

1. 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 分别服从参数为 λ_1, λ_2 的泊松分布. 求 $E(X|X+Y=n)$.

$P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ 两事件独立

$P(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(x_i)$ 多事件独立

泊松分布 $P_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k=0, 1, \dots$

$$E(X|X+Y=n) = \frac{\sum_{l=0}^n l \frac{\lambda_1^l}{l!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-l}}{(n-l)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}$$

定义展开 $\sum_{l=0}^n l P(X=l|X+Y=n)$

$e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^n l \frac{\lambda_1^l e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_2^{n-l} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n = \sum_{m=0}^n C_n^m \lambda_1^m \lambda_2^{n-m}$$

$C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$

$$= \frac{\sum_{l=0}^n l \frac{\lambda_1^l}{l!} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-l}}{(n-l)!}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{l=0}^n l C_n^l \lambda_1^l \lambda_2^{n-l}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}$$

$$= n \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{n\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

教材84页. $E(X) = nP$
 $X \sim b(n, p)$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^n l C_n^l \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^l$$

二项分布期望
 $P = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-1}$

3. 即 $P(|x_n - x| \geq \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$P(|x_n| \geq \varepsilon) = \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{\pi(1+n^2x^2)} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{n}{\pi(1+n^2x^2)} dx$$

$$P(x_n \geq \varepsilon) + P(x_n \leq -\varepsilon) = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+n^2x^2} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{(1+n^2x^2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{d(nx)}{1+(nx)^2} \quad \text{偶函数}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{Arctan}(nx) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{Arctan}(n\varepsilon) \right)$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \quad \operatorname{Arctan}(n\varepsilon) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

since $n\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore P(|x_n| \geq \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

3. 设随机变量 X_n 服从伽马分布, 密度函数为

$$p_n(x) = \frac{n}{\pi(1+n^2x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad \text{证: } X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

4. 正态分布可加: $Y \sim N(\sum_k a_k \mu_k, \sum_k a_k^2 \sigma_k^2)$

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立, 均服从 $N(0, 1)$, 而 $Y = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k X_k$

$$Y_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k X_k, Y_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k X_k \quad Y_2 \sim N(0, \sum_k b_k^2)$$

~~$P(Y_1, Y_2) = P$~~ 证 Y_1, Y_2 独立 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = 0$

课件定理: n 维随机 X 服从正态分布 $\Leftrightarrow \forall a \in R^n \setminus \{0\}$, $a^T X$ 为一维正态变量
 $\therefore Y_1, Y_2$ 服从一维正态分布: $C^T \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 Y_1 + C_2 Y_2 = \sum_k (C_1 a_k + C_2 b_k) X_k$
 $C = (C_1, C_2)$
 $\sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$

对于二维正态分布,

Y_1, Y_2 独立 $\Leftrightarrow Y_1, Y_2$ 不相关

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = 0$

$E[(X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))]$

$= E[(XY - E(X)Y - XE(Y) + E(X)E(Y))]$

$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = E(Y_1 Y_2 - E(Y_1)Y_2 - Y_1 E(Y_2) + E(Y_1)E(Y_2))$

$= E(Y_1 Y_2)$

$= E(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k X_k \sum_{k=1}^n b_k X_k)$

$= E(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k X_k^2) + E(\sum_{j \neq k} a_j b_k X_j X_k)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \quad \square$

$\mu_0 = \sum_i d_i \mu_i$
 $\sigma_0^2 = \sum_i d_i^2 \sigma_i^2$

$d_i = \frac{C_1 a_i + C_2 b_i}{\sigma_i}$

$Y_1 \sim (0, \sigma_1^2)$

$Y_2 \sim (0, \sigma_2^2)$

$Y_1 \sim (0, \sum a_k^2)$

$Y_2 \sim (0, \sum b_k^2)$

$E(Y_1) = 0$

$E(Y_2) = 0$

$E(X_k^2) = 1$

$E(X_k) = 0$

这道第四题也可以用特征函数法, 但只能证明一个方向。X, Y 独立一定有 X+Y 的特征函数为两者特殊函数的积, 但反过来, X+Y 的特征函数是两者的和, XY 不一定独立。举一个极端反例: 取 Y=X。

