

# 1

## Problem

1. 假设连续型随机变量  $X, Y$  具有联合密度函数

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x + y)/3, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 计算  $X, Y$  各自的数学期望  $E[X], E[Y]$  ;
- (2) 计算  $X$  关于  $Y$  的条件数学期望  $E[X | Y]$  。
- (3) 计算  $X$  关于  $Y$  的条件方差  $\text{Var}[X | Y]$  。
- (4) 计算  $\text{Var}(3X - 2Y + 6)$  。

## Solution (1)

首先求  $X$  的边际密度函数:

$$p_X(x) = \int_0^2 \frac{x+y}{3} dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[ xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3}(2x + 2) = \frac{2(x+1)}{3}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

则:

$$E[X] = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2(x+1)}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (x^2 + x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{9}$$

再求  $Y$  的边际密度函数:

$$p_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{x+y}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} + y \right) = \frac{1+2y}{6}, \quad 0 < y < 2$$

则:

$$E[Y] = \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{1+2y}{6} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 (y + 2y^2) dy = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{2y^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{22}{3} = \frac{11}{9}$$

因此:

$$E[X] = \frac{5}{9}, \quad E[Y] = \frac{11}{9}$$

## Solution (2)

条件密度函数为：

$$p_{X|Y}(x | y) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p_Y(y)} = \frac{\frac{x+y}{3}}{\frac{1+2y}{6}} = \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

则条件期望为：

$$E[X | Y = y] = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y} dx = \frac{2}{1+2y} \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy) dx = \frac{2}{1+2y} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2 y}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{1+2y} \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

因此：

$$E[X | Y] = \frac{2+3Y}{3(1+2Y)}$$

## Solution (3)

首先求  $E[X^2 | Y]$ ：

$$E[X^2 | Y = y] = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y} dx = \frac{2}{1+2y} \int_0^1 (x^3 + x^2 y) dx = \frac{2}{1+2y} \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3 y}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{1+2y} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{y}{3} \right)$$

根据条件方差公式有：

$$\text{Var}[X | Y = y] = E[X^2 | Y = y] - (E[X | Y = y])^2 = \frac{3+4y}{6(1+2y)} - \frac{(2+3y)^2}{9(1+2y)^2}$$

因此：

$$\text{Var}[X | Y] = \frac{1+6Y+6Y^2}{18(1+2Y)^2}$$

## Solution (4)

先求  $\text{Var}(X)$  和  $\text{Var}(Y)$ 。

已知  $E[X] = \frac{5}{9}$ ，求  $E[X^2]$ ：

$$E[X^2] = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{2(x+1)}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (x^3 + x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7}{18}$$

所以：

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \frac{7}{18} - \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{18} - \frac{25}{81} = \frac{63}{162} - \frac{50}{162} = \frac{13}{162}$$

已知  $E[Y] = \frac{11}{9}$ ，求  $E[Y^2]$ ：

$$E[Y^2] = \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \frac{1+2y}{6} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 (y^2 + 2y^3) dy = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^4}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{32}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$$

所以：

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2 = \frac{16}{9} - \left(\frac{11}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{121}{81} = \frac{144}{81} - \frac{121}{81} = \frac{23}{81}$$

再求  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$ ：

$$E[XY] = \iint xy p(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy \cdot \frac{x+y}{3} dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (x^2 y + xy^2) dx dy$$

先对  $x$  积分：

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 y + xy^2) dx = y \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2 y}{2} \right]_0^1 = y \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{2} \right) = \frac{y}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2}$$

再对  $y$  积分：

$$E[XY] = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 \left( \frac{y}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{y^2}{6} + \frac{y^3}{6} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{12}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

则：

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{11}{9} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{55}{81} = \frac{54}{81} - \frac{55}{81} = -\frac{1}{81}$$

代入方差公式：

$$\text{Var}(3X - 2Y + 6) = 9 \cdot \frac{13}{162} + 4 \cdot \frac{23}{81} - 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{81}\right) = \frac{117}{162} + \frac{92}{81} + \frac{12}{81}$$

最终有：

$$\text{Var}(3X - 2Y + 6) = \frac{117}{162} + \frac{184}{162} + \frac{24}{162} = \frac{325}{162}$$

