概率论与数理统计 第7次作业

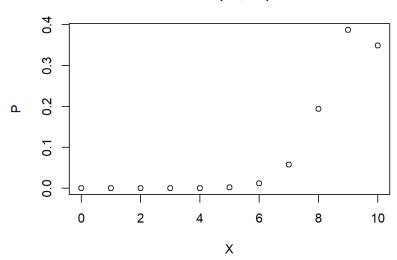
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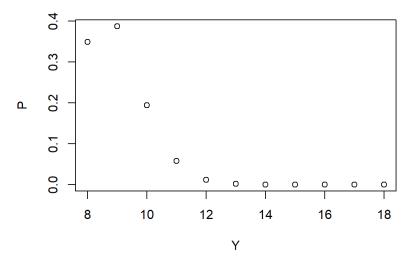
1 二项分布

1.1 概率密度函数图





Y~B(10,0.1)+8



1.2 均值、方差、中位数、众数 均值:

方差:

中位数:

众数:

1.3 偏度系数

$$Skew(X) = -0.988, Skew(Y) = 0.988$$

2 各种分布的矩

设 $X \sim Exp(1), Y \sim P(4), Z \sim U(0,1).$

2.1

$$E(X) = 1, \ Var(X) = 1$$

$$Skew(X) = E((X-1)^3) = \int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^3 e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^3 d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -(x-1)^3 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 3 \int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -1 + 3Var(X) = 2$$

$$Kurt(X) = E((X-1)^4) = \int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^4 e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^4 d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -(x-1)^4 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 4 \int_0^{+\infty} (x-1)^3 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 1 + 4Skew(X) = 9$$

$$\begin{split} E(Y) &= 4, \ Var(Y) = 4 \\ Skew(Y) &= \frac{1}{8}E((Y-4)^3) = \frac{1}{8}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-4)^3\frac{4^ke^{-4}}{k!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}(k-4)^2\frac{4^{k-1}e^{-4}}{(k-1)!} - \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-4)^2\frac{4^ke^{-4}}{k!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-3)^2\frac{4^ke^{-4}}{k!} - \frac{1}{2}Var(Y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-4)^2\frac{4^ke^{-4}}{k!} + 4\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}\frac{4^{k-1}e^{-4}}{(k-1)!} - \frac{7}{2}\sum_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{4^ke^{-4}}{k!} - \frac{1}{2}Var(Y) \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Var(Y) + 4 \times 1 - \frac{7}{2} \times 1 - \frac{1}{2}Var(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Kurt(Y) = \frac{1}{16}E((Y-4)^4) = \frac{1}{16}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-4)^4 \frac{4^k e^{-4}}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}(k-4)^3 \frac{4^{k-1}e^{-4}}{(k-1)!} - \frac{1}{4}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-4)^3 \frac{4^k e^{-4}}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}(k-3)^3 \frac{4^k e^{-4}}{k!} - 2Skew(Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty}((k-4)^3 + 3(k-4)^2 + 3(k-4) + 1) \frac{4^k e^{-4}}{k!} - 2Skew(Y)$$

$$= 2Skew(Y) + \frac{3}{4}Var(Y) + 0 + 1 - 2Skew(Y) = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\begin{split} E(Z) &= \frac{1}{2}, \ Var(Y) = \frac{1}{12} \\ Skew(Y) &= 24\sqrt{3}E((Z - \frac{1}{2})^3) = 24\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 (z - \frac{1}{2})^3 dz \\ &= 24\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 (z^3 - \frac{3}{2}z^2 + \frac{3}{4}z - \frac{1}{8}) dz \\ &= 24\sqrt{3}(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}) = 0 \\ Kurt(Y) &= 144E((Z - \frac{1}{2})^4) = 144 \int_0^1 (z - \frac{1}{2})^4 dz \\ &= 144 \int_0^1 (z^4 - 2z^3 + \frac{3}{2}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{16}) dz \\ &= 144(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}) \\ &= 9 \end{split}$$

