

# 强大数定律收敛速度的一个推广

陈良均\* 王定成

(电子科技大学应用数学系 成都 610054)

**【摘要】** 文献 [1] 在文献 [2] 的基础上讨论了 Banach 空间中随机变元列  $\{X_i\}$  满足一定条件时的完全收敛性, 但收敛速度问题未得到圆满解决。文中进一步指出 Banach 空间中独立非同分布随机变元列的收敛速度, 将薛留根的结果推广, 得到了满意的结果。

**关键词** 巴拿赫空间; 随机变量; 强大数定律; 收敛速度; 矩

中图分类号 O152.4

## 1 定理

设  $\{X_i\}$  为任意 Banach 空间中随机变元列, 又设对某个  $r \in (0, 1)$ , 存在随机变元  $X$ , 使得  $E\|X\|^r < \infty$ , 且  $P\{\|X_i\| \geq x\} \leq P\{\|X\| \geq x\}$ , 对任何  $x \geq x_0 > 0$  及  $k \geq 1$  成立, 则

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = o(n^{-(1-\frac{1}{r})}), \text{ a. s.} \tag{1}$$

## 2 定理的证明

记  $\hat{S}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , 则对每一  $n \geq 1$ , 存在  $k = k(n)$ , 使得

$$2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}$$

于是

$$\|n^{-\frac{1}{r}} \hat{S}_n\| \leq \max_{2^k \leq m < 2^{k+1}} \|\hat{S}_m\| / 2^{\frac{k}{r}} \tag{2}$$

又记  $X_{ki} = X_i I(\|X_i\|^r < 2^k)$ ,  $\hat{S}_{kn} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ki}$ , 从而

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(\max_{2^k \leq m < 2^{k+1}} \|\hat{S}_m\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}} X) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} \{\|X_i\|^r \geq 2^k\}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{\max_{2^k \leq m < 2^{k+1}} \|\hat{S}_m\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}} X\} \triangleq L_1 + L_2 \tag{3}$$

首先估计  $L_1$

当  $k \geq [r \log_2 x_0]$  时, 由定理条件, 有

$$P(\|X_i\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) \leq P(\|X\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) \tag{4}$$

取  $k_1 = [r \log_2 x_0]$ , 当  $k \geq k_1$  时

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} P(\|X_i\| \geq 2^{\frac{k+1}{r}}) \leq \\
 &\sum_{k=1}^{k_1-1} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} P(\|X_i\| \geq 2^{\frac{k+1}{r}}) + \sum_{k=k_1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} P(\|X_i\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) \leq \\
 &C + \sum_{k=k_1}^{\infty} 2^{k+1} P(\|X_i\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) \leq \\
 &C + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{k+1} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} P(2^{\frac{j}{r}} \leq \|X\| < 2^{\frac{j+1}{r}}) \leq \\
 &C + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(2^{\frac{j}{r}} \leq \|X\| < 2^{\frac{j+1}{r}}) \sum_{k=1}^j 2^{k+1} = \\
 &C + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^j P(2^{\frac{j}{r}} \leq \|X\| < 2^{\frac{j+1}{r}}) \leq C + CE\|X\|^r < \infty
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

式中  $C$  为常数

下面估计  $L_2$  当  $k \geq k_2 = [r \log_2 x_0] + 1$  时, 由分部积分公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\|X_i\| I[\|X_i\|^r < 2^k] &= - \int_{0 < x < 2^{\frac{k}{r}}} x dP(\|X_i\| \geq x) \leq \\
 &- \int_{0 < x < x_0} x dP(\|X_i\| \geq x) - \int_{x_0 \leq x < 2^{\frac{k}{r}}} x dP(\|X_i\| \geq x) \leq \\
 &x_0 + x_0 P(\|X_i\| \geq x) + \int_{x_0}^{2^{\frac{k}{r}}} P(\|X_i\| \geq x) dx \leq \\
 &x_0 + x_0 P(\|X\| \geq x) + \int_{x_0}^{2^{\frac{k}{r}}} P(\|X\| \geq x) dx = \\
 &x_0 + \frac{k}{2^{\frac{k}{r}}} P(\|X\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) - \int_{x_0}^{2^{\frac{k}{r}}} x dP(\|X\| \geq x) dx \leq \\
 &x_0 + \frac{k}{2^{\frac{k}{r}}} P(\|X\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) + E\|X\| I(\|X\|^r < 2^k)
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

因此, 由 Markob 不等式与式 (6) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_2 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E \max_{2^k \leq m < 2^{k+1}} \|\hat{S}_{km}\| I(\frac{k}{2^k} X) \leq \\
 &\sum_{k=k_2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} E\|X_i\| I(\|X_i\|^r < 2^k) I(\frac{k}{2^k} X) + \\
 &\sum_{k=1}^{k_2-1} E \max_{2^k \leq m < 2^{k+1}} \|\hat{S}_{km}\| I(\frac{k}{2^k} X) = \\
 &(\frac{2}{X}) \{x_0 \sum_{k=k_2}^{\infty} 2^{1-\frac{1}{r}k} + \sum_{k=k_2}^{\infty} 2^k P(\|X\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}}) + \\
 &\sum_{k=k_2}^{\infty} 2^{1-\frac{1}{r}k} E\|X\| I[\|X\|^r < 2^k] + C \triangleq \\
 &(\frac{2}{X})(x_0 L_3 + L_4 + L_5) + C
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

易知  $L_3 < \infty$ , 再仿照式 (5) 的证明, 易知

$$L_4 < \infty \tag{8}$$

对于  $L^s$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_5 &= \sum_{k=k_3}^{\infty} 2^{1-\frac{1}{r}k} E \| X \| I(2^{-1} \leq \| X \| < 2) + \\
 &\quad \sum_{k=k_2}^{\infty} 2^{1-\frac{1}{r}k} E \| X \| I(0 \leq \| X \| < 1) \leq \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} E \| X \| I(2^{-j} \leq \| X \| < 2^j) \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} 2^{(1-\frac{1}{r})k} + C \leq \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{1-\frac{1}{r}j} E \| X \| I(2^{-j} \leq \| X \| < 2^j) + C \leq \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} E \| X \|^r I(2^{-j} \leq \| X \| < 2^j) + C \leq E \| X \|^r + C < \infty \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

综合式 (3)~(9), 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\left(\max_{\substack{1 \leq m < 2^{k+1}}} \|\hat{S}_m\| \geq 2^{\frac{k}{r}} X\right) < \infty$$

故  $\max_{\substack{1 \leq m < 2^{k+1}}} \|\hat{S}_m\| / 2^{\frac{k}{r}} \rightarrow 0$  a. s. 当  $k \rightarrow \infty$  带入式 (2) 可得

$$n^{-\frac{1}{r}} \hat{S}_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{a. s.} \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty$$

即式 (1) 成立。

证毕

### 参 考 文 献

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## A Development of Strong Large Number Law's Convergent Rates

Chen Liangjun    Wang Dingcheng

(Dept. of Applied Mathematics, UEST of China Chengdu 610054)

**Abstract** Based on the previous documentary, when the real random variable sequence satisfies the definite condition, the complete convergence is discussed. And this condition is the order of their finite moment which is less than one, but the problem of the convergent rate can't be finished absolutely. In this paper, the convergent rates of the random variabe sequence are point out. At last, when the order of their finite moment is less than one, the result obtained by Xue Liugen is generalized to Banach space and the results are also shown in this paper.

**Key words** Banach space; random variables; strong law of large numbers; convergence rate; moment

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