第一次作业

姓名:林凡琪学号:211240042评阅:评分:

2023年3月22日

Problem 1

题目 1. 证明:

$$Pr(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pr(A_i)$$

证明. 概率空间的定义: 非负性和可加性。

首先,证明一个性质

$$P(A \cup B) \le P(A) + P(B)$$

(事件的并概率上界)

设两个相交的事件,即 A 和 B。

可知 $A \cup B = A \cup (A^c \cap B), B = (A \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B)$ 由可加性可知:

$$P(A \ cup B) = P(A) + P(A^c \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A^c \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

由非负性可知,

$$P(A \cup B) \le P(A) + P(B)$$

至此证成事件的并概率上界性质; 可以将此性质用于 A_1 和 $A_2 \cup A_3 \cup ... \cup A_n$

$$Pr(A_1) \cup Pr(A_2 \cup A_3 \cup ... \cup A_n) \le Pr(A_1) + Pr(A_2 \cup A_3 \cup ... \cup A_n)$$

再用此方法计算 $Pr(A_2)$ 和 $Pr(A_3 \cup A_4 \cup ... \cup A_n)$;

得到

$$Pr(A_2) \cup Pr(A_3 \cup A_4 \cup ... \cup A_n) \le Pr(A_2) + Pr(A_3 \cup A_4 \cup ... \cup A_n)$$

以此类推, 可得

$$\Rightarrow Pr(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n) \le Pr(A_1) + Pr(A_2) + ... + Pr(A_n)$$

即

$$Pr(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pr(A_i)$$

题目 2. [Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion (PIE)] Prove that $\mathbf{Pr}(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i) = \sum_{\emptyset \neq S \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S|-1} \mathbf{Pr}(\bigcap_{i \in S} A_i)$, where $[n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$.

证明. 将用数学归纳法证明.

Consider a single set A_1 . Then the principle of inclusion-exclusion states that $|A_1| = |A_1| + |A_1| - |A_1 \cap A_1| = |A_1|$, which is trivially true. Now consider a collection of exactly two sets A and B. Then $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$. Assume that the principle of inclusion-exclusion holds for unions of n terms. By grouping terms, and simplifying some of them, the principle can be deduced for unions of n + 1 terms.

Therefore, $\mathbf{Pr}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) = \sum_{\emptyset \neq S \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S|-1} \mathbf{Pr}\left(\bigcap_{i \in S} A_i\right)$, where $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

题目 3. For positive integers $m \ge n$, prove that the probability of a uniform random function to be surjective (满射) is $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^m$

证明. 首先,我们可以计算出 f 不是满射的概率,即, $\exists j \in [n]$,s.t. $f(i) \neq j$ 对 $\forall i \in [m]$ 成立。这样的函数有 (n-1)m 种,因为每个 f(i) 都有 n-1 种选择。所以,不是满射的概率是 $\frac{(n-1)m}{n^m}$ 。

又根据容斥原理。如果 $\exists j_1, j_2 \in [n]$, s.t. $f(i) \neq j_1, j_2$ 对 $\forall i \in [m]$ 成立,那么这样的函数有 $(n-2)^m$ 种。但是,不能直接从不是满射的概率中减去这部分,否则可能会造成重复计算。

所以用容斥原理避免重复计算。

$$P(f \, 不 是 满射) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{n-k}{n}\right)^{m}$$

从而可以得出:

$$P(f 是满射) = 1 - P(f 不是满射) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{n-k}{n}\right)^m$$
 (当 $k=0$ 时, $\binom{n}{0}=1$ 且 $\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^m=1$.) 综上证毕.

题目 4. Given an arbitrary integer $q \geq 2$, calculate the probability of a uniform random n-tuples $p = (p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) \in [q]^n$ satisfying the following property: $p_n \neq p_1$ and $p_i \neq p_{i+1}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. You are required to apply PIE to calculate this probability. Note that this is the probability of a uniform random q-coloring of an n-cycle to be proper.

