+1}} - S_n) \rightarrow 0$ , 则有  $S_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} S$

而由  $S_n \xrightarrow{P} S$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$  有  $P(\max_{n_k \leq n < n_{k+1}} |S_{n_{k+1}} - S_n| > \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore \exists k_0, k > k_0$  有  $P(|S_{n_k} - S_n| > \epsilon) < \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow P(|S_{n_{k+1}} - S_n| > \epsilon) < \frac{1}{2} \forall \epsilon > 0$

$\therefore$  只须证  $0$

Prop:  $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0 \iff \frac{S_{2^n}}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

$\left\{ \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} 0 \right.$

证: 由 Lévy 收敛

$\sum_k P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq 2^{k+1}} |S_k - S_{2^k}| + m(S_{2^{k+1}} - S_k) \geq 2^k \epsilon)$

$\leq 2 \sum_k P(|S_{2^{k+1}} - S_{2^k}| \geq 2^k \epsilon) < \infty$

由 Borel-Cantelli 引理.

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

故  $\frac{S_{2^{k+1}} - S_{2^k}}{2^k} \rightarrow 0$  a.s.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{而 } P(|S_{2k+1} - S_n| > 2^k \epsilon) \\ & \leq P(|S_{2k+1}| > 2^k \frac{\epsilon}{2}) + P(|S_n| > 2^k \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \\ & < \frac{1}{2}. \quad (P(|S_k| > \frac{k\epsilon}{4}) < \frac{1}{4}). \quad \text{done.} \end{aligned}$$

□

Thm: Hoeffding 不等式.

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

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

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

$$P(S_n \geq \gamma n) = P(e^{tS_n} \geq e^{t\gamma n})$$

$$\leq e^{-t\gamma n} E[e^{tS_n}]$$

$$= e^{-t\gamma n} \prod_{i=1}^n E[e^{tX_i}]$$

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

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

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

$$E e^{tX_i} \leq \frac{-a_i}{b_i - a_i} e^{tb_i} + \frac{b_i}{b_i - a_i} e^{ta_i}$$

$$= (1-\theta + \theta e^{t(b_i - a_i)}) e^{-\theta t(b_i - a_i)} \quad \theta = -\frac{a_i}{b_i - a_i}$$

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

$$g(0) = g'(0) = 0. \quad g'(u) < \frac{1}{2} \quad g(u) \leq \frac{u^2}{8}$$

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

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

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

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

□

§ 2 中心极限定理

§ 2.1 回顾

- Recall:
- $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X \Leftrightarrow F_n \xrightarrow{d} F$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in C(F), F_n(x) \rightarrow F(x)$
  - Skorohod 嵌入:  $F_n \Rightarrow F_\infty$  则  $\exists Y_n$  on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$   
s.t.  $Y_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} Y_\infty, Y_n \sim F_n$
  - ~~$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty$~~   $\Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}), E[f(X_n)] \rightarrow E[f(X_\infty)]$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}), \int f(x) dF_n \rightarrow \int f(x) dF_\infty$
  - $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$   
 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} C \Leftrightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} C$ . 从而可以用 d.f. 证明
  - Slutsky 定理:  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} b, Z_n \xrightarrow{P} c$   
则  $X_n Y_n + Z_n \xrightarrow{d} bX + c$
- eg:  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid.  $EX=0, Var X < \infty$
- 例  $\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$
- pf:  $\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{\sqrt{n Var X}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$  (CLT)  
 $\frac{\sqrt{n Var X}}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2}} \xrightarrow{d} 1$  (Slutsky)

Thm: (Helly Selection Thm)

$\{F_n\}$  d.f. 则  $\exists \{F_k\}$  及  $\sum_{k=1}^\infty F_k = F$  s.t.  
 $F_k(x) \rightarrow F(x), \forall x \in C(F)$ . (又称  $F_n$  收敛弱于  $F$ )

证明:  $F$  is d.f.  $\Leftrightarrow F_n$  - 一致收敛  
Rmk: (1)  $\Leftrightarrow \sup_n P(|X_n| > u) \rightarrow 0$  as  $u \rightarrow \infty$

(2)  $F_n \xrightarrow{d} F$  : 任一收敛列的极限相同  
 $\{F_n\}$  - 一致收敛

~~Thm~~

Thm. 矩方法: 设  $F$  的任意阶矩都存在, 且  $F$  可由矩唯一识别.  
设  $X_n$  r.v.  $E X_n^m \rightarrow \int x^m dF \forall m$ . 则  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} F$   
证明: 由 Helly 选择定理 可知  
 $\exists \{F_k\} \subset \{F_n\}$ . 以及不递减的  $G$  (连续), s.t.  $X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} G$ .

(1)  $G$  为 d.f. 因  $\sup P(|X_n| > M) \rightarrow 0$  as  $M \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\leq \frac{1}{M^2} \sup E X_n^2$   
 $\therefore G$  为 d.f.  
 $\therefore X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} G$

(2)  $G = F$ . 因  $X_{n_k} \xrightarrow{d} G$   
 $\{X_{n_k}^m\}$  - 一致可积  $\Rightarrow E X_{n_k}^m \rightarrow \int x^m dG$   
 $\therefore \int x^m dG \rightarrow \int x^m dF \forall m \therefore F = G$

Rmk: (1)  $N(0,1)$  可由矩唯一识别  
(2) 有些分布不识别

例:  $X_p$  表示参数为  $p$  的 Bernoulli 试验中首次成功所需试验次数. 则  $p X_p \xrightarrow{d} Exp(1)$  as  $p \rightarrow 0$

证:  $P(X_p > n) = P(\text{前 } n \text{ 次都不成功}) = (1-p)^n$ . 二项分布

$P(p X_p \leq n) = P(X_p \leq \lceil \frac{n}{p} \rceil) = 1 - (1-p)^{\lceil \frac{n}{p} \rceil} \rightarrow 1 - e^{-x}$  as  $p \rightarrow 0$

Scheffe 定理:

$X_n$  有密度  $p_n$ . 若  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, p_n(x) \rightarrow p_0(x)$   
则  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_0$

证明:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |F_n(x) - F_0(x)| = |\int_{-\infty}^x p_n(y) - p_0(y) dy|$   
 $\leq \int_{-\infty}^x |p_n(y) - p_0(y)| dy$   
 $|x| = 2x^+ - x^- \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^x (p_0(y) - p_n(y))^+ dy \xrightarrow{DCT} 0$

$Y_1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n} \text{ i.i.d. } \sim U(0,1)$

$V_{2n}$  为第  $2n+1$  个次序统计量

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

证明:  $P(V_{2n} \in (x, x+dx))$

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

$P_{Y_{2n}}(x) = P_{V_{2n}} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2n}} \right) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2n}}$

$= (2n+1) \binom{2n}{n} 4^{-n} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2n}\right)^n \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2n}}$

$\binom{2n}{n} \sim \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}$   
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

□

Portmanteau 定理:

$X, X_n$  r.v. 收敛于分布  $F$

- (1)  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X_\infty$
- (2)  $\forall G \in \mathcal{G}, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in G) \geq P(X_\infty \in G)$
- (3)  $\forall F \in \mathcal{F}, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in F) \leq P(X_\infty \in F)$
- (4)  $\forall$  Borel set  $E, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in \partial E) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \in E) = P(X_\infty \in E)$

§ 2.2 特征函数与中心极限定理

一般仅对 r.v. 有用

Prop:  $\varphi(t) = E[e^{itX}]$

- (1)  $|\varphi(t)| \leq |\varphi(0)|, \varphi(-t) = \overline{\varphi(t)}$
- (2)  $|\varphi(t+h) - \varphi(t)| = |E[e^{itX}(e^{ihX} - 1)]|$   
 $\leq E[|e^{ihX} - 1|]$   
 $\leq \int_0^h |t + \tau| dF_X(\tau)$
- (3) 非负定:  $\forall (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{j,k=1}^n \lambda_j \overline{\lambda_k} \varphi(t_j - t_k) \geq 0$
- (4)  $\varphi_{aX+b}(t) = e^{itb} \varphi_X(at)$

(5)  $X, Y$  独立:  $\varphi_{X+Y}(t) = \varphi_X(t) \varphi_Y(t)$

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

且  $f$  为 ch.f.  $\Rightarrow |f|$  为 ch.f.  $X, X'$  i.i.d.  $\Rightarrow |f|$  为 ch.f.

(7)  $f, g$  ch.f.  $\Rightarrow (fg)^n$  is ch.f.

对  $\sum_{j=1}^n c_j f_j$  ch.f.  $\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n c_j f_j(t) (d.f.)$  为 ch.f.

(8)  $X$  为 ch.f.  $\Rightarrow \varphi^2$  为 ch.f.  $\Leftrightarrow X$  对称

分布	pdf	ch.f.
$U(a, a)$	$\frac{1}{2a}$	$\frac{\sin at}{at}$
均匀分布	$\frac{a-b}{a^2}$ $a > 0$	ch.f. $\frac{2(1-\cos t)}{t^2}$
正态	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$e^{-\frac{(t\sigma)^2}{2}}$
Cauchy 分布	$\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + (x-b)^2}$	$e^{- t a}$
Polya 分布	$p(x) = \frac{1-\cos x}{\pi x^2}$	ch.f. $(1- t )^+$

Then (Parseval 定理),  $X \sim F_X, f_X$   
 $Y \sim F_Y, f_Y$   
 $\int f_X dF_Y = \int f_Y dF_X$

证:  $E[e^{itXY}] = E[E[e^{itXY} | X]]$   
 $= E[f_Y(tX)]$

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

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

若  $Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 由 Parseval 定理得

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

若  $X \sim F$  ch.f.  $\Rightarrow XY$  has pdf  $p_{XY}$

设  $Z \sim N(0,1)$ , 则  $P_{XY+\frac{\sigma}{2}}(0) = \int \frac{e^{-\frac{t^2 X^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} dF_X(x)$   
 $P_{XY+\frac{\sigma}{2}}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-\frac{t^2 \sigma^2}{2}} dt$

ch.f. 为偶, 则  $P_{XY+\frac{\sigma}{2}}(x) = P_{XY+\frac{\sigma}{2}}(-x)$

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

①  $f_X(t) = f_Y(t) \Rightarrow X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$

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

□

设  $\int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty$

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

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

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

$$\forall \text{ 有界 } [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}, P(X \in I) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \infty} P\left(X + \frac{Z}{\sigma} \in I\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{DCT} \int_I p(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } \int |f_X(t)| dt < \infty \Rightarrow X \sim P(X) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int f_X(t) e^{-itx} dt$$

ch.f.  $L^1 \Rightarrow$  pdf exists.

