

Lecture 6 Binomial, Hypergeometric and Normal Distribution (optional)

1. 设随机变量 $X(\omega) : \Omega \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \dots\}$, 称 X 服从几何分布, 若

$$P\{X = k\} = (1-p)^{k-1}p \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots, 0 < p < 1).$$

同时记 $X \sim \text{Ge}(p)$. 对这种随机变量的取值有可列个整数的情形, 定义 $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k p_k$.

(1) 验证这是一个合法的分布列, 即 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = k\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n P\{X = k\} = 1$;

先验证几何级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_1 q^{k-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_1 q^{k-1} = a_1 / (1-q) \quad (|q| < 1)$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 [1 - q^n]}{1 - q} = \frac{a_1}{1 - q} - \frac{1}{1 - q} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = \frac{a_1}{1 - q}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (1-p)^{k-1} p = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} = p \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = \frac{p}{p} = 1.$$

(2) 先待定 a, b 满足 $k(1-p)^{k-1} = [a(k+1) + b](1-p)^k - [ak + b](1-p)^{k-1}$, 再证明 $E(X) = 1/p$;

$$\left[(1-p)a(k+1) + b(1-p) - ak - b \right] (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$\left[((1-p)a - a)k + (1-p)(a+b) - b \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -pa = 1 \\ (1-p)a + (-p)b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$(1-p)a + (-p)b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1-p}{p} \cdot -\frac{1}{p} = \frac{-1+p}{p^2} = \frac{p-1}{p^2}$$

$$E(X) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p \sum_{k=1}^n k(1-p)^{k-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p \left\{ [a(n+1) + b](1-p)^n - (a+b) \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{2^n} = 0$$

$$= -(a+b)p = -\left(-\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p-1}{p^2}\right)p = 1 \cdot \frac{p}{p^2} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$$

(3) 用 $D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$ 来证明 $D(X) = (1-p)/p^2$;

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p \left\{ \frac{a(k+n)^2 + b(k+n) + c}{(1-p)^n} - (a+b+c) \right\}$$

$$\left[a(k+n)^2 + b(k+n) + c \right] (1-p)^{\frac{k}{n}} - \left[ak^2 + bk + c \right] (1-p)^{k-1} = -(a+b+c) \cdot p.$$

$$= \left[\frac{(1-p)a(k+n)^2 + (1-p)b(k+n) + c(1-p) - ak^2 - bk - c}{(1-p)^{k-1}} \right] (1-p)^{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} (1-p)a & - a \left[k^2 + 2(1-p)a + (1-p)b - b \right] k + (1-p)a + (1-p)b - c + c(1-p) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -pa = 1 & \leadsto a = -\frac{1}{p} \\ (1-p) \cdot 2a + (-p)b = 0 & \leadsto b = \frac{1-p}{p} \cdot -\frac{2}{p} = -\frac{2(1-p)}{p^2} \\ (1-p)(a+b) - c = 0 & \leadsto c = (1-p) \cdot \frac{-p+2(1-p)}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} \\ & = \frac{(1-p)(p-2)}{p^3} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X^2) = -(a+b+c) \cdot p = - \frac{p^2 + 2(1-p)p + (1-p)(p-2)}{p^2} \cdot p$$

$$= \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2} \quad \square$$

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$$P(X=n) = (1-p)^{n-1} p$$

2. 设 $X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega)$ 都是定义在样本空间 Ω 上的随机变量, 且 $X_i: \Omega \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. 我们称

$$P\{X_1 = i, X_2 = j\} = p_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq n, p_{ij} \geq 0).$$

(2) 我们称 X_1, X_2 这两个随机变量是独立的, 若

$$P\{X_1 = i, X_2 = j\} = P\{X_1 = i\} \cdot P\{X_2 = j\} \quad (\forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n).$$

