

概率论与数理统计

Problem Set 4

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一、 3.1

Proof : $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^n k P(X = k) = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = n \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 - k) \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} p^{k-2} (1-p)^{n-k} + np = n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np$$

$$Var[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] = n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np - n^2 p^2 = np(1-p)$$

二、 3.2

Proof : $P(X = k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \therefore \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{p^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k-1} \therefore E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \therefore \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^k \therefore \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2-p}{p^3} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} \therefore E[X^2] = \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$\therefore Var[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

三、 3.3

Proof : $P(X = k) = \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} \quad \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} = 1$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} k P(X = k) = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} k \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} = r \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} = \frac{r}{p}$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} k^2 \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} (k^2 + k) \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} -$$

$$\sum_{k=r}^{\infty} k \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} = (r+1)r \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \binom{k+1}{r+1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} - \frac{r}{p} = \frac{(r+1)r}{p^2} \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \binom{k+2-1}{r+2-1} p^{r+2} (1-p)^{(k+2)-(r+2)} - \frac{r}{p} = \frac{r^2+r}{p^2} - \frac{r}{p}$$

$$Var[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] = \frac{r^2+r}{p^2} - \frac{r}{p} - \frac{r^2}{p^2} = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

四、 3.4

Proof : $P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ $E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} =$
 $\lambda \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda$
 $E[X^2] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k^2 - k) \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-2)!} e^{-\lambda} +$
 $\lambda = \lambda^2 + \lambda$
 $\therefore Var[X] = E[X^2] - E^2[X] = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$

五、 3.5

Solution : 每次随机扩展一个叶结点, 设该叶结点的深度为 d_i , 则其对总叶结点深度和的贡献为 $(d_i + 1) \times 2 - d_i = d_i + 2$ 。

也就是:

$$f[i] = \frac{f[k-1] * (k-1) + f[k-1] + 2}{k}$$

意思就是原来 $k-1$ 个节点的平均深度, 乘上 $(k-1)$ 变成深度和, 然后再加一次平均深度, 然后加 2, 除以 k 个叶子结点得到当前答案。化简后式子就变成了:

$$f[k] = f[k-1] + \frac{2}{k}$$

$$\therefore f[0] = 0 \quad \therefore f[k] = 2 \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i} \in O(\ln k)$$

六、 3.6

Solution :

(1) 有放回时:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= \frac{1}{10^5} & P(X=2) &= \frac{2^5-1^5}{10^5} & P(X=3) &= \frac{3^5-2^5}{10^5} \\ P(X=4) &= \frac{4^5-3^5}{10^5} & P(X=5) &= \frac{5^5-4^5}{10^5} & P(X=6) &= \frac{6^5-5^5}{10^5} \\ P(X=7) &= \frac{7^5-6^5}{10^5} & P(X=8) &= \frac{8^5-7^5}{10^5} & P(X=9) &= \frac{9^5-8^5}{10^5} \\ P(X=10) &= \frac{10^5-9^5}{10^5} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 无放回时:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=5) &= \frac{1}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{1}{252} & P(X=6) &= \frac{\binom{5}{4}}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{5}{252} \\ P(X=7) &= \frac{\binom{6}{4}}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{5}{84} & P(X=8) &= \frac{\binom{7}{4}}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{5}{36} \\ P(X=9) &= \frac{\binom{8}{4}}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{5}{18} & P(X=10) &= \frac{\binom{9}{4}}{\binom{10}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

七、 3.7

Solution : 设随机变量 X 表示 $100 + x$ 个元件中不合格元件的个数, 则 $P(A) = P(X \leq x) \geq 0.95$, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^x \binom{100+x}{k} (0.01)^k (0.99)^{100+x-k} \geq 0.95$ 。因为这是一个二项分布, 所以我们可以用泊松分布来近似计算。令 $\lambda = np_n = 0.01 \times (100 + x) \simeq 1$, 有 $P(A) = \sum_{k=0}^x \binom{100+x}{k} (0.01)^k (0.99)^{100+x-k} = \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{e^{-1}}{k!}$ 。当 $x = 2$ 时, $P(A) = 0.920 \leq 0.95$; 当 $x = 3$ 时, $P(A) = 0.981 \geq 0.95$ 。所以, x 的最小值为 3。

