

1.(P176,43) 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 为一随机变量序列, 且

$$X_n \sim Ge\left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为常数. 定义随机变量 Y_n 为

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{n} X_n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

证明 $\{Y_n\}$ 依分布收敛于 Y , 其中 $Y \sim Exp(\lambda)$.

证明:

由题, $P(X_n = k) = (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^{k-1} \frac{\lambda}{n}, k = 1, 2, \dots$

$$F_n(y) = P(Y_n \leq y) = P(X_n \leq ny) = \sum_{i=1}^{ny} (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^{i-1} \frac{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{n} \frac{1 - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^{ny}}{1 - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})} = 1 - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{n})^{ny},$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $F_n(y) \rightarrow 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$, 因此有 $Y_n \xrightarrow{L} Y, Y \sim Exp(\lambda)$.

2.(P176,44) 设 $\{X_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 和 $\{Y_n, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 为定义在同一样本空间上的两个随机变量序列, 如果 $X_n \xrightarrow{L} X, Y_n \xrightarrow{P} c$, 其中 c 为常数. 证明

$$(1) X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{L} X + c;$$

$$(2) X_n Y_n \xrightarrow{L} cX;$$

$$(3) X_n / Y_n \xrightarrow{L} X/c, \text{ 这里 } c \text{ 非零.}$$

证明: 由 $X_n \xrightarrow{L} X$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(x) = F_X(x)$, 由 $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} c$ 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) = 0$

(1) 因为 $F_{X+c}(x) = P(X + c \leq x) = P(X \leq x - c) = F_X(x - c)$ 则有

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X_n+Y_n}(x) &= P(X_n + Y_n \leq x) \\ &= P(X_n \leq x - Y_n, Y_n < c - \varepsilon) + P(X_n \leq x - Y_n, Y_n \geq c - \varepsilon) \\ &\leq P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) + F_{X_n}(x - c + \varepsilon) \\ F_{X_n}(x - c - \varepsilon) &= P(X_n \leq x - c - \varepsilon) \\ &= P(X_n \leq x - c - \varepsilon, Y_n \leq c + \varepsilon) + P(X_n \leq x - c - \varepsilon, Y_n > c + \varepsilon) \\ &\leq F_{X_n+Y_n}(x) + P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} n \rightarrow \infty, F_X(x - c - \varepsilon) &= F_{X_n}(x - c - \varepsilon) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n+Y_n}(x) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n+Y_n}(x) \leq F_{X_n}(x - c + \varepsilon) \\ &= F_X(x - c + \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 得证.

(2) 由(1), 当 $A_n \xrightarrow{L} A, B_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$ 有 $A_n + B_n \xrightarrow{L} A$, 又 $X_n Y_n = X_n(Y_n - c) + cX_n$, 显然有 $cX_n \xrightarrow{L} cX$, 只需证 $X_n(Y_n - c) \xrightarrow{P} 0$ 即可

而 $\forall \varepsilon, \delta > 0$, 因为 $\{|X_n(Y_n - c)| > \varepsilon\} \subset \{|X_n| > \delta\} \cup \{|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon/\delta\}$ 所以 $P(|X_n(Y_n - c)| > \varepsilon) \leq P(|X_n| > \delta) + P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon/\delta)$ 根据 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Y_n - c| > \varepsilon/\delta) = 0$ 以及 δ 的任意性, 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n(Y_n - c)| > \varepsilon) = 0$, 得证

(3) 由第(2)问, 同理立得.

3.(P177,50) 某种计算机在进行加法时, 要对每个加数进行取整. 设每次取整的误差相互独立且服从 $(-0.5, 0.5)$ 上的均匀分布.

(1) 若现在要进行1500次加法运算, 求误差总和的绝对值超过15的概率;

(2) 若要保证误差总和的绝对值不超过10的概率不小于0.90, 至多只能进行多少次加法运算?

解: 由题, 有 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, i. i. d. X_i \sim U(-0.5, 0.5), \bar{X} = S_n/n, E(\bar{X}) = 0, Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{12}$.