Levy 反演公式:  $\forall x_1, x_2$

$$P_X((x_1, x_2]) + \frac{1}{2} P(\{x_1\}) + \frac{1}{2} P(\{x_2\})$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{e^{-itx_1} - e^{-itx_2}}{it} f_X(t) dt$$

特征函数的矩:  $\varphi(t)$  不-也可求

$$E|X|^k < \infty \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{i^j}{j!} t^j E[X^j] + o(|t|^k)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= o(|t|^k) \Rightarrow \text{as } t \rightarrow 0$$

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

若  $E|X|^k < \infty$ , 则  $f(t)$  可展为  $f^{(k)}(t) = \int (ix)^k e^{itx} dF(x)$

但  $f(t)$  2k 阶导子  $\Rightarrow E|X|^{2k} < \infty$

2k+1 阶导子  $\Rightarrow E|X|^{2k+1} < \infty$

Thm 1 中心极限定理 (ii)

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

$$\text{证明: ch. } f. \int_X(t) = 1 + E[itX] + \frac{(it)^2}{2} (E[X^2] + o(t^2)) = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)$$

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

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

$$\text{因 } \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow c \Rightarrow \text{ch } \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow e^c$$

□

Check:

特征函数法:

Thm (连续收敛定理):  $X_n \sim f_n, 1 \leq n \leq \infty$

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

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

且  $X \sim \text{ch. } f$  为  $f$ .

证明: (1) —

(2) 由 Helly 定理,  $\exists \{n'\} \subset \mathbb{N}, \exists \{n''\} \subset \{n'\}$

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

① 先证  $X_n$  一致收敛, 从而  $F$  是 d.f.

$$P(|X_n| \geq \frac{2}{n}) \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} (1 - f_n(t)) dt$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{DCT} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{-\frac{2}{\epsilon}}^{\frac{2}{\epsilon}} (1 - f(t)) dt$$

$f(0)=1, f$  在 0 附近连续,  $\therefore \sup_n \rightarrow 0$

$X_n$  一致收敛

② 再证  $F$  与  $f$  无关

$$X_{n''} \xrightarrow{d} F \text{ 由 } \textcircled{1} \cdot f_{n''} \rightarrow f_\infty$$

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

$\Rightarrow X_n$  任一子列均收敛到  $f$  是极限唯一

$$X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$$

□

•  $f(t)$  在  $2k+1$  阶可微  $E|X|^{2k+1} < \infty$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(X=\pm j) = \frac{c}{2j^{2k} \log j}$   
 $E|X| < \infty$  但  $f(t)$  不可微  $\Rightarrow f'(t) \exists$

$f$  在  $2k+1$  阶可微  $\Rightarrow E|X|^{2k} < \infty$

pf:  $k=2$ .  $f''(0)$  存在且有限  $\Rightarrow \exists \eta$  使得  $f''(t)$  有界

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

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

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

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

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

•  $n=2k$ . 归纳法 设对  $n=2k-2$  阶

$\forall n=2k. EX^{2k-2} < \infty$

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

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

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

$\therefore \psi''(0) \exists < \infty$  由  $k=2$  的结论  $G(x)$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上 d.f.

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

- 一定条件下, 若  $f(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(it)^m}{m!} EX^m$  成立, 则说明矩方法

可以决定特征函数.

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

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

证:  $|f(t+\theta) - \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} \frac{t^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(\theta)|$

$$= \left| E e^{i(t+\theta)X} - \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} \frac{t^n}{n!} E e^{i\theta X} (iX)^n \right|$$

$$= E \left| e^{i\theta X} \left( e^{itX} - \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} \frac{(it)^n}{n!} \right) \right| \leq E \frac{|tX|^k}{k!} = |t|^k \frac{EX^k}{k!}$$

任意  $\epsilon > 0$ .  $(EX^k)^{1/k} \leq n(r+\epsilon)$ .  $\therefore |t|^k \frac{(EX^k)^{1/k}}{k!} \leq (|t|(r+\epsilon))^k$

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

一个 d.f.  $F$ .  $\mu_n = \int x^2 dF(x)$

证:  $(EX^{2k+2}) \leq EX^{2k} EX^4$

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

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

$$EX^k = E|Y|^k \text{ 则 } f_X(t) = f_Y(it)$$

$|t| < \frac{1}{er} = \text{const}$  由  $r$  定

• 对  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . 一致收敛

• 何种分布由矩决定?

正态分布  $EX^{2k} = (2k-1)!!$

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

$\therefore X \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow Y \sim N(0,1)$   
 $EX^k = EY^k$

• 由矩方法  $EX_n^k \rightarrow EX^k \forall k \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$

• 设  $X_n$  iid.  $EX=0, EX^2=1$ .  $X$  任何阶矩存在

则  $\frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$

~~证:~~

由大数定律与中心极限定理知

$X_n$  iid.  $EX_n=0, \text{var } X_n=1$

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

问: 一般  $\frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{d}$  何分布收敛于何分布?

Thm (Type and Law)

设  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$  为实值序列  
 $a_n > 0, \{F_n\}$  弱收敛于非退化分布  $F$ .

- (1) 设  $F(a_n x + b_n) \xrightarrow{d} G$ ,  $G$  非退化 r.v.  
 $G(x) = F(ax+b)$  且  $a_n \rightarrow a, b_n \rightarrow b$
- (2)  $a_n \rightarrow a, b_n \rightarrow b$  则  $F_n(a_n x + b_n) \xrightarrow{d} F(ax+b)$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller CLT) □

对  $\{i.i.d. \text{ 序列 } \{X_{nj}\}_{1 \leq j \leq k_n, n \geq 1}\}$  而言:

- (1)  $\forall n: X_{n1}, \dots, X_{nk_n}$  独立.
  - (2)  $E X_{nk} = 0, \forall n, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
  - (3)  $\sum_{j=1}^{k_n} E X_{nj}^2 = 1$
  - (4)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{j=1}^{k_n} [E [X_{nj}^2 I_{\{|X_{nj}| \geq \varepsilon\}}]] \rightarrow 0$
- $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller), 以下命题等价:

- (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$ , 且  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq k_n} E X_{nk}^2 \rightarrow 0$
- (2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}} \rightarrow 0$

Corollary (Lyapunov),  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E |X_{nk}|^3 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$

Thm (Lindeberg-Feller CLT)

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \max_k P(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) = 0$ . (由 Feller 条件蕴含)  
 等价于:  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} N(b,c), (b \in \mathbb{R}, c > 0 \text{ const})$

- 充分必要条件为  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sum_k P(|X_{nk}| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$
- (2)  $\sum_k [E [X_{nk} I_{\{|X_{nk}| \in \varepsilon\}}]] \rightarrow b$
  - (3)  $\sum_k \text{Var} [X_{nk} I_{\{|X_{nk}| \in \varepsilon\}}] \rightarrow c$

Thm (Karamata) (Feller)

设  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d. 序列 F 分布

- (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} (X_k - m_k) \xrightarrow{d} N(0,1)$
- (2)  $L(x) = E [X^2 I_{\{|X| \leq x\}}]$  在  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\sim \frac{1}{L(x)}$  且  $\frac{L(x)}{L(y)} \rightarrow 1, \forall c > 0, \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$
- (3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 P(|X| > x)}{E [X^2 I_{\{|X| \leq x\}}]} = 0$

Karamata 引理:

若  $L(x)$  为  $x^2$  的正规化,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{R}, L_m(x) = E [(X+m)^2]_{|X| \leq x}$   
 也  $\sim x^2, \forall p \in [0, 2], \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2-p} E [ |X|^p I_{\{|X| \leq x\}} ]}{L(x)} = 0$

下面给出 Lindeberg-Feller CLT 的另一种证法.

证法一: 特征函数法:

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

希望写成乘积形式, 故求积, 再用特征函数法.

设  $\sigma_{nk}^2 = E X_{nk}^2$   
 $X_{nk}$  的 ch.f.  $f_{nk}$

设  $G_1, \dots, G_{k_n}$  为独立 r.v. 序列  
 $G_{nk} \sim N(0, \sigma_{nk}^2), \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \sigma_{nk}^2 = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow G_{nk}$  ch.f.  $e^{-\frac{t^2 \sigma_{nk}^2}{2}}$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E |X_{nk}|^2 \wedge |X_{nk}|^3 + \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} E |G_{nk}|^2 \wedge |G_{nk}|^3$$

$\leftarrow$  由  $\int_{|x| \leq \varepsilon} |x|^3 dx$  和  $\int_{|x| > \varepsilon} |x|^3 dx$

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

由  $\sum_{k=1}^{k_n} \sigma_{nk}^2 = 1$

$$\leq \max_k (E X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| < \varepsilon\}}) + E [X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}}]$$

$$\leq \varepsilon^2 + \sum E [X_{nk}^2 I_{\{|X_{nk}| \geq \varepsilon\}}] \rightarrow \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

§2.2. 正态分布的Stein方法

证法二: Lindberg 替换法:

设  $X_{nk}, G_{nk}$  独立

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

设  $f$  为具有 2, 3 阶有界导数的函数

设  $G \sim N(0,1)$

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

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

$$\cdot \text{由 } |f(x+y) - f(x) - f'(x)y + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)y^2|$$

