

思考题 5 解答

1. 设  $P(x < X \leq y) = g(y - x)$ , 则

$$g(x + y) = P(0 < X \leq x) + P(x < X \leq x + y) = g(x) + g(y)$$

注意到  $g(x)$  是右连续, 可以证明  $g(x) = cx$  (微积分的题目。提示: 先证明对整数成立, 再证对有理数成立, 对无理数由一列递减的有理数逼近即可)。由于  $X$  在  $[0, 1]$  取值, 故对  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $F(x) = g(x) = cx$ , 而  $F(1) = 1$ , 得到  $c = 1$ 。从而  $X \sim U[0, 1]$ 。

$$2. \quad (1) \quad M_X(u) = \int_0^\infty e^{ux} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} f(x) dx = (1 - \beta u)^{-\alpha}, \quad u < \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

$$E(X^n) = M_X^{(n)}(0) = \beta^n \alpha(\alpha+1) \cdots (\alpha+n-1) \quad (\text{也可以直接积分}).$$

$$(2) \quad \text{设 } X_i \sim G(\alpha_i, \beta), \text{ 故 } M_{X_i}(u) = (1 - \beta u)^{-\alpha_i}, \quad u < \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

因为  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,  $M_{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{X_i}(u) = (1 - \beta u)^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i}$ ,  $u < \frac{1}{\beta}$ . 故

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim G\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \beta\right).$$

(3)

$$M_{\ln X_i}(u) = E(e^{u \ln X_i}) = E(X_i^u) = \int_0^\infty x^u \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_i)\beta^{\alpha_i}} x^{\alpha_i-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}} dx = \beta^u \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_i + u)}{\Gamma(\alpha_i)}, u > -\alpha_i$$

$$M_Y(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{\ln X_i}(-2u). \text{ 故不是 } \Gamma \text{ 分布.}$$

注: 若此题改为  $X_i \sim U[0, 1]$ , 则

$$M_{\ln X_i}(u) = E(e^{u \ln X_i}) = E(X_i^u) = \int_0^1 x^u dx = \frac{1}{u+1}, u > -1$$

$$M_Y(u) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{\ln X_i}(-2u) = (1 - 2u)^{-n}, u < \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 即 } Y \sim G(n, 2)$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{cases} U = X + Y \\ V = \frac{X}{X + Y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = UV \\ Y = U(1 - V) \end{cases}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 1 - v & -u \end{vmatrix} = -u,$$

显然  $u \geq 0, 0 \leq v \leq 1$ , 从而

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{U,V}(u,v) &= f_{X,Y}(uv, u(1-v))|u| \\
&= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\beta^{\alpha_1}}(uv)^{\alpha_1-1}e^{-\frac{uv}{\beta}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)\beta^{\alpha_2}}(u(1-v))^{\alpha_2-1}e^{-\frac{u(1-v)}{\beta}} \bullet u \\
&= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)\beta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1}e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}}v^{\alpha_1-1}(1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)\beta^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1}e^{-\frac{u}{\beta}} \times \frac{1}{B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)}v^{\alpha_1-1}(1-v)^{\alpha_2-1}, \quad u \geq 0, 0 \leq v \leq 1
\end{aligned}$$

故  $U \sim G(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta)$ ,  $V \sim B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$  且相互独立。

3. 显然,  $P(Y=0) = P(S_1 > t) = e^{-\beta t}$ 。由于  $S_n$  是非减的, 且

$$P(Y=t) = P(S_n \leq t, S_{n+1} > t) = P(S_n \leq t) - P(S_{n+1} \leq t),$$

由于  $S_n \sim G(n, \frac{1}{\beta})$ , 故

$$P(Y=t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)\beta^{-n}}x^{n-1}e^{-\beta x}dx - \int_0^t \frac{1}{\Gamma(n+1)\beta^{-(n+1)}}x^n e^{-\beta x}dx = \frac{(\beta t)^n e^{-\beta t}}{n!}。$$

(或利用教材 P123 倒数第二行的结果:  $P(S_n \leq t) = 1 - e^{-\beta t}(1 + \beta t + \cdots + \frac{(\beta t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!})$ )

4. 在 2 (4) 中已经证明。

(1) 5. 若  $i > j$ , 则  $P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} = j) = 0$ ,

若  $i = j$ , 则  $P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} = j) = P(X_1 = i, \cdots, X_n = i) = [P(X_1 = i)]^n = (q^{i-1}p)^n$ ;

若  $i < j$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} = j) &= P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} \leq j) - P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} \leq j-1) \\
&= [P(X^{(1)} > i-1, X^{(n)} \leq j) - P(X^{(1)} > i, X^{(n)} \leq j)] - [P(X^{(1)} > i-1, X^{(n)} \leq j-1) - P(X^{(1)} > i, X^{(n)} \leq j-1)]
\end{aligned}$$

由于对  $k < l$ , 有

$$P(X^{(1)} > k, X^{(n)} \leq l) = [P(k < X_i \leq l)]^n = [\sum_{t=k+1}^l q^{t-1}p]^n = [q^k - q^l]^n$$

$$P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} = j) = P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} \leq j) - P(X^{(1)} = i, X^{(n)} \leq j-1) \\ = [(q^{i-1} - q^j)^n - (q^i - q^j)^n] - [(q^{i-1} - q^{j-1})^n - (q^i - q^{j-1})^n]$$

(2)  $(X^{(1)}, X^{(n)})$  的分布函数为:  $\forall x < y$

$$F(x, y) = P(X^{(1)} \leq x, X^{(n)} \leq y) = P(X^{(n)} \leq y) - P(X^{(1)} > x, X^{(n)} \leq y) \\ = [F(y)]^n - [F(y) - F(x)]^n$$

故密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} n(n-1)[F(y) - F(x)]^{n-2} f(x)f(y), & x < y \\ 0, & x \geq y \end{cases}$$

这里  $F(x), f(x)$  分别为  $X_1$  的分布函数与密度函数。(思考: 此结果也可以利用多项分布得到),

故若  $X_1 \sim E(\lambda)$ , 有

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} n(n-1)\lambda^2 [e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda y}]^{n-2} e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, & x < y \\ 0, & x \geq y \end{cases}$$