

# 概率论第四周作业

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## 习题 2.1

T1

解 记骰子点数为  $n$  为事件  $A_n$ , 则  $(X|A_n) \sim B(n, \frac{1}{2})$ , 因此

$$\mathbb{P}((X = k) \cap A_n) = \mathbb{P}(X = k|A_n)\mathbb{P}(A_n) = \frac{1}{6} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad k > n \text{ 时 } \binom{n}{k} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X = k) = \sum_{n=1}^6 \mathbb{P}((X = k) \cap A_n) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^6 \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$X$  的分布列如下

□

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\mathbb{P}(X = k)$	$\frac{21}{128}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{33}{128}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{29}{384}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{384}$

表 1:  $X$  的分布列

T3

证明

我们首先证明, 若  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 则  $X_1 + \dots + X_{n-1}$  和  $X_n$  相互独立: 对  $n$  归纳, 当  $n = 2$  时显然, 当  $n = 3$  时, 假设  $X_1$  的值域为  $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ , 则对  $\forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = s, X_3 = t) &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_i, X_2 = s - x_i, X_3 = t) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_2 = s - x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_3 = t) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_3 = t) \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_2 = s - x_i) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_3 = t) \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = s) \end{aligned}$$

此时命题也成立, 假设当  $n = k-1$  时命题成立, 下证  $n = k$  时命题成立, 即已知  $X_1, \dots, X_k$  相互独立,  $X_1 + \dots + X_{k-2}$  和  $X_{k-1}$  独立 (也和  $X_k$  独立, 因为地位完全等价), 我们证明  $X_1 + \dots + X_{k-1}$  和  $X_k$  独立, 记  $X_{k-1}$  的值域为  $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \dots + X_{k-1} = s, X_k = t) &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \dots + X_{k-2} = s - x_i, X_{k-1} = x_i, X_k = t) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \dots + X_{k-2} = s - x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_{k-1} = x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_k = t) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_k = t) \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \dots + X_{k-2} = s - x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_{k-1} = x_i) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_k = t) \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \dots + X_{k-1} = s) \end{aligned}$$

所以命题对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  均成立，回到本题，同样我们对  $n$  归纳，当  $n=2$  时，设  $X_1$  的值域为  $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ ，对  $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = s) &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_2 = s - x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = -x_i) \mathbb{P}(X_2 = x_i - s) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = -s)\end{aligned}$$

其中第二行由  $X_i$  关于 0 对称保证，所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(S_2 \geq x) &= \sum_{s \geq x} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = s) \\ &= \sum_{s \geq x} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = -s) \\ &= \sum_{-s \leq -x} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + X_2 = -s) = \mathbb{P}(S_2 \leq -x)\end{aligned}$$

假设命题对  $n = k - 1$  成立，下面证明  $n = k$  时，假设  $X_k$  的值域为  $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ ，对  $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(S_k = s) &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \cdots + X_{k-1} = s - x_i, X_k = x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{P}(X_1 + \cdots + X_{k-1} = x_i - s) \mathbb{P}(X_k = -x_i) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(S_n = -s)\end{aligned}$$

第二行要求  $X_1 + \cdots + X_{k-1}$  与  $X_k$  相互独立，我们前面已经证过，所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(S_k \geq x) &= \sum_{s \geq x} \mathbb{P}(S_k = s) \\ &= \sum_{s \geq x} \mathbb{P}(S_k = -s) \\ &= \sum_{-s \leq -x} \mathbb{P}(S_k = -s) = \mathbb{P}(S_k \leq -x)\end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法知，命题对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  均成立

若  $X_1, X_2$  不独立，考虑一次掷骰子， $\omega$  表示点数

$$X_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega = 1, 2, 3 \\ -1, & \omega = 4, 5, 6 \end{cases} \quad X_2(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega = 1, 2 \\ -1, & \omega = 3, 4 \\ 0, & \omega = 5, 6 \end{cases}$$

因此  $X_1, X_2$  均关于 0 对称，且

$$(X_1 + X_2)(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2, & \omega = 1, 2 \\ 0, & \omega = 3 \\ -1, & \omega = 5, 6 \\ -2, & \omega = 4 \end{cases}$$