## 2

## Problem

考虑  $\bar{X}$  为来自  $\mu = 8, \sigma = 18$  的总体的样本的均值。运用概率论知识回答下述问题。

(1) 当样本容量为  $n = 81$  时，计算  $P(\bar{X} > 6)$ ；

(2) 当样本容量为  $n = 64$  时, 计算  $P(3 < \bar{X} < 9)$ 。

## Solution (1)

标准误差为:

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{81}} = \frac{18}{9} = 2$$

因此,  $\bar{X} \sim N(8, 2^2)$ 。标准化:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 8}{2}$$

则:

$$P(\bar{X} > 6) = P\left(Z > \frac{6-8}{2}\right) = P(Z > -1)$$

由于标准正态分布的对称性,  $P(Z > -1) = P(Z < 1) = 0.8413$ 。因此:

$$P(\bar{X} > 6) = 0.8413$$

## Solution (2)

标准误差为:

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{18}{8} = 2.25$$

因此,  $\bar{X} \sim N(8, 2.25^2)$ 。标准化:

$$Z_1 = \frac{3-8}{2.25} = \frac{-5}{2.25} \approx -2.2222, \quad Z_2 = \frac{9-8}{2.25} = \frac{1}{2.25} \approx 0.4444$$

则:

$$P(3 < \bar{X} < 9) = P(-2.2222 < Z < 0.4444)$$

查标准正态分布表:

- $P(Z < 0.4444) \approx 0.6715$
- $P(Z < -2.2222) \approx 0.0131$

所以:

$$P(-2.2222 < Z < 0.4444) = P(Z < 0.4444) - P(Z < -2.2222) \approx 0.6715 - 0.0131 = 0.65$$

# 3

## Problem

设  $Y, X, Z$  为随机变量，求解如下优化问题的显式解：

$$\min_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} E[(Y - \alpha - \beta X - \gamma Z)^2].$$

## Solution

对  $\alpha$  求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha} = -2E[Y - \alpha - \beta X - \gamma Z] = 0$$

整理得：

$$E[Y] - \alpha - \beta E[X] - \gamma E[Z] = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = E[Y] - \beta E[X] - \gamma E[Z] \quad (1)$$

对  $\beta$  求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} = -2E[X(Y - \alpha - \beta X - \gamma Z)] = 0$$

即：

$$E[XY] - \alpha E[X] - \beta E[X^2] - \gamma E[XZ] = 0 \quad (2)$$

对  $\gamma$  求偏导：

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \gamma} = -2E[Z(Y - \alpha - \beta X - \gamma Z)] = 0$$

即：

$$E[ZY] - \alpha E[Z] - \beta E[ZX] - \gamma E[Z^2] = 0 \quad (3)$$

解线性方程组 (1), (2), (3) 可得：

$$\alpha = E[Y] - \beta E[X] - \gamma E[Z]$$

$$\beta = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y) \text{Var}(Z) - \text{Cov}(X, Z) \text{Cov}(Z, Y)}{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Z) - \text{Cov}(X, Z)^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\text{Cov}(Z, Y) \text{Var}(X) - \text{Cov}(X, Z) \text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Z) - \text{Cov}(X, Z)^2}$$

# 4

## Problem

证明在考虑一元线性回归模型中

$$R^2 = r_{XY}^2$$

## Solution

考虑一元线性回归模型：

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$$

我们首先求解  $R^2$ 。

回归系数的最小二乘估计为：

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$
$$\hat{\alpha} = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta} \bar{X}$$

由于  $\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_i = \bar{Y} + \hat{\beta} (X_i - \bar{X})$ ，我们有：

$$\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y} = \hat{\beta} (X_i - \bar{X})$$

因此：

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \hat{\beta}^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

代入  $\hat{\beta}$  的表达式：

$$SSR = \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \right]^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

因此有：

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{\frac{[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} = \frac{[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}$$

与此同时，有：

$$r^2_{XY} = \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}} \right]^2 = \frac{[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}$$

比较  $R^2$  和  $r^2_{XY}$  的表达式，我们得到：

$$R^2 = r^2_{XY}$$

□