

HW 9

4. 14 16 23 25 29 31 33 34 40

14. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 μ 和 σ^2 的对数正态分布, 即 $\ln X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 其密度函数

见例 4.15. 试求 X 的密度函数 $p(x)$, 期望 $E(X)$ 和方差 $\text{Var}(X)$.

sol: 由于 $\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ 且 $\hat{=} Y = \frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad \left| \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right| = \frac{1}{\sigma x} \quad (x > 0)$

$$p(x) = P_Y\left(\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln X - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} I\{x > 0\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} x^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \ln X + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} - 1} I\{x > 0\}$$

$$EX = E e^{5Y + \mu} = e^{\mu} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{5y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = e^{\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-5)^2}{2}} e^{\frac{5^2}{2}} dy$$

$N(5, 1)$

$$EX^2 = E e^{25Y + 2\mu} = e^{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{25y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = e^{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-25)^2}{2}} e^{25^2} dy$$

$$= e^{2\mu + 25^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = e^{2\mu + 25^2} - e^{2\mu + 5^2}$$

Rmk: 虽然让求 $p(x)$, 但用 $p(x)$ 算 EX , $\text{Var}(X)$ 很繁, 应充分使用已知标准化

16. 设 X 为一随机变量, 它的符号函数定义为

$$\text{sgn}(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 0, \\ 0, & X = 0, \\ -1, & X < 0. \end{cases}$$

(1) 若 $X \sim U(-2, 1)$, 试求 $\text{Var}(\text{sgn}(X))$;

(2) 若 X 服从标准正态分布, 试求 $E[\text{sgn}(X) \cdot X]$.

sol: (1) $\hat{=} Y = \text{sgn}(X)$ 则 Y 服从两点分布

$$EY = -\frac{1}{3} \quad EY^2 = 1 \quad \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{8}{9}$$

Y	1	-1
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

(2) 易见 $\text{sgn}(X) \cdot X = |X|$ 下求 $E|X|$

$$E|X| = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \stackrel{\hat{=} y = \frac{x^2}{2}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y} dy = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

23. 某投资者希望投资两个金融产品, 设两个金融产品在一年后的价值 (X, Y) 服从二元正态分布 $N(\mu, 2\mu, \sigma^2, 3\sigma^2, 0.5)$, 其中负值表示损失, 正值表示收益. 试求最优的投资组合, 即找 $\omega \in [0, 1]$ 使得 $\omega X + (1 - \omega)Y$ 的夏普比率 (Sharpe ratio)

$$R(\omega) = \frac{E[\omega X + (1 - \omega)Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\omega X + (1 - \omega)Y)}}$$

达到最大.

So:

$$Z = \omega X + (1 - \omega)Y = \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 1 - \omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z \sim N\left(\begin{pmatrix} \omega & 1 - \omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 2\mu \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 1 - \omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma^2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma^2 & 3\sigma^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ 1 - \omega \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= N\left((2 - \omega)\mu, \left[(4 - \sqrt{3})\omega^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 6)\omega + 3\right]\sigma^2\right)$$

$$\frac{Z}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}} \sim N\left(\frac{(2 - \omega)\mu}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}}, 1\right) \quad \text{记 } W = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}}$$

$$R(\omega) = E W = \frac{2 - \omega}{\sqrt{(4 - \sqrt{3})\omega^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 6)\omega + 3}} \cdot \frac{\mu}{\sigma}$$

求得 $\omega = \frac{42 - 2\sqrt{3}}{73}$ 时 $R'(\omega) = 0$

25. 设 X_1, X_2 是相互独立的随机变量, 服从参数为 2 的指数分布, 求 $E(\min\{X_1, X_2\})$ 和 $E(\max\{X_1, X_2\})$.

So: $P(X_1 \wedge X_2 > x) = P(X_1 > x, X_2 > x) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} P(X_1 > x)P(X_2 > x) = e^{-4x} \quad (x > 0)$

$E(X_1 \wedge X_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} P(X_1 \wedge X_2 > x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$

(也可由 $f_{X_1 \wedge X_2}(x) = 4e^{-4x}$, $X_1 \wedge X_2 \sim \text{Exp}(4)$ $E(X_1 \wedge X_2) = \frac{1}{4}$)

$$E(X_1 \vee X_2) = E(X_1 + X_2) - E(X_1 \wedge X_2) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

29. 设 X_1 和 X_2 是相互独立的指数分布随机变量, 期望分别为 1 和 2. 定义

$$Y = \min\{X_1, X_2\} \text{ 和 } Z = \max\{X_1, X_2\}. \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

求 (1) $E(Y)$ 和 $E(Z)$; (2) $\text{Var}(Y)$ 和 $\text{Var}(Z)$.

sol: (1). $P(X_1 \wedge X_2 > x) = e^{-x} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} \quad (x > 0)$
 $\therefore X_1 \wedge X_2 \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{3}{2})$

别再算 E, Var 了...
 对分布熟一点吧...

$$E(Y) = \frac{2}{3} \quad E(Z) = E(X_1 + X_2) - E(Y) = 1 + 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

(2) $\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{4}{9}$ $P(X_1 \vee X_2 \leq x) = (1 - e^{-x})(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x})$
 $P_Z(x) = (1 + e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} - e^{-x} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x})' x = e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} \quad (x > 0)$

$$E Z^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 (e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}x}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(3)} x^{3-1} e^{-1 \cdot x} \right) dx \cdot \Gamma(3) + \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^3} \frac{1}{\Gamma(3)} x^{3-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot x} \right) dx \cdot 4 \Gamma(3) - \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 \frac{1}{\Gamma(3)} x^{3-1} e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} \right) dx \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \Gamma(3)$$

凑分布归一!

$$= \Gamma(3) + 4\Gamma(3) - \frac{4}{9}\Gamma(3) = \frac{41}{9}\Gamma(3) = \frac{82}{9}$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = E Z^2 - (E Z)^2 = \frac{82}{9} - \frac{49}{9} = \frac{33}{9} = \frac{11}{3}$$

31. 掷两颗均匀骰子, 以 X 表示第一颗骰子掷出的点数, Y 表示两颗骰子所掷出的点数中的最大值.

