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# 一类随机变量序列加权和大数定律

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**摘要:** 研究一类被随机控制的随机变量序列加权和大数定律. 在满足 Rosenthal 型不等式的情况下得到了比经典 Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund 型强大数定律稍强的大数定律, 并将所得结论推广到了更为广泛的一类随机变量序列上.

**关键词:** 随机控制; 强大数定律; Rosenthal 型不等式; 加权和大数定律

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## The strong law of large numbers for weighted sums of some random variables

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**Abstract:** A class of stochastically dominated Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund type strong law of large numbers for weighted sums of random variable is studied. Under the condition of satisfying Rosenthal type inequality, a law of large numbers which is slightly stronger than the classical Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund type strong law of large numbers is obtained, and the obtained results is extended to a wider class of random variable sequences.

**Keywords:** stochastically dominated; strong law of large numbers; Rosenthal type inequality; weighted sums

## 0 引言

经典的 Marcinkiewicz-Zygmund 型强大数定律考虑的是零均值的独立同分布随机变量序列  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ : 若对任意的  $1 \leq p < 2$ ,  $E|X_1|^p < \infty$ , 则有  $n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \rightarrow 0$  a. s. . 2000 年, Bai 等<sup>[1]</sup>研究了独立同分布的随机变量加权和大数定律, 随后其研究结果被推广到许多不同的序列上, 如 Wu<sup>[2]</sup>将其研究结果推广到了被随机控制的 NOD 序列上, Huang 等<sup>[3]</sup>将其研究结果推广到了  $\varphi$  混合序列上, Wu 等<sup>[4]</sup>和 Yi 等<sup>[5]</sup>则将其研究结果推广到了能满足某种 Rosenthal 型不等式的随机变量序列上. 本文研究了一类被随机控制的随机变量序列  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ , 并得到如下结果: 若对于任意的  $n \geq 1$  和  $s \geq 2$ , 该随机变量序列满足以下 Rosenthal 型不等式:

$$E \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m (f_{nk}(X_k) - Ef_{nk}(X_k)) \right|^s \leq C_s \sum_{k=1}^n E|f_{nk}(X_k)|^s + g(n, s) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n (f_{nk}(X_k))^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}}, \quad (1)$$

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则有  $n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} X_k \right| \rightarrow 0$  a. s. . 公式(1)中  $\{f_{nk}(x), 1 \leq k \leq n, n \geq 1\}$  是非减的函数阵列,  $g(x, y) > 0$ , 且对任意的  $y > 0$  存在  $\tau > 0$  使得  $g(x, y) = O(x^\tau)$ . 本文结果与文献[3]中给出的主要定理类似, 但减弱了文献[3]中的矩条件. 另外, 本文还将所得结论推广到了更为广泛的一类随机变量序列上.

## 1 定义与引理

**定义 1**<sup>[2]</sup> 称随机变量序列  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是由随机变量  $X$  随机控制的, 若存在常数  $D > 0$ , 使得对任意  $n \geq 1, x \geq 0$ , 有  $P(|X_n| > x) \leq DP(|X| > x)$ .

**定义 2** 若对任意的  $n \geq 1$ , 存在常数  $k$ , 使得  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a \leq nk$ , 则记  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a = O(n)$ .

**引理 1**<sup>[6]</sup> 若随机变量序列  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是由随机变量  $X$  随机控制的, 则对任意的  $\alpha > 0, t > 0$  和  $n \geq 1$  有:

$$E|X_n|^a I(|X_n| \leq t) \leq CE|X|^a I(|X| \leq t) + t^\alpha P(|X| > t),$$

$$E|X_n|^a I(|X_n| > t) \leq CE|X|^a I(|X| > t),$$

其中  $C > 0$  为某常数.

**引理 2** 若  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a = O(n)$ , 则  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_{nk}| \leq kn^{\frac{1}{a}}$ .