证明. 首先计算出满足题目中的性质的 p 的总数。

对于 p_1 有 q 种选择; 对于 p_2, \ldots, p_{n-1} 每次有 q-1 种选择(不能和前一个元素相同);对于 p_n 有 q-2 种选择(不能和前一个元素或者 p_1 相同)。

所以, 总数是 $q(q-1)^{n-2}(q-2)$ 。

然后计算出不满足题目中的性质的 p 的总数。

如果 $\exists i \in [n]$, s.t. $p_i = p_{i+1}$ (这里约定 $p_{n+1} = p_1$), 那么这样的 n元组有 $(q-1)^{n-1}$ 种. 因为只有 i, i+1 两个位置确定了颜色,其他位置都有 q-1 种选择。

为了避免重复计算,使用容斥原理:

$$P(p$$
 不满足性质) = $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k} (q-1)^{n-k}$

从而可以得出

$$P(p 满足性质) = 1 - P(p 不满足性质) = \frac{q(q-1)^{n-2}(q-2) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k} (q-1)n - k}{qn}$$
 (当 $k > n/2$ 时, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$ 。) 综上证毕

题目 5. Prove that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i \cap A_j) \leq \mathbf{Pr}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i) - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_i)$.(Hint: This is sometimes called Kounias' inequality which is weaker than the Bonferroni's inequality. You can try using Venn diagram to understand these inequalities.)

证明. 数学归纳法。

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cup A_2) \le \mathbf{Pr}(A_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(A_2) - 2\mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

可以用概率的加法规则来证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cup A_2) &= \mathbf{Pr}(A_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(A_2) - \mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2) \\ &\leq \mathbf{Pr}(A_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(A_2) - 0.5\mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2) - 0.5\mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2) \\ &= 0.5(\mathbf{Pr}(A_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(A_2)) + 0.5(\mathbf{Pr}(A_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(A_2) - 2\mathbf{Pr}(A_1 \cap A_2)) \\ &= 0.5(\min(\mathbf{Pr}(A_i)i = 1^n)) + 0.5(\min_k(\sum i = 1^n\mathbf{Pr}(A_i) - \sum_{i:i \neq k} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i \cap A_k))) \\ &= (\min(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)}{n}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)}{n} - P(A_i)i = 1^n)) + (\min_k(\sum i = 1^n P(A_i) - P(A_k) - P(A_i \cap A_k))) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)}{n} - P(A_k) \ge P(A_k)\right)$ 假设对于任意的 n-1 个事件 B_i ,都有

$$P(\bigcup_{j=1}^{n-1} B_j) \min_{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} P(B_j) - \sum_{j \neq k} P(B_j \cap B_k)$$

那么,对于任意的 n 个事件 C_j ,我们可以将它们分成两组: C_n 和 $\bigcup_{j=0}^{n-0} C_j$ 。根据归纳假设和 n=2 的情况,我们有

$$P(\bigcup_{j=0}^{n} C_j) \min_{k} \sum_{j=0}^{n} P(C_j) - \sum_{j \neq k} P(C_j \cap C_k)$$

得证.

Problem 2

A gambler plays a fair gambling game: At each round, he flips a fair coin, earns 1 point if it's HEADs, and loses 1 point if otherwise.

题目 6.

[Symmetric 1D random walk (I)]

Let A_i be the event that the gambler earns 0 points after playing i rounds of the game, that is, the number of times the coin lands on heads is equal to the number of times it lands on tails. Compute $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i)$. (Hint: You may use Stirling's approximation to estimate. $\mathbf{Pr}(A_i)$ and derive that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i) = +\infty$.)

解答. i 轮抛硬币后, i/2 轮是正面, i/2 轮是反面。

概率为
$$\mathbf{Pr}(A_i) = \frac{\binom{i}{i/2}}{2^i}$$

使用斯特林近似公式,得到 $n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} (\frac{n}{e})^n$ 即

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A_i) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi i}}$$

从而可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi i}}$$

这个求和是发散的.

所以得到:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(A_i) = +\infty$$

题目 7. [Symmetric 1D random walk (II)] Suppose that the game ends upon that the gambler loses all his m points. Let A_i be the event that the game ends within rounds. Compute $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i})$. (Hint: You may first consider m=1 case. Let C_i be the event that the game ends at the -th round. (i) Prove that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (i-1)\mathbf{Pr}(C_i) .$$

(ii) Compute $\mathbf{Pr}(C_i)$, which is a special case of the ballot prob-(iii) Finally, use Stirling's approximation to derive that $\mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i}) = +\infty .)$

解答. (i) $\mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i})$ 的意思是,在第 i 轮都没死的概率,即在第 i 轮之后死掉的概率。

$$\mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i}) = \sum_{j=i+1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(C_j)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{j=i+1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(C_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (i-1)\mathbf{Pr}(C_i)$$