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

$$M = \frac{1}{6} \sup |f^{(3)}(x)| \vee \sup |f''(x)|$$

$$\therefore |E f(Z_{n,k} + X_{n,k}) - E f(Z_{n,k}) - \frac{\sigma_{nk}^2}{2} f''(Z_{n,k})|$$

$$\leq M E [X_{nk}^2 \wedge |X_{nk}|^3]$$

$$|E f(Z_{n,k} + G_{n,k}) - f(Z_{n,k}) - \frac{\sigma_{nk}^2}{2} f''(Z_{n,k})|$$

$$\leq M E [G_{nk}^2 \wedge |G_{nk}|^3]$$

$$\therefore E f(X_{n,1} + \dots + X_{n,k_n}) \rightarrow E f(G)$$

由 Portmanteau Thm. 知 CLT 对  $\square$

§2.3: Stein 方法与正态逼近

~~$$M f(x) = E[f(X)], X \sim N(0,1)$$~~

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

$$\iff \forall f \in C_c^\infty \quad E f'(X) = E [X f(X)]$$

证法:  $\Rightarrow: X \sim N(0,1), \forall f' \in C_c^\infty$

$$\text{则 } E f'(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) \phi(x) dx$$

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

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \phi'(z) (f(0) - f(z)) dz - \int_0^{\infty} \phi'(z) (f(z) - f(0)) dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(z) f'(z) dz = E(X f(X)) \quad \square$$

Thm. (Berry-Esseen)

$$X, X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } EX=0, EX^2=\sigma^2 > 0, E|X|^3 < \infty$$

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

§2.4 Poisson 收敛

$$X, X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } \sim B(1, p)$$

$$S_n \sim B(n, p), E S_n = np$$

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

$$\text{设 } X_{n1}, \dots, X_{nm} \text{ iid, } X_{ni} \sim N(1, p_n)$$

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

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

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

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

Thm:  $X_{n,k}$  独立序列

$$P(X_{n,k} = 1) = p_{nk} = 1 - P(X_{n,k} = 0)$$

$$\text{若有 (1) } \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty)$$

$$(2) \max_{1 \leq k \leq k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{则 } S_n = X_{n1} + \dots + X_{nk_n} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda)$$

$$\text{证: } f_{nk}(t) = (1-p_{nk}) + e^{it} p_{nk}$$

$$\Rightarrow E e^{it S_n} = \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} (1-p_{nk} + e^{it} p_{nk})$$

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

$$\text{则 } \left| \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} (1-p_{nk} + e^{it} p_{nk}) - \prod_{k=1}^{k_n} e^{p_{nk}(e^{it}-1)} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} |\exp(p_{nk}(e^{it}-1)) - (1-p_{nk} + e^{it} p_{nk})|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk}^2 |e^{it} - 1|^2$$

$$\leq 4 \sum p_{nk}^2 \leq 4 \sup p_{nk} \sum_{k=1}^{k_n} p_{nk} \rightarrow 0$$



1.1 收敛性

$$\|P_n - P\| = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} |\mu(A) - \nu(A)|$$

$$\therefore \|P_n - P\| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow P_n \xrightarrow{d} P$$

对离散型  $\Rightarrow \sum_i |\mu_i - \nu_i|$

Lemma:  $\| \mu_1 * \mu_2 - \nu_1 * \nu_2 \| \leq \| \mu_1 - \nu_1 \| + \| \mu_2 - \nu_2 \|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_x | \mu_1(x) \mu_2(x) - \nu_1(x) \nu_2(x) | \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_x | \mu_1(x) \mu_2(x) - \mu_1(x) \nu_2(x) + \mu_1(x) \nu_2(x) - \nu_1(x) \nu_2(x) | \\ &\leq \| \mu_1 - \nu_1 \| + \| \mu_2 - \nu_2 \| \quad (\text{三角不等式}) \end{aligned}$$

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

pf:  $2 \| \mu - \nu \| = \sum_i |\mu_i - \nu_i|$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |\mu_0 - \nu_0| + |\mu_1 - \nu_1| + \sum_{i \geq 2} |\mu_i - \nu_i| \\ &= |1 - p - e^{-p}| + |p - p e^{-p}| + 1 - e^{-p} \\ &= 2p(1 - e^{-p}) \leq 2p^2 \end{aligned}$$

下面证明 Poisson 收敛性

$$S_n = X_{n1} + \dots + X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda)$$

pf:  $X_{nk} \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_k)$   $S_n \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$

$\nu_{nk}$   $\nu_n$  分别为  $\nu_k$   $\nu_n$   $\nu_k$   $\lambda_n = \sum \lambda_k$  的 Poisson

$$\mu_n = \mu_{n1} * \dots * \mu_{nk}$$

$$\nu_n = \nu_{n1} * \dots * \nu_{nk}$$

$$\| \mu_n - \nu_n \| \leq \sum_{k=1}^k \| \mu_k - \nu_k \| \leq \sum_{k=1}^k \lambda_k^2 \rightarrow 0$$

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

Poisson 收敛性证明

设  $X_{nk}$  为独立同分布的 i.i.d. 序列  $X_{nk}$   $1 \leq k \leq n$

$$\sum_{k=1}^k X_{nk} \xrightarrow{d} P(\lambda) \Leftrightarrow$$

①  $\sum_k P(X_{nk} > 1) \rightarrow 0$

②  $\sum_k P(X_{nk} = 1) \rightarrow \lambda$   $(\text{若 } X_{nk} = X_{nk} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{X_{nk} > 0\}})$

§ 2.5 - Stable Laws

Recall:  $X_n$  i.i.d.  $E[X^2] < \infty$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

若  $X_n$  不独立  $\Rightarrow$  是否收敛于正态分布

Def: 称  $F$  为 ch.f. 稳定 若  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$   $\exists C_k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall B \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } (f(x)) \leq e^{i t x} \bullet f(x)$$

$$\text{i.i.d. } X_n \text{ 稳定 } \Leftrightarrow F_k \stackrel{d}{=} C_k X + \nu_k$$

eg:  $X_n$  i.i.d.  $\sim$  Cauchy(a).  $p(x) = \frac{a}{\pi(x^2 + a^2)}$

例  $\frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{d} X$   $\ll$  而  $X$  与  $\nu$  分布为稳定分布

pf: ch.f:  $\int \frac{a}{\pi(x^2 + a^2)} e^{i t x} dx = e^{-a|t|}$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\frac{S_n}{n}}(t) &= E e^{i t \frac{S_n}{n}} \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n e^{i t \frac{X_k}{n}} \\ &= e^{-a|t|} \end{aligned}$$

of (稳定分布)

$$P(|X| > x) = x^{-\alpha} \quad x > 1 \quad \text{若 } X \text{ 为稳定}$$

$0 < \alpha < 2$   $X^\alpha L(x)$   $L(x)$  缓慢变化

$$x) \exists i.v. Y. \frac{S_n}{n^{1/\alpha}} \xrightarrow{d} Y$$

ch.f.  $1 - f_X(t) = \int_{|x| > 1} (1 - e^{i t x}) \frac{\alpha}{2|x|^{1+\alpha}} dx$

$$= \alpha \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{1 - \cos t x}{|x|^{1+\alpha}} dx$$

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

$$E e^{i t \frac{S_n}{n^{1/\alpha}}} \rightarrow e^{-c|t|^\alpha}$$

Thm. 3.11. i.i.d. r.v.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $b_n$ . 使

$\frac{S_n - b_n}{a_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$  的充要条件为  $F$  是稳定分布

说明 i.i.d. r.v. 作归一化. 中心化为 0. 至为重要的收敛的分布.

证:  $\Leftarrow$  若  $F$  稳定

则 ch.f.  $(f(t))^{2^n} = e^{i t \int_0^{2^n} f(2t) dt}$  ( $\exists (a_n, b_n)$ )

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

$$\text{ch.f. 为 } f\left(\frac{t}{a_n}\right)^n e^{-i t \frac{b_n}{a_n}} = f(t)$$

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

$$Z_{kn} a_{kn} = S_{kn} - b_{kn} = (S_n + (S_{2n} - S_n) + \dots + (S_{kn} - S_{(k-1)n})) - b_{kn}$$

$$S_n^i = S_{in} - S_{(i-1)n}, S_0 = 0, S_n^1, S_n^2, \dots, S_n^k \text{ 独立}$$

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

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

$$\text{从而 } Z_{kn} \xrightarrow{d} F$$

若  $F$  非退化. 由律与型 (Type and Law) 定理

$$\exists a_k, b_k \text{ s.t. } (F * \dots * F)(x) = F(a_k x + b_k)$$

$\therefore F$  stable.

□

Def: Rank:

(1). Stable law in ch.f. 为

$$f(t) = \exp\{itc - |bt|^\alpha (1 + ik \operatorname{sgn}(t) \omega_\alpha(t))\}$$

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

$$\omega_\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right) & \alpha \neq 1 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \log|t| & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = 2$ : 正态分布

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2x}\right\}, x > 0 \text{ stable law (B.M. 分布)}$$

Def (收敛性).  $X, X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid 若  $\exists \frac{S_n - a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{d} F$

则称  $X$  为  $F$  的收敛性

Thm.  $X$  属于稳定分布当且仅当  $\alpha \in (0, 2]$  且  $F$  是收敛分布

的收敛性. 且  $\alpha < 2$ .

$$(1) P(|X| > x) = x^{-\alpha} L(x), L(x) \text{ 缓慢}$$

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

\* (1) (2) 对  $\alpha \in [0, 2]$   $a_n = \inf\{x: P(|X| > x) \leq \frac{1}{n}\}$   
 $b_n = n E X 1_{\{|X| \leq a_n\}}$

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

由  $F$  in ch.f.  $\varphi, k = 2^n$

§ 2.5. 无穷可分分布

Def:  $f(t)$  为无穷可分分布 若

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

设  $F$  为 i.i.d.  $\exists Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  iid s.t.  $Y_1 + \dots + Y_n \stackrel{d}{=} F$

• 任何无穷可分分布对应于 Lévy 过程.

