

随机数学方法参考解答 (A 卷)

一. 填空题 (28 分, 每空 4 分, 将计算结果直接写在横线上)

$$(1) \frac{2}{5}; (2) \frac{5}{9}; (3) \frac{1}{2}; (4) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}; (5) \frac{1}{2}; (6) e^{-i\theta+n(e^{\frac{\theta}{n}}-1)}; (7) t(1-t)。$$

二. (共 12, 每小题 4 分)

$$(1) EX = 2;$$

$$P(|X - E(X)| < 1) = P(1 < X < 3) = P(X = 2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) P(X = Y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(X = i, Y = i) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(X = i)P(Y = i) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X < Y) + P(X > Y) + P(X = Y) = 1$$

$$P(X < Y) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3) U_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \text{ 为随机徘徊 } (p = \frac{1}{3}), \text{ 故}$$

$$P(U_4 = 1) = 0, P(U_4 = 2) = C_4^3 p^3 q = \frac{8}{81} \dots$$

三. (共 15 分, 每小题 5 分)

$$(1) E(e^{-X}) = \int_0^{\infty} 2e^{-x} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$E(Xe^{-X}) = \int_0^{\infty} 2xe^{-x} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{2}{9}; EX = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, e^{-X}) = E[Xe^{-X}] - EXE(e^{-X}) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$(2) P(X > 2Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(X > 2Y | Y = y) f_Y(y) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} P(X > 2y) e^{-2y} dy = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4y} e^{-2y} dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

(3)

$$P(X > \eta Y) = P(X > \eta Y | \eta = 1)P(\eta = 1) + P(X > \eta Y | \eta = 2)P(\eta = 2)$$

$$= P(X > Y)P(\eta = 1) + P(X > 2Y)P(\eta = 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

四. (共 20 分, 每小题 5 分)

$$(1) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 6y dy = 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 6y(1-y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

在 $D = \{(x, y) : 0 < y < x < 1\}$ 上, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 和 Y 不独立。

(2)

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{\{x-y \leq z\} \cap D} 6y dx dy = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - (1-z)^3, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 1, & z \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

(3) 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, 有

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{x^2}, & 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases},$$

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_0^x y \frac{2y}{x^2} dy = \frac{2}{3}x, \text{ 即 } U = \frac{2}{3}X$$

$$\text{所以 } \text{Cov}(X, U) = \frac{2}{3}D(X), \text{ 由于 } EX = \frac{3}{4}; E(X^2) = \frac{3}{5}, \quad DX = \frac{3}{80},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, U) = \frac{1}{40},$$

$$(4) P(X < \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$E(X^2 | X < \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \cdot 3x^2 dx}{P(X < \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{\frac{160}{20}}{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{3}{20}$$

五. (共 15 分, 每小题 5 分)

(1) X_2 与 $(X_1, X_3)^T$ 独立;

(2) $2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \sim N(0, 4^2)$

$$P(2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \leq 1) = P\left(\frac{2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3}{4} \leq \frac{1}{4}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right),$$

(3) $W = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i \sim N(0, \frac{2}{9})$, 故 $E(W^2) = \frac{2}{9}$ 。

$$E(V) = E\left[\frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i^2 - W^2\right] = 1 - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

六. (共 10 分, 每小题 5 分) 设 $\{N_t : t \geq 0\}$ 是强度为 $\lambda > 0$ 的 Poisson 过程,

(1) $E[N_{t+s} | N_t] = E[N_{t+s} - N_t + N_t | N_t]$

$$= E[N_{t+s} - N_t] + N_t = \lambda s + N_t$$

(2) $\frac{N_t - \lambda t}{\sqrt{\lambda t}}$ 的特征函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\frac{N_t - \lambda t}{\sqrt{\lambda t}}}(\theta) &= e^{-i\sqrt{\lambda t} \cdot \theta} \varphi_{N_t}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\lambda t}}\right) \\ &= e^{-i\sqrt{\lambda t} \cdot \theta} \exp(\lambda t (e^{i\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\lambda t}}} - 1)) \\ &= e^{-i\sqrt{\lambda t} \cdot \theta} \exp(\lambda t (i\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\lambda t}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\theta^2}{\lambda t} + o(\frac{1}{\lambda t}))) \quad (\lambda t \rightarrow \infty) \\ &= \exp(-\frac{\theta^2}{2} + o(1)) \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\theta^2}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

即: 当 $\lambda t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 其极限是 $N(0,1)$ 的特征函数. 故由唯一性定理和连续性定理可得结论。

,