(ii) 因为最后一步是定了一定要输的,所以就是在前 i-1 步选出 x 步输的,使得 x - (i - 1 - x) = m - 1

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{m+i}{2} - 1$$

$$C_{i-1}^{x} = C_{i-1}^{\frac{m+i}{2}-1}$$

$$= \frac{m!}{(\frac{m+i}{2}-1)!(\frac{m-i}{2}+1)!}$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(C_{i}) = \frac{C_{i-1}^{x}}{2^{i-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{m!}{(\frac{m+i}{2}-1)!(\frac{m-i}{2}+1)!}}{2^{i-1}}$$

(iii) 斯特林近似:

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

得到:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\frac{m!}{(\frac{m+i}{2}-1)!(\frac{m-i}{2}+1)!}}{2^{i-1}} &\approx \frac{\sqrt{2\pi m} \left(\frac{m}{e}\right)^m}{\sqrt{4\pi^2(\frac{m+i}{2}-1)(\frac{m-i}{2}+1)} \left(\frac{m+i}{2}-1\right)^{\frac{m+i}{2}-1} \left(\frac{m-i}{2}+1\right)^{\frac{m-i}{2}+1}} \cdot 2^{i-1}} \\ &\approx \frac{\sqrt{m} \left(m\right)^m}{\sqrt{2\pi(\frac{m+i}{2}-1)(\frac{m-i}{2}+1)} \left(\frac{m-i}{2}+1\right)^{\frac{m+i}{2}-1} \left(\frac{m-i}{2}+1\right)^{\frac{m-i}{2}+1}}} \cdot 2^{i-1} \\ &\approx \frac{\sqrt{m} \left(m\right)^m}{\sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{m+i}{2}-1\right)^{\frac{m+i-1}{2}} \left(\frac{m-i}{2}+1\right)^{\frac{m-i+3}{2}}} \cdot 2^{i-1}} \\ &\approx \frac{\sqrt{m} \left(m\right)^m}{\sqrt{\pi} \left(m+i-2\right)^{\frac{m+i-1}{2}} \left(m-i+2\right)^{\frac{m-i+3}{2}}} \cdot 2^{i-1-m} \end{split}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(\overline{B_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{j=i+1}^{+\infty} \mathbf{Pr}(C_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (i-1)\mathbf{Pr}(C_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (i-1) \frac{\sqrt{m} (m)^m}{\sqrt{\pi} (m+i-2)^{\frac{m+i-1}{2}} (m-i+2)^{\frac{m-i+3}{2}}} \cdot 2^{i-1-m}$$

$$= \infty$$

题目 8. [Symmetric 1D random walk (III)] Suppose that the game ends upon that the gambler loses all his m points or earns another m points (i.e., the number of points he possesses reaches 2m). Let C be the event that the game ends within n rounds. Compute $\mathbf{Pr}(C)$. (Hint: A variant of the problem is sometimes called the ballot problem, and there is a famous trick known as André's reflection principle.)

解答.

设 X_i 为第 i 轮游戏后赌徒拥有的点数-m,即 $X_i = m + i - 2Y_i$,其中 Y_i 为第 i 轮游戏后赌徒赢得的次数。

 $\mathbf{Pr}(C)$ 则为在 n 轮内, $\exists i \leq n$ 使得 $X_i = 0$ 或者 $X_i = 2m - 2m = 0$ 的概率。

根据安德烈的反射原理,这个概率等于在 $n+1-m \le i \le n+m-1$ 之间存在某个 i 使得 $X_i=-m$ 或者 $X_i=m$ (即的 $|X_i|=m$ 概率)。 可得

$$\mathbf{Pr}(C) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (\frac{1}{2})^{n} I_{\{|k-m| \text{ is odd and } |k-m| \le n\}}$$

(其中 $I_{\{\cdot\}}$ 是指示函数,当括号内条件成立时为 1,否则为 0。)

Problem 3

题目 9.