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{xt} e^{-x} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(t-1)x} dx = \frac{1}{t-1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(t-1)x} d((t-1)x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{1-t}, \ t < 1$$

2.2

$$M_Y(t) = E(e^{tY}) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} e^{kt} \frac{4^k e^{-4}}{k!}$$
$$= \frac{1}{e^4} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(4e^t)^k}{k!} = e^{4(e^t - 1)}$$

$$M_Z(t) = E(e^{tZ}) = \int_0^1 e^{zt} dz = \frac{e^t - 1}{t}$$

特别地, $M_Z(0) = 1$.

2.3

$$M'_X(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \Rightarrow E(X) = M'_X(0) = 1$$

$$M_X^{(2)}(t) = \frac{2}{(1-t)^3} \Rightarrow E(X^2) = M_X^{(2)}(0) = 2$$

$$M_X^{(3)}(t) = \frac{6}{(1-t)^4} \Rightarrow E(X^3) = M_X^{(3)}(0) = 6$$

$$M_X^{(4)}(t) = \frac{24}{(1-t)^5} \Rightarrow E(X^4) = M_X^{(4)}(0) = 24$$

故

$$Skew(X) = E((X-1)^3) = E(X^3) - 3E(X^2) + 3E(X) - 1 = 2$$
$$Kurt(X) = E((X-1)^4) = E(X^4) - 4E(X^3) + 6E(X^2) - 4E(X) + 1 = 9$$

$$M'_{Y}(t) = 4e^{t}e^{4(e^{t}-1)} \Rightarrow E(X) = M'_{Y}(0) = 4$$

$$M_{Y}^{(2)}(t) = (4e^{t} + 16e^{2t})e^{4(e^{t}-1)} \Rightarrow E(X^{2}) = M_{Y}^{(2)}(0) = 20$$

$$M_{Y}^{(3)}(t) = (4e^{t} + 48e^{2t} + 64e^{3t})e^{4(e^{t}-1)} \Rightarrow E(X^{3}) = M_{Y}^{(3)}(0) = 116$$

$$M_{Y}^{(4)}(t) = (4e^{t} + 112e^{2t} + 384e^{3t} + 256e^{4t})e^{4(e^{t}-1)} \Rightarrow E(X^{4}) = M_{Y}^{(4)}(0) = 756$$

故

$$E((Y-4)^3) = E(Y^3) - 12E(Y^2) + 48E(Y) - 64 = 4$$

$$Skew(Y) = \frac{1}{8}E((Y-4)^3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E((Y-4)^4) = E(Y^4) - 16E(Y^3) + 96E(Y^2) - 256E(Y) + 256 = 52$$

$$Kurt(Y) = \frac{1}{16}E((Y-4)^4) = \frac{13}{4}$$

 $M_Z(t) = \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!}}{t} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^n}{(n+1)!}$

于是

$$E(X^k) = M_Z^{(k)}(0) = \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

故

$$\begin{split} Skew(Z) &= 24\sqrt{3}E((X-\frac{1}{2})^3) = 24\sqrt{3}(E(X^3) - \frac{3}{2}E(X^2) + \frac{3}{4}E(X) - \frac{1}{8}) \\ &= 24\sqrt{3}(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8}) = 0 \\ Kurt(Z) &= 144E((X-\frac{1}{2})^4) = 144(E(X^4) - 2E(X^3) + \frac{3}{2}E(X^2) - \frac{1}{2}E(X) + \frac{1}{16}) \\ &= 144(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}) = \frac{9}{5} \end{split}$$

3 由矩母函数求分布

首先考虑指数分布 $Y \sim Exp(\lambda)$ 的矩母函数.

$$M_Y(t) = E(e^{tY}) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{(t-\lambda)y} dy = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$$

$$M_X(t) = \frac{1}{3}M_{Y_2}(t) + \frac{2}{3}M_{Y_3}(t)$$

故

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{3}f_{Y_2}(x) + \frac{2}{3}f_{Y_3}(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-2x} + 2e^{-3x}, \ x > 0$$

4 对数正态分布

4.1

$$E(e^{tY}) = E(e^{te^X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} + te^x) dx$$

被积函数在x趋于某一侧无穷时极限为 $+\infty$,故积分不存在.