显然  $\mathbb{P}(S_2 \geq 2) = \frac{1}{3} \neq \frac{1}{6} = \mathbb{P}(S_2 \leq -2)$

□

**T4**

解 我们有约束条件  $p_1 + \cdots + p_n = 1$ , 设

$$L(\mathbf{p}, \lambda) = - \sum_{k=1}^n p_k \ln p_k + \lambda \left( \sum_{k=1}^n p_k - 1 \right)$$

则对  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$ , 我们有

$$L_{p_k} = -1 - \ln p_k + \lambda = 0$$

与约束条件联立可得  $p_1 = \cdots = p_n = \frac{1}{n}$  时, 取得极值, 且我们有  $L_{p_i p_j} = -\frac{1}{p_i} \delta_{ij}$ , 即海森矩阵

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -p_1^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -p_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

是负定矩阵, 所以当  $p_1 = \cdots = p_n = \frac{1}{n}$  时, 信息熵  $H(X) = \ln n$  取得极大值; 最后考虑边界情况, 即  $\exists p_i = 0$  时, 此时  $p_i \ln p_i = 0$ , 假设有  $k \leq n$  个  $p_k = 0$ , 不妨设  $p_{n-k+1} = \cdots = p_n = 0$ , 则  $p_1 + \cdots + p_{n-k} = 1$ , 同上过程我们知

$$\left( - \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} p_i \ln p_i \right)_{\max} = \ln(n-k) \leq \ln n$$

综上, 当  $p_1 = \cdots = p_k = \frac{1}{n}$  时, 信息熵  $H(X)$  最大

□

## 习题 2.2

### T1

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X(X-1)(X-2)] &= \sum_{k=0}^n k(k-1)(k-2) \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = \sum_{k=3}^n k(k-1)(k-2) \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{n-3} (l+3)(l+2)(l+1) \binom{n}{l+3} p^{l+3} q^{n-3-l} = \sum_{l=0}^{n-3} (l+3)(l+2)(l+1) \cdot \frac{n!}{l!(n-3-l)!} \cdot p^{l+3} q^{n-3-l} \\ &= n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 \sum_{l=0}^{n-3} \frac{(n-3)!}{l!(n-3-l)!} p^{l+3} q^{n-3-l} = n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 \sum_{l=0}^{n-3} \binom{n-3}{l} p^{l+3} q^{n-3-l} \\ &= n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 \end{aligned}$$

再结合  $\mathbb{E}[X(X-1)] = n(n-1)p^2$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[X] = np$ , 以及期望的线性性, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X^3] &= \mathbb{E}[X(X-1)(X-2)] + 3\mathbb{E}[X(X-1)] + \mathbb{E}[X] \\ &= n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 + 3n(n-1)p^2 + np \\ &= p^3 n^3 + 3p^2(1-p)n^2 + p(p-1)(2p-1)n \end{aligned}$$

□

### T2

解 因为

$$\mathbb{E}[X^\alpha] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{n+1}$$

又因为  $\frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{n+1} \sim n^{\alpha-2}$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 且当  $\alpha-2 < -1$  时, 即  $\alpha < 1$  时, 级数收敛,  $\mathbb{E}[X^\alpha] < \infty$ ; 当  $\alpha-2 \geq -1$ , 即  $\alpha \geq 1$  时, 级数发散,  $\mathbb{E}[X^\alpha] = +\infty$

□

## T4

证明 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\mathbb{P}(X=n) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X=n) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X=n) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X \geq i) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X > n)
 \end{aligned}$$

第二行到第三行可换序是因为期望要求无穷求和绝对收敛

□

## T5

解 对  $\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n$ , 设  $I_{ij}$  表示事件“第  $i, j$  名成员掷出相同点数”的示性函数, 则

$$\mathbb{E}[I_{ij}] = \mathbb{P}(I_{ij} = 1) = 6 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