证明. 反证法。

假设存在这样一个概率空间,那么由于 N 是可数无穷集合,所以可以把它写成 $N = \{n_1, n_2, n_3, ...\}$ 的形式,其中 $n_i \neq n_j$ 当 $i \neq j$ 。那么对于 $\forall k \in N$,我们有

$$Pr(N) = Pr(n_1 \cup n_2 \cup n_3 \cup ...) = Pr(n_1) + Pr(n_2) + Pr(n_3) + ...$$

根据归一化的定义,可知 Pr(N) = 1 是必然事件,而且每个单点集合的概率相等,设为 p > 0,则上式可以化简为

$$1 = p + p + p + \dots = \infty \times p$$

因为无穷乘以正数不可能等于有限数,所以得到了矛盾,原假设不成立。

因此不存在这样一个均匀的概率空间。

得证.

(至于为什么同样的论证不能用来证明不存在一个均匀的概率空间 ([0,1],F,Pr),使得对于任意的区间 $(l,r]\subseteq [0,1]$,都有 $(l,r]\in F$ 并且 Pr((l,r])=r-l。因为 [0,1] 是不可数无穷集合,不能像 N 那样写成可数并集的形式。而且在实数轴上其实可以定义一个均匀分布(勒贝格测度)。)

题目 10.

证明. 一个 σ – field 是一个非空的子集集合,满足以下三个条件:

- 1. 包含全集和空集;
- 2. 对补集封闭
- 3. 对可数并和可数交封闭

首先,证明包含 S 的所有 σ – field 的交集也是一个 σ – field。由于每个 σ – field 都包含全集和空集,所以它们的交集也包含全集和空集。

由于每个 σ – field 都对补集封闭,所以如果 A 属于它们的交集,那么 A 的补也属于每个 σ – field,从而属于它们的交集。

由于每个 σ – field 都对可数并和可数交封闭,所以如果 A_1, A_2, \dots 属于它们的交集,那么 $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots$ 和 $A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots$ 也属于每个 σ – field,从而属于它们的交集。

然后,证明任何包含 S 的其他 $\sigma-field$ 都包含这个交集。 (反证法) 假设存在一个包含 S 且不等于这个交集 F0 的 $\sigma-field$ F ,那么必然存在一个元素 $A \in F$,但 $A \notin F0$ 。由于 $A \in F$,且 F 是 $\sigma-field$,那么 $A^c \in F$ 。但由于 $A \notin F0$,那么 $A^c \notin F0$ 。这就说明了 F 不是最小的 $\sigma-field$,因为它还有多余的元素。这与假设矛盾,所以不存在这样的 $\sigma-field$ 。

综上得证.

题目 11. [Limit of events] Let $(A_i)_i \in N$ be a sequence of events. Define $\limsup A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$ and $\liminf A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$. Prove that

- $\liminf A_n$, $\limsup A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\liminf A_n \subseteq \limsup A_n$
- $\liminf A_n = \{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \in A_n \text{ for all but finitely many values of } n \};$
- $\limsup A_n = \{ \omega \in \Omega \mid \omega \in A_n \text{ for infinite many values of } n \}$.
- If $A = \liminf A_n = \limsup A_n$, then $\Pr(A_n) \to \Pr(A)$ as $n \to \infty$;
- Furthermore, if the limit $A = \liminf A_n = \limsup A_n$ exists and for every n, the two events $\bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$ and $\bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$ are independent, then $\Pr(A)$ is either 0 or 1.

证明. 1. 要证明 $\liminf A_n$, $\limsup A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ 和 $\liminf A_n \subseteq \limsup A_n$, 利用集合运算的性质和 σ -代数的定义。

具体来说,用德摩根定律把交集和并集互换,然后用 σ -代数对可数并和可数交的封闭性来证明。

$$\lim \inf A_n = \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$$
$$\lim \sup A_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$$

对于 $\liminf A_n$ 的证明:

Since
$$A_1, A_2, ... \in \mathcal{F}$$

 $\Rightarrow \forall n, k >= n, A_k \in \mathcal{F}$
 $\Rightarrow \forall n, k >= n, \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k in \mathcal{F}$
 $\Rightarrow \forall n, \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k) \in \mathcal{F}$
 $\Rightarrow \liminf A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

同理,可以证明 $\limsup A_n \in \mathcal{F}$

对于 $\liminf A_n \subseteq \limsup A_n$ 的证明:

$$\forall \omega \in \liminf A_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty}) A_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists n_0 s.t. \forall n >= n_0, \omega \in A_k$$

$$\forall n_0, \exists n >= n_0 \text{ s.t. } \omega \in \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty}) A_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \limsup A_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \liminf A_n \subseteq \limsup A_n$$

