

第四章课后习题：14、17、18、21、22

14. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 u 和 σ^2 的对数正态分布, 即 $\ln X \sim N(u, \sigma^2)$, 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 $Var(X)$ 。

解:

$$Y = \ln X \sim N(u, \sigma^2),$$

$$\therefore X = e^Y \triangleq g(Y) \quad Y = h(X) = \ln X.$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore p_x(x) = p_y(h(x))|h'(x)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln x - u)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{令 } y = \frac{\ln x - u}{\sigma}. \quad \text{故 } x = e^{\sigma y + u}, \quad dx = \sigma e^{\sigma y + u} dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore EX &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln x - u)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma e^{\sigma y + u} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2 - 2\sigma y + \sigma^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} + u\right\} dy \\ &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y - \sigma)^2}{2}\right\} dy\right) \exp\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + u\right\} = \exp\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + u\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln x - u)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{\sigma y + u + \sigma y + u - \frac{y^2}{2}\right\} dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2 - 4\sigma y + 4\sigma^2}{2} + 2\sigma^2 + 2u\right\} dy \\ &= \exp\{2\sigma^2 + 2u\} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y - 2\sigma)^2}{2}\right\} dy \\ &= e^{2\sigma^2 + 2u}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var } X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = e^{2\sigma^2 + 2u} - e^{\sigma^2 + 2u} = e^{\sigma^2 + 2u} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1).$$

17. 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

试求 $E(\min\{|X|, 1\})$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\min\{|X|, 1\}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \min\{|x|, 1\} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 |x| f(x) dx + \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_1^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

18. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为 $P(X=1) = P(X=2) = 1/2$, 在给定 $X=i$ 的条件下, 随机变量 Y 服从均匀分布 $U(0, i) (i=1, 2)$.

(1) 求 Y 的分布函数;

(2) 求期望 $E(Y)$.

解: (1) 已知

$$0 < Y < 2.$$

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(Y \leq y | X=1)P(X=1) + P(Y \leq y | X=2)P(X=2).$$

a. $0 < y \leq 1$:

$$P(Y \leq y) = y \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}y$$

b. $1 < y < 2$:

$$P(Y \leq y) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

所以

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0; \\ \frac{3}{4}y, & 0 < y \leq 1; \\ \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 < y \leq 2; \\ 1, & y > 2. \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot p(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4}y dy + \int_1^2 \frac{y}{4} dy = \frac{3}{8}y^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{y^2}{8} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{4}.$$

21. (1) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 均服从泊松分布, 参数分别为 λ 与 u . 对任何给定的非负整数 $k \leq m$, 求 $P(X=k | X+Y=m)$ 及 $E(X | X+Y=m)$;

(2) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 均服从二项分布 $B(n, p)$, 对任何给定的非负整数 $k \leq m$, 求 $P(X = k | X + Y = m)$ 及 $E(X | X + Y = m)$.

解: (1) 由 *Poisson* 分布再生性, $X + Y \sim Poi(\lambda + u)$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = k | X + Y = m) &= \frac{P(X = k \cdot X + Y = m)}{P(X + Y = m)} = \frac{P(X = k)P(Y = m - k)}{P(X + Y = m)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{u^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} e^{-u}}{\frac{(\lambda+u)^m}{m!} e^{-(\lambda+u)}} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \frac{\lambda^k u^{m-k}}{(\lambda+u)^m} \\ &= \binom{m}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+u} \right)^k \left(\frac{u}{\lambda+u} \right)^{m-k} \sim B\left(m, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+u}\right) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$E[X | X + Y = m] = m \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+u} = \frac{\lambda m}{\lambda+u}.$$

(2) 这一小问用到了二项分布的再生性: $X, Y \sim B(n, p)$, $X + Y \sim B(2n, p)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(X = k | X + Y = m) &= \frac{P(X = k)P(Y = m - k)}{P(X + Y = m)} \\ &= \frac{\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \binom{n}{m-k} p^{m-k} (1-p)^{n-m+k}}{\binom{2n}{m} p^m (1-p)^{2n-m}} = \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k}}{\binom{2n}{m}} \end{aligned}$$

故 $X | X + Y = m \sim H(m, n, 2n)$, 即超几何分布。利用超几何分布的期望计算公式可得

$$E[X | X + Y = m] = m \cdot \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{m}{2}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} E[X | X + Y = m] &= \sum_{k=0}^m k \cdot \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k}}{\binom{2n}{m}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{m}} \sum_{k=1}^m k \cdot \frac{1/n! (n-k)! (m-k)! (n-m+k)!}{k} \\ &= \frac{n}{\binom{2n}{m}} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \frac{n!}{(m-k)! (n-m+k)!} \\ &= \frac{n}{\binom{2n}{m}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{i! (n-i-1)!} \frac{n!}{(m-i-1)! (n-m+i+1)!} \\ &= \frac{n}{\binom{2n}{m}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n-1}{i} \binom{n}{m-i-1} = \frac{n}{\binom{2n}{m}} \binom{2n-1}{m-1} = \frac{m}{2} \end{aligned}$$

22. 假设随机变量 X 有分布律 $P(X = 0) = P(X = 1) = P(X = 2) = 1/3$, 随机变量 Y 在 $X = k$ 的条件下服从均值为 k , 方差为 1 的正态分布, 即 $Y|X = k \sim N(k, 1)$.

(1) 求随机变量 Y 的概率密度函数和期望;

(2) 求随机变量 $X + Y$ 的分布函数;

(3) 求随机变量 X 和 Y 的协方差.

解: (1)

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(Y \leq y \mid x = k)P(x = k) = \frac{1}{3}(\Phi(y) + \Phi(y-1) + \Phi(y-2))$$

对其求导可得

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

故

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f_Y(y) dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{2}} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-2)^2}{2}} dy \right] = \frac{1}{3}(0+1+2) = 1$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X+Y}(z) &= P(X+Y \leq z) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(X+Y \leq z \mid X = k)P(X = k) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^2 P(Y \leq z - k \mid x = k) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [P(Y \leq z \mid X = 0) + P(Y \leq z - 1 \mid X = 1) + P(Y \leq z - 2 \mid X = 2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [\Phi(z) + \Phi(z-1) + \Phi(z-2-2)] = \frac{1}{3} [\Phi(z) + \Phi(z-2) + \Phi(z-4)] \end{aligned}$$

(3) 协方差公式为 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY$.

$$\begin{aligned} EXY &= E[E[XY \mid X]] \\ &= E[XY \mid X = 0]P(X = 0) + E[XY \mid X = 1]P(X = 1) + E[XY \mid X = 2]P(X = 2) \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

再结合 $EX = EY = 1$ 由协方差公式计算得 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 2/3$.