

复习.

一. 概率

概率

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A})$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

条件概率

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

设 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n 为全空间的一个划分, 则

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B|A_i) P(A_i) \quad (\text{全概率公式})$$

$$P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i) P(A_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^n P(B|A_k) P(A_k)} \quad (\text{贝叶斯公式})$$

事件独立

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \quad \text{或} \quad P(A|B) = P(A).$$

1. 一考生回答一道有 m ($m \geq 2$) 个选择的选择题. 设他知道正确答案的概率为 p ; 不知道时就猜. 已知该生回答正确, 则他知道正确答案的条件概率为多少?

解: 设 $A = \{\text{回答正确}\}$ $B = \{\text{知道正确答案}\}$ 则

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot p}{1 \cdot p + \frac{1}{m} \cdot (1-p)}$$

$$= \frac{mp}{mp + 1 - p}.$$

□

2. 设 A_1, \dots, A_n 相互独立, 证明

$$P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^n P(\bar{A}_k).$$

证. $P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k\right) = 1 - P\left(\overline{\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k}\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n \bar{A}_k\right)$

独立性的
 $\stackrel{\text{独立性}}{=} 1 - \prod_{k=1}^n P(\bar{A}_k).$

□

3. 求 n 阶行列式的展开式中任取一项, 这项至少含一个主对角线元素的概率.

解: $a_{1i_1} a_{2i_2} \dots a_{ni_n}, \quad i_k \neq i_l, \quad \forall k \neq l$

求 $P(j = i_j \text{ for some } j).$

令 $A_j = \{j = i_j\}$

$$P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n P(A_j) - \sum_{i \neq j} P(A_i A_j) + \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} P(A_i A_j A_k) + \dots$$

$$P(A_j) = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!}, \quad P(A_i A_j) = \frac{(n-2)!}{n!}, \quad \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n A_j\right) = n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} - C_n^2 \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} + C_n^3 \frac{(n-3)!}{n!} + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{j+1}}{j!}$$

□

4. 袋中有 M 个球, 含 N 个白球. 不放回取 n 个球,

$$A_i = \{ \text{第 } i \text{ 次取到白球} \},$$

$$B_k = \{ \text{取了 } k \text{ 个白球} \}.$$

求 $P(A_i | B_k)$.

✓	✓	*
*	✓	✓
$n=3$ $i=2$ $k=2$		

解:

$$P(A_i | B_k) = \frac{P(A_i B_k)}{P(B_k)}$$

✓	✓	*
✓	*	✓
$n=3$ $i=1$ $k=2$		

$$P(B_k) = \frac{C_N^k C_{M-N}^{n-k}}{C_M^n}$$

$$P(A_i B_k) = P(A_1 B_k) = P(B_k | A_1) P(A_1)$$

$$= \frac{C_{N-1}^{k-1} C_{M-N}^{n-k}}{C_{M-1}^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{N}{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A_i | B_k) = \frac{C_{N-1}^{k-1}}{C_{M-1}^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{N}{M} \cdot \frac{C_M^n}{C_N^k} = \frac{k}{n} \quad \square$$

二. 随机变量

1. 分布函数. $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$

联合分布与边缘分布.
$$\begin{cases} p_{i\cdot} = \sum_j p_{ij} \\ f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy \end{cases}$$

随机变量函数的分布. (按定义求).

X 与 Y 独立时,
$$\begin{cases} P(X+Y=k) = \sum_i P(X=i) P(Y=k-i) \\ f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx. \end{cases}$$

2. 数字特征

期望
$$EX = \begin{cases} \sum_i x_i p_i \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \end{cases} \quad E g(X) = \begin{cases} \sum_i g(x_i) p_i \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

方差
$$DX = E(X - EX)^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2$$

协方差
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY$$

相关系数
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX DY}}$$

性质
$$\bullet E(aX+b) = aEX + b, \quad D(aX+b) = a^2 DX$$

$$\bullet D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2 \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

\bullet 若 X 与 Y 不相关, 则

$$E(XY) = EXEY, \quad D(X+Y) = DX + DY.$$

\bullet 独立 $\xrightarrow{\text{不相关}}$

3. 常见随机变量

$q=1-p$ 名称	期望	方差
$B(n, p)$ $p_k = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$ $0 \leq k \leq n$	np	npq
$P(\lambda)$ $p_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ $k \geq 0$	λ	λ
几何分布 $p_k = p q^{k-1}, k \geq 1$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{q}{p^2}$
$U(a, b)$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, a < x < b$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
$E(\lambda)$ $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$
$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	μ	σ^2

1. 设每袋水泥重量 $X \sim N(50, 2.5^2)$ (kg), 卡车载重为 2 吨.

为了以 0.95 的概率不超载, 一车最多能装多少袋水泥?

