

•  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 十  $\frac{1}{6}$  讲 (2026.6.1)

Def 对  $\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset 2^X$

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j \quad (\text{上 } \beta \text{ 限 } \frac{1}{k})$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j \quad (\text{下 } \beta \text{ 限 } \frac{1}{k})$$

Remark:  $x \in \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \iff \forall k, \exists j \geq k \text{ s.t. } x \in A_j$   
 $\iff x \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} A_k$

Thm (Borel - Cantelli lemma)

$(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$

$\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathcal{M}$ .

如  $\frac{1}{k}$ .  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_k) < \infty$ , 则

$$\mu(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k) = 0$$

Pf

$$\bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j \supset \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k$$

测度的连续性



$$\mu(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j)$$

(2)

次可加性

$$\leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \mu(A_j) = 0$$

( $\because \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_k) < \infty$ )

Def  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$

称事件族  $\{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I} \subset \mathcal{F}$  相互独立  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{$

$\forall n \geq 2, \forall$  互不相同的  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in I$

$$P(A_{\alpha_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{\alpha_n}) = P(A_{\alpha_1}) \dots P(A_{\alpha_n})$$

Cor  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$

$\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathcal{F}$  相互独立. (2)

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) < \infty \Rightarrow P(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k) = 0$

(2)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(A_k) = \infty \Rightarrow P(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k) = 1.$

Pf (1) 已证.

Note that

$$\left( \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k \right)^c = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j^c = \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k^c$$

[3] =

$$P(\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k^c) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcap_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j^c\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{为证} P\left(\left(\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k\right)^c\right) = 0$$

只需证

$$P\left(\bigcap_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j^c\right) = 0, \quad \forall k$$

$\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  相互独立  $\Rightarrow \{A_k^c\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  相互独立.

(由 Jordan 公式 即 容斥原理公式).

$$P\left(\bigcap_{j=k}^{\infty} A_j^c\right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\bigcap_{j=k}^N A_j^c\right)$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{j=k}^N P(A_j^c)$$

$$P_j \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P(A_j) \rightarrow \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{j=k}^N (1 - P_j)$$

$$1 - x \leq e^{-x} \rightarrow \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{j=k}^{\infty} e^{-P_j} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\sum_{j=k}^N P_j} = 0$$

Def  $(X, \mathcal{M})$

实值函数  $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$  s.t.

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \{f > a\} \in \mathcal{M}$$

则称  $f$  为  $\mathcal{M}$ -可测的。

Remark:  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$

实值可测函数  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  称为随机变量。

Prop

$f_n$  可测,  $n=1, 2, \dots \implies \begin{matrix} \sup_n f_n, \inf_n f_n \\ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n \\ \text{均可测} \end{matrix}$

Cor 可测函数全体对极限运算封闭

Def

$$L^+(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{X \text{ 上非负可测函数}\}$$

Def

简单函数  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{可测指示性函数的线性组合。}$

Thm  $\forall f \in L^+(X)$ ,  $\exists$  非负简单函数  $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$   
 s.t.

$$\varphi_k \nearrow f$$

Pf 对  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{2k} - 1$$

$$E_{k,j} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \frac{j}{2^k} < f \leq \frac{j+1}{2^k} \right\}$$

$$F_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ f > 2^k \}$$

$$\varphi_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{j=0}^{2^{2k}-1} \frac{j}{2^k} \chi_{E_{k,j}} + 2^k \chi_{F_k}$$

Def  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$

(i) 对非负简单函数  $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^N c_k \chi_{E_k}$

with  $E_k, k=1, 2, \dots, N$  互不相交.

$$\int_X \varphi d\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N c_k \mu(E_k)$$

(ii) 对  $f \in L^+(X)$

$$\int_X f d\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup \left\{ \int_X \varphi d\mu : \varphi \text{ 简单}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq f \right\}$$

称为  $f$  在  $X$  上关于  $\mu$  的积分. ⑥

(iii) 对可测函数  $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$ , 如果

$\int_X f^+ d\mu$  和  $\int_X f^- d\mu$  中至少有一个有限,

$$(ii) \int_X f d\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu.$$

如果  $\int_X f^+ d\mu$  和  $\int_X f^- d\mu$  均有限,

则称  $f$  在  $X$  上可积.

$$L^1(X, \mu) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ X \text{ 上可积函数} \}$$

(iv) 设  $E \in \mathcal{M}$ .  $f$  在  $X$  上可积

$$\int_E f d\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_X f \cdot \chi_E d\mu$$

Remark:  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$

$f$  — 随机变量.

$E f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{\Omega} f dP$  称为  $f$  的期望.

Prop (linearity)

$$\forall f, g \in L^1(X, \mu) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_X (\alpha f + \beta g) d\mu = \alpha \int_X f d\mu + \beta \int_X g d\mu$$

Thm (MCT)

Let  $L^+(X) \ni f_k \nearrow f$ , [?]

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_k d\mu = \int_X f d\mu$$

Thm (Fatou)

Let  $\{f_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \subset L^+(X)$

$$\int_X \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k d\mu \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_k d\mu$$

Thm (DCT)  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$

Let  $\{f_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \subset [?]$ ,  $f_k \rightarrow f$   $\mu$ -a.e.

Assume  $\exists g \in L^1(X, \mu)$  s.t.  $|f_k| \leq g$   $\mu$ -a.e.

[?]

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_k d\mu = \int_X f d\mu.$$

例:  $(\mathbb{N}, 2^{\mathbb{N}}, \mu)$

其中  $\mu$  是计数测度. i.e.

$$\mu(E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \#E, & \text{if } E \text{ 有限集} \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

对函数  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{N}} f \, d\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k)$$

事实上,

$$f \cdot \chi_{\{k\}} = f(k) \chi_{\{k\}} \quad \text{简单}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{N}} f \cdot \chi_{\{k\}} \, d\mu = f(k) \underbrace{\mu(\{k\})}_{=1} = f(k)$$

MCT  
=>  
逐项积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{N}} f \, d\mu &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{N}} f \cdot \chi_{\{k\}} \, d\mu \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) \end{aligned}$$

进一步有

$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{N}, \mu) \iff \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f(k)| < +\infty$$

(绝对收敛级数)

13.1:  $(X, \mathcal{Z}^X, \delta_a)$

$\forall f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\int_X f d\delta_a = f(a)$$

$$\int_X f d\delta_a = \int_{\{a\}} f d\delta_a + \int_{\underbrace{X \setminus \{a\}}_{\text{w}}} f d\delta_a$$

$$= f(a) \delta_a(\{a\})$$

$$= f(a)$$