(1) 根据中心极限定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
P(|S_{1500}| > 15) &= P(S_{1500} > 15) + P(S_{1500} < -15) \\
&= P\left(\frac{S_{1500} - 1500E(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{1500^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X})}} > \frac{15 - 1500E(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{1500^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X})}}\right) + P\left(\frac{S_{1500} - 1500E(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{1500^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X})}} < \frac{-15 - 1500E(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{1500^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X})}}\right) \\
&= 2P\left(\frac{S_{1500}}{\sqrt{1500^2/12}} > \frac{15}{\sqrt{1500^2/12}}\right) \\
&= 2(1 - \Phi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{50})) \\
&= 2(1 - \Phi(0.03)) = 0.976
\end{aligned}$$

(2)由题, 要求

$$P(|S_n| \leq 10) \geq 0.90,$$

有

$$P\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{n^2/12}} \leq \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n^2/12}} \leq \frac{10}{\sqrt{n^2/12}}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{n^2/12}}\right) - 1 \geq 0.90,$$

取 $\frac{10}{\sqrt{n^2/12}} > 1.64$ 得 $n < 21.12$, 至多21次。

4.(P177,52)设某保险公司每年平均承保车险的车辆数为2400, 每个参保车辆所交保险费为5000元. 设每年内每个参保车辆事故数(即索赔次数)服从参数(速率)为2的泊松分布, 即



$$P(X = k) = e^{-2} \frac{2^k}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

且每次事故的索赔额度(元)服从[1000, 5000]上的均匀分布. 求平均每年保险公司盈利200万元的概率.

解: 对每一次索赔, 金额为 $i. i. d. Y_n \sim U(1000, 5000), n = 1, 2, \dots, EY_n = 3000, \text{Var}(Y_n) = \frac{4000000}{3}$, 对每一辆参保车辆索赔次数为 $i. i. d. X_n \sim P(2), n = 1, 2, \dots, EX_n = 2, \text{Var}(X_n) = 2$, 索赔金额 $W_i = \sum_{j=1}^{X_i} Y_j, i = 1, 2, \dots$, 则有

$$EW_i = E(E(W_i|X_i)) = E\left(E\left(\sum_{j=1}^k Y_j | X_i = k\right)\right) = E(X_i)E(Y_j) = 6000$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(W_i) &= E(\text{Var}(W_i|X_i)) + \text{Var}(E(W_i|X_i)) = E(X_i)\text{Var}(Y_j) + E^2(Y_j)\text{Var}(X_i) \\
&= 2 \frac{4000000}{3} + 2 \cdot 3000^2 = \frac{62000000}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 总理赔金额为 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i$, 盈利200万元即 $S_{2400} \leq 10000000$ 由中心极限定理,

$$\begin{aligned}
P(S_{2400} \leq 10000000) &= P\left(\frac{W_i - EW_i}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(W_i)}} \leq \frac{\frac{10000000}{2400} - EW_i}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(W_i)}}\right) = P\left(\frac{W_i - 6000}{\sqrt{\frac{62000000}{3}}} \leq \frac{\frac{10000000}{2400} - 6000}{\sqrt{\frac{62000000}{3}}}\right) \\
&= \Phi(-0.403) = 1 - \Phi(0.403) = 1 - 0.6554 = 0.3446.
\end{aligned}$$

5.(P178,53)设随机变量 $X, 0 < a \leq X \leq b, E(|X|) < \infty$, 证明



$$1 \leq E(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab}.$$

证明:

利用Cauchy不等式 $E(\xi^2) \cdot E(\eta^2) \geq E((\xi\eta)^2)$, 取 $\xi = \sqrt{X}, \eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}}$, 由 $0 < a \leq X, E|X| < \infty$ 知 $1 \leq E(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)$

取直线 $y = cx + d$, 取 $(a, 1/a), (b, 1/b)$ 得 $c = -\frac{1}{ab}, d = \frac{a+b}{ab}$, 有 $0 < a \leq X \leq b, \frac{1}{X} \leq -\frac{1}{ab}X + \frac{a+b}{ab}$

取期望,

$$abE\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + E(X) \leq a + b,$$

平方

$$a^2b^2E^2\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + 2abE(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + E^2(X) \leq (a+b)^2$$

由于

$$(abE\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) - E(X))^2 = a^2b^2E^2\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) - 2abE(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + E^2(X) \geq 0$$

有

$$4abE(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \leq a^2b^2E^2\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + 2abE(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) + E^2(X) \leq (a+b)^2$$

所以

$$1 \leq E(X) \cdot E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab}$$