

1解 设

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{从第} i \text{个袋子中摸出一球是白球,} \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{由题意知 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i,$$

易知

$$P(X_1 = 1) = \frac{a}{a+b}, P(X_1 = 0) = \frac{b}{a+b},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_2 = 1) &= P(X_1 = 1) P(X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 1) + \\ &\quad P(X_1 = 0) P(X_2 = 1 | X_1 = 0) \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b} \frac{a+1}{a+b+1} + \frac{b}{a+b} \frac{a}{a+b+1} \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b}, \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X_2 = 0) = 1 - P(X_2 = 1) = \frac{b}{a+b},$$

由此可知,

$$P(X_i = 1) = \frac{a}{a+b}, P(X_i = 0) = \frac{b}{a+b},$$

$$EX_i = 1 \cdot \frac{a}{a+b} + 0 \cdot \frac{b}{a+b} = \frac{a}{a+b}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

所以

$$EX = E \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{na}{a+b}$$

2解: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi/a}$, 两边对 a 微分 k 次, 可得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2k} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1)}{2^k} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^{2k+1}}}.$$

$$\text{令 } a = 1/(2\sigma^2), EX^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax^2} dx, \text{ 得}$$

当 n 为偶数时, 设 $n = 2k$, 由上面分析知

$$EX^n = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (n-1) \sigma^n$$

n 是奇数时, 由函数的积分性质知

$$EX^n = 0$$

3解先解独立性质。

由于 $0 < x < 1$, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-x}^x dy = 2x$, 对其他 x , $f_X(x) = 0$.

对 $-1 < y < 1$, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{|y|}^1 dx = 1 - |y|$, 对其它的 y , $f_Y(y) = 0$.

故 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y)$, 即 X 与 Y 不独立.

再解相关性质。

由于 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf_X(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = 2/3$,

$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf_Y(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 y(1 - |y|) dy = 0$,

$EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy dy = 0$,

即 $E(XY) = EXEY$, 故 X 与 Y 不相关。

4解：由特征函数的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi(t_k - t_j) Z_k \overline{Z_j} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n E e^{i(t_k - t_j)X} Z_k \overline{Z_j} \\ &= E \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n e^{it_k X} e^{-it_j X} Z_k \overline{Z_j} \\ &= E \left| \sum_{k=1}^n e^{it_k X} Z_k \right|^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

5解(1) 由于 EX 存在, 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f(x) dx < \infty.$$

对任意 $M > 0$, 当 $x \in (-\infty, -M)$, 必有 $|x| \geq M$, 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-M} |x| f(x) dx \geq \int_{-\infty}^{-M} M f(x) dx = M F(-M).$$

令 $M \rightarrow \infty$, 上式左端趋近于0, 故证明了

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x F(x) = 0$$

同理, 对任意 $N > 0$,

$$\int_N^{\infty} |x| f(x) dx \geq \int_N^{\infty} N f(x) dx = N(1 - F(N)),$$

令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 上式左端趋近于0, 故证明了

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(1 - F(x)) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad EX &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 xf(x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} xf(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 x dF(x) - \int_0^{\infty} x d(1 - F(x)) \\ &= xF(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx - x(1 - F(x)) \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx, \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 F(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

6解 由于 $EY=0$, 故 $x=E(x+Y)$, 从而对任意实数 x 有 $|x|\leq E|x+Y|$.

由独立性: $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 知

$$\begin{aligned} E|X+Y| &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x+y| f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x+y| f_Y(y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E|x+Y| f_X(x) dx \\ &\geq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_X(x) dx = E|X|. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证明: $E|X+Y| \geq E|Y|$

所以,

$$E|X+Y| \geq \max\{E|X|, E|Y|\}.$$

7 设 $\{B(t), t \geq 0\}$ 为标准布朗运动, 对 $0 \leq t_1 < t < t_2$, 给定 $B(t_1)=a, B(t_2)=b$, $B(0)=0$, 求 $E(B(t) | B(t_1)=a, B(t_2)=b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &E[B(t) | B(t_1)=a, B(t_2)=b] \\ &= E[B(t) - B(t_1) + B(t_1) | B(t_1) - B(0) = a, B(t_2) - B(t_1) = b - a] \\ &= E[B(t) - B(t_1) | B(t_2) - B(t_1) = b - a] + a \\ &= \frac{t - t_1}{\sqrt{(t - t_1)(t_2 - t_1)}} \sqrt{\frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1}} [(b - a) - 0] + a \\ &= (t - t_1)(t_2 - t_1)^{-1} (b - a) + a \end{aligned}$$

第8题见课本布朗运动一节的定理。