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

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

(2).  $X_{n1} + \dots + X_{nk} \stackrel{d}{=} F$

$\Leftrightarrow F$  i.i.d.

(Rank: 稳定分布一定无穷可分)

Pf:  $\Leftarrow$ . 显然.

$\Rightarrow$ : 先考虑  $n=2$ .

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

"  $Y_n$  " "  $Y_n$  "

$\forall Y_n, Y_n'$  iid.

$\{Y_n\}$  收敛性?

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

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

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

由Helly定理.  $\exists n_k$ .

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

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

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

类似,  $f_F(t) = (f_Z(t))^k \exists Z$ .  $\therefore \pi$  是  $\sigma$  的  $\square$ .

Thm: 设独立同分布列  $\{X_{nk}\}$  有元分布  $\pi$  且  $X_{nk}$  独立同分布族与元分布  $\pi$  独立同分布族一致

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

Thm (Lévy-Khinchin Thm).  $f(t)$  i.i.d.  $\Leftrightarrow$

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

$\nu$  为 Lévy 测度.  $\nu(0) = 0, \int (1+x^2) \nu(dx) < \infty$

$\square$ .

3.3 闭区间

3.3.1 闭区间

Def: 设  $T \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_T$  闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in T, \exists \delta > 0, (t-\delta, t+\delta) \subseteq T$

Prop: (1) 闭区间的交集是闭区间  
(2)  $T$  为  $\{F_t\}$  闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow T \times \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{F}_T$

$$F_{T \times \mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{S \subseteq T} F_S$$

set.  $F_{S_1} \subseteq F_{S_2}$

要证:  $\{T \times t\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{T \times t_n\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_{t_n} = F_{T \times t}$$

闭区间  $J = \mathbb{Z}$  的  $T \times \mathbb{R}$  是闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow T \times \mathbb{R}$  为闭区间

eg:  $X = \{X_t | t \in \mathbb{Z}\}, X_t \in F_t$

$$D_A = \inf \{t \geq 0 : X_t \in A\} \quad A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ 可测}$$

$$T_A = \inf \{t \geq 0 : X_t \in A\} \quad A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ 不可测}$$

$\inf \emptyset = -\infty$

$J = \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow D_A, T_A$  是闭区间

pf:  $\{D_A \leq t\} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{X_k \in A\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$

$$\{T_A \leq t\} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{X_k \in A\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$$

$J = \mathbb{R}$  的  $\{X_t\}$  在  $\mathcal{F}_t$  中  $X_t \xrightarrow{d} X_s \quad t \rightarrow s$

$A \neq \emptyset, X_t \in A \quad \Rightarrow D_A = T_A$

$$\{D_A < t\} = \bigcup_{\substack{S \subseteq T \\ S \text{ 可测}}} \{X_S \in A\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$$

$D_A, T_A$  为闭区间. 是  $\mathcal{F}_T$  的闭区间

• Axiom  $X_t \in A \Rightarrow D_A$  为闭区间

$$\{D_A \leq t\} = \inf_{\substack{S \subseteq A \\ S \text{ 可测}}} d(X_S, A) \in \mathcal{F}_T$$

Prop: (1)  $J = \mathbb{Z}$  的  $J$  为闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow \{T = n\} \in \mathcal{F}_T$

(2)  $S, T$  为闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow S \vee T, S \wedge T$  为闭区间

(3)  $\{T_n\}$  为闭区间  $\Leftrightarrow \forall T_n$  为闭区间

(4)  $J = \mathbb{R}$  的  $T_n$  为闭区间  $\Rightarrow \bigcap T_n$  为闭区间

check (2)

$$\{T \vee S \leq t\} = \{T \leq 0, S \leq t\} \cup \{S \leq 0, T \leq t\}$$

$$\cup \{T \leq t, S \leq 0\} \cup \{0 < T < t, T \leq S \leq t\}$$

"  $\bigcup_{\text{real } u < t} \{u < T < t, T \leq S \leq t\}$

$\bullet F_T = \{A \in \mathcal{F}_T : A \cap \{T \leq t\} \in F_t, \forall t \geq 0\}$

证 (1)  $T \in F_T$

(2)  $S \leq T \Rightarrow F_S \subseteq F_T$

(3)  $F_S \cap F_T = F_{S \wedge T}$

(4)  $F_S \vee F_T = F_{S \vee T} = \{A \cup B : A \in F_S, B \in F_T, A \cap B = \emptyset\}$

(5)  $\{S \leq T\}, \{S < T\}, \{S = T\} \in F_{S \vee T}$

eg:  $F_{S \vee T} \cap \{S \leq T\} = F_T \cap \{S \leq T\}$

$F_{S \wedge T} \cap \{S \leq T\} = F_S \cap \{S \leq T\}$

$F_{S \vee T} \cap \{S < T\} = F_T \cap \{S < T\}$

$F_{S \wedge T} \cap \{S < T\} = F_S \cap \{S < T\}$

$F_{S \vee T} \cap \{S = T\} = F_S \cap \{S = T\}$

(4) 证明

$$F_{S \vee T} \subseteq \{A \cup B : A \in F_S, B \in F_T, A \cap B = \emptyset\}$$

设  $A \in F_{S \vee T}$

$$C = (C \cap \{S \leq T\}) \cup (C \cap \{S > T\})$$

"  $F_{S \vee T} \cap \{S \leq T\}$   $\in F_S$   $\square$

"  $F_T \cap \{S > T\} \in F_T$

3.2 \* 条件期望与鞅过程:

$X \in \mathcal{L}^1, X_n = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n]$

对  $V \in \mathcal{F}_T$ :  $X_T = E[X | \mathcal{F}_T]$

imp:

Step 1:  $X_t \in \mathcal{F}_T \iff \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, A \in \mathcal{H}_n$

$\{X_T \cap A\} \cap \{T=n\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

$\bigcup_{n=0}^T (\{X_T \cap A\} \cap \{T=n\}) \in \mathcal{F}_m \iff \in \mathcal{F}_n$

Step 2:  $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_T \int_A X_T = \int_A E[X | \mathcal{F}_T]$

$\forall n \int_{A \cap \{T=n\}} X_T = \int_{A \cap \{T=n\}} X_n = \int_{A \cap \{T=n\}} X$

对  $n$  求和

$\int_A X_T = \int_A X, \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_T$

□

Lemma: 设  $g, \mathcal{H}$  为  $\mathcal{F}_T$  的  $\sigma$ -代数,  $\xi, \eta$  为  $\mathcal{H}$  上的可积函数,  $A \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$

若  $g \cap A = \mathcal{H} \cap A$ , 且  $\xi \geq \eta$  a.s.

则在  $A$  上  $E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] = E[\eta | \mathcal{H}]$  a.s.

证: 令  $B = A \cap \{E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] > E[\eta | \mathcal{H}]\}$

只需证  $P(B) = 0$

$B \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$

$B = \{1_A E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] > 1_A [\eta | \mathcal{H}]\}$

$1_A E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] \in \mathcal{G}$

$1_A E[\eta | \mathcal{H}] \in \mathcal{H}$

$\iff \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \{1_A E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] \leq x\} \in \mathcal{H}$

$\iff \begin{cases} x \leq 0 & \text{LHS} = A \cap \{E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] \leq x\} \in A \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H} \cap A \subseteq \mathcal{H} \\ x > 0 & \text{RHS} = A \cap \{E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] \leq x\} \in \mathcal{H} \end{cases}$

对  $x > 0$ ,  $1_A E[\eta | \mathcal{H}] \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H} \implies B \in \mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{H}$

□

从而  $E[1_B (E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] - E[\eta | \mathcal{H}])] = 0$

$E[E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] 1_B] = E[\xi 1_B] = E[\eta 1_B] = E[E[\eta | \mathcal{H}] 1_B]$

$E[1_B (E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] - E[\eta | \mathcal{H}])] = 0 \implies P(B) = 0$

$E[X | \mathcal{F}_T] = E[X | \mathcal{H}] = E[X | \mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{F}_T] = E[X | \mathcal{H}]$

在  $A$  上  $E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] = E[\eta | \mathcal{H}]$  a.s.  
 $\implies E[\xi | \mathcal{G}] - E[\eta | \mathcal{H}] = 0$  on  $A$  a.s. □

令  $A = \{T=n\} \in \mathcal{F}_T \cap \mathcal{F}_n$

$\mathcal{F}_T \cap \{T=n\} = \mathcal{F}_n \cap \{T=n\}$

在  $A$  上  $E[X | \mathcal{F}_T] = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n]$  a.s.  
 $= X_n = X_T$  on  $A$ . □

□

对

$\mathcal{F}_T$  可积,  $X \in \mathcal{F}_T$  可积,  $X$

$E[X | \mathcal{F}_S] = E[E[X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}] | \mathcal{F}_S]$  a.s.

证: 在  $\{S=T\}$  上

$E[X | \mathcal{F}_S] = E[X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}]$  a.s.

$\{S > T\}$  上  $E[X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}] = E[X | \mathcal{F}_T]$

$E[X | \mathcal{F}_S] = E[E[X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}] | \mathcal{F}_S]$

取  $x = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_T]$

$E[E[X | \mathcal{F}_T] | \mathcal{F}_S] = E[E[E[X | \mathcal{F}_T] | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}] | \mathcal{F}_S]$

$= E[X | \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T}]$

$= E[E[X | \mathcal{F}_T] | \mathcal{F}_S]$  □

$X_n$  为  $\mathcal{F}_n$  上的鞅

若  $n \geq 0$  有  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  且  $X_n < \infty$

(1)  $X_n \in \mathcal{F}_n$

(2)  $E[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = X_n$  a.s.