2. 要证明 $\liminf A_n = \{\omega \in \Omega | \omega \in A_n \}$. for all but finitely many values of $\{n\}$; $\limsup A_n = \{\omega \in \Omega | \omega \in A_n \text{ for infinite many values of } n\}$; 用反证法和集合包含关系来推导。

假设存在一个元素 ω 属于左边的集合而不属于右边的集合,然后找到矛盾。

对于 $\liminf A_n$:

$$\omega \in \liminf A_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \bigcup n = 1^{+\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} +\infty \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} +\infty A_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists n_0, s.t. | n: n > n_0, \omega \notin A_n | < +\infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |n: \omega \notin A_n| < +\infty$$

而对于 $\limsup A_n$:

$$\omega \notin \limsup A_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega \notin (\bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\bigcap_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k)^c = (\bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k^c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |n : \omega \notin A_n^c = \omega \in A_n| < +\infty$$

这就说明了如果 $\omega \in \liminf A_n$ 并且 $\omega \notin \limsup A_n$ 就会产生矛盾。

3. 要证明如果 $A = \liminf A_n = \limsup A_n$, then $\Pr(A_n) \to \Pr(A)$ as $n \to +\infty$;

利用单调收敛定理

构造两个单调的事件序列 $B_n = \bigcap_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$ 和 $C_n = \bigcup_{k=n}^{+\infty} A_k$,应用夹逼原则来得到结果。

对于任意 n, 都有:

$$B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = \cdots = A = \cdots = C_3 = C_2 = C_1$$

并且有:

$$B_m = B_m - B_{m+1} = B_m - A_m - A_m - B_m = A_m - B_m = A_m - A = A - A_m$$

所以有:

$$Pr(B_m) = Pr(A) - Pr(A - A_m)$$

同理有:

$$Pr(C_m) = Pr(A) + Pr(A - C_m)$$

$$A = \lim \inf A_n = \lim \sup A_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Pr}(A) = \mathbf{Pr}(\lim \inf A_n) = \mathbf{Pr}(\lim \sup A_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Pr}(A) \leq \lim \inf \mathbf{Pr}(A_n) \leq \lim \sup \mathbf{Pr}(A_n) \leq \mathbf{Pr}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim \inf \mathbf{Pr}(A_n) = \lim \sup \mathbf{Pr}(A_n) = \mathbf{Pr}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists Ls.t. \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists Ns.t. \forall n >= N, |\mathbf{Pr}(A_n) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \mathbf{Pr}(A), and \mathbf{Pr}(A_n) - > \mathbf{Pr}(A) \text{ as } n \to +\infty$$

4. 如果存在极限事件 A,则当 B_i 和 C_i 相互独立时,有 $\mathbf{Pr}(A) = 0$ 或者 $\mathbf{Pr}(A) = 1$

令 B_i 表示 $\bigcup_{k=i}^{+\infty} A_k$, C_i 表示 $\bigcap_{k=i}^{+\infty} A_k$ 。 那么我们有

$$\lim \sup A_n = \bigcap_i B_i$$

和

$$\lim\inf A_n = \bigcup_i C_i$$

由于存在极限事件 A,则有

$$\limsup A_n = \liminf A_n = A$$

所以对于任意的正整数 i,都有

$$B_i = C_i = A$$

因此,

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A) = \mathbf{Pr}(B_i) = \mathbf{Pr}(C_i)$$

又由于 B_i 和 C_i 相互独立,则有

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_i \cap C_i) = \mathbf{Pr}(B_i) * \mathbf{Pr}(C_i)$$

即

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A \cap A) = \mathbf{Pr}(A) * \mathbf{Pr}(A)$$

化简得

$$[\mathbf{Pr}(A)]^2 = \mathbf{Pr}(A)$$

这意味着只有两种可能: 要么

$$[\mathbf{Pr}(A)]^2 = 0 \ \mathbf{Pr}(A) = 0$$

要么

$$[\mathbf{Pr}(A)]^2 = \mathbf{Pr}(A) = 1$$

得证。

Problem 4 (Conditional probability)

题目 12. [Conditional version of the total probability] Let C_1, \dots, C_n be disjoint events that form a partition of the sample space. Let A and B be events such that $\mathbf{Pr}(B \cap C_i) > 0$ for all . Show that $\mathbf{Pr}(A|B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(C_i|B) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(A|B \cap C_i)$

证明.

