

## AI 中的数学 第六次作业

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### 教材 3.21

$\left| \frac{\partial(U,V)}{\partial(X,Y)} \right| = 2(v^2 + 1)$ , 而  $X, Y$  有联合密度

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right\}$$

于是  $U, V$  联合密度为

$$p_{U,V}(u,v) = p_{X,Y}(x,y) \frac{1}{|J|} = \frac{1}{4\pi(v^2+1)} \exp\left\{-\frac{u}{2}\right\} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi(v^2+1)}\right) \left(\exp\left\{-\frac{u}{2}\right\}\right)$$

因此独立。

### 教材 3.22

$$E(XY) = \iint xy \frac{1}{2} dx dy = 1$$

$$E(X^2Y^2) = \iint x^2y^2 \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{13}{9}$$

$$\text{var}(XY) = E(X^2Y^2) - E(XY)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

### 教材 3.23

$$\text{var}(XY) = EX^2EY^2 - (EX)^2(EY)^2 = ((EX)^2 + \text{var}X)((EY)^2 + \text{var}Y) - (EX)^2(EY)^2 = \text{var}X(EY)^2 + \text{var}Y(EX)^2 + \text{var}X\text{var}Y$$

最后三项中前面两项都  $\geq 0$ , 因此  $\text{var}(XY) \geq \text{var}X\text{var}Y$ 。

### 教材 3.24

每个区被选中的概率为  $\frac{1}{n}$ , 对于某个人数为  $t$  的区, 其被选中的人数  $X$  满足

$$E_X(x) = \frac{tr}{n}$$

$X^2$  满足

$$E_{X^2}(x) = \frac{rt^2}{n}$$

因此  $E(X_1 + \cdots + X_r) = \sum_j \frac{n_j x_j}{n} = mr$ 。

对于人数为  $n_i, n_j$  的两个区，选中人数为  $X, Y$  有

$$E_{XY}(xy) = 2 \frac{r(r-1)}{n(n-1)} t_i t_j$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} E((X_1 + \cdots + X_r)^2) &= r \sum_j \frac{n_j x_j^2}{n} - r(r-1) \sum_j \frac{n_j x_j^2}{n(n-1)} + r(r-1) \sum_{i,j} \frac{n_i n_j x_i x_j}{n(n-1)} \\ &= r(\sigma^2 + m^2) - r(r-1) \frac{\sigma^2 + m^2}{n-1} + r(r-1) \frac{m^2 n}{n-1} = \frac{r(n-r)}{n-1} \sigma^2 + r^2 m \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\text{var}(X_1 + \cdots + X_r) = E((X_1 + \cdots + X_r)^2) - E(X_1 + \cdots + X_r)^2 = \frac{r(n-r)}{n-1} \sigma^2$ 。

## 教材 3.25

考虑  $P_i = E\left(\frac{X_i}{X_1 + \cdots + X_n}\right)$ ，由于对称性，有  $P_1 = P_2 = \cdots = P_n$ ，因此

$$E\left(\frac{X_1 + \cdots + X_k}{X_1 + \cdots + X_n}\right) = \frac{k}{n}。$$

## 教材 3.26

$\xi \sim N(m\mu, m\sigma^2)$ ,  $\eta \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$ , 而  $\text{cov}(\xi, \mu) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = m\sigma^2$ , 因此有  $\rho(\xi, \mu) = \frac{m\sigma^2}{\sqrt{mn}\sigma^2} = \sqrt{m/n}$ , 进而联合密度为

$$P_{\xi, \mu}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{m(n-m)}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2(n-m)}\left(\frac{(x-m\mu)^2}{m\sigma^2} + \frac{(y-n\mu)^2}{n\sigma^2} - 2\frac{(x-m\mu)(y-n\mu)}{n\sigma}\right)\right\}$$

## 教材 3.27

(1)  $\text{var}(\alpha X + \beta Y) = \text{var}(\alpha X - \beta Y) = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2$ ,  $\text{cov}(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y) = (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)\sigma^2$ ,

$$\rho(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y) = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}。$$

