

1. 设 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) 服从参数为 n, p_1, \dots, p_k ($n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq p_i \leq 1$) 的多项分布, 即其分为

$$P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_k = x_k) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{x_1! x_2! \dots (n - x_1 - \dots - x_k)!} p_1^{x_1} p_2^{x_2} \dots (1 - p_1 - \dots - p_k)^{(n - x_1 - \dots - x_k)}, & x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k \leq n, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{N}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 试求出 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) 的任意 m 维 ($m < k$) 分量的分布?

证明略, 还是多项分布

(2) 试求出 X_i 与 X_j 的相关系数。

答案: $-\sqrt{\frac{p_i p_j}{(1 - p_i)(1 - p_j)}}, i \neq j$

2. 设 $X \sim Ge(p), Y \sim Ge(\tilde{p})$ 且相互独立, 试证 $X - Y$ 与 $\min(X, Y)$ 相互独立。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X - Y = i) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X - Y = i, Y = k) \\ &= \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X = i + k, Y = k) = \frac{p\tilde{p}}{1 - q\tilde{q}} q^i, & i \geq 0 \\ \sum_{k=1-i}^{\infty} P(X = i + k, Y = k) = \frac{p\tilde{p}}{1 - q\tilde{q}} \tilde{q}^{-i}, & i < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\min(X, Y) = j) &= P(X > Y, \min(X, Y) = j) + P(X < Y, \min(X, Y) = j) + P(X = Y, \min(X, Y) = j) \\ &= P(X > j, Y = j) + P(j < Y, X = j) + P(X = j, Y = j) \\ &= q^j \tilde{p} \tilde{q}^{j-1} + \tilde{q}^j p q^{j-1} + p q^{j-1} \tilde{p} \tilde{q}^{j-1} \\ &= (q\tilde{q})^{j-1} [\tilde{p}q + p\tilde{q} + p\tilde{p}] \\ &= (q\tilde{q})^{j-1} (1 - q\tilde{q}) \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} P(X - Y = i, \min(X, Y) = j) \\ &= \begin{cases} P(X - Y = i, Y = j) = p q^{i+j-1} \tilde{p} \tilde{q}^{j-1}, & i \geq 0 \\ P(X - Y = i, X = j) = p q^{j-1} \tilde{p} \tilde{q}^{j-i-1}, & i < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X - Y = i, \min(X, Y) = j) = P(X - Y = i) P(\min(X, Y) = j), \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathbb{N} - (0)$$

即 $X - Y$ 与 $\min(X, Y)$ 相互独立

3. X, Y 独立同分布, 且取正整数为值, 则 $X \sim Ge(p)$ 当且仅当对任意正整数 j , 有

$$P(\min(X, Y) = j, X - Y = 0) = P(\min(X, Y) = j) P(X - Y = 0).$$

证明: 必要性略, 只证充分性。

$$\text{记 } p_j = P(X = j)$$

则 $P(\min(X, Y) = j, X - Y = 0) = p_j^2$

$$P(\min(X, Y) = j) = P(X > Y, \min(X, Y) = j) + P(X < Y, \min(X, Y) = j) + P(X = Y, \min(X, Y) = j) \\ = P(X > j, Y = j) + P(j < Y, X = j) + P(X = j, Y = j)$$

$$= 2p_j \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} p_k + p_j^2$$

$$P(X - Y = 0) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k^2 \equiv A^2。$$

由题设条件知，对任意正整数 j 有 $p_j^2 = A^2 \times [2p_j \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} p_k + p_j^2]$ ，

$$\text{即 } (\frac{1}{A^2} - 1)p_j = 2 \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} p_k$$

从而 $(\frac{1}{A^2} - 1)(p_{j-1} - p_j) = 2p_j$ ，故有

$$p_j = \frac{1 - A^2}{1 + A^2} p_{j-1} = \cdots = (\frac{1 - A^2}{1 + A^2})^{j-1} p_1，$$

又由于 $(\frac{1}{A^2} - 1)p_1 = 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} p_k$ ，所以 $p_1 = \frac{2A^2}{1 + A^2}$ 。从而得 $X \sim Ge(p_1)$ 。

4. 某城市有汽车 N 辆，编号从 1 到 N ，某人站在街头，将所看到的不同的汽车号码记下：

$X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n (n < N)$ ，令 $X = \max(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n)$ ，试证： $N = \frac{n+1}{n} EX - 1$ 。