**证明** 由引理 2 的条件可知  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_{nk}|^a \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a \leq Cn$ , 因此  $\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_{nk}| \leq C^{\frac{1}{a}} n^{\frac{1}{a}} = kn^{\frac{1}{a}}$ .

**引理 3** 设  $s > \alpha$ , 若  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a = O(n)$ , 则  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^s = O(n^{\frac{s}{a}})$ .

**证明** 由于  $\frac{s}{a} > 1$ , 因此  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^s = \sum_{k=1}^n (|a_{nk}|^a)^{\frac{s}{a}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a \right)^{\frac{s}{a}} \leq k^{\frac{s}{a}} n^{\frac{s}{a}}$ .

## 2 主要结论及其证明

**定理 1** 设  $1 \leq p < 2, \alpha, \beta > 0, \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ .  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是零均值的随机变量序列, 且被随机变量  $X$  随机控制,  $E|X|^\beta < \infty$ . 若  $\{X_n\}$  满足条件(1), 则有:

$$n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} X_k \right| \rightarrow 0 \text{ a. s. }, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\{a_{nk}, 1 \leq k \leq n, n \geq 1\}$  为函数阵列,  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^a = O(n)$ .

**证明** 设:

$$Y_{nk} = X_k I(|X_k| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + n^{\frac{1}{\beta}} I(X_k > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) - n^{\frac{1}{\beta}} I(X_k < -n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}),$$

$$Z_{nk} = (X_k - n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) I(X_k > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + (X_k + n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) I(X_k < -n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}),$$

$$n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} X_k \right| \leq n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} Z_{nk} \right| + n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} EY_{nk} \right| +$$

$$n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} (Y_{nk} - EY_{nk}) \right| \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

由引理 1 及  $E|X|^\beta < \infty$  可得  $\sum_{k=1}^n P(|X_k| > k^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n P(|X| > k^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq CE|X|^\beta < \infty$ .

再由  $|Z_{nk}| \leq |X_k| I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})$ 、引理 2 以及 Borel-Cantelli 引理可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
|I_1| &= n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} Z_{nk} \right| \leq n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}| |X_k| I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq \\
&n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_{nk}| \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k| I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq C n^{-\frac{1}{p}} n^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k| I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq \\
&C n^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \sum_{k=1}^n |X_k| I(|X_k| > k^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ a. s. } (n \rightarrow \infty).
\end{aligned}$$

于是由  $EX_n = 0$ ,  $|Z_{nk}| \leq |X_k| I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^{\alpha} = O(n)$ ,  $E|X|^{\beta} < \infty$  可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
|I_2| &= n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} EY_{nk} \right| \leq n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}| E|Z_{nk}| \leq \\
&C n^{-\frac{1}{p}} E|X| I(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}| \leq C n^{1-\frac{1}{p}} E|X| I(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq \\
&C n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} E|X|^{\beta} I(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \rightarrow 0 \text{ } (n \rightarrow \infty).
\end{aligned}$$

下面考虑  $I_3$ . 由 Borel-Cantelli 引理知, 要证明  $|I_3| \rightarrow 0$  a. s. 只需证明对任意的  $\epsilon > 0$  有  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|I_3| > \epsilon) < \infty$  即可. 令  $f_{nk}(x) = x I(|x| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + n^{\frac{1}{\beta}} I(x > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) - n^{\frac{1}{\beta}} I(x < -n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})$ , 由此可得  $f_{nk}(x)$  是单调不减的, 且有  $f_{nk}(x) = a_{nk} Y_{nk}$ . 再由条件(1) 可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|I_3| > \epsilon) &\leq C_s \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E|I_3|^s = C_s \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} E \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m (f_{nk}(X_k) - Ef_{nk}(X_k)) \right|^s \leq \\
&C_s \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n E|f_{nk}(X_k)|^s + g(n, s) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n (f_{nk}(X_k))^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \right] = \\
&C_s \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^s E|Y_{nk}|^s + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} g(n, s) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}^2 Y_{nk}^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \right] \triangleq C_s (I_4 + I_5).
\end{aligned}$$