5. 特征函数法求伽马分布可加性: X, Y 独立,

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha_1, \lambda)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha_2, \lambda)$$

$$\varphi_X(t) = (1 - \frac{it}{\lambda})^{-\alpha_1}, \quad \varphi_Y(t) = (1 - \frac{it}{\lambda})^{-\alpha_2}$$

$$\varphi_{X+Y}(t) = \varphi_X(t) \varphi_Y(t) = (1 - \frac{it}{\lambda})^{-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$$

① 怎么求的特征函数 ② 独立性蕴含特征函数 \downarrow 是 $\text{Ga}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda)$ \square
证 $X+Y \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda)$

③ 唯一性:

独立随机变量 \vec{X} 和的特征函数为特征函数的积

$$\begin{aligned} E(e^{it(x+y)}) &= E(e^{itx} e^{ity}) = \sum_{(m,n)} e^{itx} e^{ity} \cdot P(x, y) \\ &= \sum_m e^{itx} P(x=m) \sum_n e^{ity} P(y=n) \end{aligned}$$

6. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. 试用特征函数求 $E[(X-\mu)^n]$

$$Y = X - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma^2), E[(X-\mu)^n] = \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{i^n}, \quad \varphi(t) = e^{-\frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$$

奇数项: 0

偶数项: $n = 2k$

$$\varphi^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\varphi^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(n-1)!!} (\sigma^2)^k$$

↑
奇数项

$$= (-1)^k (n-1)!! \sigma^n$$

$$E = \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{i^n} = \sigma^n (n-1)!!$$

$$7. |f(t)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} p(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dF(x) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} dF(x) \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - e^{itx}) dF(x) \right|, \quad f(t) \text{ 是实的. 所以 } f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(tx) dF(x)$$

$$\geq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - \cos 2tx) dF = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - \cos tx) \underbrace{(1 + \cos tx)}_{\leq 2} dF(x)$$

$$\leq 4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - \cos tx) dF(x)$$

$$= 4 \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dF(x) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos tx dF(x) \right)$$

$$= 4(1 - f(t))$$

求证: 对于任何实值特

征函数, 以下两个不等式成立:

$$1 - f(t) \leq 4(1 - f(t))$$

$$(1 + f(t)) \geq 2(f(t))^2$$

利用性质: 特征函数 $f(t)$ 一定对应一个分布 $F(x)$.

$$1 + f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + \cos 2tx) dF(x)$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos^2 tx dF(x) \geq 2 \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos tx dF(x) \right)^2$$

Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式:

$$= 2 (f(t))^2$$

$$\left| \int f(x) \cdot g(x) dx \right|^2 \leq \int |f(x)|^2 dx \int |g(x)|^2 dx$$

离散: 可以类似证明

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{itx_k} p_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{itx_k} [F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})]$$

8. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} Y = aX + b$ 2) $\varphi_Y(t) = e^{ibt} \varphi_X(at)$ 设 $X \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda)$

证 $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$\therefore Y_{\alpha} = \lambda X^{-\alpha} / \Gamma_{\alpha}$ $\varphi_X(t) = (1 - it/\lambda)^{-\alpha}$ $\lambda X^{-\alpha} / \Gamma_{\alpha}$ 按分布收敛于 $N(0,1)$.

$$\varphi_{Y_{\alpha}}(t) = e^{-it/\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{it}{\lambda}\right)^{-\alpha}$$

特征函数法

定理: $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{W} F(x) \Leftrightarrow \varphi_n(t) \rightarrow \varphi(t)$
42.6 $X_n \xrightarrow{L} X$

F_n 的特征函数序列 φ_n 收敛于

F 的特征函数 φ

验证 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_{Y_{\alpha}}(t) = e^{-it/\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{it}{\lambda}\right)^{-\alpha} \Rightarrow e^{-t^2/2}$ (40.11)

取对数: $\ln \varphi_{Y_{\alpha}}(t) = -it/\lambda - \alpha \ln \left(1 - \frac{it}{\lambda}\right)$

$$= -it/\lambda - \alpha \left(-\frac{it}{\lambda} + \frac{t^2}{2\lambda^2} - \frac{it^3}{3\lambda^3} + o\left(\frac{t^3}{\lambda^3}\right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{it^3}{2\lambda} + o\left(\frac{t^3}{\lambda}\right) \rightarrow -\frac{t^2}{2} (\alpha \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\therefore \varphi_{Y_{\alpha}}(t) \rightarrow e^{-t^2/2}$