

yifeitan 2017 05 10 更新

1.1 证明: ①  $N=1$  时  $k=0$  或  $k=1$ ,  $C(N, k) = C(1, 0) = C(1, 1) = 1$  结论成立  
 ② 假设  $N=t$  时结论成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(t, k) &= \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} \quad (0 \leq k \leq t) \\
 ③ \quad N=t+1 \text{ 时} \\
 C(t+1, k) &= C(t, k) + C(t, k-1) \\
 &= \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} + \frac{t!}{(k-1)!(t-(k-1))!} \quad (\text{应用②}) \\
 &= \frac{(t+1)!}{k!(t+1-k)!} \left( \frac{t+1-k}{t+1} + \frac{k}{t+1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(t+1)!}{k!(t+1-k)!} \quad (0 \leq k \leq t) \\
 C(t+1, k) &= 1 \quad (k=t+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $N=t+1$  时结论亦成立, 由①②③知, 对  $N \geq 1$ , 结论均成立

1.2 解: ①  $X \sim B(10, \frac{1}{2})$   
 $p(X=4) = C_{10}^4 (\frac{1}{2})^4 (1-\frac{1}{2})^6 = \frac{C_{10}^4}{2^{10}}$

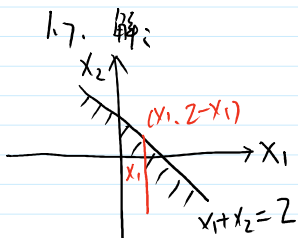
② 52张牌任意抽5张的组合数为  $C_{52}^5$   
 型如  $XXXXY$ , 先选取  $X, Y$ ,  $A_{13}^2$   
 再在4张  $X$  中选取3张,  $C_4^3$ , 在4张  $Y$  中选取2张,  $C_4^2$   
 故  $p = \frac{A_{13}^2 C_4^3 C_4^2}{C_{52}^5}$

1.3 解:  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^3}{1-(\frac{1}{2})^3} = \frac{1}{7}$

1.4 解:  $P(X < 0 | |X|=1) = P(X=-1 | |X|=1) = P(bit=1 | |X|=1)$   
 $= \frac{P(bit=1, |X|=1)}{P(|X|=1)} = \frac{P(bit=1, X=-1)}{P(bit=1, X=-1) + P(bit=0, X=1)}$   
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{2}{3}$

1.5 解:  $\max P(A \cap B) = \min [P(A), P(B)] = 0.3$   
 $\min P(A \cap B) = \min [0, P(A) + P(B) - 1] = 0$   
 $\max P(A \cup B) = \min [P(A) + P(B), 1] = 0.7$   
 $\min P(A \cup B) = \max [P(A), P(B)] = 0.4$

1.6 解:  $S_x^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (X_n - \bar{X})^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (X_n^2 - 2X_n\bar{X} + \bar{X}^2)$   
 $= \frac{1}{N-1} \left( \sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - 2\bar{X} \sum_{n=1}^N X_n + N\bar{X}^2 \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{N-1} \left( \sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - 2N\bar{X}^2 + N\bar{X}^2 \right)$   
 $= \frac{N}{N-1} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - \bar{X}^2 \right)$



1.7 解:  $P(Z \leq z) = P(X_1 + X_2 \leq z) = \iint_B f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{z-x_1} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 \right) dx_1$   
 $Z$  的密度函数为上式求导  
 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, z-x_1) dx_1$



z 的密度函数为上式求导

$$l(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, z-x_1) dx_1$$

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$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(x_1) f_2(z-x_1) dx_1 \quad (x_1, x_2 \text{ 独立})$$

$$x_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad x_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad \text{求 } \lambda \text{ 分布}$$

$$l(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1 \sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(z-x-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right) \right] dx$$

$$= (\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)})^{-1} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (z - \mu_1 - \mu_2)^2 / (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) \right]$$

$$\text{故 } z \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\text{对本题 } z \sim N(-1, 5)$$