证明： $P(X = k) = \frac{C_{k-1}^{n-1}}{C_N^n}$ ， $k = n, n+1, \cdots, N$ ，

$$EX = \sum_{k=n}^N k P(X = k) = \sum_{k=n}^N k \frac{C_{k-1}^{n-1}}{C_N^n} = \sum_{k=n}^N \frac{\frac{k!}{(n-1)!(k-n)!}}{\frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}} = \frac{n(N+1)}{n+1} \sum_{k=n}^N \frac{C_k^n}{C_{N+1}^{n+1}} = \frac{n(N+1)}{n+1}，$$

即 $N = \frac{n+1}{n} EX - 1$ 。

5. 在上例中，如果此人将所有他看到的汽车号码都记下，即若一辆车在他面前经过两次，

他就记下两个相同的号码（即放回抽样），则 $EX = \frac{1}{N^n} (N^{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^N (k-1)^n)$ 。

解：放回抽样时，

$$P(X = k) = \frac{k^n - (k-1)^n}{N^n}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, N$$

$$\begin{aligned}
EX &= \sum_{k=1}^N kP(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^N k \frac{k^n - (k-1)^n}{N^n} = \frac{1}{N^n} \sum_{k=1}^N (k^{n+1} - (k-1)^{n+1} - (k-1)^n) \\
&= \frac{1}{N^n} [N^{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^N (k-1)^n] \\
&\approx \frac{1}{N^n} [N^{n+1} - \frac{N^{n+1}}{n+1}] \\
&= \frac{nN}{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $Cov(X, Y | Z) = E[(X - E(X | Z))(Y - E(Y | Z)) | Z]$, 证明

$$(1) Cov(X, Y | Z) = E(XY | Z) - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z)$$

$$(2) Cov(X, Y) = E[Cov(X, Y | Z)] + Cov(E(X | Z), E(Y | Z))$$

证明: (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(X, Y | Z) &= E[(X - E(X | Z))(Y - E(Y | Z)) | Z] \\
&= E\{XY - XE(Y | Z) - YE(X | Z) + E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) | Z\} \\
&= E[XY | Z] - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) - E(Y | Z)E(X | Z) + E(X | Z)E(Y | Z) \\
&= E[XY | Z] - E(X | Z)E(Y | Z)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
E[Cov(X, Y | Z)] &= E[E(XY | Z)] - E[E(X | Z)E(Y | Z)] \\
&= E(XY) - E[E(YE(X | Z) | Z)] \\
&= E(XY) - E[YE(X | Z)]
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(E(X | Z), E(Y | Z)) &= E[E(X | Z)E(Y | Z)] - E[E(X | Z)]E[E(Y | Z)] \\
&= E[E(YE(X | Z) | Z)] - E(X)E(Y) \\
&= E[YE(X | Z)] - E(X)E(Y)
\end{aligned}$$

所以有 $Cov(X, Y) = E[Cov(X, Y | Z)] + Cov(E(X | Z), E(Y | Z))$

7. 设 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 为对称简单随机徘徊, 且 $X_0 = 0$ 。

求 $P(X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0, X_3 \neq 0, X_4 \neq 0, X_5 \neq 0, X_6 = 0)$ 。

解: 设 $v_{2n} = P(X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0, \dots, X_{2n-1} \neq 0, X_{2n} = 0)$

$$u_{2n} = P(X_{2n} = 0)$$

显然 $v_0 = 0, u_0 = 1$, 且 $u_{2n} = P(X_{2n} = 0) = C_{2n}^n (\frac{1}{2})^{2n}$

第 $2n$ 步返回 0 点与第 $2n$ 步首次返回 0 点的概率关系为:

$$u_{2n} = v_{2n} + v_{2n-2}u_2 + v_{2n-4}u_4 + \dots + v_2u_{2n-2} = \sum_{k=1}^n v_{2k}u_{2n-2k}$$

$$v_0 = 0, u_0 = 1$$

$$\text{因此, 有} \begin{cases} u_6 = v_6 + v_4u_2 + v_2u_4 \\ u_4 = v_4 + v_2u_2 \\ u_2 = v_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求得 } v_6 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{注: 进一步思考证明: } v_{2n} = \frac{2C_{2n-1}^n}{2n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$$