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbf{Pr}(A \cap B)}{\mathbf{Pr}(B)}$$

根据 the law of total probability,

$$\mathbf{Pr}(A \cap B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(A \cap B \cap C_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(C_i) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(A \cap B | C_i)$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(B \cap C_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(C_i) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(B|C_i)$$

定义 $Pr_B := Pr(\cdot|B)$

$$Pr_c(A) = \sum_{i} P_B(A|C_i) P_B(C_i)$$

因为 $(B \cap C_i) \cap (B \cap C_j) = \emptyset$ $(i \neq j)$, 所以

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(B \cap C_i)$$

并且有 $Pr_B(A|C_i) = Pr(A|C_i \cap B)$, 所以

$$Pr(A|B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pr(C_i|B) \cdot Pr(A|B \cap C_i)$$

题目 13. There are n urns of which the r-th contains r-1 white balls and n-r black balls. You pick an urn uniformly at random (here, "uniformly" means that each urn has equal probability of being chosen) and remove two balls from that urn, uniformly at random without replacement (which means that each of the $\binom{n-1}{2}$ pairs of balls are chosen to be removed with equal probability). Find the following probabilities:

- 1.the second ball is black;
- 2.the second ball is black, given that the first is black.

解答. 令 C_r 代表选中第 r 个罐子, B_1 和 B_2 分别代表第一次和第二次抽到黑球。

易知

$$\mathbf{Pr}(C_r) = \frac{1}{n}, \quad r = 1, \cdots, n$$

从第 r 个罐子中第一次抽到黑球的概率为

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_1|C_r) = \frac{n-r}{n-1}, \quad r = 1, \dots, n$$

在第一个已经抽出来黑球的情况下,从第r个罐子中第二次依然抽到黑球的概率为

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_2|B_1 \cap C_r) = \frac{n-r-1}{n-2}, \quad r = 1, \dots, n-2$$

从第 r 个罐子中第一次抽到白球,第二次抽到黑球的概率为

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_2|C_r \cap B_1^C) = \frac{n-r}{n-2}, \quad r = 2, \dots, n-1$$

1. 第二次抽到黑球的概率为

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_{2}) = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \mathbf{Pr}(C_{r}) \cdot [\mathbf{Pr}(B_{2} \cap B_{1} | C_{r}) + \mathbf{Pr}(B_{2} \cap B_{1}^{C} | C_{r})]$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n-2} \mathbf{Pr}(C_{r}) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(B_{2} \cap B_{1} | C_{r}) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \mathbf{Pr}(C_{r}) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(B_{2} \cap B_{1}^{C} | C_{r})$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n-2} \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\frac{n-r}{n-1}) \cdot (\frac{n-r-1}{n-2}) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (\frac{1}{n}) \cdot (\frac{r-1}{n-1}) \cdot (\frac{n-r}{n-2})$$

$$= \frac{n(n^{2} - 3n + 2)}{3n(n-1)(n-2)} + \frac{n(n^{2} - 3n + 2)}{6n(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$= \frac{n(n^{2} - 3n + 2)}{2n(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 已知第一个是黑球,第二次依然抽到黑球的概率为

$$\mathbf{Pr}(B_2 \cap B_1) = \sum_{r=1}^{n-2} \mathbf{Pr}(C_r) \cdot \mathbf{Pr}(B_2 \cap B_1 | C_r)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n-2} \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\frac{n-r}{n-1}) \cdot (\frac{n-r-1}{n-2})$$

$$= \frac{n(n^2 - 3n + 2)}{3n(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

- 题目 14. [Balls in urns (II)] Suppose that an urn contains w white balls and b black balls. The balls are drawn from the urn one by one, each time uniformly and independently at random, without replacement (which means we do not put the chosen ball back after each drawing). Find the probabilities of the events:
- 1.the first white ball drawn is the (k + 1)th ball;
- 2.the last ball drawn is white.