八、 3.8

2. Solution :

$$(1) P(X=3) = \frac{1}{\binom{5}{3}} = \frac{1}{10} \quad P(X=4) = \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{5}{3}} = \frac{3}{10} \quad P(X=5) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{5}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(2) P(X=6) = \frac{1^2}{6^2} = \frac{1}{36} \quad P(X=5) = \frac{2^2-1^2}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{3^2-2^2}{6^2} = \frac{5}{36} \quad P(X=3) = \frac{4^2-3^2}{6^2} = \frac{7}{36}$$

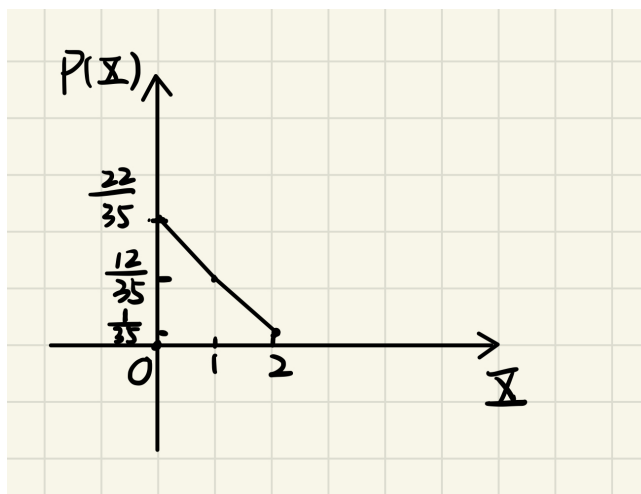
$$P(X=2) = \frac{5^2-4^2}{6^2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(X=1) = \frac{6^2-5^2}{6^2} = \frac{11}{36}$$

3. Solution :

$$(1) P(X=0) = \frac{\binom{13}{3}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{22}{35} \quad P(X=1) = \frac{\binom{13}{2}\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{12}{35}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{13}{1}\binom{2}{2}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{1}{35}$$

(2)



九、 3.9

2. Solution : 设一次随机检查需要调整设备为事件 A , 则: $P = 1 - (0.9)^{10} - \binom{10}{1}(0.1)(0.9)^9 = 1 - 1.9 \times (0.9)^9$ 。

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^4 i \binom{4}{i} P^i (1-P)^{4-i} = 4P(A) = 4 - 7.6 \times (0.9)^9 \simeq 1.0556$$

3. Solution : $P(X=4) = \frac{1^3}{4^3} = \frac{1}{64}$ $P(X=3) = \frac{2^3-1^3}{4^3} = \frac{7}{64}$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{3^3-2^3}{4^3} = \frac{19}{64} \quad P(X=1) = \frac{4^3-3^3}{4^3} = \frac{37}{64}$$

$$E[X] = 4 \times \frac{1}{64} + 3 \times \frac{7}{64} + 2 \times \frac{19}{64} + \frac{37}{64} = \frac{25}{16}$$

十、 3.10

4. Solution :

(1) $E[X] = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{3^j}{j} \times \frac{2}{3^j} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j}$
级数 $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j}$ 的绝对值级数为 $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{j}$, 是一个调和级数。所以 $E[X]$ 不绝对收敛, 则 $E[X]$ 不存在。

(2) $P(X=k) = \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k+1}$ $E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1}$, 是一个调和级数。所以 $E[X]$ 不绝对收敛, 则 $E[X]$ 不存在。

6. Solution :

$$(1) E[X] = -2 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.3 = -0.2$$

$$E[X^2] = 4 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 0.3 + 4 \times 0.3 = 2.8$$

$$E[3X^2 + 5] = 3E[X^2] + 5 = 3 \times 2.8 + 5 = 13.4$$

$$(2) E\left[\frac{1}{X+1}\right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} - e^{-\lambda}) = \frac{1-e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda}$$