因此联合密度为

$$p(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(u - (\alpha + \beta)\mu)^2 + (v - (\alpha - \beta)\mu)^2 - 2\rho(u - (\alpha + \beta)\mu)(v - (\alpha - \beta)\mu)}{2(1 - \rho^2)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)\sigma^2}\right\}$$

(2)

令  $\eta = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}, \xi = \frac{Y-\mu}{\sigma}$ , 令  $Z = \max\{X, Y\} = \max\{\sigma\eta + \mu, \sigma\xi + \mu\} = \sigma \max\{\eta, \xi\} + \mu$   
且  $\eta, \xi \sim N(0, 1)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} E(\max\{\eta, \xi\}) &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} \int_x^{+\infty} y \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2}\right\} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2}\right\} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \exp\{-x^2\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

因此  $E(Z) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ 。

## 教材 3.28

(1)

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r) = \frac{m!}{x_1!x_2!\dots x_r!} p_1^{x_1} p_2^{x_2} \dots p_r^{x_r}$$

(2)

$$E(X_i) = \sum_{x=0}^m \binom{m}{x} p_i^x (1 - p_i)^{m-x} x = mp_i$$

类似地有

$$E(X_j) = mp_j$$

对于

$$\begin{aligned}
E(XY) &= \sum_{x=0}^m \binom{m}{x} p_i^x x \sum_{y=0}^{m-x} \binom{m-x}{y} p_j^y (1-p_i-p_j)^{m-x-y} y \\
&= p_j \sum_{x=0}^m \binom{m}{x} p_i^x (1-p_i)^{m-x-1} ((m-1)x - x(x-1)) \\
&= p_j \left[ m(m-1) \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} - m(m-1) \frac{p_i^2}{1-p_i} \right] \\
&= m(m-1)p_i p_j
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -p_i p_j$$

## 教材 3.29

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见图片

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X_1 - E(X_1))^2 &= E(X_1^2) - 2E(X_1)E(X_1) + E(X_1)^2 = 0 \\
E(\eta) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2\right) \\
&= n E\left(X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2 \\
&= n E\left(X_1^2 - \frac{2}{n} X_1 \sum_{j=1}^n X_j + \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2\right) \\
&= n E(X_1^2) - 2 E(X_1 \sum_{j=1}^n X_j) + \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2 \\
&= n E(X_1^2) - 2 E(X_1) E\left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right) + E(X_1)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)}{n} E(X_1)^2 \\
&= -(n-1) E(X_1)^2 + (n-1) E^2(X_1) \\
&= (n-1) (E^2(X_1) - E(X_1)^2) \\
E(\eta^2) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right)^2 = n E\left((X_1 - \bar{X})^2\right)^2 \\
&= n E\left(\left(X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2 \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2\right) \\
&= E\left(\left(X_1^2 - \frac{2}{n} X_1 \sum_{j=1}^n X_j + \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2\right) \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right)^2\right) \\
&= E\left(X_1^2 + X_1^2 \sum_{j=2}^n X_j - \frac{2}{n} X_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{j=1}^n X_j + \frac{1}{n^2} X_1 \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) \\
&= E\left(X_1^2 + X_1^2 \sum_{j=2}^n X_j - \frac{1}{n} X_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right) \quad \checkmark \\
&= E\left(X_1^2 + X_1^2 \sum_{j=2}^n X_j - \frac{1}{n} X_1 \left(X_1^2 + 2 X_1 \sum_{j=2}^n X_j + \left(\sum_{j=2}^n X_j\right)^2\right)\right) \\
&= E(X_1^2) + \frac{1}{n-1} E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - \frac{1}{n} E(X_1^3) - \frac{2(n-1)}{n} E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - \frac{1}{n} E(X_1) \left[ E(X_1)^{(n-1)} + (n-2)(n-1) E^2(X_1) \right] \\
&= \frac{n-1}{n} E(X_1^2) + (n-1) \left[ -\frac{2(n-2)}{n} - \frac{n-1}{n} \right] E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{n} E^3(X_1) \\
&= \frac{n-1}{n} \left( 2 E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - 2 E^3(X_1) \right) + (n-1) \left[ -\frac{2(n-1)}{n} \right] E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{n} E^3(X_1) \\
&= (n-1) E(X_1^2) E(X_1) - (n-1) E^3(X_1) \\
&= (n-1) (E(X_1^2) - E^3(X_1)) = E(\eta) \cdot E(\xi_2)
\end{aligned}$$