解答. 1. 第一个白球在第 k+1 次才掉出来,也就是说前 k 个全是黑球

当
$$k > b$$
, $\mathbf{P} = 0$
当 $k \le b$:

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{b \cdot (b-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (b-k+1)}{(w+b) \cdot (w+b-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (w+b-k+1)}$$
$$= \frac{b!(w+b-k)!}{(b-k)!(w+b)!}$$

2. 最后一个掉出来的球是白色,根据对称性,每个球成为最后一个掉出来的球的概率是一样的。

所以

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{w}{w+b}$$

题目 15. There are n urns filled with black and white balls. Let f_i be the fraction of white balls in the i-th urn. In stage 1 an urn is chosen uniformly at random. In stage 2 a ball is drawn uniformly at random from the urn chosen in stage 1. Let U_i be the event that the i-th urn was chosen at stage 1. Let W be the event that a white ball is drawn at stage 2, and B be the event that a black ball is drawn at stage 2. 1.Use Bayes's Law to express $\mathbf{Pr}(U_i|W)$ in terms of $f_1, ... f_n$.

2.Let's say there are three urns and urn 1 has 30 white and 10 black balls, urn 2 has 20 white and 20 black balls, and urn 3 has 10 white balls and 30 black balls. Compute $\mathbf{Pr}(U_1|B), \mathbf{Pr}(U_2|B)$ and $\mathbf{Pr}(U_3|B)$.

解答.

$$\mathbf{Pr}(U_i|W) = \frac{\mathbf{Pr}(U_i)\mathbf{Pr}(W|U_i)}{\mathbf{Pr}(W|U_1) + \mathbf{Pr}(W|U_2) + \dots + \mathbf{Pr}(W|U_n)}$$
$$= \frac{f_i}{n \cdot (f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n)}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow g_i = 1 - f_i$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(U_i|B) = \frac{g_i}{n \cdot (g_1 + g_2 + g_3)} = \frac{g_i}{9/2}$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(U_1|B) = \frac{1/4}{9/2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(U_2|B) = \frac{1/2}{9/2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\mathbf{Pr}(U_1|B) = \frac{3/4}{9/2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Problem 5 (Independence)

题目 16. [Limited independence]

解答. 构造:

事件 A: 取到第一个的 X_i 的 i 为奇数, 取完就放回

事件 B: 取到第二个的 X_j 的 j 为奇数, 取完就放回

事件 C: 取到的 X_i 和 X_j 的 i+j 为奇数

首先证明两两独立:

A 和 B:

第一次取和第二次取互不影响。易知 P(A) = P(B)

B 和 C:

i+j 是否为奇数,和 j 是否为奇数无关。随机取出的 i 决定事件 C 是否成立。

A和C同理。

证明没有相互独立:

若事件 A 和事件 B 确定,则事件 C 确定;

若事件 A/B 和事件 C 确定,则事件 B/A 确定

- 题目 17. [Product distribution] Suppose someone has observed the output of the n trials, and she told you that precisely k out of n trials succeeded for some 0 < k < n. Now you want to predict the output of the (n+1)-th trial while the parameter of the Bernoulli trial is unknown. One way to estimate p is to find such \hat{p} that makes the observed outcomes most probable, namely you need to solvearg $\max_{\hat{p} \in (0,1)} \mathbf{Pr}_{\hat{p}}[k \text{ out of } n \text{ trials succeed}]$.
- 1. Estimate p by solving the above optimization problem.
- 2. If someone tells you exactly which k trials succeed (in addition to just telling you the number of successful trials, which is k), would it help you to estimate more accurately? Why?

解答. 1.

$$L(\hat{p}) = \mathbf{Pr}_{\hat{p}}[k \text{ out of } n \text{ trials succeed}] = \binom{n}{k} \hat{p}^k (1 - \hat{p})^{n-k}$$

对 \hat{p} 求导并令其为零:

$$\frac{dL}{d\hat{p}} = \binom{n}{k} (k\hat{p}^{k-1}(1-\hat{p})^{n-k} - (n-k)\hat{p}^k(1-\hat{p})^{n-k-1}) = 0$$

得到

$$\frac{k}{\hat{p}} - \frac{n-k}{1-\hat{p}} = 0$$

得到

$$\hat{p} = \frac{k}{n}$$

2. 知道哪些 k 次试验成功了并不会让我更准确地估计 p。因为试验的顺序不影响似然函数或其最大值。只有试验成功次数和试验总次数会影响。

Problem 6

A CNF formula (合取范式) over Φ Boolean variables n is a conjunction (\wedge) of clauses (子句) $\Phi = C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge C_m$, where each clause $C_j = \ell_{j_1} \vee \ell_{j_2} \cdots \vee \ell_{j_k}$ is a disjunction (\vee) of literals (文字), where a literal l_r is either a variable x_i or the negation \bar{x}_i of a variable. A CNF formula is satisfiable (可满足) if there is a truth assignment $x = (x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}^n$ to the variables such that $\Phi(x) = \text{true}$. A k-CNF formula is a CNF formula in which each clause contains exactly literals (without repetition).

