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39. (1): $p(y=k) = p q^{k-1} \quad k=1, 2, \dots \quad q=1-p.$

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{itk} p q^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p}{q} \cdot (e^{itq})^k = \frac{p}{q} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{itq}(1 - [e^{itq}]^n)}{1 - e^{itq}}$$

$$|(e^{itq})^n| \leq |e^{itq}|^n \leq q^n \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \frac{p}{q} \cdot \frac{e^{itq}}{1 - e^{itq}} = \frac{p e^{it}}{1 - e^{itq}}$$

$$(5) \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2+x}{4} & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2-x}{4} & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{itx} p(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{2+x}{4} e^{itx} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2-x}{4} e^{itx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^0 e^{itx} dx + \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{4} x e^{itx} dx - \int_0^2 \frac{x}{4} e^{itx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{it} e^{itx} \Big|_{-2}^0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{it} x e^{itx} + \frac{1}{t^2} e^{itx} \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{it} x e^{itx} + \frac{1}{t^2} e^{itx} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cos 2t$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}$$

(b): $\eta = a\xi + b.$

$$f(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it\eta} p_{\eta}(\eta) d\eta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it(ax+b)} p_{\xi}(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^{it(ax+b)} dx$$

$$= e^{itb} \cdot \frac{1}{iat} e^{iatx} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{(e^{iat} - 1) e^{itb}}{iat}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \frac{1}{iat} (e^{i(a+b)t} - e^{itb})$$

42. (1): $f(t) = \cos^2 t.$

显然 $|f(t)| \leq 1$, $f(0) = 1$ $f(t) \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

$$f(t) = \cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{it0} + \frac{1}{4} (e^{i2t} + e^{-i2t})$$

分布: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ 7. $f(t)$ 是 ξ 的特征函数.

$$(13): f(t) = \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^2$$

$$\text{由上题 (15) 可知, 令 } p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2+x}{4} & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2-x}{4} & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

为 χ 的密度函数. 则 χ 的特征函数为 $f(t)$.

故 $f(t)$ 是 χ 的特征函数. χ 满足密度为 p 的分布

$$(15) f(t) = (1+t^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1+it} \times \frac{1}{1-it}$$

$$\text{令 } \chi \sim \exp(1). \text{ 则 } p_{\chi}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$p_{\eta}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0. \\ e^x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(t) = \mathbb{E} e^{it\chi} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{itx} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(it-1)x} dx = \frac{1}{it-1} e^{(it-1)x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{1-it}$$

$$\text{令 } \eta = -\chi \text{ 则 } \mathbb{E} e^{it\eta} = \mathbb{E} e^{-it\chi} = \mathbb{E} e^{i\chi(-t)} = \frac{1}{1+it}$$

故令 $\chi = \chi_1 + \chi_2$. 则 χ 的特征函数为 $\frac{1}{1+t^2}$.

$$p_{\chi}(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_{\chi_1}(x) p_{\chi_2}(z-x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} e^{2-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} & z > 0 \\ \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} e^{2-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \text{ 是 } \chi \text{ 的特征函数. } p_{\chi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^x & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$45. \varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{a} & |t| < a \\ 0 & |t| \geq a. \end{cases} \quad a > 0.$$

$\varphi(0) = 1$. 且 $|\varphi| \leq 1$. $\varphi \in C$. $\forall z$. $|\varphi(z)| \geq 0$. 故 φ 非负定. φ 是特征函数.

$$f'(x): p(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-itx} \varphi(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^a e^{-itx} \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{a}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-a}^0 e^{-itx} \left(1 + \frac{t}{a}\right) dt + \int_0^a e^{-itx} \left(1 - \frac{t}{a}\right) dt \right]$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-a}^0 e^{-itx} \left(1 + \frac{t}{a}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{ix} e^{-itx} \Big|_{t=-a}^{t=0} - \frac{1}{ix} e^{-itx} \frac{t}{a} \Big|_{t=-a}^0 + \int_{-a}^0 \frac{1}{iax} e^{-itx} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{ix} + \frac{1}{ix} e^{iax} - \frac{1}{ix} e^{iax} + \frac{1}{ax^2} e^{-itx} \Big|_{t=-a}^{t=0} = -\frac{1}{ix} + \frac{1}{ax^2} - \frac{1}{ax^2} e^{iax}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^a e^{-itx} \left(1 - \frac{t}{a}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{ix} e^{-itx} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=a} + \frac{1}{ix} e^{-itx} \frac{t}{a} \Big|_{t=0}^a - \int_0^a \frac{1}{iax} e^{-itx} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{ix} e^{-iax} + \frac{1}{ix} + \frac{1}{ix} e^{-iax} - \frac{1}{ax^2} e^{-itx} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{ix} - \frac{1}{ax^2} e^{-iax} + \frac{1}{ax^2}$$

$$\text{故 } p(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{ax^2} - \frac{1}{ax^2} (e^{iax} + e^{-iax}) \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{2}{ax^2} - \frac{2\cos ax}{ax^2} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos ax}{\pi ax^2}$$

故 $\rho(x)$ 是 X 的特征函数. X 的密度函数为
$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{\pi a x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{a}{2\pi} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$