《概率论与数理统计》习题

第十一讲 随机变量序列的收敛性

1. 设 *D*(*x*) 为退化分布:

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

试问下列分布函数列的极限函数是否仍是分布函数? (其中 $n=1,2,\cdots$.) $(1)\{D(x+n)\}; (2)\{D(x+1/n)\}; (3)\{D(x-1/n)\}.$

- 2. 设 X_1, X_2, \cdots 是在区间 [-1,1] 上均匀分布的独立随机变量。试证明以下 每种情况下的序列 Y_1, Y_2, \cdots 依概率收敛,并指出收敛值为多少?
 - (a) $Y_n = X_n/n$.
 - (b) $Y_n = (X_n)^n$
 - (c) $Y_n = X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdots X_n$
 - (d) $Y_n = max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$
 - (原文) Let X_1, X_2, \cdots be independent random variables that are uniformly distributed over [-1, 1]. Show that the sequence Y_1, Y_2, \cdots converges in probability to some limit, and identify the limit, for each of the following cases:
 - (a) $Y_n = X_n/n$.
 - (b) $Y_n = (X_n)^n$
 - (c) $Y_n = X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdots X_n$
 - (d) $Y_n = max\{X_1, \cdots, X_n\}$

第十二讲 大数定律

1. 在伯努利试验中,事件 A 出现的概率为 p, 令

证明: $\{X_n\}$ 服从大数定律

2. 为了估计众多人口中吸烟人数的真实比例 f,阿尔文随机选取 n 人作为样本。估算值 M_n 是通过将样本中吸烟者的数量 S_n 除以 n 得到的,即 $M_n = \frac{S_n}{n}$ 。阿尔文选择样本容量 n 作为能使以下切比雪夫不等式成立的最小可能值

$$P(|M_n - f| \ge \epsilon) \le \delta$$

其中, ϵ 和 δ 是预先设定的误差。请指出切比雪夫不等式中的 n 值在下列情况下会如何变化

- (a) ϵ 的值减少到其原始值的一半。
- (b) 概率 δ 降低到其原始值的一半。

(原文) In order to estimate f. the true fraction of smokers in a large population, Alvin selects n people at random. His estimator M_n is obtained by dividing S_n . the number of smokers in his sample, by n, i.e., $M_n = \frac{S_n}{n}$. Alvin chooses the sample size n to be the smallest possible number for which the Chebyshev inequality yields a guarantee that

$$P(|M_n - f| > \epsilon) < \delta$$

where ϵ and δ are some prespecified tolerances. Determine how the value of n recommended by the Chebyshev inequality changes in the following cases.

- (a) The value of ϵ is reduced to half its original value.
- (b) The probability δ is reduced to half its original value.

第十三讲 中心极限定理

- 1. 计算机在进行加法运算时对每个加数取整数(取最为接近与它的整数)。设 所有的取整误差是相互独立的,且它们都服从(-0.5,0.5)上的均匀分布。
 - (a) 若将 1500 个数相加, 求误差总和的绝对值超过 15 的概率;
 - (b) 最多几个数加在一起可使得误差总和的绝对值小于 10 的概率不小于 90%?
- 2. 某产品的合格品率为 99%, 问包装箱中应该装多少个此种产品, 才能有 95% 的可能性使每箱中至少有 100 个合格产品.

- 3. 在赌场开始玩轮盘赌之前, 你需要寻找一些可以利用的技巧。因此, 你可以旁观 100 轮, 每轮结果均为 1 到 36 之间的整数, 并计算结果为奇数的轮数。如果计数超过 55, 你就会认为轮盘赌不公平。假设轮盘赌是公平的, 请求出你会做出错误决定的概率的近似值。
 - (原文) Before starting to play the roulette in a casino, you want to look for biases that you can exploit. You therefore watch 100 rounds that result in a number between 1 and 36. and count the number of rounds for which the result is odd. If the count exceeds 55, you decide that the roulette is not fair. Assuming that the roulette is fair, find an approximation for the probability that you will make the wrong decision.

(编程题) 分别用随机投点法和平均值法计算下列定积分:

$$J_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{e - 1} dx, \quad J_2 = \int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$$