4.2

$$M_X(t) = e^{\mu t + \frac{(\sigma t)^2}{2}}$$

而

$$E(Y^n) = E(e^{nX}) = M_X(n) = e^{\mu n + \frac{(\sigma n)^2}{2}}$$

5 独立Poisson分布的和

考虑 X_i 的矩母函数

$$M_{X_i}(t) = E(e^{tX_i}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{kt} \frac{\lambda_i^k e^{-\lambda_i}}{k!} = e^{-\lambda_i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_i e^t)^k}{k!} = e^{\lambda_i (e^t - 1)}$$

则

$$M_Y(t) = M_{X_1}(t)M_{X_2}(t) = e^{\lambda_1(e^t - 1) + \lambda_2(e^t - 1)} = e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(e^t - 1)}$$

这与 $P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ 具有相同矩母函数,故

$$Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

6 两次切线段

设第一次切断后余下部分长度为X,第二次余下部分长度为Y,则

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|X))$$

X = x

$$E(Y|x) = \frac{1}{2}x$$

故

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|X)) = E(\frac{1}{2}X) = \frac{1}{2}E(X) = \frac{1}{4}$$

7 矿工迷路

设矿工当前选择第X扇门, 出去需要Y小时.

此问题是没有记忆性的,故若矿工回到原地后再次选择第X扇门,其出去仍需要的时间期望是不变的,故

$$E(Y|1) = 2$$
, $E(Y|2) = 3 + E(Y)$, $E(Y|3) = 1 + E(Y)$

由于

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

可知

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}(6 + 2E(Y))$$

解得

$$E(Y) = 6$$

即矿工能走出去的平均用时是6小时.

8 协方差与条件期望

由于E(Y|X) = X, 我们有

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|X)) = E(X)$$

故

$$Cov(X,Y) = E((X - \mu_1)(Y - \mu_2)) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(XY) - E^2(X)$$

其中

$$E(XY) = E(E(XY|X)) = E(XE(Y|X)) = E(X^2)$$

故

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = Var(X)$$

9 条件期望与独立性

9.1

若X,Y独立,我们有

$$E(Y|X) = \sum_{y} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \sum_{y} y \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \sum_{y} y f_Y(y) = E(Y)$$

这里的 \sum_{y} 符号根据离散或连续的实际情况分别解读为求和或积分.

9.2

反之不成立.

考虑二元正态分布 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1,\sigma_2,\rho)$,当 $\rho\neq 0$ 时,X,Y不独立. 但无论 ρ 取值如何,都满足 $E(Y|X)=\mu_2=E(Y)$.

10 方差的相对性

等式右侧

$$Var(\hat{Y}) + Var(\tilde{Y})$$

$$= E(E^{2}(Y|X)) - E^{2}(E(Y|X)) + E(Y^{2}) - 2E(YE(Y|X)) + E(E^{2}(Y|X)) - E^{2}(Y) + 2E(Y)E(E(Y|X)) - E^{2}(E(Y|X)) - E^{2}$$

丽

$$E(YE(Y|X)) = E(E(YE(Y|X)|X)) = E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)) = E(E^{2}(Y|X))$$

故

$$Var(Y) = Var(\hat{Y}) + Var(\tilde{Y})$$

直观解释: Y的方差由两部分产生,一部分X改变时Y的波动,即 $Var(\hat{Y})$,另一部分是X不变时Y视为一元分布的波动,即 $Var(\hat{Y})$.

这类似于物理学相对运动中的绝对速度等于相对速度加牵连速度.

