

随机数学方法解答（提示版）

一. 填空题

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) $\frac{2}{5}$; (3) $\frac{1}{3}$; (4) 1; (5) 2; (6) 8; (7) $x^2 e^{(2\mu+\sigma^2)t}$ 。

二.

(1) $P(X_1 = X_2) = P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) + P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1) + P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) = \frac{1}{3}$

(2) X_i^2 服从 0-1 分布, $\varphi_{X_i^2}(\theta) = \frac{2}{3}e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\varphi_Y(\theta) = \varphi_{X_1^2}(\theta)\varphi_{X_2^2}(-\theta) = \frac{2}{9}e^{i\theta} + \frac{2}{9}e^{-i\theta} + \frac{5}{9}。$$

(3) $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim B(n, \frac{2}{3})$, $P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = 3) = C_n^3 (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{3})^{n-3}$ 。

三.

(1) $P(|X_1 - X_2| \leq \frac{1}{3}) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq \frac{1}{3}} dx dy = \frac{5}{9}$

(2)

$$F_{U_n}(z) = [F_{X_i}(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ z^n & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 1 & z \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$E(\bar{X} - U_n) = -\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{n-1}{2(n+1)}$$

(3)

$$P(n(1 - U_n) \leq x) = 1 - (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n \rightarrow 1 - e^{-x}$$

四.

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

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

在 D 上, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 和 Y 不独立。

(2)

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{\{x+y \leq z\} \cap D} 2xdy = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 1, \\ 1 - (2-z)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2; \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(3) 用 X 来预测 Y 时, 其最佳的均方预测为 $E(Y|X)$,

$$Y|X=x \sim U(1-x, 1), \quad E(Y|X) = \frac{2-X}{2}, \quad \text{即为线性预测。}$$

(4) $U_n = U_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i$ 为对称随机徘徊, $Cov(U_5, U_8) = 5$ 。

五.

(1) $Y = X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3$ 为正态 (Gauss) 分布, $EY = 3, DY = 31$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{62\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-3)^2}{62}}$$

(2) (X_1, X_2) 为二元正态分布, $E(X_2|X_1) = 1 + \frac{1}{8}(X_1 - 1)$

X_1 与 $X_2 - E(X_2|X_1)$ 的联合分布也为 Gauss 分布, $Cov(X_1, X_2 - E(X_2|X_1)) = 0$

故相互独立。

$$(3) \quad F_Z(z) = P\left(\frac{X_1 X_3 + X_4}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + 1}} \leq z\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P\left(\frac{x X_3 + X_4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \leq z\right) f_{X_1}(x) dx$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{x X_3 + X_4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad F_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(z) f_{X_1}(x) dx = \Phi(z)$$

六.

(1) $E(2^{N_t} | N_s = 2) = E(2^{N_t - N_s} 2^{N_s} | N_s = 2) = 4e^{\lambda(t-s)}$

(2) $E\left[\prod_{i=1}^{N_t} (1 + \gamma_i)^2\right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E\left[\prod_{i=1}^{N_t} (1 + \gamma_i)^2 | N_t = k\right] P(N_t = k) = e^{\lambda t(2\alpha + \beta)}$