

强大数定律成立的充要条件

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定理 设 $\{\xi_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ 是任意随机变量序列, 则强大数定律对之成立, 即

$$P\left\{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k) = 0\right\} = 1 \text{ 的充分必要条件是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left\{\left[\sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right]^2\right\} / \left[n^2 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right)^2\right] < \infty.$$

证明 充分性 令 $\eta_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k)$, $P(|\eta_n| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1+\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2} E \frac{\eta_n^2}{1+\eta_n^2}$.

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left\{\left[\sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right]^2 / \left[n^2 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right)^2\right]\right\} < \infty$, 所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(|\eta_n| \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{1+\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \frac{\eta_n^2}{1+\eta_n^2} < \infty.$$

由Borel—Cantelli 引理即得 $P\left\{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k) = 0\right\} = 1$

必要性 若不然, 有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \frac{\eta_n^2}{1+\eta_n^2} = \infty$. 因为 $P\left(|\eta_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}\right) = \int_{|x| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}} dF_n(x) \geq \int_{|x| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dF_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dF_n(x) - \int_{|x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dF_n(x) \geq E \frac{\eta_n^2}{1+\eta_n^2} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2^n}$, 所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E \frac{\eta_n^2}{1+\eta_n^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(|\eta_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}\right). \text{ 这样, 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left(|\eta_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\left\{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (\xi_k - E\xi_k) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{n/2}}\right\} = \infty.$$

所以存在自然数 $p(n)$ 使得:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m=1}^{p(n)} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n+m} \sum_{k=1}^{n+m} (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{(n+m)/2}}\right\} \neq 0. \text{ 但 } \left\{\left|\frac{1}{n+p} \sum_{k=1}^{n+p} (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{(n+p)/2}}\right\} \subset \left\{\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\left|\frac{1}{j} \sum_{k=1}^j (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{j/2}}\right)\right\}, \text{ 其中 } p=1, 2, \dots, p(n), \text{ 所以}$$

$$p(n) \cdot P\left\{\bigcup_{j=n}^{\infty} \left(\left|\frac{1}{j} \sum_{k=1}^j (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{j/2}}\right)\right\} \geq \sum_{m=1}^{p(n)} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n+m} \sum_{k=1}^{n+m} (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{(n+m)/2}}\right\}.$$

在上式两边同时取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的极限, 右边不为零, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(n) \cdot P\left\{\bigcup_{j=n}^{\infty} \left(\left|\frac{1}{j} \sum_{k=1}^j (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{j/2}}\right)\right\} > 0$, 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\bigcup_{j=n}^{\infty} \left(\left|\frac{1}{j} \sum_{k=1}^j (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{j/2}}\right)\right\} > 0$. 但强大数定律成立时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\bigcup_{j=n}^{\infty} \left(\left|\frac{1}{j} \sum_{k=1}^j (\xi_k - E\xi_k)\right| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{j/2}}\right)\right\} = 0. \text{ 这样就有矛盾, 于是证明了必要性.}$$

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