11 条件方差

11.1

 $Var(Y|X)=E((Y-E(Y|X))^2|X)=E(Y^2|X)-2E(YE(Y|X)|X)+E(E^2(Y|X)|X)$ 以X为条件时,E(Y|X)对每个确定是X是常数,于是

$$Var(Y|X) = E(Y^{2}|X) - 2E(Y|X)E(Y|X) + E^{2}(Y|X) = E(Y^{2}|X) - E^{2}(Y|X)$$

11.2

$$\begin{split} E(Var(Y|X)) + Var(E(Y|X)) &= E(E(Y^2|X)) - E(E^2(Y|X)) + E(E^2(Y|X)) - E^2(E(Y|X)) \\ &= E(E(Y^2|X)) - E^2(E(Y|X)) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = Var(Y) \end{split}$$

12 最优预测1

$$Y_{opt} = E(Y|X=0.5) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

13 最优预测2

13.1

$$E((Y - (aX + b))^2) = E(Y^2) + a^2 E(X^2) + b^2 - 2aE(XY) - 2bE(Y) + 2abE(X)$$
$$= (\sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2) + a^2(\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2) + b^2 - 2a(\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \mu_1\mu_2) - 2b\mu_2 + 2ab\mu_1$$

令

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2 & \mu_1 & -(\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \mu_1\mu_2) \\ \mu_1 & 1 & -\mu_2 \\ -(\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \mu_1\mu_2) & -\mu_2 & \sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则

$$E((Y - (aX + b))^2) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$$

作Cholesky分解,有

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2} & \frac{\mu_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2}} & -\frac{\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \mu_1\mu_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2}} \\ \frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2}} & \frac{\rho\mu_1\sigma_2 - \mu_2\sigma_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2}} \\ & \sigma_2\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

$$E((Y - (aX + b))^2) = ||\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}||^2$$

故要使这个二次型最小,只需让Ux的前两个分量为0,解得

$$a = \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}$$

$$b = \mu_2 - \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \mu_1$$

13.2

此时的均方误差是

$$E((Y - (aX + b))^2) = \sigma_2^2(1 - \rho^2)$$

 $\exists \sigma_2$ 很小,即Y波动较小,或 $|\rho|$ 很接近1,即X和Y接近线性相关时,均方误差的值接近0.

13.3

此时的最优预测是

 $\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (X - \mu_1)$

考虑

$$E(Y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \exp\left(-\frac{(y - (\mu_2 + \rho\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(x - \mu_1))^2)}{2(1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2}\right) dy$$

令

$$\alpha = \mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x - \mu_1)$$
$$\beta = 2(1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2$$

则

$$E(Y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{(y-\alpha)^2}{\beta}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\beta}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (y-\alpha) e^{-\frac{(y-\alpha)^2}{\beta}} d(y-\alpha) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\frac{(y-\alpha)^2}{\beta}} dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\beta}} (0 + \alpha\sqrt{\pi\beta}) = \alpha = \mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (x - \mu_1)$$

这说明

$$E(Y|X) = \mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (X - \mu_1)$$

即E(Y|X)就是最优线性预测.

14 随机数量的随机变量

14.1

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|N)) = E(N\mu) = \mu E(N) = \mu a$$

14.2

$$M_N(t) = E(e^{tN}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n e^{nt}$$

14.3

$$M_Y(t) = E(e^{tY}) = E(E(e^{tY}|N)) = E((M_X(t))^N) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n(M_X(t))^n = M_N(\ln M_X(t))$$

14.4

$$M_N(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{n-1} p e^{nt} = \frac{p e^t}{1 - (1-p)e^t}, \ t < \ln \frac{1}{1-p}$$
$$M_X(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}$$

故

$$M_Y(t) = M_N(\ln M_X(t)) = M_N(\ln \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}) = \frac{p\lambda}{p\lambda - t}$$