题目 18. [Satisfiability (I)] Let Φ be a k-CNF with less than 2^k clauses. Use the probabilistic method to show that Φ must be satisfiable. You should be explicit about the probability space that is used.

解答. 考虑所有可能给 n 个变量赋真值的分配构成的概率空间,每个分配都有相同的概率: $1/2^n$ 。设 Φ 中的每个子句为 C_i

设 A_i 为事件 C_i 在随机分配下是满足的。

因为只有当所有文字都为假时 C_i 才不满足,所以 $Pr(A_i) = 1 - 1/2^k$ 。

设 B 为事件 Φ 在随机分配下是满足的。

$$Pr(B) = Pr(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap ... \cap A_m)$$

由 Union Bound 可知:

$$Pr(B^c) \leq Pr(A_1^c \cup A_2^c \cup \ldots \cup A_m^c) \leq Pr(A_1^c) + Pr(A_2^c) + \ldots + Pr(A_m^c) = m/2^k < 1$$

所以, Pr(B) > 0

即,存在至少一个分配使得 Φ 被满足。

因此, Φ 必定是可满足的。

题目 19. [Satisfiability (II)] Give a constructive proof of the same problem above. That is, prove that Φ is satisfiable by showing how to construct a truth assignment $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \{\texttt{true}, \texttt{false}\}^n$ such that $\Phi(x) = \texttt{true}$. Your construction does NOT have to be efficient. Please explain the difference between this constructive proof and the proof by the probabilistic method.

$$\Phi = C_1$$
$$C_1 = \bar{x} \lor x$$

概率证明法只证明了这样可能性的存在,构造证明法实际上给出了 这样的事例。

题目 20. [Satisfiability (III)] Let Φ be a k-CNF with $m \geq 2^k$ clauses. Use the probabilistic method to show that there exists a truth assignment $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \{\texttt{true}, \texttt{false}\}^n$ satisfying at least $\lfloor m(1-1/2^k) \rfloor$ clauses in Φ . (Hint: Consider overlaps of events in Venn diagram.) You should be explicit about the probability space that is used.

解答. 定义随机变量 X,表示 Φ 中为真的子句的个数。

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E[Y_i]$$

(其中 Y_i 是一个指示随机变量,如果第 i 个子句是否为真 $Y_i = 1$; 否则, $Y_i = 0$)

不妨设每个变量被赋值真或假的概率都是 $\frac{1}{2}$,那么对于任意一个由k个文字组成的子句(不妨记为 $C=a_1\vee a_2\vee\cdots\vee a_k$),C为假的概率为

$$P(a_1 \lor a_2 \lor \cdots \lor a_k = \mathtt{false}) = P(a_1 = \mathtt{false}) P(a_2 = \mathtt{false}) \cdots P(a_k = \mathtt{false})$$

由于每个文字有 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的概率与其对应的变量相反(例如 $a=x, a'=\neg x,$ $P(a'=false)=P(x=true)=\frac{1}{2})$,所以上式等于 $\frac{1}{2^k}$ 。因此,

$$P(a_1 \vee a_2 \vee \cdots \vee a_k = \mathtt{true}) = 1 - P(a_1 \vee a_2 \vee \cdots \vee a_k = \mathtt{false}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

也就是说对于任意子句 i, $E[Y_i] = P(Y_i = 1) = P(i^{th} \text{ clause is true}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$ 。

可得期望和:

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E[Y_i] = m(1 - \frac{1}{2^k})$$

又因为 $m \ge 2^k$, 所以 $m(1 - \frac{1}{2^k}) > \lfloor m(1 - \frac{1}{2^k}) \rfloor$. 所以,

$$E[X] > \lfloor m(1 - \frac{1}{2^k}) \rfloor$$

根据 Markov's inequality,存在一种赋值使得

$$X > |m(0.5 - 0.5/3)| = (m - 3)/4$$

即,存在一个赋值使得 Φ 中至少有 $\lfloor m(0.5-0.5/3) \rfloor$ 个子句为真 [致谢] 一起讨论的陈子元和徐研同学;知乎 & csdn & wolfram & 课本《概率导论》