设随机变量  $S_n$  表示小组所得总分, 则  $S_n = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} I_{ij}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[S_n] &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}] \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}] = \frac{n(n-1)}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

接下来我们证明  $I_{ij}, I_{kl}$  之间两两独立

Case 1.  $i, j, k, l$  为四个不同的数, 所以

$$\mathbb{P}(I_{ij}I_{kl}) = 36 \times \frac{1}{6^4} = \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \mathbb{P}(I_{ij})\mathbb{P}(I_{kl})$$

Case 2.  $i, j, k, l$  为三个不同的数, 不妨设  $j = k$ , 所以

$$\mathbb{P}(I_{ij}I_{jl}) = 6 \times \frac{1}{6^3} = \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \mathbb{P}(I_{ij})\mathbb{P}(I_{jl})$$

所以  $I_{ij}, I_{kl}$  之间两两独立, 则  $\mathbb{E}[I_{ij}I_{kl}] = \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]\mathbb{E}[I_{kl}]$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(S_n) &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[S_n] \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]) \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mathbb{E} [(I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}])^2] + \sum_{\substack{i < j, k < l \\ (i,j) \neq (k,l)}} \mathbb{E} [(I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]) (I_{kl} - \mathbb{E}[I_{kl}])]
 \end{aligned}$$

对于  $(i, j) \neq (k, l)$ , 由于  $I_{ij}, I_{kl}$  相互独立, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[(I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}])(I_{kl} - \mathbb{E}[I_{kl}])] &= \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}I_{kl}] + \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]\mathbb{E}[I_{kl}] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]I_{kl}] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[I_{kl}]I_{ij}] \\ &= 2\mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]\mathbb{E}[I_{kl}] - 2\mathbb{E}[I_{ij}]\mathbb{E}[I_{kl}] = 0\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mathbb{E}[(I_{ij} - \mathbb{E}[I_{ij}])^2] = \binom{n}{2} \text{Var}(I_{12})$$

又因为

$$\text{Var}(I_{12}) = \mathbb{E}[I_{12}^2] - \mathbb{E}[I_{12}]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36}$$

所以

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{36} = \frac{5n(n-1)}{72}$$

□

## 习题 2.3

### T1

解 设随机变量  $X_k$  表示进行  $k$  次操作后  $A$  缸中的红球数, 若  $X_{k-1} = m$ , 则  $A$  缸中有  $m$  个红球,  $n-m$  个蓝球;  $B$  缸中有  $n-m$  个红球,  $m$  个蓝球, 所以

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{P}(X_k = m+1 | X_{k-1} = m) = \frac{n-m}{n} \cdot \frac{n-m}{n} = \frac{(n-m)^2}{n^2} \\ \mathbb{P}(X_k = m | X_{k-1} = m) = \frac{n-m}{n} \cdot \frac{m}{n} + \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{n-m}{n} = \frac{2m(n-m)}{n^2} \\ \mathbb{P}(X_k = m-1 | X_{k-1} = m) = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{m}{n} = \frac{m^2}{n^2} \end{cases}$$

记  $p_m = \mathbb{P}(X_{k-1} = m)$ , 则  $\mathbb{P}(X_k = m) = \mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m+1) + \mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m) + \mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m-1)$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X_k] &= \sum_{m=0}^n m \mathbb{P}(X_k = m) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n m [\mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m+1) + \mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m) + \mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m-1)] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n [(m-1)\mathbb{P}(X_k = m-1, X_{k-1} = m) + m\mathbb{P}(X_k = m, X_{k-1} = m) + (m+1)\mathbb{P}(X_k = m+1, X_{k-1} = m)] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n \mathbb{P}(X_{k-1} = m) \left[ (m-1) \cdot \frac{m^2}{n^2} + m \cdot \frac{2m(n-m)}{n^2} + (m+1) \cdot \frac{(n-m)^2}{n^2} \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n p_m \left( m+1 - \frac{2m}{n} \right) = \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) \mathbb{E}[X_{k-1}] + 1\end{aligned}$$

由初值  $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = n$ , 解得

$$\mathbb{E}[X_k] = \frac{n}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right)^k + \frac{n}{2}$$