3. 下鞅, 上鞅

一般地, 若  $X_n = (X_0, \dots, X_n)$

$(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$  为鞅  $\implies X_n, \mathcal{F}_n$  可积

(100% 正确)

Prop. 10.  $X_n$  为  $F$ -上鞅  $\Leftrightarrow -X_n$  为  $F$ -下鞅  
 1)  $E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq X_n \Leftrightarrow \forall n \geq 0, E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = X_n$   
 13)  $X_n$  为  $F$ -鞅  $E(X_n) = \dots$   
 下鞅为鞅  $\Leftrightarrow X_n = \text{const.}$

eg.  $X, Y, \dots$  独立  $E X_i = 0, S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$

例  $E(S_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = S_n + E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n)$   
 $\stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} S_n + E X_{n+1} = S_n$   $\therefore \{S_n\}$  为  $F$ -鞅

eg.  $E X_i^2 = \sigma^2 < \infty, \{S_n^2 - n\sigma^2, \mathcal{F}_n\}$  为鞅

例  $E(S_{n+1}^2 | \mathcal{F}_n) = E((S_n + X_{n+1})^2 | \mathcal{F}_n)$

$$= S_n^2 + E X_{n+1}^2 + 2E(S_n X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = S_n^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(S_{n+1}^2 - (n+1)\sigma^2 | \mathcal{F}_n) = S_n^2 - n\sigma^2 + E X_{n+1}^2 - \sigma^2 = S_n^2 - n\sigma^2$$

eg. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立  $E X_i = 1$   
 $M_n = \prod_{i=1}^n X_i, \{M_n, \mathcal{F}_n\}$  为鞅

乘积鞅  $E X_i = 1, E X_i^2 < \infty$   
 $E(M_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = E(M_n X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = M_n E X_{n+1} = M_n$

eg.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{X_i}}{E e^{X_i}} < E e^{X_i} < \infty$   
 $= \frac{e^{\lambda S_n}}{\prod_{i=1}^n E e^{X_i}}$  Wald 鞅

$Y_0, Y_1, \dots$  为马尔可夫链 具有转移概率  $P_{ij}$

$P_{ij} = P(Y_{n+1} = j | Y_n = i)$   
 设  $f$  满足  $f(i) = \sum_j P_{ij} f(j)$   
 则  $\{f(Y_n), \mathcal{F}_n\}$  为鞅  
 $E[f(Y_{n+1}) | \mathcal{F}_n] = E[f(Y_{n+1}) | Y_n = Y_n]$   
 $= E[f(Y_{n+1}) | Y_n]$   
 $= \sum_j f(j) P(Y_{n+1} = j | Y_n = i)$   
 $= \sum_j P_{ij} f(j) = f(i) = f(Y_n)$

$P_{ij} = \lambda_j \delta_{ij} \Rightarrow \{Y_n\}$   
 $\sum_j P_{ij} f(j) = \lambda f(i) \forall i$   
 $(\lambda^{-1} f(Y_n), \mathcal{F}_n)$  为鞅

eg. Polya 罐子模型  
 0时刻有一红一绿 每个时刻抽一球  
 记  $F$  颜色后放回再放入一个同色球

$X_n$  为  $n$  时刻红球所占比例  $Y_n = n X_n$   
 则  $\{X_n\}$  为鞅

pf:  $E[Y_{n+1} | Y_n]$   
 $(i \in K \text{ 或 } n=1, K \text{ 红球数 } K)$   
 $E[Y_{n+1} | Y_n = k] = \frac{k(n+2+k)}{n+2} + \frac{(n+1)k}{n+2}$   
 $= k \frac{n+3}{n+2}$

$\therefore E[Y_{n+1} | Y_n] = Y_n \frac{n+3}{n+2}$   
 $\therefore X_{n+1} = \frac{Y_{n+1}}{n+2}$   
 $E[X_{n+1} | Y_n] = X_n \Rightarrow E[X_{n+1} | X_n] = X_n$   
 设  $\mathcal{F}_n$  为历史  $\{X_k\}$   
 $\therefore E[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = X_n$

eg. r.v.  $Y_0, Y_1, \dots$  iid  $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n$   
 $X_n = \frac{f_1(Y_0) \dots f_n(Y_n)}{f_0(Y_0) f_1(Y_1) \dots f_n(Y_n)}$   
 $Y_0 \sim f_{0,n} (X_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$  为鞅  
 $E[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = X_n E\left[\frac{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})}{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})} | \mathcal{F}_n\right]$   
 $= X_n E\left[\frac{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})}{f_{n+1}(Y_{n+1})}\right]$   
 $= X_n \int \frac{f_{n+1}(y)}{f_{n+1}(y)} f_{n+1}(y) dP = X_n$

§3 2. 鞅收敛定理

9.  $Y_n$  为  $\mathcal{F}_n$  适应过程

令  $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - E[Y_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}])$

$E[X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = X_n$  鞅

误差:  $E[X_{n+1} - X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] = 0$

$E[Y_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n] = 0 \Rightarrow \sum Y_i$  为鞅

$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - E[Y_i | \mathcal{F}_{i-1}]) \Delta_i(Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1})$

若  $\Delta_i$  为  $\mathcal{F}_i$  鞅

例:  $\forall Y \in L^1, \forall \mathcal{F}_n, X_n = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_n]$  为鞅

$\mathcal{F}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\infty \Rightarrow Y, X_\infty = Y$

$\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\emptyset, \Omega\}$

$X_0 = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_0] = E[Y]$

序列  $X_n$  为一致收敛鞅, 则是一致收敛鞅

收敛到  $X_\infty$  的鞅

$\{E[Y | \mathcal{G}] | \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_n\}$  一致可积

$\{X_n\}$  一致可积

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

要证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists M, \forall \mathcal{G} E[|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]| 1_{|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]| > M}] < \epsilon$  (H. Y.)  $= X_{n \wedge M}$

LHS  $\leq E[|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]| 1_{|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]| > M}]$

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

$P(|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]| > M) \leq \frac{E[|E[Y | \mathcal{G}]|]}{M}$   
 $= \frac{E[|Y|]}{M} \rightarrow 0$  as  $M \rightarrow \infty$

由积分绝对收敛 + 期望不等式

Prop (1)  $X_n$  为鞅, 对  $\psi \in C^1, E[\psi(X_n) | \mathcal{F}_0] < \infty$  对

$\psi(X_n)$  为下鞅

(2) 下鞅  $\rightarrow$  递增  $\Rightarrow$  下鞅

$X_n$  为平方可积鞅

$E[X_n^2] = E[X_0^2] + \sum_{k=1}^n E[(X_k - X_{k-1})^2]$   $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$   $EY_i = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow E[S_n^2] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[Y_i^2]$   $EY_i Y_j = 0$   $i \neq j$

Def (收敛鞅)  $X \in \mathcal{F}, H = (H_n)$  为可料过程

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

若  $X$  为鞅,  $H$  为可料过程

$X$  为鞅  $\Rightarrow H \cdot X$  为鞅

$X$  为非负上/下鞅  $\Rightarrow H \cdot X$  为非负上/下鞅

$X$  为  $\mathcal{F}$  鞅,  $N$  为行时  $\Rightarrow X^{N \wedge M} = \{X_{n \wedge M}\}$  为  $\mathcal{F}(T)$  鞅

Pf:  $E[X_{N \wedge (n+1)} | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$= E[X_{N \wedge (n+1)} 1_{\{N \leq n\}} | \mathcal{F}_n] + E[X_{N \wedge (n+1)} 1_{\{N > n\}} | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$= X_{N \wedge n} + 1_{\{N > n\}} E[X_{n+1} - X_n | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$= X_{N \wedge n}$

$H_{n+1} = 1_{\{N > n\}} \in \mathcal{F}_n$

Doob 分解

对任意  $\mathcal{F}_n$  适应过程  $S, p$  存在唯一的

分解  $X_n = M_n + A_n$  ( $M_n, \mathcal{F}_n$ ) 为鞅

$A_n$  可料

特别  $X_n$  下鞅  $\Leftrightarrow A_n$  不减

证: 唯一性

$E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = E(M_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) + E(A_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n)$   
 $= M_n + A_{n+1}$

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

$\Rightarrow A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (E[X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] - X_{k-1}) + A_0$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n [X_k - X_{k-1} | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$

$M_n = X_n - A_n = X_n - \sum_{k=1}^n (E[X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] - X_{k-1})$

$= X_n - E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_0] + \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - E[X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]) + X_0$   
 $= E(X_0 | \mathcal{F}_0) + \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - E[X_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]) + X_0$

3. 证明:

Prop: 设 \$X\_n\$ 为 \$L^1\$ 序列 (or 收敛序列)  
T.M. of \$M\_n, A\_n\$ 为 \$L^1\$ 序列 (or 收敛序列)

证: \$\sup E|X\_n| < \infty\$

$$E A_n = E[-M_n + X_n] = E|X_n| - E M_n$$

\$A\_n \ge 0 \Rightarrow -M\_n\$ 有界  
\$\therefore X\_n\$ 有界

□

eg: \$X = \sum\_{i=1}^{\infty} 1\_{B\_i}, B\_i \in \mathcal{F}\_i\$

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

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

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

$$M_n = X_n - A_n$$

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

" "  
{ \$B\_i\$ i.o. }

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

Thm (收敛)

Thm Doob 收敛定理:

$$(b-a) E U_n \leq E(X_n - a)^+ - E(X_0 - a)^+ \quad \square$$

Thm: T.M. 收敛定理: \$X\_n\$ 为 T.M.

$$\sup E X_n^+ < \infty \iff \sup E |X_n| < \infty$$

Pf: \$\forall a < b\$

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

$$\leq E X_n^+ + |a| + |b| \leq \sup E X_n^+ + |a| + |b| = M \quad \therefore \text{a.s. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_{U_n} < \infty$$

Thm: \$U\_n \le \infty\$ a.s. \$\Rightarrow U\_n \le \infty\$ a.s.

$$P(\liminf X_n < a < b < \limsup X_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\liminf X_n \neq \limsup X_n) = 0$$

\$\Rightarrow\$ a.s. \$\checkmark\$

$$E X = E \liminf |X_n| \leq \liminf E |X_n| \leq \sup E |X_n| < \infty$$

证: 非负序列 \$X\_n\$ a.s. 收敛 \$\Leftrightarrow E X\_n < \infty\$

设 \$X\_n\$ 非负. \$E X\_n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum E X\_n < \infty\$  
\$\Rightarrow \sum X\_n\$ a.s. 收敛

