2016年秋《统计方法与应用》作业-2 (随机变量)

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1 Reading.

- (a) Lecture notes 2.
- (b) Chpaters 2 and 3 of the book "Statistical Inference".
- In each of the following show that the given function is a cdf and find $F_X^{-1}(y)$

根据课本定理1.5.3,验证下列函数是否满足累积分布函数的三个性质即可。

(a) 对于

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x} & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

有:

- $\lim_{x\to -\infty}F(x)=0$, 因为x<0时, $F_X(x)=0$;又因为 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}e^{-x}=0$,所以 $\lim_{x\to +\infty}F(x)=1$;
- 因为 e^x 是单调增函数,因此 $1-e^{-x}$ 还是单调增函数;或者可以证明导数大于0;直接求导有, $\frac{d}{dx}F_X(x)=(1-e^{-x})'=-(e^{-x})'(-x)'=e^{-x}>0$
- 由于 $F_X(x)$ 是连续函数,因此 $F_X(x)$ 一定是右连续函数。

即得证。

求
$$F_X^{-1}(y)$$
:
有 $y = 1 - e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow$
 $e^{-x} = 1 - y \Leftrightarrow$
 $\ln e^{-x} = \ln 1 - y \Leftrightarrow$
 $x = -\ln 1 - y$
即, $F_X^{-1}(y) = -\ln (1 - y)$

(b) 对于

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^x/2 & \text{if } x < 0\\ 1/2 & \text{if } 0 \le x < 1\\ 1 - (e^{1-x}/2) & \text{if } 1 \le x \end{cases}$$

有:

- $-\lim_{x\to -\infty}F(x)=0,\quad 因为 x<0 时,\quad \lim_{x\to -\infty}e^x=0;$ $又因为 \lim_{x\to +\infty}e^{1-x}=0,$ $所以 \lim_{x\to +\infty}F(x)=1;$
- 因为 e^x 是单调增函数,因此 $1-e^{-x}$ 还是单调增函数,所以 $1-(e^{1-x}/2)$ 还是单调增函数,而 $F_X(x)$ 在区间[0,1)是常数,常数是非单调递减,因此 $F_X(x)$ 在整个定义域上是单调增函数;
- 由于 $F_X(x)$ 是连续函数,因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} F(x) = 1/2$ 且 $\lim_{x\to 1} F(x) = 1/2$,所以 $F_X(x)$ 一定是右连续函数。

即得证。

$$RF_X^{-1}(y)$$
:

有当
$$x\in(-\infty,0)$$
时,有 $y\in[0,1/2]$, $y=e^x/2$ (疑问2) ⇔ $e^x=2y$ ⇔
$$\ln e^x=\ln{(2y)}\Leftrightarrow x=\ln{(2y)}$$

即,当
$$y \in [0,1/2]$$
时, $F_X^{-1}(y) = \ln 2y$
当 $x \in [1,+\infty)$ 时,有 $y \in [1/2,1)$, $y = 1 - (e^{1-x}/2)$ ⇔ $e^{1-x} = 2(1-y)$ ⇔
$$\ln e^{1-x} = \ln (2(1-y)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1-x = \ln (2(1-y))$$
 ⇔
$$x = 1 - \ln (2(1-y))$$
 即,当 $y \in [1/2,1)$ 时, $F_X^{-1}(y) = 1 - \ln (2(1-y))$ 故,

$$F_X^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} ln(2y) & \text{if } y \in [0, 1/2] \\ 1 - ln(2(1-y)) & \text{if } y \in [1/2, 1) \end{cases}$$

(c) 对于

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^x/4 & \text{if } x < 0\\ 1 - (e^{-x}/4) & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

有:

- $-\lim_{x\to -\infty}F(x)=0,\quad 因为 x<0 时,\quad \lim_{x\to -\infty}e^x=0; 又因为 \lim_{x\to +\infty}e^{-x}=0, 所以 \lim_{x\to +\infty}F(x)=1;$
- 因为 e^x 是单调增函数,因此 $1 e^{-x}$ 还是单调增函数,所以 $1 (e^{-x}/4)$ 还是单调增函数,而 $F_X(x)$ 在区间[0,1)是常数,常数是非单调递减,因此 $F_X(x)$ 在整个定义域上是单调增函数;(略微有点疑问)
- 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} F(x) = 3/4$ 且F(0) = 3/4,所以 $F_X(x)$ 是右连续函数。

即得证。

$$RF_X^{-1}(y):$$

有当
$$x \in (-\infty, 0)$$
时,有 $y \in [0, 1/4)$, $y = e^x/4 \Leftrightarrow$

$$e^x = 4y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln (4y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \ln(4y)$$

