

### 问题三：与 Bernoulli 试验相关的模型问题

(1) 在一个具有成功 (S) 的概率为  $p$ , 失败 (F) 的概率为  $1-p$  的  $n$  重 Bernoulli 试验

中, 记  $Y_n$  表示组合 SF 发生的次数, 求  $EY_n$  与  $D(Y_n)$ 。

答案:  $EY_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Ef(X_i, X_{i+1}) = (n-1)pq$ ;

$$EY_n^2 = (n-1)pq + (n-2)(n-3)p^2q^2, \text{ 故 } D(Y_n) = pq[n-1+pq(5-3n)]$$

具体解答如下:

记

$$f(X_i, X_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, & A_i = S, A_{i+1} = F \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则  $Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(X_i, X_{i+1})$ , 由于

$$f(X_i, X_{i+1}) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ pq & 1-pq \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } EY_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Ef(X_i, X_{i+1}) = (n-1)pq$$

$$DY_n = D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(X_i, X_{i+1})\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D[f(X_i, X_{i+1})] + 2 \sum_{i < j \leq n-1} \sum_{j} \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] &= E[f(X_i, X_{i+1})f(X_j, X_{j+1})] - E[f(X_i, X_{i+1})]E[f(X_j, X_{j+1})] \\ &= E[f(X_i, X_{i+1})f(X_j, X_{j+1})] - (pq)^2 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$f(X_i, X_{i+1})f(X_j, X_{j+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, & A_i = S, A_{i+1} = F, A_j = S, A_{j+1} = F, |i-j| > 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故当  $|i-j| > 1$  时,  $\text{Cov}(f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})) = 0$ , 实际上是独立的,

而  $|i-j| = 1$  时,  $\text{Cov}(f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})) = 0 - (pq)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i < j \leq n-1} \sum \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{j-2} \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] + \text{Cov}[f(X_{j-1}, X_j), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] \right\} \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \{0 + \text{Cov}[f(X_{j-1}, X_j), f(X_j, X_{j+1})]\} \\
&= \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \{0 + [-(pq)^2]\} \\
&= -(n-2)(pq)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i < j \leq n-1} \sum \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] = -2(n-2)(pq)^2 \\
DY_n &= D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(X_i, X_{i+1})\right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D[f(X_i, X_{i+1})] + 2 \sum_{i < j \leq n-1} \sum \text{Cov}[f(X_i, X_{i+1}), f(X_j, X_{j+1})] \\
&= (n-1)pq(1-pq) - 2(n-2)(pq)^2 \\
&= (n-1)pq + (5-3n)(pq)^2
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 设  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 分布服从负二项分布  $NB(r_1, p)$  和  $NB(r_2, p)$ , 证明:

$$P(X = x | X + Y = t) = \frac{C_{x-1}^{r_1-1} C_{t-x-1}^{r_2-1}}{C_{t-1}^{r_1+r_2-1}}$$

证明: 易证  $X + Y \sim NB(r_1 + r_2, p)$ , 从而

$$P(X = x | X + Y = t) = \frac{C_{x-1}^{r_1-1} p^{r_1} q^{x-r_1} C_{t-x-1}^{r_2-1} p^{r_2} q^{t-x-r_2}}{C_{t-1}^{r_1+r_2-1} p^{r_1+r_2} q^{t-r_1-r_2}} = \frac{C_{x-1}^{r_1-1} C_{t-x-1}^{r_2-1}}{C_{t-1}^{r_1+r_2-1}}$$

(3) 设  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立同分布, 且  $P(X = k) = p_k > 0, k = 0, 1, \dots$ , 如果

$$P(X = t | X + Y = t) = P(X = t-1 | X + Y = t) = \frac{1}{t+1}, \quad t \geq 0$$

则  $X$  与  $Y$  均服从几何分布。

证明: 由于  $P(X = t | X + Y = t) = \frac{p_t p_0}{\sum_{k=0}^t p_k p_{t-k}} = \frac{1}{t+1}, \quad t \geq 0$

$$P(X = t-1 | X + Y = t) = \frac{p_{t-1} p_1}{\sum_{k=0}^t p_k p_{t-k}} = \frac{1}{t+1}, \quad t \geq 0$$

得到  $\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} = \frac{p_1}{p_0}$ , 从而  $p_t = (\frac{p_1}{p_0})^t p_0$ , 又由于  $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} p_t = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{p_1}{p_0} < 1$  且  $1 - p_0 = \frac{p_1}{p_0}$ 。

(4) 独立同分布随机变量  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  服从参数为  $p$  的几何分布当且仅当

$N_n = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  服从参数为  $1 - (1 - p)^n$  的几何分布。

证明提示:  $X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ i.i.d. } \sim Ge(p)$ , 故  $P(X_i \geq k) = q^{k-1}$ 。

$$P(N_n = k) = [P(X_1 \geq k)]^n - [P(X_1 \geq k+1)]^n = q^{n(k-1)} - q^{n(k-1)} = q^{n(k-1)}(1 - q^n), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$