证: \$Y\_n = \sum X\_i \quad \sup E |Y\_n| < \infty\$  
\$\hookrightarrow \sum \sqrt{E Y\_n^2}\$  
\$= \sqrt{E X\_n^2}\$

Remark:

(1) \$\forall \sup E X\_n^+ < \infty \not\Rightarrow X\_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X\$

(2) Vitali 收敛定理: \$E|X\_n| \xrightarrow{L^1} E|X|\$  
\$X\_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X \iff X\_n \text{ U.I.}\$

例: (1) \$P(X=0) = P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2}\$  
\$Y\_n = \sum\_{i=1}^n X\_i \rightarrow 0\$ a.s.

$$P(Y_n \neq 0) = P(X_i \neq 0 \ 1 \le i \le n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$E Y_n = 1 \Rightarrow Y_n \xrightarrow{L^1} 1$$

Remark: 收敛 \$X\_n \xrightarrow{L^1} 0\$

收敛 \$X\_n\$ 不收敛 a.s. 收敛

收敛: 收敛定理 (收敛)

eg. 设 \$\{\xi\_n\}\$ 独立

$$P(\xi_n = 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$P(\xi_n = 1 - n^{-2}) = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \text{ 收敛}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \text{a.s. } \xi_n = 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$Y_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ a.s.}$$

\$\therefore\$ 收敛 \$E|X\_n| \rightarrow \infty\$ 收敛定理 \$\rightarrow\$ 收敛

eg. \$X\_n\$ 为收敛序列

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

$$= \frac{2n+1}{2n+2}$$

$$P(X_n = n+1 | X_{n-1} = 1) = 1, n=0, 1, 2, \dots, k=1, 2, \dots$$



设  $X_0 = 0$  且  $\forall n \geq 1, X_n = X_{n-1} + Z_n$

$$P(X_n \text{ converges}) = 1 - P(X_n = n, \forall n)$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k-1}}{2^{k-1}} = 1$$

$k \leq n$ :

$$P(X_n = k) = P(X_0 = 0, \dots, Y_{n-1} = k-1, X_k = k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2^{k-1}}{2^{k-1}} \geq \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

∃ 常数  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$  (即  $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$ )

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

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

$$P(X_n = n | Y_{n-1} | X_{n-1} \neq 0) = \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - P(X_n = 0 | X_{n-1} \neq 0) \quad (4) \text{ 存在 } X, Y_n = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$\text{设 } X_0 = 0, P(X_n = 0) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

但  $P(X_n \neq 0 \text{ i.o.}) = 1$

$$P(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X_n \neq 0 | X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \infty) = 1$$

$$\therefore X_n \not\xrightarrow{a.s.} 0$$

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

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (2):

$$\sup_n |E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_k] - E[X | \mathcal{F}_k]|$$

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

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

$$E|X_n | \mathcal{F}_k| \leq E|X| | \mathcal{F}_k| + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Choose  $\lambda, P(A) < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow E|X| | \mathcal{F}_k| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{n \geq n_0} E|X_n | \mathcal{F}_k| < \epsilon$$

□

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (4):

由 (1),  $\exists X, X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X$ . 设  $Y_n = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n]$  a.s.

$$\forall n \in \mathcal{F}_n, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$\text{而 } \forall m \geq n, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_m] = E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

(4):  $X_n$  收敛于  $X$  且  $X_n \leq E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n]$

则  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_n, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \leq E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] + \epsilon$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_n, E[(X_n - E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n]) 1_A] \leq 0$$

$$A_\epsilon = \{X_n - E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \geq \epsilon\}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$

$$0 \geq \epsilon P(A_\epsilon) \quad \therefore P(A_\epsilon) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_n \leq E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n]) = 1 \text{ a.s.}$$

Recall: 收敛性定理

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sup_n E X_n^+ < \infty \\ \text{下控} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$$

a.e. 收敛 + U.I.  $\rightarrow L^1$  收敛

$$\downarrow$$

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

Thm: 设  $X_n$  下控, t.f.a.e.

(1)  $\{X_n\}$  一致可积

(2)  $X_n$  a.s.  $L^1$  收敛

(3)  $X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X$

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

$\therefore \sup_n E X_n^+ < \infty$  由收敛性定理,  $X_n$  a.s. 收敛

再由 Vitali: 收敛性定理,  $X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X$

$n: X \in L^1, \mathcal{F}_n$  递增序列  
 $\Rightarrow E[X|\mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X|\mathcal{F}_\infty]$

pf:  $M_n = E[X|\mathcal{F}_n]$  为鞅

$\exists \eta \in L^1, E[\eta|\mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} \eta \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$

Trick:  $\eta \stackrel{a.s.}{=} E[X|\mathcal{F}_\infty]$   
 i.e.  $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty, E[\eta|A] = E[X|A]$

$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_n, E[\eta|A] = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} E[E[X|\mathcal{F}_m]|A]$

$\mathcal{F}_n$  独立,  $\forall \pi \in \mathcal{T}_n \Rightarrow E[\eta|A] = E[X|A]$   
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$

Cor:  $\mathcal{F}_n \uparrow \mathcal{F}_\infty$  则  $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty, P(A|\mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow 1_A$  a.s. (Levy)

用 Kolmogorov 0-1 律或 Kolmogorov 0-1 律.

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  独立,  $\mathcal{T}$  为尾事件,  $\mathcal{T} = \bigcap_n \sigma(X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots)$   
 若  $A \in \mathcal{T}$  则  $P(A) = 0$  or  $1$ .

pf:  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n) \uparrow \mathcal{F}_\infty = \sigma(X_1, \dots)$

$P(A|\mathcal{F}_\infty) \rightarrow 1_A$  a.s.

$A \in \mathcal{F}_n$  独立  $\therefore P(A|\mathcal{F}_n) = P(A), \forall n$

$\therefore P(A) = 1_A$  a.s.  $\therefore$  仅取 0, 1.  $\square$

Cor:  $Y_n$  r.v.  $\exists Y, Z \in L^1, Y_n \rightarrow Y$  a.s.  $|Y_n| \leq Z$  a.s.

则  $E[Y_n|\mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[Y|\mathcal{F}_\infty]$

证明:  $E[Y|\mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[Y|\mathcal{F}_\infty]$

$E|E[Y_n|\mathcal{F}_n] - E[Y|\mathcal{F}_n]|$

$\leq E|Y_n - Y|$

$\therefore E|E[Y_n|\mathcal{F}_n] - E[Y|\mathcal{F}_\infty]|$

$\leq E|E[Y_n|\mathcal{F}_n] - E[Y|\mathcal{F}_n]|$

$+ E|E[Y|\mathcal{F}_n] - E[Y|\mathcal{F}_\infty]|$

$\rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore L^1$

对 a.s. 收敛.

$\forall n, m$

$$E(\inf_{k \geq n} Y_k | \mathcal{F}_n) \leq E[Y_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \leq E(\sup_{k \geq n} Y_k | \mathcal{F}_n)$$

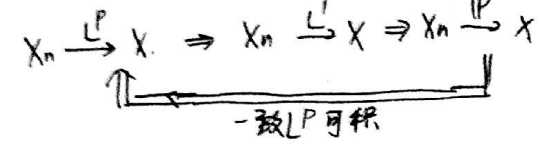
$$n \rightarrow \infty, E(\inf_{k \geq n} Y_k | \mathcal{F}_\infty) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[Y_n | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[Y_n | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$\leq E(\sup_{k \geq n} Y_k | \mathcal{F}_\infty)$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty, E[Y_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \rightarrow E[Y | \mathcal{F}_\infty] \text{ a.s. } \square$$

$L^p$  收敛:



Thm: 若  $X_n$  为独立非负下鞅,  $E|X_n|^p < \infty$

则  $X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X, P \geq 1$

证明:  $\sup_n E|X_n|^p < \infty \Rightarrow X_n$  一致可积.

$$\sup_n E[|X_n| \mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}]$$

$$\leq \sup_n E[|X_n|^p \frac{\mathbb{1}_{|X_n| \geq M}}{M^{p-1}}]$$

$$\leq \sup_n \frac{E|X_n|^p}{M^{p-1}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } M \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore X_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} X$$

$X$  为鞅,  $X_n = E[X|\mathcal{F}_n]$

$|X_n|^p \leq E[|X|^p | \mathcal{F}_n]$  一致可积.

$\Rightarrow |X_n|^p$  一致可积

$$\therefore X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X$$

$X$  为非负下鞅:  $0 \leq X_n \leq E[X|\mathcal{F}_n]$

$$|X_n|^p \leq E[|X|^p | \mathcal{F}_n]^p$$

$$\leq E[|X|^p | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$X_n \xrightarrow{L^p} X \quad \square$$

§ 3.3: 倒向族.

$\mathcal{F}_n \downarrow, \{ \dots, X_n, X_{n-1}, \dots, X_1 \}$  为族.

$$E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_m] = X_{n+1}$$

$\{X_n; \mathcal{F}_n; n \leq 0\}$  为族  $\mathcal{F}_n \uparrow$  as  $n \rightarrow -\infty$

$$E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] = X_{n+1}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$$

Thm (倒向族收敛定理)

$\{X_n; \mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \leq 0}$  为倒向族  $X_1 | \exists X_{-\infty}$

s.t.  $X_n \rightarrow X_{-\infty}$  a.s.

进一步  $\inf_n E[X_n] > -\infty$  则  $X_n$  一致可积,  $X_{-\infty}$  可积.

$X_n \xrightarrow{L^1} X_{-\infty}$  as  $n \downarrow -\infty$ .

此时,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_-, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \geq X_{-\infty}$ .

□

$X_n$  为族,  $X_n = E(X_0 | \mathcal{F}_n), n \leq 0$ .