2.1 解: 矩阵的秩描述的是各行/列向量的线性无关性, 通过高斯消元法得到非全零行数

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2$$

2.2 解: 矩阵的逆可通过  $(A, I) \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} (I, A^{-1})$  得到

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & -5/8 & 3/4 \\ -1/4 & 3/4 & -1/2 \\ 3/8 & -7/8 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.3 解:

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-2)^2 = 0$$

故特征值  $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 2$  ( $\lambda_2$  为重特征值)

求解方程  $(\lambda I - A)x = 0$

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 = 4 \text{ 时 } p_1 = (1, 2, -1)^T$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 时 } p_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T \quad p_3 = (1, -1, 0)^T$$

2.4 证明: (a)  $MM^T M$

$$= U \Sigma V^T V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= U \Sigma I \Sigma^T I \Sigma V^T = U \Sigma \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T$$

其中  $\Sigma, \Sigma^T$  均为对角阵, 故

$$\Sigma^T \Sigma \text{ 的 } ij \text{ 元素} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Sigma(i,j)} \cdot \Sigma(i,j) = 1 & \text{when } \Sigma(i,j) \neq 0 \quad (\text{对角阵上}) \\ 0 & \text{when } \Sigma(i,j) = 0 \quad (\text{对角阵外}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } \Sigma^T \Sigma = I, \quad MM^T M = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$(b) \quad M^T M = V \Sigma^T U^T U \Sigma V^T = V \Sigma^T \Sigma V^T = V V^T = I \quad \text{故 } M^T = M^{-1}$$

2.5 证明: (a)  $X^T Z Z^T X = (X^T Z)(X^T Z)^T \geq 0$

$$(b) \quad X^T A X = X^T \Lambda X = \Lambda X^T X > 0 \Rightarrow \Lambda > 0$$

2.6 解: ①  $M$  与  $X$  方向相同时, 有  $M^T X_{\max} = \|X\|$

- 2.6. 解: ①  $M$  与  $x$  方向相同时, 有  $M^T x_{\max} = \|x\|$   
 ②  $M$  与  $x$  方向相反时, 有  $M^T x_{\min} = -\|x\|$   
 ③  $M$  与  $x$  方向垂直时, 有  $|M^T x|_{\min} = 0$

2.7. 解:  $d = \frac{\Delta b}{|w|} = 5$

3.1 解:  $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{e^{-2x} \cdot (-2)}{1 + e^{-2x}} = -\frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1}$

$$\frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y} = 2e^{2y} + 6xye^{3xy^2}$$

3.2 解:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$   
 $= y(-\sin(u+v)) + x(-\cos(u+v))$   
 $= -\sin(u+v)\sin(u+v) - \cos(u+v)\cos(u+v) = -\cos 2v$

3.3 解:  $\int_6^{10} \frac{2}{x-3} dx = 2 \int_2^7 \frac{1}{x-3} d(x-3) = 2 \int_2^7 \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $= 2 \ln x \Big|_2^7 = 2 \ln \frac{7}{2}$

3.4 解: ①  $\nabla E = \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial E}{\partial v} \right)$

$$= (2(me^v - 2ve^{-u})(e^v + 2ve^{-u}), 2(me^v - 2ve^{-u})(me^v - 2e^{-u}))$$

when  $u=1, v=1, \nabla E = (2(e^2 - 4e^{-1}), 2(e - 2e^{-1})^2)$

②  $\nabla^2 E = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u^2} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u \partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial v \partial u} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial v^2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2(e^v + 2ve^{-u})^2 & 2(me^v - 2e^{-u})(e^v + 2ve^{-u}) \\ -4ve^{-u}(me^v - 2ve^{-u}) & +2(me^v - 2ve^{-u})(e^v + 2e^{-u}) \\ 2(e^v + 2ve^{-u})(me^v - 2e^{-u}) & 2(me^v - 2e^{-u})^2 \\ +2(me^v - 2ve^{-u})(e^v + 2e^{-u}) & +2(me^v - 2ve^{-u})me^v \end{pmatrix}$$

when  $u=1, v=1, \nabla^2 E = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^2 + 16e^{-2} + 4 & 4e^2 - 16e^{-2} \\ 4e^2 - 16e^{-2} & 4e^2 + 8e^{-2} - 12 \end{pmatrix}$