### 教材 3.30

$E(X) = 0, E(X|X|) = 0$ , 因此  $E(X|X|) = E(X)E(|X|) = 0$ ,  $X, |X|$  不相关。

对于  $P(X = a \wedge |X| = b) = P(X = a)[|a| = b] \neq P(X = a)P(|X| = b) = P(A)(P(X = b) + P(X = -b))$ , 因此  $X, |X|$  不独立。

$$\text{cov}\left(\sum_i a_i X_i, \sum_i a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i,j} \text{cov}(a_i X_i, a_j X_j) = \sum_i \text{cov}(a_i X_i, a_i X_i) = \sum_i a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$$

如果  $\exists i \text{ s.t. } \sigma_i = 0$ , 则令  $a_i = 1, a_j = 0, \forall i \neq j$ , 有最小方差为 0。

否则, 考虑  $L(a_1, \dots, a_n, \lambda) = \sum_i a_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \lambda(\sum a_i - 1)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} = 2a_i \sigma_i^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = -\frac{\lambda}{2\sigma_i^2}$$

进而可以得到  $\lambda = -\sum_i \frac{2}{\sigma_i^2}$ , 进而

$$a_i = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}}{\sum_j \frac{1}{\sigma_j^2}}$$

有方差最小值。

### 教材 3.31

令  $p_{i,j}$  为  $X$  取  $x_i$ ,  $Y$  取  $y_j$  的概率  $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ 。

因此

$$E(X) = (p_{11} + p_{12})x_1 + (p_{21} + p_{22})x_2$$

$$E(Y) = (p_{11} + p_{21})y_1 + (p_{12} + p_{22})y_2$$

$$E(XY) = p_{11}x_1y_1 + p_{12}x_1y_2 + p_{21}x_2y_1 + p_{22}x_2y_2 = E(X)E(Y)$$

进而可以得到

$$(p_{11} + p_{12})(p_{11} + p_{21}) = p_{11} \Rightarrow P(X = x_1 \wedge Y = y_1) = P(X = x_1)P(Y = y_1)$$

类似可得其余三个式子, 进而推出  $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ , 有  $P(X = x_i \wedge Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i)P(Y = y_j)$ 。

### 教材 3.33

$$E(\delta(a - X)\delta(b - Y)) = P(a \geq X \wedge b \geq Y)$$

$$E(\delta(a - X)) = P(a \geq X)$$

$$E(\delta(b - Y)) = P(b \geq Y)$$

因此, 有  $E(\delta(a - X)\delta(b - Y)) = E(\delta(a - X))E(\delta(b - Y)) \Leftrightarrow P(a \geq X \wedge b \geq Y) = P(a \geq X)P(b \geq Y)$ , 也就是  $X, Y$  互相独立。

### 教材 3.34

考虑交通车在第  $i$  个站停车的概率， $1 - \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{25}$ ，因此停车期望次数是  $7 \left(1 - \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{25}\right)$ 。

## 教材 3.35

$P(X)$  表示检测了  $X$  个人还没有出现阳性的概率， $P(x) = \frac{\binom{46}{x}}{\binom{50}{x}}$ ，因此在出现第一个阳性患者前，

阴性反应者的平均人数是

$$\sum_{x=1}^{46} \frac{\binom{46}{x}}{\binom{50}{x}} = \sum_{x=1}^{46} \frac{(50-x) * \cdots * (47-x)}{50 * 49 * 48 * 47} = \frac{50 * 49 * 48 * 47 * 46 / 5}{50 * 49 * 48 * 47} = \frac{46}{5}$$