即, 当
$$y \in [0, 1/4)$$
时, $F_X^{-1}(y) = \ln(4y)$

当
$$x \in [0, +\infty)$$
时,有 $y \in [3/4, 1)$, $y = 1 - (e^{-x}/4)$ ⇔ $e^{-x} = 4(1-y)$ ⇔
$$\ln e^{-x} = \ln 4(1-y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = -\ln (4(1-y))$$
 即,当 $y \in [1/4, 1)$ 时, $F_X^{-1}(y) = 1 - \ln (4(1-y))$ 故,

$$F_X^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} ln(4y) & \text{if } y \in [0, 1/4) \\ 1 - ln(4(1-y)) & \text{if } y \in [3/4, 1) \end{cases}$$

3 Let X have the pdf,

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\beta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} x^2 e^{-x^2/\beta^2}, x \in [0, \infty), \beta > 0$$

(a) Verify f(x) is a valid pdf.

证明: 两个性质不难证明性质a, 即 $f_X(x) \ge 0$ 。

不难推导,

$$f(x) = \int_0^\infty f(x)dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{4}{\beta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} x^2 e^{-x^2/\beta^2} dx \approx 1$$

即可证f(x) 是概率密度函数。

(b) Find $\mathbb{E}(X)$ and VarX.

解: 首先, 因为,

$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1;$$

先求期望,

$$\mathbb{E}X = \int_0^\infty \frac{4}{\beta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} x^3 e^{-x^2/\beta^2} dx$$

令 $t = x/\beta$,有

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{4\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty t^3 e^{-t^2} dt$$

再令 $m=t^2$,有

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{4\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} me^{-m} dm$$

进而,

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty me^{-m} dm = \frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

再求平方的期望, 因为

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} 2x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} u^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-u} du = \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

,且这个函数是关于0对称,因此

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

令 $t = x/\beta$,有

$$\mathbb{E}X = \int_0^\infty \frac{4}{\beta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} x^4 e^{-x^2/\beta^2} dx$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{4\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty t^4 e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\mathbb{E}X = \frac{4\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}}(-\frac{1}{2})\int_0^\infty t^3 e^{-t^2} d(-t^2)$$

进而,

$$\mathbb{E}X = -\frac{2\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty t^3 d(e^{-t^2}) = -\frac{2\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(t^3 e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} d(t^3) \right)$$
$$= -\frac{2\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(t^3 e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^\infty 3t^2 e^{-t^2} dt \right)$$
$$= -\frac{2\beta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(-3\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \right) = \frac{3\beta^2}{2}$$

因此方差 $VarX = \mathbb{E}(x^2) - (\mathbb{E}(x))^2 = \frac{3\beta^2}{2} - (\frac{2\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}})^2$

4 证明

(a) 设X是连续且非负的随机变量,证明 $EX = \int_0^\infty [1 - F_X(x)] dx$ 证明: 由于 $F_X(x) = P(X \le x)$, 且, $1 - F_X(x) = P(X > x)$

那么,有

$$\int_0^\infty (1 - F_X(x))dx = \int_0^\infty P(X > x)dx$$

而根据定义

$$EX = \int_0^\infty x f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty f_X(x) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_0^y dx f_X(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty y f_X(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty x f_X(x) dx$$

即

$$=EX$$

故得证。

- (b) 设X是取值为非负整数的离散随机变量,证明: $EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 F_X(k))$ 证明:
- 5 设f(x)为一概率密度函数,如果存在数a使得:对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ 都有 $f(a+\varepsilon) = f(a-\varepsilon)$,则称f(x)关于a对称。
 - (a) 三个对称的概率密度函数:
 - 正态分布:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-x^2/2}$$

- 柯西分布:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

- 罗吉斯蒂克概率函数:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

(b) 因为概率分布的中位数满足 $P(X \le m) \ge \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $P(X \ge m) \ge \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{\infty} f(2a - x)dx = 1/2$$

.

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(a+\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(a-\varepsilon)d\varepsilon$$

 $令x = a - \varepsilon$ 那么有上式等于

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

即

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

而对于一个概率密度函数有

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x)dx + \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx = 1$$

,因此有

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

,

那么根据中位数的性质,可得该函数的中位数就是a。

(c) 根据期望的定义可得,

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$$

且有,

$$EX - a = E(X - a)$$

因此

$$EX - a = E(X - a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - a)f(x)dx$$

此时令 $\varepsilon = x - a$,有上式等于

$$= \int_0^\infty -\varepsilon f(a-\varepsilon)d\varepsilon + \int_0^\infty \varepsilon f(a+\varepsilon)d\varepsilon$$

