

概率论第五周作业

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习题 2.4

T1

证明 (1). 对 $\forall x \in \text{Range}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[aY + bZ|X] &= \sum_{y,z} (ay + bz) \mathbb{P}(Y = y, Z = z|X = x) \\&= \sum_{y,z} ay \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y, Z = z|X = x) + \sum_{y,z} bz \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y, Z = z|X = x) \\&= a \sum_y y \sum_z \mathbb{P}(Y = y, Z = z|X = x) + b \sum_z z \sum_y \mathbb{P}(Y = y, Z = z|X = x) \\&= a \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) + b \sum_z z \cdot \mathbb{P}(Z = z|X = x) \\&= a\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] + b\mathbb{E}[Z|X = x]\end{aligned}$$

由 x 的任意性知 $\mathbb{E}[aY + bZ|X] = a\mathbb{E}[Y|X] + b\mathbb{E}[Z|X]$

(2). Case 1. 若 $\mathbb{P}(X = x) = 0$, 则对 $\forall y \in \text{Range}(Y)$, 由于

$$\{Y = y|X = x\} \subseteq \{X = x\}$$

所以 $\mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) \leq \mathbb{P}(X = x) = 0, \forall y \in \text{Range}(Y)$, 故 $\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] = \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) = 0$

Case 2. 若 $\mathbb{P}(X = x) \neq 0$, 则对 $\forall y \in \text{Range}(Y)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] &= \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) = \sum_y y \cdot \frac{\mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y)}{\mathbb{P}(X = x)} \\&= \frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(X = x)} \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

综上, $\mathbb{E}[Y|X] \geq 0$

(3). 通过加粗区分随机变量 $\mathbf{1}$ 和数字 1, 对 $\forall \omega \in \Omega, \mathbf{1}(\omega) = 1$, 所以 $\{X = x\}$ 发生时, $\{\mathbf{1} = 1\}$ 恒发生, 即 $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{1} = 1|X = x) = 1$ 恒成立, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1} = 1|X = x] = 1 \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{1} = 1|X = x) = 1$$

即 $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}|X] = \mathbf{1}$

(4). 由 X, Y 独立知 $\mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) = \mathbb{P}(Y = y)$, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] = \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) = \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y) = \mathbb{E}[Y]$$

(5). 对 $\forall x \in \text{Range}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[Yg(X)|X = x] &= \sum_y yg(x)\mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) \\ &= g(x) \sum_y y \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y = y|X = x) \\ &= g(x)\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x]\end{aligned}$$

由 x 的任意性知 $\mathbb{E}[Yg(X)|X] = g(X)\mathbb{E}[Y|X]$

□

T2

解 首先证明 $X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

因为 $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$, 所以对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X + Y = n) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \mathbb{P}(X = k)\mathbb{P}(Y = n - k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2} \\ &= e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^k \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}\end{aligned}$$

这就说明 $X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$, 所以对 $\forall 0 \leq k \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X = k|X + Y = n) &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X = k, Y = n - k)}{\mathbb{P}(X + Y = n)} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}} \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^k \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^{n-k}\end{aligned}$$

这就说明 $X|(X + Y = n) \sim B\left(n, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)$, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}[X|X + Y = n] = \frac{n\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

由 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 的任意性知 $\mathbb{E}[X|X + Y] = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}(X + Y)$

□

T3

证明 因为 $\max\{X^2 + Y^2\} = \frac{X^2+Y^2}{2} + \frac{|X^2-Y^2|}{2}$, 而 $1 = \text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^2] = \mathbb{E}[X^2]$, 同理 $\mathbb{E}[Y^2] = 1$, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X^2 + Y^2}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

因此只需证明

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X^2 - Y^2|}{2}\right] \leq \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$$

因为 $\rho = \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[XY]$, 由 *Cauchy-Schwarz* 不等式

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{|X^2 - Y^2|}{2}\right] &= \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}[|X^2 - Y^2|] = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}[|(X + Y)| \cdot |(X - Y)|] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mathbb{E}[(X + Y)^2]\mathbb{E}[(X - Y)^2]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(\mathbb{E}[X^2 + Y^2 + 2\mathbb{E}[XY]]) (\mathbb{E}[X^2 + Y^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[XY]])} \\ &\leq \sqrt{(1 + \rho)(1 - \rho)} = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}\end{aligned}$$

□

习题 2.5

T1

解 (1). 因为 $\mathbb{E}[X_k]$ 独立同, 且 $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = p + (-1)(1 - p) = 2p - 1$, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}[S_n] = \mathbb{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_n] = n\mathbb{E}[X_1] = n(2p - 1)$$

(2). 因为 $\mathbb{E}[X_i^2] = 1$, 所以 $\text{Var}(X_i) = \mathbb{E}[X_i^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X_i])^2 = -4p^2 + 4p = 4p(1 - p)$ 所以

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = 4pn(1 - p)$$

(3). 因为 $\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n) = \mathbb{E}[S_m S_n] - \mathbb{E}[S_m]\mathbb{E}[S_n]$, 下求 $\mathbb{E}[S_m S_n]$, 不妨设 $m \geq n$, 因为当 $i \neq j$ 时

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] = 1 \cdot [p^2 + (1 - p)^2] + (-1) \cdot [p(1 - p) + (1 - p)p] = 4p^2 - 4p + 1 = (2p - 1)^2$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[S_m S_n] &= \mathbb{E}[(X_1 + \cdots + X_m)(X_1 + \cdots + X_n)] \\ &= n\mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + (mn - n)\mathbb{E}[X_1 X_2] \\ &= n + (mn - n)(2p - 1)^2\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n) = n + (mn - n)(2p - 1)^2 - mn(2p - 1)^2 = 4np(1 - p), \quad m \geq n$$