设  $X \in L^1, E[X | \mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} X_{-\infty} := E[X | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}]$

若  $\mathcal{F}_n \downarrow \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}$  则也有  $E[X | \mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}]$ .

eg:  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  i.i.d.  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots) \downarrow \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}$ .

$$E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_n] \rightarrow E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}]$$

$$E[X_1 | S_n, S_{n+1}, \dots] = E[X_1 | S_n]$$

$$\therefore \forall 1 \leq i \leq n, E[X_i | S_n] \stackrel{a.s.}{=} E[X_i | S_n] = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} E[X_i | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$\therefore E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_n] = \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}]$$

||?  $E[X_1]$

$$E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} \text{ 依新律 } \in \mathcal{J}$$

由 Kolmogorov 0-1 律,  $E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}] = \text{const a.s.}$

$$E[E[X_1 | \mathcal{F}_{-\infty}]] = E[X_1]$$

$$\text{令 } \mathcal{F}_n = \frac{S_n}{n}, n > 0, \mathcal{F}_{-n} = \mathcal{F}_n$$

$$E[Y_{-n} | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] = Y_{-n+1}$$

$$E\left[\frac{S_n}{n} \mid S_{n+1}, S_{n+2}, \dots\right]$$

$$= E[X_1 | S_{n+1}, \dots]$$

$$= \frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1}$$

□

↑ 证明:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_-, \{X_{-n}, X_{-n+1}, \dots, X_0\}$  为族

$$U[a, b; n] = \frac{E(X_0 - a)^+ - E(X_{-n} - a)^+}{b - a}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{b-a} E(X_0 - a)^+ < \infty$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$ , 由 Fatou 引理  $E U[a, b] < \infty$

$U[a, b] < \infty$  a.s.

$$\Rightarrow P(\liminf_n X_n < a < b < \limsup_n X_n) = 0$$

~~$X_n \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a.s.$~~   $\exists$

再证后半部分: 若  $X_n$  为族  $X_n = E[X_0 | \mathcal{F}_n], n \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow$  U.I.

为  $L^1$  收敛, 只余证一致可积.

对族而言, 结论显然. 则对下族 (Doob 引理)

$$X_n = M_n + A_n$$

$$E(X_{n+1} | \mathcal{F}_n) = M_n + A_{n+1}$$

$$A_{n+1} - A_n = E(X_{n+1} - X_n | \mathcal{F}_n)$$

$$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k - X_{k-1} | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}]$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha_n = E[X_n - X_{n-1} | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] \geq 0$$

$$E \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E \alpha_n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (E X_n - E X_{n-1})$$

$$= E X_0 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E X_n$$

$$\leq \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n < \infty \text{ a.s.}$$

$$A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \text{ 可积, } M_n = X_n - A_n \text{ 族}$$

$\Rightarrow M_n$  一致可积.

$\Rightarrow A_n$  一致可积.

再证  $X_{\infty}$  可积:

$$E|X_{\infty}| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E|X_n| < \infty$$

依此证  $(X_{\infty}, X_n; n \leq 0)$  为下族

证:  $E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_\infty] \geq X_\infty \iff \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_\infty, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_\infty] \geq E[X_\infty | \mathcal{F}_\infty]$

$\Rightarrow$  显然  
 $\Leftarrow: E[(E[X | \mathcal{F}_\infty] - X_\infty) | \mathcal{F}_\infty] \geq 0$

令  $A = \{E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_\infty] - X_\infty < -\varepsilon\}$

$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon P(A) > 0 \quad \therefore P(A) = 0$

令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得  $(+\infty, -\infty)$

$E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_\infty] \geq X_\infty$  a.s.

$\forall n > m, E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] \geq E[X_m | \mathcal{F}_n] \rightarrow E[X_\infty | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$  为马氏链  $X_n \xrightarrow[\text{a.s.}]{L} X_\infty \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_\infty]$

$X_n = E[X | \mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow[\text{a.s.}]{L} X_\infty = E[X | \mathcal{F}_\infty]$

若  $\mathcal{F}_n \uparrow \mathcal{F}_\infty \Rightarrow E[X | \mathcal{F}_n] \rightarrow E[X | \mathcal{F}_\infty]$

从而若  $X \in L^1, \mathcal{F}_n \downarrow \mathcal{F}_\infty$  or  $\mathcal{F}_n \uparrow \mathcal{F}_\infty$

$\Rightarrow E[X | \mathcal{F}_n] \xrightarrow[\text{a.s.}]{L} E[X | \mathcal{F}_\infty]$

§ 3.4: 例子

1. 鞅差有界

$M_n$  为鞅  $\exists C < \infty, |\Delta M| = |M_n - M_{n-1}| \leq C$  a.s.

令  $C = \{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n \exists \text{ finite}\}$

$D = \{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = \infty, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = -\infty\}$

证  $P(C \cup D) = 1$

证: 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n \exists$  a.s.

令  $\tau_m = \inf\{n; M_n > m\}$

则  $M_{\tau_m \wedge n}$  为鞅  $\leq C + m$

因  $n > \tau_m, M_m \leq M_{\tau_m-1} + \Delta M_m \leq m + C$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n < \tau_m: M_m \leq M_n \leq m \\ n > \tau_m: M_m \leq M_{\tau_m-1} + \Delta M_m \leq m + C \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow \sup_n E[X_{\tau_m \wedge n}] < \infty$ . 由鞅收敛定理

$M_{\tau_m \wedge n}$  a.s. 收敛

在  $\{\sup_k M_k < \infty\}$  上  $\{M_n = M_{\tau_m \wedge n}\}$  a.s. 收敛

$\therefore$  在  $\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \{\sup_k M_k < m\}$  上  $M_n$  a.s. 收敛

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n < \infty \Rightarrow D^c$  a.s.  $\square$

2.  $\tilde{P}$  = Borel-Cantelli 引理

对  $\mathcal{F}_n, A_n \in \mathcal{F}_n, \{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) < \infty \right\}$

证明:

$\{A_n \text{ i.o.}\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{A_k} = \infty \right\}$

构造  $M_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (1_{A_k} - P(A_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}))$

$M_n$  为鞅  $|\Delta M| \leq 1$

C.D. 上

C.D.  $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{A_k} < \infty \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) < \infty \right\}$

D. 上  $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{A_k} = \infty \right\}$  且  $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}) = \infty \right\}$

而  $P(C \cup D) = 1$

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

从而若  $A_n$  独立  $\sum P(A_n) < \infty$

令  $\mathcal{F}_n = \sigma(A_1, \dots, A_n)$

$\Rightarrow \sum P(A_n | \mathcal{F}_{n-1}) = \sum P(A_n) < \infty$

$\rightarrow P(A_n \text{ i.o.}) = 0$  □

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  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  任一置换  $\pi$  成立

$(X_1, \dots, X_n) \stackrel{d}{=} (X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(n)})$

称  $(X_1, X_2, \dots)$  可交换. 若  $\forall n, (X_1, \dots, X_n)$  可交换

eg:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d.

$\frac{X_1}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}}, \dots, \frac{X_n}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}}$  不独立但可交换

eg:  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  从  $A$  中不放回地抽取出来 i.i.d. 可交换

令  $C \subset \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  由下述条件定义

定义: 若  $\exists B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

s.t.  $A = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\}$  对  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

任一置换  $\pi$  有  $A = \{(X_{\pi(1)}, \dots, X_{\pi(n)}, X_{n+1}, \dots) \in B\}$

$\mathcal{C} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{C}_n$ : 可交换序列

Thm. De Finetti:

设  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  可交换,  $x_i$  在  $\mathcal{E}$  条件下.

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  事件独立且 iid.

$$\text{即 } E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n f_i(X_i) \mid \mathcal{E}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n E(f_i(X_i) \mid \mathcal{E})$$

$$E(f(X_1) \mid \mathcal{E}) = E(f(X_1) \mid \mathcal{E}).$$

□

Thm: Hewitt-Savage 0-1 Law:

$X_1, X_2, \dots$  iid.  $A \in \mathcal{E}$ . 则  $P(A) = 0$  or  $1$ .

证明:  $\forall \varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  可测.

$$E[\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mid \mathcal{E}] = E[\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mid \mathcal{I}] \\ = E[\varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)]$$

与  $\mathcal{E}$  独立

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  与  $\mathcal{E}$  独立

$\Rightarrow \sigma(X_1, X_2, \dots)$  与  $\mathcal{E}$  独立.

$$\mathcal{E} \subseteq \sigma(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  与  $\mathcal{E}$  独立

□

§ 3.5. Doob (鞅) 停时定理

$T$  是停时.  $X$  为鞅

$$EX_T = EX_0$$

• 不成立之 case:

$$Y_1, \dots, Y_n \text{ iid. } P(Y_i = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \quad T = \inf\{n: X_n = 1\} < \infty \text{ a.s.}$$

$$EX_T = 1 \neq 0 = EX_0$$

但改为有界停时. 则正确

鞅 = 停时: a.s. 成立:

$$(1) S \leq T. \quad EX_S = EX_T$$

$$(2) S \leq T. \quad E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) = X_S$$

$$(3) E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (3)$$

Thm (鞅  $X_n$  为 (T) 鞅. 2)

以下讨论

$$(1) \forall \text{ 停时 } S \leq T, \quad EX_T \stackrel{(2)}{=} EX_S$$

$$(2) \forall \text{ 停时 } S \leq T, \quad E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) \stackrel{(2)}{=} X_S$$

$$(3) \forall \text{ 停时 } S, T. \quad E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) \stackrel{(2)}{=} X_{S \wedge T}$$

pf: (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1). 易证.

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2).