(1) 求 X, Y 的数学期望与方差; (2) 求 $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$.

Sol: 令 \tilde{X} 为第二颗点数的 i.e. $Y = X \vee \tilde{X}$

$$P(Y \leq y) = \frac{y}{6} \cdot \frac{y}{6} = \frac{y^2}{36} \quad y = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

$$P(Y = y) = P(Y \leq y) - P(Y \leq y-1) = \frac{2y-1}{36}$$

$$EY = \sum_{y=1}^6 y P(Y = y) = \sum_{y=1}^6 \frac{1}{18} y^2 = \frac{1}{36} y = \frac{161}{36}$$

$$EXY = \sum_{k=1}^6 E[XY | X=k] P(X=k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^6 k E[Y | X=k]$$

$$= \frac{1}{72} \sum_{k=1}^6 k^3 - k^2 + 42k$$

$$= \frac{154}{9}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX EY = \frac{35}{24}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$Y | X=k \sim \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} k & k+1 & \dots & 6 \\ \hline \frac{k}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \dots & \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

$$E[Y | X=k] = \frac{k^2}{6} + \sum_{l=k+1}^6 \frac{l}{6}$$

$$= \frac{k^2 - k + 42}{12} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

33. 设随机变量 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu, \mu, \sigma^2, \sigma^2, \rho)$, 其中 $\rho > 0$. 问是否存在两个常数 α, β 使得 $\text{Cov}(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y) = 0$? 如果存在请求出, 否则请说明原因.

$$\alpha X + \beta Y \sim N((\alpha + \beta)\mu, \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta\rho + \beta^2)$$

$$\alpha X - \beta Y \sim N((\alpha - \beta)\mu, \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta\rho + \beta^2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha X + \beta Y \\ \alpha X - \beta Y \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \alpha & -\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \alpha & -\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & -\beta \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

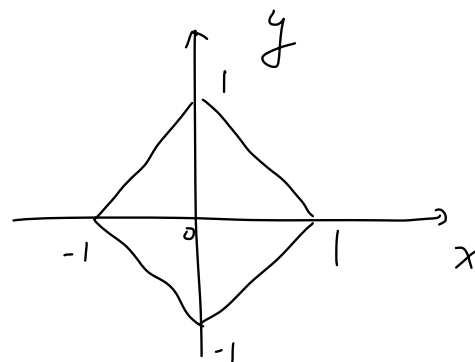
$$= N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha - \beta \end{pmatrix} \mu, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta\rho + \beta^2 & \alpha^2 - \beta^2 \\ \alpha^2 - \beta^2 & \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta\rho + \beta^2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 0 \text{ 时 } \iff \alpha = \beta \text{ 或 } \alpha = -\beta$$

\iff 两者不相关

34. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 服从区域 $G = \{(x, y) : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ 中的均匀分布.

(1) 求 $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$; (2) X 与 Y 是否相互独立?



$$(1). \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}XY - \mathbb{E}X \mathbb{E}Y$$

$$\mathbb{E}XY = 0 \quad \text{由对称性}$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}Y = 0 \quad \text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

(2) 不独立 因为 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_{\{|x|+|y| \leq 1\}}$ 不可分离变量

40. 设 $N(t)$ 是一个依赖于变量 t 的随机变量, 对 $t > 0$, $N(t)$ 的分布律为

$$P(N(t) = k) = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

设 T 是一个期望为 a , 方差为 $b > 0$ 的非负随机变量.

求 (1) $\text{Cov}(T, N(T))$; (2) $\text{Var}(N(T))$.

$\{N(t)\} \sim \text{HPP}(\lambda)$ 随机过程中承认 Poisson 过程 不用知道这个

其中 $N(t) \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda t)$

$$\text{Cov}(T, N(T)) = \mathbb{E} T N(T) - \mathbb{E} T \mathbb{E} N(T)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T N(T) | T] = T \mathbb{E}[N(T) | T] = \lambda T^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}[T N(T)] = \mathbb{E}[\lambda T^2] = \lambda (\mathbb{E}[T^2] + \text{Var}(T)) = \lambda (a^2 + b)$$

$$\text{Var}(N(T)) = \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[N(T) | T]) + \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(N(T) | T)] \quad (\star)$$

$$N(T) | T \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda T) \quad \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[N(T) | T]) = \text{Var}(\lambda T) = \lambda^2 b$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(N(T) | T)] = \mathbb{E}(\lambda T) = \lambda a$$

$$\text{Var}(N(T)) = \lambda^2 b + \lambda a$$

pf of (\star)

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(X | Y)] + \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}(X | Y))$$

$$\text{pf: 令 } \psi(Y) = \mathbb{E}[X^2 | Y] \quad \phi(Y) = \mathbb{E}[X | Y]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(X | Y)] = \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y) - \phi^2(Y)] = \mathbb{E} X^2 - \mathbb{E} \phi^2(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}(X | Y)) = \mathbb{E} \phi^2(Y) - \mathbb{E}^2 \phi(Y) = \mathbb{E} \phi^2(Y) - \mathbb{E} X^2 \quad \square$$