即 $\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n) = 4 \min\{m, n\} \cdot p(1 - p)$

(4). 当 $n \geq m$ 时, 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[S_n|S_m] &= \mathbb{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_n|X_1 + \cdots + X_m] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[(X_1 + \cdots + X_m) + (X_{m+1} + \cdots + X_n)|X_1 + \cdots + X_m] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_m|X_1 + \cdots + X_m] + \mathbb{E}[X_{m+1} + \cdots + X_n|X_1 + \cdots + X_m] \\
&= S_m + \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i|S_m\right] = S_m + \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i\right] \\
&= S_m + (n-m)\mathbb{E}[X_1] = S_m + (n-m)(2p-1)
\end{aligned}$$

当 $n < m$ 时, 对 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq m$, 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(X_i = 1|S_m = k) &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_i = 1, S_m = k)}{\mathbb{P}(S_m = k)} \\
&= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_i = 1, X_1 + \cdots + X_{i-1} + X_{i+1} + \cdots + X_m = k-1)}{\mathbb{P}(S_m = k)} \\
&= \frac{\mathbb{P}(X_1 = 1)\mathbb{P}(S_{m-1} = k-1)}{\mathbb{P}(S_m = k)} = \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 1|S_m = k)
\end{aligned}$$

同理有 $\mathbb{P}(X_i = -1|S_m = k) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 = -1|S_m = k)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[X_i|S_m = k] &= 1 \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1|S_m = k) + (-1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_i = -1|S_m = k) \\
&= 1 \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_1 = 1|S_m = k) + (-1) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_1 = -1|S_m = k) \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X_1|S_m = k]
\end{aligned}$$

这就说明了 $\mathbb{E}[X_i|S_m] = \mathbb{E}[X_1|S_m], \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$, 又因为

$$m\mathbb{E}[X_1|S_m] = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{E}[X_i|S_m] = \mathbb{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_m|S_m] = \mathbb{E}[S_m|S_m] = S_m$$

所以 $\mathbb{E}[X_1|S_m] = \frac{S_m}{m}$, 进而

$$\mathbb{E}[S_n|S_m] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i|S_m] = \frac{n}{m}S_m$$

□

T2

解 (1). 设 N 表示事件“ A 得 α 票, B 得 β 票”, M 为事件“计票过程中出现两人票数相等”, 则 M^c 表示事件“计票过程中 A 的票数始终比 B 多”, 当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时, 显然有 $\mathbb{P}(X) = 1$; 当 $\alpha > \beta$ 时, 记随机变量

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 票投给 } A \\ -1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 票投给 } B \end{cases}$$

则 $\#X^c = \#\{\text{从}(0,0)\text{到}(\alpha+\beta, \alpha-\beta)\text{且不再过}x\text{轴的轨道}\}$, 由投票定理

$$\#X^c = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta} N_{\alpha+\beta}(0, \alpha-\beta)$$

所以

$$\mathbb{P}(X) = \frac{\#X}{\#N} = 1 - \frac{\#X^c}{\#N} = 1 - \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta} = \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+\beta}$$

上式对 $\alpha = \beta$ 时也成立

(2). 设 Y 表示事件 A 从不落后于 B , 则 Y 的样本点等价于从来没有到达过 $y = -1$ 的折线的全体; 对于任意一条经过 $y = -1$ 的轨道, 记 m 为第一次到达 $y = -1$ 的时刻, 则将 m 前的点关于 $y = -1$ 做对称, 就得到从 $(0, -2)$ 到 $(\alpha+\beta, \alpha-\beta)$ 的一条轨道, 且这种对应为一一对应, 所以

$$\#Y^c = N_{\alpha+\beta}(-2, \alpha-\beta)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(Y) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(Y^c) = 1 - \frac{N_{\alpha+\beta}(-2, \alpha-\beta)}{N_{\alpha+\beta}(0, \alpha-\beta)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\binom{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha+1}}{\binom{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha}} = 1 - \frac{\frac{(\alpha+\beta)!}{(\alpha+1)!(\beta-1)!}}{\frac{(\alpha+\beta)!}{\alpha!\beta!}} \\ &= \frac{\alpha+1-\beta}{\alpha+1} \end{aligned}$$

□

T3

解 由于 $S_{2n} = 0$, 所以 $S_{2n-1} = \pm 1$, 因此符合题意的轨道全体等于从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(2n-1, 1)$ 且不经 x 轴的轨道全体 n_1 以及从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(2n-1, 1)$ 且不经 x 轴的轨道全体 n_2 , 记从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(2n-1, 1)$ 的规定全体为 N_1 , 从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(2n-1, 1)$ 的轨道全体为 N_2 , 由对称性知, $n_1 = n_2, N_1 = N_2$, 由投票定理知

$$\mathbb{P}(T = 2n) = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{N_1 + N_2} \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} = \frac{n_1}{N_1} \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} = \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

所以

$$\mathbb{E}[T^\alpha] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n)^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

由 Stirling 公式 $n! \sim \sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, n \rightarrow \infty$

$$(2n)^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} \sim \frac{2^\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{n^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}}{2n-1} \sim n^{\alpha-\frac{3}{2}}$$

所以当 $\alpha - \frac{3}{2} < -1$ 时, $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\mathbb{E}[T^\alpha]$ 收敛

□