

## 第+周第一作业:

一. P152 2.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{特征函数: } \phi(t) &= E(e^{itx}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{itx} \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \\&= \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{r-1} e^{(-\lambda+it)x} dx \\&= \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} \Gamma(r) (-\lambda+it)^{-r} \\&= \left(\frac{1}{-\lambda+it}\right)^r\end{aligned}$$

k阶原点矩  $m_k$ :

$$\phi(t) = \left(\frac{1}{-\lambda+it}\right)^r$$

$$\text{求 } k \text{ 阶导: } \phi^{(k)}(t) = \frac{(-1)^k r(r+1)(r+2)\cdots(r+k-1)}{(-\lambda+it)^{r+k}}$$

$$m_k = \phi^{(k)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^k r(r+1)(r+2)\cdots(r+k-1)}{(-\lambda)^{r+k}}$$

3. (3) 取  $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\left|\frac{1-t}{1+t2}\right| = \frac{6}{5} > 1$ , 不是特征函数

(4) 选取  $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 a_i \bar{a}_j \sin(t_1 - t_2) &= a_1 \bar{a}_2 \sin(t_1 - t_2) + a_2 \bar{a}_1 \sin(t_2 - t_1) \\&= (a_1 \bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1 a_2) \sin(t_1 - t_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } a_1 = -1, a_2 = i, t_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}, t_2 = 0$$

$$\text{则上式} = -2i \notin \mathbb{R}.$$

(6) 由反演公式, 若有 r.v. 的特征函数为  $|\cos t|$

例)  $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-it\omega} |\cos t| dt$  不可积

乘积的 (1)(2)(5)(6)(7) 均可用反演公式算出密度函数

5.  $f(t)$  为实值特征函数. 证:

①  $1 - f(2t) \leq 4[1 - f(t)]$

②  $1 + f(2t) \geq 2[f(t)]^2$

Proof: LHS =  $E(e^{2it\omega})$ , RHS =  $[E(e^{it\omega})]^2 = \text{LHS}$

故由  $[f(t) - 1][f(t) - 3] \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow [f(t)]^2 - 4f(t) + 3 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow f(2t) - 4f(t) + 4 \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 - f(2t) \leq 4[1 - f(t)]$

$|f(t)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \geq [f(t)]^2 \Rightarrow 1 + [f(t)]^2 \geq 2[f(t)]^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + f(2t) \geq 2[f(t)]^2$

7.  $g(u) = 1 - |u|$ ,  $|u| < 1$

(1)  $\phi(t) = \int_{-1}^{+1} e^{itx} g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 e^{itx} [1 - |x|] dx =$   
 $\int_{-1}^1 e^{itx} dx + \int_{-1}^0 e^{itx} x dx - \int_0^1 e^{itx} x dx$   
 $= \frac{2}{t^2} (1 - \cos t)$

(2)  $p(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-itx} g(-t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi x^2} (1 - \cos x)$

9. Cauchy 分布  $C(\lambda, u)$ :  $p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{x^2 + (x-u)^2}$

其特征函数  $\phi(t) = E(e^{itx}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} p(x) dx$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos(tx) + i\sin(tx)] p(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(tx) p(x) dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(tx) p(x) dx$$

$$f(t) = e^{iut - \lambda|t|} = e^{iut} e^{-\lambda|t|} = [\cos(ut) + i\sin(ut)] e^{-\lambda|t|}$$

$$= \cos(ut) e^{-\lambda|t|} + i \sin(ut) e^{-\lambda|t|}$$

分别对  $f(t)$  的实部 虚部求导. 即证明了  $\phi(t)$  即为  $f(t)$

13. (1)  $f(-t) = \overline{f(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-itx} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{it(-x)} p(-(-x)) dx$

故取密度函数为  $p(-x)$  的 r.v., 其特征函数为  $f(-t)$

(2)  $|f(t)|^2 = f(t) \overline{f(t)} = f(t) f(-t)$

设  $\xi$  的特征函数为  $f(t)$ ,  $\eta$  的特征函数为  $f(-t)$

则  $|f(t)|^2$  对应的 r.v. 为  $\xi\eta$

(3)  $E(e^{it \sum_{k=1}^Y X_j}) = \sum_n e^{-1} \frac{1}{n!} f(t)^n = e^{f(t)} - 1$