下面证明  $I_4 < \infty$  和  $I_5 < \infty$ . 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
E|Y_{nk}|^s &= E[|X_k|^s I(|X_k| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + n^{\frac{s}{\beta}} I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})] \leq \\
&DE[|X|^s I(|X| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + 2Dn^{\frac{s}{\beta}} P(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})],
\end{aligned}$$

所以当取  $s > \max\{\alpha, \beta\}$  时由引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^s E|Y_{nk}|^s \leq CD \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^n E|X|^s I(|X| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + \\
&2CD \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq CDE|X|^{\beta} < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

又因为  $EY_{nk}^2 = E[X_k^2 I(|X_k| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + n^{\frac{2}{\beta}} I(|X_k| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})] \leq 2DEX^2 I(|X| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + 2Dn^{\frac{2}{\beta}} P(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}})$ , 且当  $\beta \geq 2$  时  $EY_{nk}^2 \leq DEX^2 < \infty$ , 由此根据引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
I_5 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} g(n, s) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}^2 Y_{nk}^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} n^{\tau} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq \\
&\begin{cases} C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \cdot n^{\tau} \cdot n^{\frac{s}{2}}, & \alpha > 2; \\ C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} \cdot n^{\tau} \cdot (n^{\frac{2}{\alpha}})^{\frac{s}{2}}, & \alpha \leq 2 \end{cases} \leq \begin{cases} C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{2}-\frac{s}{p}+\tau}, & \alpha > 2; \\ C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\tau-\frac{s}{\beta}}, & \alpha \leq 2 \end{cases} < \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

上式中取  $s \geq \max\{\frac{2p}{2-p}(\tau+1), \beta(\tau+1)\}$ . 因当  $\beta < 2$  时  $\alpha > 2$ , 故有:

$$EY_{nk}^2 \leq 2DEX^2 I(|X| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + 2Dn^{\frac{2}{\beta}} P(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& Dn^{\frac{2-\beta}{\beta}} E|X|^{\beta} I(|X| \leq n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) + 2Dn^{\frac{2}{\beta}-1} E|X|^{\beta} I(|X| > n^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) \leq 3Dn^{\frac{2-\beta}{\beta}} E|X|^{\beta}, \\
I_5 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p}} g(n, s) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}^2 Y_{nk}^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p} + \tau + \frac{s(2-\beta)}{2\beta}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}^2 \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq \\
& C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{p} + \tau + \frac{s(2-\beta)}{2\beta}} \cdot n^{\frac{s}{2}} = C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\frac{s}{a} + \tau} < \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

上式中取  $s \geq \alpha(\tau + 1)$ . 综上可知, 当取  $s \geq \max\{\frac{2p}{2-p}(\tau + 1), \beta(\tau + 1), \alpha(\tau + 1)\}$  时即可使得  $I_5 < \infty$ , 从而得  $|I_3| \rightarrow 0$ , 式(2)得证.

**推论 1** 设  $\beta > 1$ ,  $1 \leq p < \min\{2, \beta\}$ ,  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  是零均值的随机变量序列且被随机变量  $X$  随机控制,  $E|X|^{\beta} < \infty$ . 若  $\{X_n\}$  满足条件(1), 则有:

$$n^{-\frac{1}{p}} \max_{1 \leq m \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^m X_k \right| \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.s.} \quad (3)$$

**证明** 取  $a_{nk} = 1$  时显然知对任意的  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{nk}|^{\alpha} = O(n)$  始终成立. 故由定理 1 知对任意的  $1 \leq p < \min\{\beta, 2\}$ , 当取  $\alpha = \frac{p\beta}{\beta - p} > 0$  时式(3)成立. 证毕.

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