

概统第十二次作业

习题 4.3

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Var}(X_n)}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (EX^2 - (EX)^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\ln n - 0^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \ln n < \infty$$

则 $\{X_k\}$ 满足 Kolmogorov 强大数定律条件, $\{X_k\}$ 服从大数定律.

$$4. P(X_n=1) = p^2 \quad P(X_n=0) = 1-p^2 \quad E(X_n) = p^2 \quad \text{Var}(X_n) = EX_n^2 - (EX_n)^2 = p^2 - p^4$$

考虑 X_n 与 X_{n+1} 取值, 它们与 A 的第 $n, n+1, n+2$ 次试验有关.

$$P(X_n=1, X_{n+1}=0) = P(A_n \bar{A}_{n+1} \bar{A}_{n+2}) = p^2(1-p)$$

$$P(X_n=0, X_{n+1}=1) = P(\bar{A}_n A_{n+1} A_{n+2}) = p^2(1-p)$$

$$P(X_n=1, X_{n+1}=1) = P(A_n A_{n+1} A_{n+2}) = p^3$$

$$P(X_n=0, X_{n+1}=0) = 1 - 2p^2(1-p) - p^3 = 1 - 2p^2 + p^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{Cov}(X_n, X_{n+1}) &= E(X_n - EX_n)(X_{n+1} - EX_{n+1}) = P(X_n=1, X_{n+1}=0)(1-p^2)p^2 - P(X_n=0, X_{n+1}=1)(1-p^2)p^2 \\ &\quad - P(X_n=1, X_{n+1}=1)(1-p^2)^2 + P(X_n=0, X_{n+1}=0)p^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -2p^4(1-p)^2(1+p) + p^3(1-p^2)^2 + (1-2p^2+p^3)p^4$$

$$\leq p^3(1-p^2)^2 + p^4 + p^7 \leq 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var} X_i + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (np + 2(n-1)\text{Cov}(X_i, X_{i+1})) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n^2} (np + 6(n-1)) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{if } n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

由 Markov 大数定律, $\{X_k\}$ 服从大数定律.

$$\begin{aligned} 12. P\left(\left|\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} - E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right)\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \end{aligned}$$

其中 c 是 $\{X_n\}$ 方差一致有界的上界

因为 $|k-l| \rightarrow \infty$ 时一致地有 $\text{Cov}(X_k, X_l) \rightarrow 0$
故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \forall |k-l| > N$ 有 $|\text{Cov}(X_k, X_l)| < \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon^2}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ |i-j| \leq n}}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ |i-j| > N}}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n c \times 2N + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon^2}{2} \times n \\ &\leq 2Nc + \frac{n^2 \varepsilon \varepsilon^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

则 $\forall \varepsilon_0$ 取 $N_0 = \max\left\{\frac{2c}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon^2}, N\right\}$. 则 $\forall n \geq N_0$.

$$\frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \leq \frac{2Nc}{n \varepsilon^2} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \leq \frac{2Nc}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon^2}{4cN} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} = \varepsilon_0$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} - E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right)\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) = 0 \quad \square$$

17. 随机投点法, 设 $X, Y \sim U[0, 1]$ 独立同分布

$$P(Y \leq f(X)) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{f(x)} dy dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = J$$

则随机生成 $2n$ 个随机数分布于 $[0, 1]$, 记作 x_1, \dots, x_n 与 y_1, \dots, y_n .

(1) 记 $y_i \leq f_1(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}-1}{e-1}$ 的次数 S_n , 则 $J_1 \approx \frac{S_n}{n} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

(2) 进行变形 $\int_{-1}^1 e^x dx = \int_0^1 e^{2x-1} d(2x-1) = 2 \int_0^1 e^{2x-1} dx$
 $= 2(e - e^{-1}) \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x-1} - e^{-1}}{e - e^{-1}} dx + 2e^{-1}$
 设 $J_2' = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x-1} - e^{-1}}{e - e^{-1}} dx$

记 $y_i \leq f_2'(x_i) = \frac{e^{2x_i-1} - e^{-1}}{e - e^{-1}}$ 的次数 S_n , 则 $J_2' \approx \frac{S_n}{n} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

因此 $J_2 = 2(e - e^{-1}) \frac{S_n}{n} + 2e^{-1}$

平均值法

(1) $J_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x-1}{e-1} dx = E\left(\frac{e^X-1}{e-1}\right)$ 其中 $X \sim U(0, 1)$

$\{X_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是一列独立随机变量且服从 $U(0, 1)$, 则 $\left\{\frac{e^{X_n}-1}{e-1}\right\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 也独立同分布