其中  $Y \sim P(1)$  为 r.v.  $X_j$  iid r.v.'s 特征函数为  $f(t)$

(4)  $\operatorname{Re} f(t) = \frac{f(t) + \overline{f(t)}}{2} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} p(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-itx} p(x) dx}{2}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} \frac{p(x) + p(-x)}{2} p(x) dx$$

So  $\operatorname{Re} f(t)$  is the Characteristic function of r.v. whose

$$\text{d.f. } p(x) = \frac{P(x) + P(-x)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{二. P158 1. ① } \int_0^1 f(ut) du &= \int_0^1 du \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{intx} p(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{it(ux)} p(x) dx du, \quad \frac{1}{2} p(x, u) = p(x) \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{it(ux)} p(x, u) dx du, \quad \text{取 } s = ux \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_0^1 e^{its} p\left(\frac{s}{u}, u\right) du \cdot \frac{1}{u} ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{its} \left( \int_0^1 p\left(\frac{s}{u}, u\right) \frac{1}{u} du \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

为 ch.f.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \int_0^{+\infty} f(ut) e^{-u} du &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{intx} p(x) dx e^{-u} du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{intx} e^{-u} p(x) dx du, \quad \frac{1}{2} s = ux \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{its} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u} p\left(\frac{s}{u}, u\right) du \right) \frac{1}{u} ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{its} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{u} p\left(\frac{s}{u}, u\right) du \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

为 ch.f.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③ } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|t|u} dG(u) &= G(u) e^{-|t|u} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} G(u) d(e^{-|t|u}) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} G(u) |t| e^{-|t|u} du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} G(u) e^{-|t|u} d(|t|u) = \int_0^{+\infty} G\left(\frac{|t|u}{|t|}\right) e^{-|t|u} d(|t|u) \end{aligned}$$

由②结论. 即证明为 ch.f

$$\textcircled{4} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2 u} dG(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|t|( |t| u)} dG(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|t|s} dG\left(\frac{s}{|t|}\right)$$

其中  $G(\frac{s}{|t|})$  为  $G$  的 d.f. 故由 ③ 结论为 ch.f.

$$\textcircled{5} \int_0^{+\infty} f(ut) dG(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iutx} p(x) dx dG(u)$$

Similar to ①, let  $s=ut$  and the result becomes  $f_1(s)$

where  $f_1(\cdot): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a ch.f.

2.  $f(u, t): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $G(u)$  d.f.

$\forall u$ .  $f(u, \cdot)$  is a ch.f.

$\forall t$ .  $f(\cdot, t)$  is a continuous function.

Prove:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, t) dG(u)$  is a ch.f.

Proof: For  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ , suppose  $X_u$  is the r.v. whose ch.f. is  $f(u, t)$

$$f(u, t) = E(e^{itX_u})$$

$f(\cdot, t)$  continuous function  $\Rightarrow$

$$dF_u(x) = dx \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-itx} f(u, t) dt dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF_u(x)}{du} = dx \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-itx} \frac{\partial f(u, t)}{\partial u} dt dx \text{ continuous}$$

So the integration

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_u(x) dG(u) \text{ is the d.f. of the r.v.}$$

$$\text{whose ch.f. is } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, t) dG(u)$$

13. Prove:  $\operatorname{Re}[1 - f(t)] \geq \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re}[1 - f(2t)]$

$$\text{Proof: } \operatorname{Re}[1 - f(t)] = \frac{(1 - f(t)) + \overline{(1 - f(t))}}{2} = 1 - \frac{f(t) + \overline{f(-t)}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[1 - f(2t)] = \frac{(1 - f(2t)) + \overline{(1 - f(2t))}}{2} = 1 - \frac{f(2t) + \overline{f(-2t)}}{2}$$

So we just need to prove:

$$[1 - 4f(t) + 3] + [1 - 4f(-t) + 3] \geq 0$$

Notice that:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 4f(t) + 3 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2itx} dF(x) - 4 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itx} dF(x) + 3 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{2itx} - 1)(e^{itx} - 3) dF(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[1 - 4f(t) + 3] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos(2tx) - 1][\cos(tx) - 3] + \sin^2(tx) \geq 0$$

This is the same that:

$$\operatorname{Re}[1 - 4f(-t) + 3] \geq 0$$

$$\text{Thus } [1 - 4f(t) + 3] + [1 - 4f(-t) + 3]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[1 - 4f(t) + 3] + \operatorname{Re}[1 - 4f(-t) + 3]$$

$$\geq 0$$