又有对称函数的性质, $f(a+\varepsilon)=f(a-\varepsilon)$ 可得,上式为0即

$$EX - a = 0$$

, 因此有

$$EX = a$$

- (d) 对于 $f(x)=e^{-x}$ 有, $f(a+\varepsilon)=e^{-a-\varepsilon}$, $f(a-\varepsilon)=e^{-a+\varepsilon}$,可得 $\frac{f(a+\varepsilon)}{f(a-\varepsilon)}=\frac{e^{-\varepsilon}}{e^{\varepsilon}}=\frac{1}{e^{2\varepsilon}}$ 因为 $\varepsilon\geq 0$,因此 $\frac{1}{e^{2\varepsilon}}\neq 1$,因此 $f(x)=e^{-x}$ 不是对称的概率密度函数。
- (e) 对于 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 可求得中值为log(2), 而期望 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = 1$ 即中位数小于期望。

6 求下列分布的矩母函数

(a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{c}, 0 < x < c;$

解: 根据矩母函数的定义, 有:

$$Ee^{tX} = \int_0^c e^{tx} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^c e^{tx} \frac{1}{c} dx = \frac{1}{ct} e^{tx} \Big|_0^c = \frac{1}{ct} (e^{tc} - 1)$$

(b) $f(x) = \frac{2x}{c^2}, 0 < x < c;$

解:根据矩母函数的定义,有:

$$Ee^{tX} = \int_0^c e^{tx} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^c e^{tx} \frac{2x}{c^2} dx = \frac{2x}{c^2} e^{tx} \Big|_0^c = \frac{2}{c^2 t^2} (cte^{tc} - e^{tc} + 1)$$

(c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\beta}e^{-|x-\alpha|/\beta}, -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < \alpha < \infty, \beta > 0;$

解: 根据矩母函数的定义, 有:

$$Ee^{tX} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{-|x-\alpha|/\beta} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} e^{tX} \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{(x-\alpha)/\beta} dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} e^{tX} \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{-(x-\alpha)/\beta} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha/\beta}}{2\beta} \frac{1}{1/\beta + t} e^{-x(1/\beta + t)} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\alpha} - \frac{e^{\alpha/\beta}}{2\beta} \frac{1}{1/\beta - t} e^{-x(1/\beta - t)} \Big|_{\alpha}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{4}{4 - \beta^2 t^2} e^{\alpha t}$$

7 求出下列Y的概率密度函数

(a) $Y = X^2$ and $f_X(x) = 1, 0 < x < 1$ 解: 令Y = g(x),则 $g^{-1}(y) = y^{1/2}$ 且 $\frac{d}{dy}g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$ 对于,0 < x < 1,有Y = g(x)是单调增函数,因此由课本定理2.1.5可得,概率密度函数 $f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y))\frac{d}{dy}g^{-1}(y)$,0 < y < 1即

$$f_Y(y) = 1 * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

,且 0 < y < 1。

(b) Y = -log(X) and X has pdf, $f_X(x) = \frac{(m+n+1)!}{n!m!} x^n (1-x)^m, 0 < x < 1, m, n$ 为正整数。解:令Y = g(x),则 $g^{-1}(y) = e^{-y}$ 且 $\frac{d}{dy}g^{-1}(y) = -e^{-y}$

对于,0 < x < 1,有Y = g(x)是单调减函数,因此由课本定理2.1.5可得,概率密度函数 $f_Y(y) = -f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$,0 < y < 1即

$$f_Y(y) = -\frac{(m+n+1)!}{n!m!} (e^{-y})^n (1-e^{-y})^m - e^{-y} = \frac{(m+n+1)!}{n!m!} e^{-y(n+1)} (1-e^{-y})^m$$

$$, 0 < y < \infty.$$

(c) $Y = e^X$ and X has pdf, $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} x e^{-(x/\sigma)^2/2}$, $0 < x < \infty$, σ^2 为正数。解:令Y = g(x),则 $g^{-1}(y) = \log y$ 且 $\frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) = 1/y$ 对于,0 < x < 1,有Y = g(x)是单调增函数,因此由课本定理2.1.5可得,概率密度函数 $f_Y(y) = f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$,0 < y < 1即

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\log y) e^{-(\log y/\sigma)^2/2} * (1/y) = \frac{\log y}{y\sigma^2} e^{-(\log y/\sigma)^2/2}$$

8 A random variable X is said to have a Gamma distribution if its pdf is:

$$f(x|shape = \alpha, scale = \theta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}}x^{\alpha-1}e^{-x/\theta}, x \in [0, \infty), \alpha > 0, \theta > 0$$

(a) Verify $f(x|\alpha,\theta)$ is a valid pdf.