$\left|\frac{e^{X_n}-1}{e-1}\right| \leq 1$ 故 $\frac{e^{X_n}-1}{e-1}$ 有方差和数学期望

由 Chebyshev 大数定律

$$\frac{\frac{e^{X_1}-1}{e-1} + \dots + \frac{e^{X_n}-1}{e-1}}{n} \xrightarrow{P} E\left(\frac{e^X-1}{e-1}\right) = J_1$$

因此生成 n 个 $U(0, 1)$ 随机数, 计算 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{X_i}-1}{e-1}$ 即得 J_1

(2) $J_2 = \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx = \int_{-1}^1 2e^x \frac{1}{2} dx = E(2e^X)$ 其中 $X \sim U(-1, 1)$

$\{X_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是独立随机变量且服从 $U(-1, 1)$, 则 $\{2e^{X_n}\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 独立同分布

$|2e^{X_n}| \leq 2e$ 故 $2e^{X_n}$ 有方差和数学期望

由 Chebyshev 大数定律

$$\frac{2e^{X_1} + \dots + 2e^{X_n}}{n} \xrightarrow{P} E(2e^X) = J_2$$

因此生成 n 个 $U(-1, 1)$ 随机数, 计算 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 2e^{X_i}$ 即得 J_2

(也可以同随机投点法一般生成 n 个分布于 $[0, 1]$ 的数

计算 $J_2 = 2(e - e^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{2X_i}-1}{e - e^{-1}}\right) + 2e^{-1}$)

习题 4.4

11. (1) 设取整误差分别为 X_1, \dots, X_n , $X_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(-0.5, 0.5)$

$$EX_i = 0, \quad \text{Var } X_i = \frac{(0.5+0.5)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

故由 Lindeberg - Lévy 中心极限定理 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{1500} X_i - 1500 \times 0}{\sqrt{1500 \times \frac{1}{12}}} = \frac{\sum X_i}{\sqrt{125}}$ 服从标准正态

$$\text{则 } \left| \sum_{i=1}^{1500} X_i \right| > 15 = \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{1500} X_i}{\sqrt{125}} \right| > \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\text{故 } P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{1500} X_i\right| > 15\right) = 2 - 2\phi\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 2 - 2 \times 0.9099 = 0.1802$$

$$(2) \quad P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^k X_i\right| \leq 10\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k X_i}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{12}}}\right| \leq \frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{12}}}\right) = 2\phi\left(20\sqrt{\frac{3}{k}}\right) - 1 \geq 0.9$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi\left(20\sqrt{\frac{3}{k}}\right) \geq 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow 20\sqrt{\frac{3}{k}} > 1.65$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq 440 \quad \text{大约 440 个数.}$$

19. X_n 是总共 n 间房, 开房间数 $X_n \sim b(n, 0.8)$

则 $\frac{X_n - np}{\sqrt{npq}} = \frac{X_n - 0.8n}{0.4\sqrt{n}}$ 分布服从标准正态.

$$P(X_{400} \leq k) = P\left(\frac{X_{400} - 400}{4\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{k - 400}{4\sqrt{5}}\right) = \phi\left(\frac{k - 400}{4\sqrt{5}}\right) \approx 0.99$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k - 400}{4\sqrt{5}} \approx 2.33$$

$$\Rightarrow k \approx 421$$

则需要 $421 \times 2 \text{ kW} = 842 \text{ kW}$ 电力

24. $m \sim b(n, p)$ 则 $\frac{m - np}{\sqrt{npq}}$ 近似服从标准正态.

$$P\left(\left|\frac{m}{n} - p\right| \leq 0.01\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{m - np}{n}\right| \leq 0.01\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{m - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right| \leq \frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{pq}}\right)$$

$$= 2\phi\left(\frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{pq}}\right) - 1 \geq 95\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi\left(\frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{pq}}\right) \geq 0.975$$

$$\frac{0.01\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{pq}} \geq 1.96 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \geq 196\sqrt{pq}$$

$$\text{而 } pq = p(1-p) \geq 0.25$$

$$\text{故 } \sqrt{n} \geq 196 \times 0.5 = 98$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 9604$$

27. 设 $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} P(1)$. 则 $X = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim P(n)$.

$$E X_i = 1, \quad \text{Var } X_i = 1$$

则 $\frac{(X_1 + \dots + X_n) - n E X_i}{\sqrt{\text{Var } X_i} \sqrt{n}} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛到标准正态分布 ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 0\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_1 + \dots + X_n \leq n) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq n) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n P(X=i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + n + \frac{n^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n!}\right) e^{-n} = \frac{1}{2}$$