解: 设装 n 袋水泥, 则总重量

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(50n, 2.5^2 n)$$

$$P(Y \leq 2000) \geq 0.95$$

$$\text{左} = P\left(\frac{Y - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$\text{查表 } \Phi(1.64) \approx 0.9495 \quad \Phi(1.65) \approx 0.9505$$

$$\therefore \frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}} \geq 1.645 \Rightarrow n \leq 39.483$$

故一车最多装 39 袋水泥.

□

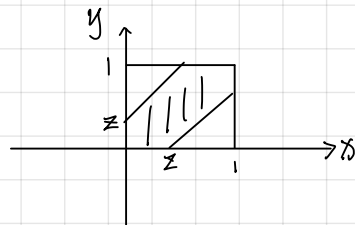
2. 在线段 $(0,1)$ 内任取两点, 求两点间距离的分布函数、概率密度、期望、方差.

解: 令 $X, Y \sim U(0,1)$ 且独立, $Z = |X - Y|$.

$$\forall 0 < z < 1,$$

$$P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq z} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{|x-y| \leq z \\ 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < 1}} dx dy$$



$$= 1 - (1-z)^2 = z(2-z)$$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ z(2-z), & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1-z), & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

两种方法求期望和方差:

$$\text{方法一: } EZ = \int z f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^1 2z(1-z) dz = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EZ^2 = \int z^2 f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^1 2z^2(1-z) dz = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$DZ = EZ^2 - (EZ)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{方法二: } EZ = E|X-Y| = \iint |x-y| f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |x-y| dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 \int_{y>x} (y-x) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^y (y-x) dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EZ^2 = E|X-Y|^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x-y)^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$DZ = EZ^2 - (EZ)^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

□

3. 将 n 个球放入 M 个盒子中, 设每个球放入各个盒子是等可能的. 求有球的盒子数 X 的期望.

解: 令 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子中有球} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq M$

$$\text{则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^M X_i$$

$$P(X_i = 0) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore EX_i = P(X_i = 1) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^n$$

$$EX = \sum_{i=1}^M EX_i = M \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^n \right]. \quad \square$$

4. X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. 证

$$\rho_{X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}} = -\frac{1}{n-1}, \quad i \neq j.$$

证: $\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X})$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) + \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_j, \bar{X})$$

$$\triangleq \text{I} + \text{II} - \text{III} - \text{IV}.$$

$$\text{I} = 0, \quad \text{II} = D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \bar{X}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}), \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore \text{III} = \text{IV} = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \quad \text{即}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$D(X_i - \bar{X}) = DX_i + D\bar{X} - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X})$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

$$\therefore \rho_{X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X})}{\sqrt{D(X_i - \bar{X}) D(X_j - \bar{X})}} = -\frac{1}{n-1}. \quad \square$$

5. X, Y 同分布, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8}x^2, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$A = \{X > a\}$ 与 $B = \{Y > a\}$ 独立, 且 $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{4}$,

求 a .

解: $\frac{3}{4} = P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(B)$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(X \leq a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\times \quad P(X \leq a) = \int_0^a \frac{3}{8}x^2 dx = \frac{a^3}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{8}a^3 = \frac{1}{2} \quad a = 4^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

□

6. $|X| \leq 1$. $P(X=-1) = \frac{1}{8}$, $P(X=1) = \frac{1}{4}$, 在 $\{-1 < X < 1\}$ 发生的条件下, $X \sim U(-1, 1)$. 求 X 分布函数.

解: $\forall -1 < x < 1$,

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X=-1) + P(-1 < X \leq x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + P(-1 < X \leq x, -1 < X < 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + P(-1 < X \leq x | -1 < X < 1) P(-1 < X < 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{x+1}{2} \times (1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{16}(x+1) = \frac{5x+7}{16}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{5x+7}{16}, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

□

7. 设 X 概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}x^2, & 0 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$\text{令 } Y = \begin{cases} 2, & x \leq 1 \\ x, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 Y 分布函数. (2) 求 $P(X \leq Y)$.

解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{a} x^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow a = 9.$

$$1 \leq Y \leq 2.$$

$$\forall 1 < y < 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq y) &= P(Y \leq y, x \leq 1) \\ &\quad + P(Y \leq y, 1 < x < 2) + P(Y \leq y, x \geq 2) \\ &= 0 + P(1 < x \leq y) + P(x \geq 2) \\ &= \int_1^y \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{27} (y^3 - 1 + 27 - 8) = \frac{y^3 + 18}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{y^3 + 18}{27}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad P(X \leq Y) = P(X \leq Y, x \leq 1) + P(X \leq Y, 1 < x < 2) \\ + P(X \leq Y, x \geq 2)$$

$$= P(x \leq 1) + P(1 < x < 2) + 0$$

$$= P(x < 2)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{27}.$$

8. $X \sim E(\lambda_1)$, $Y \sim E(\lambda_2)$, 且独立, 求 $Z = X + Y$ 概率密度.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } z > 0, \quad f(z) &= \int f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx \\ &= \int_0^z \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2(z-x)} dx \\ &= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} \int_0^z e^{-(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x} dx \end{aligned}$$

1) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$,

$$f(z) = \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}, \quad z > 0$$

2) $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} e^{-\lambda_2 z} [1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)z}] \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} [e^{-\lambda_2 z} - e^{-\lambda_1 z}] \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

9. $X \sim N(1, 3^2)$, $Y \sim N(0, 4^2)$, $\rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$. 求 1) EZ , DZ 2) ρ_{XZ}

解: 1) $EZ = \frac{1}{3} EX + \frac{1}{2} EY = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$DZ = \frac{1}{9} DX + \frac{1}{4} DY + 2 \operatorname{Cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} DX + \frac{1}{4} DY + \frac{1}{3} \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX DY}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times 9 + \frac{1}{4} \times 16 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$$

$$= 3$$

$$2) \quad \text{Cov}(X, Z) = \text{Cov}\left(X, \frac{1}{3}X + \frac{1}{2}Y\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}DX + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \rho_{XZ} = 0$$

□

三. 大数定律和中心极限定理

• 若 1) X_1, X_2, \dots 独立, $EX_i = \mu$, $DX_i = \sigma^2$

或 2) X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d., $EX_i = \mu$,

则 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} \mu$.

• 若 X_1, X_2, \dots i.i.d., $EX_i = \mu$, $DX_i = \sigma^2$, 则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \leq x\right) \longrightarrow \Phi(x).$$

例. 设 $X_1, \dots, X_{100} \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} B(1, p)$, 则

$$\frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \approx p. \quad \checkmark \quad \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \sim B(100, p). \quad \checkmark.$$

$$P(a < \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i < b) \approx \Phi(b) - \Phi(a) \quad \times.$$

$$P(a < \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i < b) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{b - 100p}{\sqrt{100p(1-p)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a - 100p}{\sqrt{100p(1-p)}}\right). \quad \checkmark.$$

四. 数理统计.

1. 三个概念: 总体, 样本, 统计量 (\bar{X} , S^2).

2. 三个分布: $\chi^2(n)$, $t(n)$, $F(n_1, n_2)$.

3. 三个结论: $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 则

① $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

② $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

③ \bar{X} 与 S^2 独立.

4. 二个方法: 矩估计; 极大似然估计

5. 三个标准: 无偏性; 有效性; 一致性

6. 置信区间 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 估计 μ $\begin{cases} \sigma^2 \text{ 已知} \\ \sigma^2 \text{ 未知} \end{cases}$

估计 σ^2 : μ 未知

例. 设 $X \sim t(n)$, 则 $\frac{1}{X^2} \sim$ $F(n, 1)$.

$$X = \frac{Y}{\sqrt{\frac{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_n^2}{n}}} \quad Y, Y_1, \dots, Y_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, 1)$$
$$\frac{1}{X^2} = \frac{\frac{(Y_1^2 + \dots + Y_n^2)/n}{Y^2}}{\frac{\chi^2(n)/n}{\chi^2(1)}} = \frac{\chi^2(n)/n}{\chi^2(1)}$$

例. (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为取自总体为 $B(1, p)$ 的样本, 则 $p(n\bar{X} = k) =$ $\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$.

$n\bar{X} = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim B(n, p).$

例. (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为取自总体为 $N(0, 1)$ 的样本, 则 $a = \underline{n}$, $b = \underline{n-1}$ 时,

$$a \bar{x}^2 + b s^2 \sim \chi^2(n).$$

$$\begin{aligned} a \bar{x}^2 + b s^2 &= a \bar{x}^2 + \frac{b}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= a \bar{x}^2 + \frac{b}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{b n}{n-1} \bar{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

例. x_1, \dots, x_n 为来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本观测值, $\bar{x} = 9.5$.

参数 μ 的置信度为 95% 的置信区间上限为 10.8, 则 μ 的置信度为

95% 的置信区间下限为 8.2.

σ^2 已知: $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow (\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2})$

σ^2 未知: $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s} \cdot \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$
 $\Rightarrow (\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)).$

$$9.5 \times 2 - 10.8 = 8.2$$

例. 设正态总体均值 μ 的置信区间长度为 $l = 2 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha}(n-1)$, 则其

置信水平为 $1 - 2\alpha$.

例. 总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. σ^2 未知时, μ 的置信区间长度为 l_1 ; 在置信水平不变的条件下, 用 σ^2 的无偏估计 s^2 作为 σ^2 的已知值所得 μ 的置信区间长度为 l_2 , 则 l_1 $>$ l_2 .

$$l_1 = \frac{2s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \quad l_2 = \frac{2s}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}$$

$$P(t(n) > t_0) \geq P(N(0, 1) > t_0)$$

$$\therefore t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \geq u_{\alpha/2} \quad \therefore l_1 \geq l_2.$$