

概率论第七周作业

涂嘉乐 PB23151786

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习题 3.1

T2

解 令 $u = x_1 - x_2, v = x_1 + x_2$, 则 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(u + v), x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(v - u)$, 因此

$$dx_1 dx_2 = \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv = \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{C} |x_1 - x_2| e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} dx_1 dx_2 &= \frac{1}{2C} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| e^{-\frac{1}{4}(u^2 + v^2)} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2C} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u| e^{-\frac{1}{4}u^2} du \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}v^2} dv \\ &= \frac{2}{C} \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{1}{4}u^2} du \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{4}v^2} dv \\ &= \frac{2}{C} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

上述积分值为 1, 故 $C = 4\sqrt{\pi}$

□

T4

证明 (1). 因为 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

所以

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 1, & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

因为当 $-\log x \leq 0$ 时, $x \geq 1$, 且 $\mathbb{P}(X \geq 1) = 0$, 所以 $\mathbb{P}(-\log X \leq 0) = 0$; 对任意 $y > 0, -\log x \leq y \Rightarrow x \geq e^{-y}$, 而 $\mathbb{P}(X \geq e^{-y}) = 1 - F(e^{-y}) = 1 - e^{-y}$, 因此 $\mathbb{P}(-\log X \leq y) = 1 - e^{-y}$, 综上所述我们有

$$F_{-\log X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



求导得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

□

习题 3.2

T2

解 因为

$$\mathbb{E}[X^n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

当 n 为奇数时, 它是收敛的奇函数, 积分为零; 下面设 $n = 2k$, 令 $\frac{x^2}{2} = t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X^{2k}] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^{2k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2k} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{k-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{2^k}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(k + \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= (2k-1)!! \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\mathbb{E}[Y^n] = \int_{-2}^2 y^n \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4-y^2} dy$$

当 n 为奇数时, 它是奇函数, 积分为零; 下面设 $n = 2k$, 令 $y = 2 \sin \theta$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y^n] &= \frac{2^{2k+2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2k} \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2^{2k+1}}{\pi} B\left(\frac{2k+1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{2^{2k+1}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{2k+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(k+2)} \\ &= \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(k+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

□

T3

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^{+\infty} Cx \int_x^{+\infty} (y-x) e^{-y} dy dx \\ &= C \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = C \end{aligned}$$

所以 $C = 1$, 则



$$\begin{aligned} f_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f(x, y)}{\int_0^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx} \\ &= \frac{x(y-x)e^{-y}}{e^{-y} \int_0^y x(y-x) dx} = \frac{6x(y-x)}{y^3} \end{aligned}$$

因为 $f_X(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = xe^{-x}$, 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f_X(x) > 0$, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] &= \int_x^{+\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} dy \\ &= \int_x^{+\infty} y(y-x)e^{-(y-x)} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} (x+t)te^{-t} dt \\ &= x + \Gamma(3) = x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\mathbb{E}[Y|X=x] = X + 2$ □

T4

证明 设 $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = y$, 因为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2/\sigma^2}$, $f'(x) = -(x-\mu)f(x)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)g(X)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} dx \\ &= -\sigma g(x)f(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g'(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

上式第二项为 $\sigma^2 \mathbb{E}[g'(X)]$; 由 $\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2} dx$ 存在知, 在无穷处 $(x-\mu)g(x)f(x)$ 函数值有限, 而 $x-\mu$ 在无穷处函数值趋于无穷, 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} g(x)f(x) = 0$, 故上式第一项为零, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)g(X)] = \sigma^2 \mathbb{E}[g'(x)]$$

□

T6

解 因为 $\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_k - \bar{X}) = \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}(X_k - \bar{X})] - \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}]\mathbb{E}[X_k - \bar{X}]$, 由 $\{X_r\}$ 独立同分布知

$$\mathbb{E}[X_k - \bar{X}] = \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}[nX_k - (X_1 + \cdots + X_n)] = \frac{1}{n} (n\mathbb{E}[X_1] - n\mathbb{E}[X_1]) = 0$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}(X_k - \bar{X})] &= \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \left(nX_k - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{E} \left[n \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_k - \sum_{i,j=1}^n X_i X_j \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{E} [nX_1^2 + n(n-1)X_1X_2 - nX_1^2 - n(n-1)X_1X_2] \end{aligned}$$

□