

作业五

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习题四 4

1.

(U, V)	$(1, 1)$	$(2, 1)$	$(2, 2)$
P	$\frac{2}{3} * \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{2}{3} * \frac{1}{3} * 2 = \frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$

2. $E(U) = \frac{4}{9} * 1 + \frac{5}{9} * 2 = \frac{14}{9}$
 $E(V) = \frac{8}{9} * 1 + \frac{1}{9} * 2 = \frac{10}{9}$

3. $cov(U, V) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$
其中 $E(XY) = \frac{4}{9} * 1 + \frac{4}{9} * 2 + \frac{1}{9} * 4 = \frac{16}{9}$
代入得 $cov(U, V) = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{14}{9} * \frac{10}{9} = \frac{4}{81}$

习题四 19

$E(X + Y)^2 = D(X + Y) + (E(X + Y))^2 = D(X) + D(Y) + (EX + EY)^2$
其中由于X与Y服从泊松分布 , $D(X) = E(X) = 1, D(Y) = E(Y) = 2$
最终得 $E(X + Y)^2 = 1 + 2 + 9 = 12$ 。

习题四 23

$P([X] \geq x) \leq \frac{1}{f(x)} E[f(|X|)] \iff f(x) * P([X] \geq x) \leq E[f(|X|)]$ 设随机变量

$$Y = \begin{cases} f(x) & , |X| \geq x \\ 0 & , |X| < x \end{cases}$$

$E(Y) = P(|X| \geq x) f(x)$
 $E[f(|X|)] - E[Y] = E[f(|X|) - Y] \geq 0 \iff f(x) * P([X] \geq x) \leq E[f(|X|)]$, 故得证。

第二题

令 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个数不动点} \\ 0 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个数非不动点} \end{cases}$, X 为不动点的个数。

$$\text{则 } E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 1$$

$$EX^2 = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + 2 * \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} X_i X_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) + 2 * \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(X_i X_j)$$

$$= 1 + 2 * \binom{n}{2} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 2$$

$$\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

第三题

设 X 为 d 天中股票价格上涨的次数, Y 为股票 d 天后的价格, 则

$$P(X = k) = \binom{d}{k} p^k q^{d-k}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i=0}^d r^{2i-d} P(X = i) = \frac{(r^2 p + q)^d}{r^{2d}}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - (EY)^2 = \frac{(r^4 p + q)^d}{r^{2d}} - \frac{(r^2 p + q)^{2d}}{r^{2d}}$$

第四题

$$1. P(Y_i = 0) = P(Y_i = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \text{当 } n=3 \text{ 时, } P(Y_1 Y_2 Y_3) = 0, P(Y_1)P(Y_2)P(Y_3) = \frac{1}{8} \neq P(Y_1 Y_2 Y_3), \text{ 故不相互独立。}$$

$$3. E(Y_i Y_j) = 1 * E(Y_i Y_j = 1) + 0 * E(Y_i Y_j = 0) = E(Y_i Y_j = 1)$$

○ 当 Y_i, Y_j 对应的是不同的四个比特时, 易得 Y_i, Y_j 独立, 成立。

○ 当 Y_i, Y_j 对应的是不同的三个比特时, 不妨设 X_1 为重复的比特, 另两个比特为

$$X_2, X_3, E(Y_i) = E(X_1 = 1 \cap X_2 = 1), E(Y_j) = E(X_1 = 1 \cap X_3 = 1)$$

则

$$E(Y_i Y_j) = P(X_1 = 0 \cap X_2 = 1 \cap X_3 = 1) * 1 + P(X_1 = 1 \cap X_2 = 0 \cap X_3 = 0) * 1 \\ = \frac{1}{4} = E(Y_i = 1)E(Y_j = 1)E(Y_i)E(Y_j)$$

$$4. P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} 2^{-n}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i=0}^n i(n-i)P(X = i) = 2^{-n} \sum_{i=0}^n i(n-i)\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{i=0}^n i^2(n-i)^2 P(X = i) = 2^{-n} \sum_{i=0}^n i^2(n-i)^2 \binom{n}{i} = \frac{n(n-1)(n^2-n+2)}{16}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - EY^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(n^2-n+2)}{16} - \frac{n^2(n-1)^2}{16} = \frac{n(n-1)}{8}$$

$$5. \text{应用切比雪夫不等式有 } P(|Y - E(Y)| \geq n) \leq \frac{D(Y)}{n^2} = \frac{n-1}{8n}$$