 $0 < y < \infty$

证明: 两个性质不难证明性质a, 即 $f_X(x) \ge 0$ 。 不难推导,

$$f_X(x|\alpha,\theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x|\alpha,\theta) dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta} dx \approx 1$$

即可证 $f(x|\alpha,\theta)$ 是概率密度函数。

(b) Find the mode of a Gamma random variable (for $\alpha > 1$); 解: 当 $\alpha > 1$ 时,f(x)先递增,后递减,mode为 $(\alpha - 1)\theta$

(c) Find the moment generating function M(t) of a Gamma random variable; 解: 根据 $\Gamma(\alpha)$ 函数的性质,其对应的矩母函数为:

$$M_X(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{tx} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x/\theta} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-(1/\theta - t)x} dx$$

根据伽玛函数的性质,对于任意大于0的常数 α , β :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)b^a} x^{a-1} e^{-x/b}$$

,都是某随机变量的概率密度函数,于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)b^a} x^{a-1} e^{-x/b} dx = 1$$

也就是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{a-1} e^{-x/b} dx = \Gamma(a) b^a$$

即得: 当 $t < 1/\theta$ 有

$$M_X(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} \Gamma(\alpha) \left(\frac{\theta}{1-\theta t}\right)^{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{1-\theta t}\right)^{\alpha}$$

而当 $t \ge 1/\theta$ 时,没有矩母函数,因为 $M_X(x)$ 。

(d) Find mean, variance of X, the skewness and the kurtosis of a Gamma random variable; 解: 先求期望,

$$EX = \frac{d}{dx} M_X(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{\alpha \theta}{(1 - \theta t)^{\alpha + 1}}|_{t=0} = \alpha \theta$$

再求平方的期望,

$$EX^{2} = \frac{d^{(2)}}{dx} M_{X}^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\alpha \theta}{(1 - \theta t)^{\alpha + 1}}|_{t=0} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)\alpha \theta^{2}}{(1 - \theta t)^{\alpha + 2}}|_{t=0} = (\alpha + 1)\alpha \theta^{2}$$

,因此方差 $VarX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \alpha\theta^2$

The skewness of a random variable X is its third central moment ,因此

$$EX^3 = \frac{d^{(3)}}{dx} M_X^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

The Kurtosis of a random variable X is its fourth central moment,因此

$$EX^4 = \frac{d^{(4)}}{dx} M_X^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = 3 + \frac{6}{\alpha}$$

(e) Let Y=1/X. What is the pdf of Y?(Y) is said to have an inverse gamma distribution) 解: 令Y=1/X, 则有, $\frac{dx}{dy}=\frac{1}{y^2}$,且Y的概率密度函数为:

$$f_Y(y|\alpha,\theta) = f_X(y|\alpha,\theta) \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$f_Y(y|\alpha,\theta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} (\frac{1}{y})^{\alpha-1} e^{-1/(\theta y)} \mid \frac{1}{y^2} \mid$$

$$f_Y(y|\alpha,\theta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} y^{-\alpha-1} e^{-1/(\theta y)}$$

用 β 替换 θ^{-1} 得:

$$f_Y(y|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y^{-\alpha-1} e^{-\beta/y}$$

因此,Y的概率密度函数为逆Gamma分布。

9 A random variable X is said to have a Possion distribution if its pdf is:

$$f(x|shape = \alpha, scale = \theta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x/\theta}, x \in [0, \infty), \alpha > 0, \theta > 0$$

(a) Verify f(X = k) is a valid pdf.

证明: 两个性质不难证明性质a, 即 $f(X = k) \ge 0$ 。 不难推导.

$$f(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} P(X=x|\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = 1$$

即可证f(X = k) 是概率密度函数。

(b) Find the moment generating function M(t) of a Gamma random variable;

解: 矩母函数为:

$$M_X(t) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{tx} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$
$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(e^t \lambda)^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda e^t}$$
$$= e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)}$$

(c) Find the mean, the variance, the skewness and the kurtosis of a Poisson random variable; 解: 先求期望,

$$EX = \frac{d}{dx} M_X(t)|_{t=0} = e^{\lambda(e^t - 1)} \lambda e^t|_{t=0} = \lambda$$

再求平方的期望,

$$EX^2 = \frac{d^{(2)}}{dx} M_X^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

,因此方差
$$VarX=EX^2-(EX)^2=\lambda^2+\lambda-\lambda^2=\lambda$$

The skewness of a random variable X is its third central moment ,因此

$$EX^3 = \frac{d^{(3)}}{dx} M_X^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = \lambda^{-1/2}$$

The Kurtosis of a random variable X is its fourth central moment,因此

$$EX^4 = \frac{d^{(4)}}{dr} M_X^{(2)}(t)|_{t=0} = \lambda^{-1}$$

10 Show that

$$\int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} z^{\alpha - 1} e^{-z} dz = \sum_{y=0}^{\alpha - 1} \frac{x^{y} e^{-x}}{y!}, \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(Hint:Use integration by parts.) Express this formula as a probabilistic relationship between Possion and gamma random variables. 解:对左式进行分部积分,

$$\int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} z^{\alpha - 1} e^{-z} dz$$