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S. \text{ 则 } EX_S 1_A = EX_T 1_A$$

$$\text{令 } M = S 1_A + T 1_{A^c}$$

$$\{M = n\} = \{S = n\} \cap A + \{T = n\} \cap A^c \in \mathcal{F}_n$$

$$M \leq T. \quad \therefore EX_M = EX_T$$

$$EX_S 1_A + EX_T 1_{A^c}$$

$$\therefore EX_S 1_A = EX_T 1_A$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow (3). \quad \{S \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_S$$

$$\mathcal{F}_S \cap \{S \leq T\} = \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T} \cap \{S \leq T\}$$

$$\{S \leq T\} \in$$

$$E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_{S \wedge T}) = X_T = X_{S \wedge T}$$

$$\{S > T\} \in$$

$$E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_S) = E(X_T \mid \mathcal{F}_{S \vee T})$$

$$= X_T = X_{S \wedge T}$$

Remark: 停时定理一般之以下二种情况时.

① 停时有界

② 一致可积

Thm 有界收敛定理

设  $X$  是  $(F)$  族. 若  $S, T$  为停时.  $X|E(X_T|F_S) = X_{S \wedge T}$  a.s.

证:  $\Leftrightarrow \forall$  有界停时  $S \leq T, E X_T \geq E X_S$

作族  $\{X_{T \wedge n}\} \quad T \leq M \stackrel{\text{a.s.}}{=} n$

$$E X_{T \wedge n} = E X_0$$

$$\text{则 } E X_T = E X_{T \wedge n} = E X_0$$

$\therefore \forall S \leq T$  有  $E X_T = E X_S$

下族:  $\{K_k = \bigcup_{S \leq k \leq T}\}$

$$\{S < k \leq T\} = \{S \leq k-1\} \cap \{k \leq T\} \in \mathcal{F}_{k-1}$$

$K_k$  可测

$$\begin{aligned} (K \cdot X)_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n K_k (X_k - X_{k-1}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{S < k \leq T\}} (X_k - X_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=S \wedge n+1}^{T \wedge n} (X_k - X_{k-1})$$

$$= X_{T \wedge n} - X_{S \wedge n}$$

$$\therefore E (K \cdot X)_n \geq E (K \cdot X)_0$$

$$\therefore E X_{T \wedge n} \geq E X_{S \wedge n}$$

因  $S \leq T \leq M$ . 令  $n=M$ . 有  $E X_T \geq E X_S$ .

• 对一般  $S, T$ . 一般要用有界停时  $T \wedge n$  代替. 再令  $n \rightarrow \infty$   
由  $\psi$  收敛定理  $\checkmark$ .

设  $X$  为非负上族  $S \leq T$  为停时. 则有  $E(X_T|F_S) \leq X_S$  a.s.

$$\text{证: } E(X_{T \wedge n}|F_S) \leq X_{S \wedge n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ . 由于非负上族必收敛  $\Rightarrow$  RHS  $\rightarrow X_S$ .

$$\text{而 } E(X_T|F_S) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{T \wedge n}|F_S)$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{T \wedge n}|F_S)$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E X_{S \wedge n} = X_S$$

Thm  $S, T$  为停时. 若  $\{X_{T \wedge n}\}$  为一族可测族. 则  $E(X_T|F_S) \leq X_{S \wedge T}$  a.s.

证: 设  $X_n$  为一族可测族. 则  $\forall$  停时  $N$ .  $\{X_{n \wedge N}\}$  为一族可测族

以上两步  $\rightarrow X$ -族可测  $\rightarrow$  停时收敛定理

若  $X$  为族.  $X_n \cup. I. \Rightarrow X_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X_\infty$

$$X_n = E(X_\infty | F_n) \Rightarrow X_T = E(X_\infty | F_T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \{X_T, \forall T\} \cup. I.$$

若  $X$  为  $F$  族.

$$E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{n \wedge N} \geq k\}} | \mathcal{F}_n]$$

$$= E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{n \wedge N} \geq k\}} | \mathcal{F}_n, N \geq n]$$

$$+ E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{n \wedge N} \geq k\}} | \mathcal{F}_n, N < n]$$

$$\leq E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_n \geq k\}} | \mathcal{F}_n, N \geq n] + E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_n \geq k\}} | \mathcal{F}_n, N < n]$$

$\downarrow$

$$X_n^+ \text{ 族. } E X_{n \wedge N}^+ \leq E X_n^+$$

$$\sup_n E X_{n \wedge N}^+ \leq \sup_n E X_n^+$$

$$\leq \sup_n E |X_n| < \infty$$

对族  $X_{n \wedge N}$ . 由族收敛定理.

$$X_N = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_{n \wedge N} \in L^1$$

由一族可测族.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n E[\mathbb{1}_{\{X_{n \wedge N} \geq k\}}] = 0$$

(7A) Thm: 由非停时与 Thm.

$$E(X_{T \wedge n}|F_S) \leq X_{S \wedge T \wedge n} \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_S, E X_{T \wedge n} \mathbb{1}_A \leq E X_{S \wedge T \wedge n} \mathbb{1}_A$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$E X_T \mathbb{1}_A$$

$$\text{只此 } X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{L^1} X_n$$

$$\text{而 } X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X_T$$

$$\Rightarrow X = X_T \text{ a.s.}$$

$$X_{T \wedge n} \cup. I. \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} X$$

$$X_{T \wedge n} \xrightarrow{L^1} X_T$$

$$\therefore E X_{T \wedge n} \mathbb{1}_A \rightarrow E X_T \mathbb{1}_A$$

$$\text{又 } X_{T \wedge n} \cup. I. \text{ 族 } \Rightarrow Y_{T \wedge n} \text{ 为一族可测族. } E X_{T \wedge n} \mathbb{1}_A \rightarrow E X_T \mathbb{1}_A$$

□

Cor:  $X_n$  为 Fok. S. T 停时.

证明: 利用 2-4 证:

(1)  $X_n$  U.I. T 停时.

(2)  $E[X_1] < \infty \implies \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[X_n | \mathcal{F}_n] = 0$

(3)  $E[X_1] < \infty, X_n \downarrow, T$  停时 U.I.

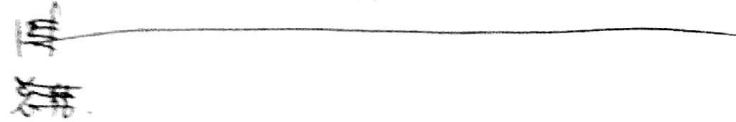
(4)  $E[T] < \infty$  且 a.s.  $E[(X_n - X_{n-1}) | \mathcal{F}_n] \in B$

(5)  $T < \infty$  a.s. 且  $E[\sum_{k=1}^T E[(X_k - X_{k-1}) | \mathcal{F}_k]] < \infty$   
 $\implies E[X_T | \mathcal{F}_T] = X_{SAT}$  a.s.

eg: Wald 数:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  iid.  $\in L^1$ . T 停时.

$E[T] < \infty \implies E[S_T] = E[X_1] E[T]$ .

pf:  $S_n - nE[X_1]$  为鞅. 由 (4)  $E[S_T - TE[X_1]] = E[S_0 - 0] = 0$   
 $(S_n^2 - nE[X_1]^2)$  为鞅.



常用的停时定理:

① T 有界

②  $X_n$  - 鞅, T 停时.

③  $E[T] < \infty, E[(X_n - X_{n-1}) | \mathcal{F}_n] \in B$  a.s.

eg:  $Y \in L^1, S, T$  停时.  $E[E[Y | \mathcal{F}_S] | \mathcal{F}_T] = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_{SAT}] = E[E[Y | \mathcal{F}_T] | \mathcal{F}_T]$

pf:  $Y_n = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_n]$

$E[X_T | \mathcal{F}_T] = X_{SAT}$

$X_T = E[Y | \mathcal{F}_T] \rightarrow \dots$

eg:  $X$  非负鞅  $\lambda > 0, P(X_n > 0, \inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) = 0$

若有  $P(\inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) > 0$

则  $P(X_n > 0 | \inf_{0 \leq k \leq n} X_k = 0) = 0$ . 0 吸收性

pf:  $\sigma = \inf\{n: X_n = 0\}, \tau = \inf\{n > \sigma; X_n > \lambda\}$ .  $\lambda > 0$  const

若  $\tau < \infty$  a.s.  $\forall \lambda > 0$ .

T 停时?  $\{\tau = n\} = \bigcup_{m \geq n} \{\tau = n, \sigma = m\} \in \mathcal{F}_n$ .

由 (有界) 停时定理  $E[X_{\tau \wedge n}] \leq E[X_{\tau \wedge n}]$ .

$0 \geq E[X_{\tau \wedge n}] - E[X_{\tau \wedge n}] = E[(X_{\tau} - \lambda) 1_{\{\tau \leq n\}}] + E[(X_n - X_{\tau}) 1_{\{\tau > n\}}] + E[(X_n - X_{\tau}) 1_{\{\tau \leq n, \sigma = n\}}]$

§ 3.6. 鞅不等式.

Thm: 设  $X_n$  为鞅,  $\lambda > 0$

$\lambda P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k \geq \lambda) \leq E[X_n] 1_{\{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k \geq \lambda\}} \leq E[X_n^+]$

$\lambda P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda) \leq 2 E[X_n^+] - E[X_0] \leq 3 \max E[|X_k|]$

若  $X_n$  为鞅.

$\lambda P(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda) \leq E[|X_n|] 1_{\{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |X_k| \geq \lambda\}} \leq E[X_n^+]$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $P \leq \frac{E[|X_n|^2]}{\lambda^2}$

$E[S_0 - 0] = 0$

若  $X_n$  下鞅.  $h$  非负  $\times$  鞅  $\implies$

则  $P(\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} X_j \geq \lambda) \leq \frac{E[h(X_n)]}{\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} h(x)}$   $\forall \lambda > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$L^p$  不等式:

Fok:  $p > 1, E(\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k^+)^p \leq (\frac{p}{p-1})^p E(X_n^+)^p$

(2)  $p=1$  时,  $\log^+ x = \log x \vee 0$ . 则

$E[\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k^+] \leq \frac{e}{e-1} (1 + E[X_n^+ \log^+ X_n^+])$

Rmk: 利用  $E[S_n^p]$  证明  $\int_0^\infty f^p = \int_0^\infty p \alpha^{p-1} P(f > \alpha) d\alpha$