请验证在 X_1, X_2 独立的情况下有, $E(X_1 X_2) = E(X_1)E(X_2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_1 X_2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n ij P\{X_1 = i, X_2 = j\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n ij P\{X_1 = i\} P\{X_2 = j\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n i P\{X_1 = i\} \sum_{j=1}^n j P\{X_2 = j\} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n i P\{X_1 = i\} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n j P\{X_2 = j\} \right) = E(X_1) E(X_2) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 利用 $D(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2]$ 验证在 X_1, X_2 独立的情况下有

$$\star D(X_1 \pm X_2) = D(X_1) \pm D(X_2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X_1 + X_2) &= E\left[(X_1 + X_2 - E(X_1) - E(X_2))^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\left((X_1 - E(X_1)) + (X_2 - E(X_2))\right)^2\right] \\ &= E\left[(X_1 - E(X_1))^2 + 2(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2)) + (X_2 - E(X_2))^2\right] \\ &= \underbrace{E[(X_1 - E(X_1))^2]}_{D(X_1)} + \underbrace{E[(X_2 - E(X_2))^2]}_{D(X_2)} + 2E[(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2))] \\ &= D(X_1) + D(X_2) + 2E[(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2))] \end{aligned}$$

Note: X_1, X_2 独立 $\Rightarrow \text{Cor}(X_1, X_2) = 0$

Goal: X_1, X_2 独立

$\triangle \rightarrow X_1, X_2$ 独立

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2E\left[X_1 X_2 - E(X_1) X_2 - E(X_2) X_1 + E(X_1) E(X_2)\right] \\ &= 2\left\{E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1) E(X_2) - E(X_2) E(X_1) + E(X_1) E(X_2)\right\} \\ &= 2\left\{E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1) E(X_2)\right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

def. $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} X_i X_j$ X_1, X_2 独立

def. $\text{Cor}(X_1, X_2) = E[(X_1 - E(X_1))(X_2 - E(X_2))]$

$= E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1) E(X_2)$

= 二项分布

正 $\rightarrow 1$
反 $\rightarrow 0$

X 0 1
P $1-p$ $p = 1/2$

两点分布

$$A \in \mathcal{N} \quad X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases}$$

(显性函数)

$$\xi(X) = p$$

$$D(X) = \xi(X^2) - \xi^2(X) = (1-p)p$$

有效回报率

a 红 b 黄

$$P(\xi) \equiv \frac{a}{a+b}$$

= 二项分布

n 重伯努利试验

- 1° 每个伯努利试验只有两种可能取值, 重复做 n 次
- 2° n 重伯努利试验相互独立.

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

X_i i.i.d. 同一个两点分布
独立同分布
 X_i 取值只有 0 和 1.

X 的可能取值: 0, 1, 2, ..., n

分布列

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}}{1} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (p+1-p)^n = 1 \quad \text{合式分布列}$$

$X \sim B(n, p)$

每次试验
成功
概率
p
失败
概率
1-p
二项分布

期望、方差

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(X) &= \sum_{k=0}^n k C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n n C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= np \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n-1}^{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= np (p+1-p)^{n-1} = np \end{aligned}$$

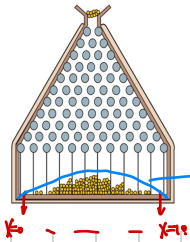
$$\begin{aligned} \xi(X) &= \xi(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ &= \xi(X_1) + \dots + \xi(X_n) \\ &= p + \dots + p = np \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = \xi(X^2) - \xi^2(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(X^2) &= \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^n \underbrace{k(k-1)}_{\triangle} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^n \underbrace{k}_{\triangle} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= n(n-1)p^2 \cdot (p+1-p)^{n-2} + \xi(X) \\ &= n(n-1)p^2 + np \\ D(X) &= n(n-1)p^2 + np - n^2p^2 \\ &= np^2 - n^2p^2 - np^2 + np = n(1-p)p \end{aligned}$$

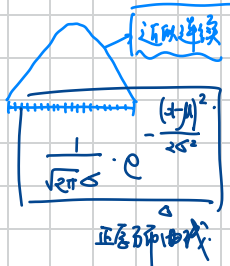
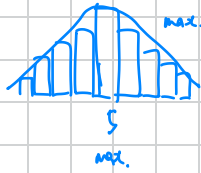
$$D(x_1, \dots, x_n) = D(x_1) + \dots + D(x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p(i-p)$$