3.5. 解:  $E(h, k) = E(1,1) + (h\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial v})E(1,1) + (h\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial v})^2 E(1,1) + R_2$   
 $= E(1,1) + hE_u(1,1) + kE_v(1,1) + h^2E_{uu}(1,1) + 2hkE_{uv}(1,1) + k^2E_{vv}(1,1) + R_2$

利用 3.4 中的结果代入上式, 并用  $u, v$  代替  $h, k$

$$\begin{aligned} E(u, v) &= (e - 2e^{-1})^2 + 2(e^2 - 4e^{-1})u + 2(e - 2e^{-1})^2 v \\ &\quad + (2e^2 + 16e^{-2} + 4)u^2 + (8e^2 - 32e^{-1})uv + (4e^2 + 8e^{-2} - 12)v^2 + R_2 \end{aligned}$$

3.6 解:  $\frac{df}{d\alpha} = Ae^{\alpha} - 2Be^{-2\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{2B}{A}$

$$\text{此时 } f(w) = 3\sqrt{\frac{A^T B}{4}}$$

$$3.7 \text{ 证: } ① E = \frac{1}{2} w^T A w + b^T w \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d w_i a_{ij} w_j + \sum_{i=1}^d b_i w_i$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = a_{ii} w_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} w_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ji} w_j$$

$$\text{由于 } A \text{ 为对称阵, 故 } a_{ij} = a_{ji}, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = a_{ii} w_i + \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} w_j + b_i = \sum_{j=1}^d a_{ij} w_j + b_i$$

$$\text{故 } \nabla E = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^d a_{1j} w_j + b_1 \\ \sum_{j=1}^d a_{2j} w_j + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^d a_{dj} w_j + b_d \end{pmatrix} = A w + b$$

$$② \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial w_i \partial w_j} = a_{ij} \quad \text{所以 } \nabla^2 E = A$$

$$3.8 \text{ 解: } \nabla E(w) = 0 \Rightarrow w = -A^{-1}b \text{ 为驻点}$$

又  $\nabla^2 E(w) = A$  为正定矩阵, 故该驻点为极小值点

$$3.9 \text{ 解: } L(w, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} (w_1^2 + 2w_2^2 + 3w_3^2) + \lambda (1 - w_1 - w_2 - w_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = 0 \Rightarrow w_1 = 1 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2w_2 = 1 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_3} = 0 \Rightarrow 3w_3 = 1$$

$$\text{又 } w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 1 \quad \text{故 } \lambda = 6 \quad w_1 = 6 \quad w_2 = 3 \quad w_3 = 2$$

$$\text{此时 } \min E(w) = 33$$

3.10. 证明: 假设  $E(w)$  取到极值, 且  $A w + b = 0$

此时若  $\nabla E(w) + A^T \lambda \neq 0$ , 则  $\nabla E(w)$  与  $A$  的行空间不平行,

$\nabla E(w)$  投影到  $A$  的行空间的列量  $\mu$  不为零

即  $\mu = (I - H) \nabla E(w)$  不为零, 其中  $H$  为投影矩阵  $A^T (A A^T)^{-1} A$

此时, 令  $w' = w - \eta \mu \quad A w' + b = A(w - \eta \mu) = 0$  满足条件

则对于凸函数

$$E(w') - E(w) = \nabla E^T(w) (w' - w) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla E^T(w) (-\eta \mu) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla E^T(w) (I - H) \nabla E(w) \leq 0 \quad ①$$

向量  $\nabla E(w)$  与投影量  $(I - H) \nabla E(w)$  的夹角小于  $90^\circ$

故  $\nabla E^T(w) (I - H) \nabla E(w) > 0$ , 与 ① 矛盾