□

### T2

证明 设  $V = \{v_i\}_{i=1}^N$ , 对  $\forall v_i$ , 对  $\forall W \subseteq V, v_i$  等可能落入或不落入  $W$  中, 即  $\mathbb{P}(\{v_i \in W\}) = \mathbb{P}(\{v_i \in W^c\}) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 且

$\{v_i \in W\}_{i=1}^N$  相互独立, 则 (下面我们记  $e$  的两个顶点为  $v_1^{(e)}, v_2^{(e)}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[N_W] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{e \in E} I_W(e)\right] = \sum_{e \in E} \mathbb{E}[I_W(e)] \\ &= \sum_{e \in E} \mathbb{P}(\{v_1^{(e)} \in W, v_2^{(e)} \in W^c\} \cap \{v_1^{(e)} \in W^c, v_2^{(e)} \in W\}) \\ &= \sum_{e \in E} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{|E|}{2}\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\exists W \subseteq V$ , s.t.  $N_W \geq \frac{|E|}{2}$ , 否则  $\mathbb{E}[N_W] < \frac{|E|}{2}$  矛盾!

□

### T3

解 设第  $1 \leq i \leq k$  个球的标号为  $X_i$ , 和数为  $S_k$ , 则  $S_k = X_1 + \cdots + X_k$ , 因为  $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot j = \frac{n+1}{2}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[S_k] &= \mathbb{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_k] \\ &= k\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \frac{k(n+1)}{2}\end{aligned}$$

又因为对  $\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq k$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X_i^2] &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot j^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\ \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] &= \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \cdot ij = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \left[ \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[S_k^2] &= \mathbb{E}[(X_1 + \cdots + X_k)^2] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \mathbb{E}[X_j^2] + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] \\ &= k\mathbb{E}[X_1^2] + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \binom{k}{2} \mathbb{E}[X_1 X_2] \\ &= k \cdot \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)} \left[ \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\ &= \frac{k(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{k(k-1)(n+1)(3n+2)}{12} \\ &= \frac{k(n+1)[(3n+2)k+n]}{12}\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\text{Var}(S_k) = \mathbb{E}[S_k^2] - \mathbb{E}[S_k]^2 = \frac{k(n+1)(n-k)}{12}$$

□

### T6

证明 构造相互独立的随机变量  $\varepsilon_i \sim B(1, p_i)$ , 设  $\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \mathbf{v}_i - \boldsymbol{\omega}$ , 构造随机变量  $|\mathbf{v}|^2$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[|\mathbf{v}|^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \mathbf{v}_i - \boldsymbol{\omega}\right|^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - p_i) \mathbf{v}_i\right|^2\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |\mathbf{v}_i|^2 \mathbb{E}[(\varepsilon_i - p_i)^2] + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_j \mathbb{E}[(\varepsilon_i - p_i)(\varepsilon_j - p_j)]\end{aligned}$$

对于上式第二项，因为  $\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j$  相互独立，所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}[(\varepsilon_i - p_i)(\varepsilon_j - p_j)] &= \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j] - p_j \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i] - p_i \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_j] + p_i p_j \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i] \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_j] - p_j \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i] - p_i \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_j] + p_i p_j \\
 &= \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i - p_i] \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_j - p_j] \\
 &= [p_i \cdot (1 - p_i) + (1 - p_i) \cdot (0 - p_i)] \cdot [p_j \cdot (1 - p_j) + (1 - p_j) \cdot (0 - p_j)] \\
 &= 0 \cdot 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\mathbb{E}[(\varepsilon_i - p_i)^2] = p_i \cdot (1 - p_i)^2 + (1 - p_i)(0 - p_i)^2 = p(1 - p)$$

所以

$$\mathbb{E}[|\mathbf{v}|^2] = \sum_{i=1}^n |\mathbf{v}_i|^2 p_i (1 - p) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (1 - p) \leq \frac{n}{4}$$

所以一定存在一组  $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ , s.t.

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \mathbf{v}_i - \boldsymbol{\omega} \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}$$

□