4. 下图是一块高尔顿板的示意图。在一块木板上钉着与排列相互平行但相互错开的圆柱形小木钉，小木钉之间留有适当的空隙作为通道，前面挡有一块玻璃。将小球从顶端放入，小球下落的过程中，每次碰到小木钉后都会等概率地向左或向右落下，最后落入底部的格子中。格子从左到右分别编号为 $0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$ ，用 X 表示小球最后落入格子的编号，求 X 的分布列。



向右的吹程为 X

$$P\{x=k\} = \left[C_{10}^k \right] \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}$$



$X_n \sim B(n, \frac{1}{2})$ $n \rightarrow \infty$
 X_1, \dots, X_n X_i $\overset{iid}{\sim}$ Bernoulli

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k \xrightarrow{\lambda} \frac{\text{正态分布}}{\text{分布}}$$

5. 甲、乙两人选手进行象棋比赛，如果每局比赛甲获胜的概率为 0.6，乙获胜的概率为 0.4，那么采用 3 局 2 胜制还是采用 5 局 3 胜制对甲更有利？

[iξ-]

✓	✓
✗	✓ ✓
✓	✗ ✓

$C_3^1 \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{pmatrix} \cdot ab^3 \cdot C_3^1 \cdot \underline{0.6^3} \cdot 0.4$
 $C_4^2 \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x \end{pmatrix} \cdot C_4^2 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6^2$

$$[i:] = \text{分配}$$

5. 问: 为什么叫这个名字?

假意寒暄局

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} v & v & v \\ \hline x & & \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} v & x & \\ x & v & \\ x & x & \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} P\{x \geq 3\} \\ \\ P\{x \geq 3\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(k+1) > f(k+2) \dots \rightarrow f(n)$$

超几何分布 (不放回抽样)

引例 一批产品 11 件, 其中有 4 件次品. 不放回从中抽 3 件.

X def 抽出的次品数.

X 的可取值.

$$k = m, m+1, \dots, n$$

max $\{0, n-(N-m)\}$ (总正数)
min $\{n, M\}$ (所需次品)

X 的分布列

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{C_m^k C_{N-m}^{n-k}}{C_N^n}$$

不放回抽样

$$= \frac{A_n^k A_m^k A_{N-m}^{n-k}}{A_N^n}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \cdot \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{(N-m)!}{(N-m-k)!} \cdot \frac{(N-m-k)!}{(N-m)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(N-n)!}$$

X 的 $E(X)$, $D(X)$

验证: $\sum_{k=m}^n C_m^k C_{N-m}^{n-k} = C_N^n$

令 $k=m-1$: $\sum_{k=m-1}^n C_{m-1}^{k-1} C_{N-m+1}^{n-k+1} = C_N^n$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=m}^n k \frac{C_m^{k-1} C_{N-m}^{n-k}}{C_N^n} = \frac{\sum_{k=m}^n C_{m-1}^{k-1} C_{N-m}^{n-k}}{C_N^n} = m \cdot \frac{C_{N-1}^{n-1}}{C_N^n}$$

$$= m \cdot \frac{n}{N} = n \cdot \frac{m}{N}$$

次品率 = $\frac{m}{N}$

记 $p = \frac{m}{N} \Rightarrow E(X) = np$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^M \frac{k(k-1) \binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{N-k}}{\binom{N}{N}} + E(X) = n(n-1) \cdot \frac{\binom{N-2}{N-2}}{\binom{N}{N}} + n \cdot \frac{M}{N}$$

$$= M(M-1) \cdot \frac{\binom{N-2}{N-2}}{\binom{N}{N}} = M(M-1) \cdot \frac{(N-2)!}{N!} = M(M-1) \cdot \frac{1}{N(N-1)}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{n(n-1)M(M-1)}{N(N-1)} + \frac{nM}{N} - \frac{n^2 M^2}{N^2} = \frac{Nn(n-1)M(M-1) + N(N-1)nM - (N-1)n^2 M^2}{N^2(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{nM(N-M)(N-n)}{N^2(N-1)}$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{M}{N} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{M}{N}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right] \star$$

$$= \frac{nM}{N}$$

for $n=1$

$$D(X) = np(1-p) \cdot \left[\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right] \star$$

for $n=N$

$$D(X) = np(1-p)$$