故

$$Y \sim Exp(p\lambda)$$

14.5

不相同.

$$M_{X_1+X_2}(t) = (M_X(t))^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda - t)^2}$$

15 个数随机的正态分布不再是正态分布

设相互独立的 $X_i \sim N(0,1)$,则其公共的矩母函数

$$M_X(t) = e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}$$

此时设 $Y = X_1 + ... + X_N$, N服从与上题相同的几何分布, 则

$$M_Y(t) = M_N(\frac{1}{2}t^2) = \frac{pe^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}}{1 - (1 - p)e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}}$$

这不可能是正态分布.

16 计算机实验: 随机徘徊

16.1

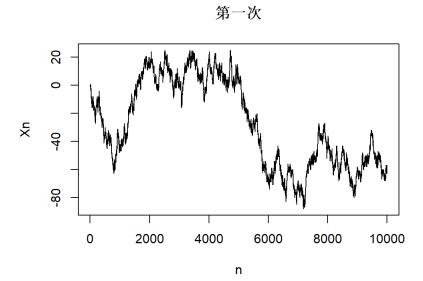
$$E(Y_i) = 0$$

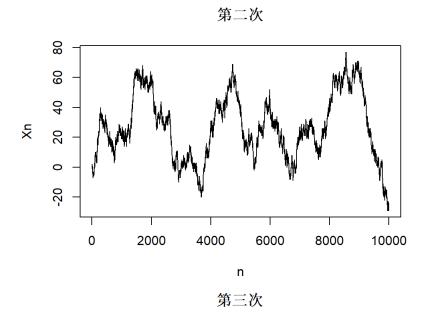
故

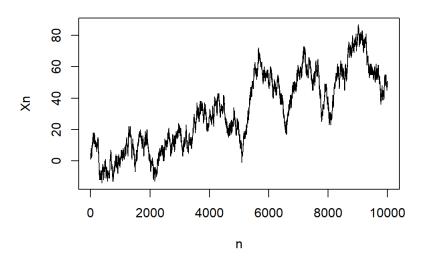
$$E(X_n) = nE(Y) = 0$$
$$Var(X_n) = E(X_n^2) - E^2(X_n) = nE(Y^2) + n(n-1)E^2(Y) = \frac{n}{4}$$

16.2

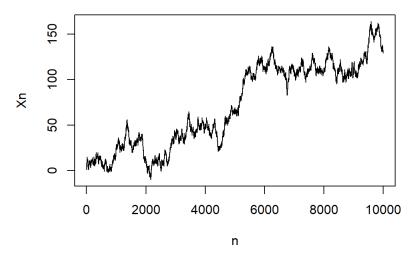
我重复了5次模拟,以下是5次的随机序列图像:



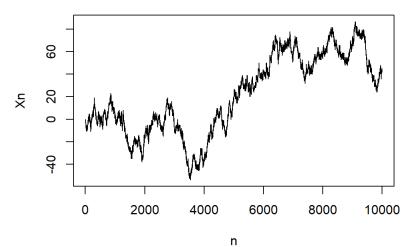




第四次



第五次



 ${\sf n}$ 可以看出,随机序列整体呈现出非常随机的情况,并没有明显的集中趋势,并且某种程度上n越大, X_n 偏离原点的趋势越明显.

同时,不同模拟之间图形呈现出显著的区别,有的正偏有的负偏,有的(如第四次)甚至偏移出非常远. 由于 $E(X_n)$,图形正偏和负偏自然是都有可能的,但因为 $Var(X_n)$ 与n成正比,随机徘徊位置和原点的平均偏差近似与 \sqrt{n} 成正比,因此产生出n越大越不可预测的结果.

由于 $Var(X_n) = \frac{n}{4}$,可以计算出 X_{10000} 的标准差为50,所以徘徊10000个时间周期后距离原点的距离基本在几十的数量级,较少数(如上面第四次)会偏差超过一百.