



Homework #0

17.11.29

(1) 组合数的证明. (使用数学归纳法)

证. 1) 当 $N=1$ 时,

$$C(N, k) = C(1, k) = 1 \quad k=0, 1 \text{ 原等式成立}$$

2) 假设 $N=n-1$ 时, 原等式成立. 即

$$C(N, k) = C(n-1, k) = \frac{(n-1)!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1$$

3) 则当 $N=n$ 时.

$$C(N, k) = C(n, k) = C(n-1, k) + C(n-1, k-1)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{k!(n-k)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{n-k}{n} + \frac{k}{n} \right) \rightarrow (\text{乘项})$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = C(n, k) \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$$

(2) 1) $X \sim B(10, 1/2) \quad P(X=4) = C_{10}^4 \times (1/2)^4 \times (1/2)^6 = C_{10}^4 / 2^{10}$

2) 是题目的意思为: 从 52 张牌中选出 5 张, 使其选出的结果可以表示成 "XXXYY" 的形式的概率大小.

a. 总的可能数为 C_{52}^5 .b. 从 13 种花 (52 张) 中选出 2 种 A_{13}^2 c. 从其中一类型中的 4 张选出 3 张 C_4^3 d. 同样从另一类选出 2 张 C_4^2

$$\text{则 } P = (A_{13}^2 \times C_4^3 \times C_4^2) / C_{52}^5$$

(3) 条件概率题，需要注意的是分母的至多有一次是“或”。

$$\text{所以 } P(B|A) = P(AB)/P(A) = \frac{1}{2}^3 / (1 - \frac{1}{2}^3) = \frac{1}{7}$$

其中 A 表示至多有一次是“或”

B 表示三次都摸到红球

(4) 恰好摸到 1 次红球题：无序。

$$\text{先上公式 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^n P(A_i B_i) P(B_i)}{\prod_{i=0}^n P(A_i B_i)}$$

设 A 为 $|X|=1$, B 为 $X \in [0, 1]$, $X = -1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(B|A) &= \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}) \div (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}) = 2/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \max P(A \cap B) = \min(P(A), P(B)) = 0.3$$

$$\min P(A \cap B) = \max(0, P(A) + P(B) - 1) = 0.$$

$$\max P(A \cup B) = \min(1, P(A) + P(B)) = 0.7$$

$$\min P(A \cup B) = \max(P(A), P(B)) = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \text{ 证明. } S_x^2 &= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (X_n - \bar{X})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (X_n^2 - 2X_n\bar{X} + \bar{X}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - \frac{N}{N-1} \cdot 2 \cdot N \cdot \bar{X} \cdot \bar{X} + \sum_{n=1}^N \bar{X}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - 2N \cdot \bar{X} \cdot \bar{X} + N \cdot \bar{X}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - N \cdot \bar{X}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{N}{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N X_n^2 - \bar{X}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$



7.1 随机变量、概率密度函数与期望分布. 《概率论与数理统计》 Sec 5
先设随机变量 $Z = X + Y$ 仍服从高斯分布. $P_{Z6} \sim P_{Z7}$

且若 X, Y 相互独立, $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

则 $Z = X + Y$ 有 $Z \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$. 推广到 n 个独立正态随机变量依然成立.

故 $Z \sim N(-1, 5)$.

线性代数部分.

(1) 通过矩阵和变换操作. 研究保秩的初等行变换.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{matrix}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - R_2 \end{matrix}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

即 $\text{rank}(A) = 2$.

(2) A 可逆 \Leftrightarrow 存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $PA = E$,

由 $PA = B \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} PA = B \\ PE = P \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow P(A, E) = (B, P) \Leftrightarrow (A, E) \sim (B, P)$

令 $B = F$ 为 A 的行最简形. 那么 $F = E$. 即 A 可逆

并由 $PA = E$ 知 $P = A^{-1}$. 另外, $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$.

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & -3/2 & 1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_2 - 4R_3 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \end{matrix}} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1/8 & -5/8 & 3/4 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/4 & 3/4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/8 & -3/8 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 3/2 & -3/2 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$



④ 若 A 为 n 阶矩阵，如果 λ 为 n 维非零向量 x ，使得 $Ax = \lambda x$ 成立，那么 λ 为矩阵 A 的特征值，非零向量 x 为 A 的对应于特征值 λ 的特征向量。其也可写成 $(A - \lambda E)x = 0$ ，这是 n 个未知数 n 个方程的齐次线性方程组，有非零解的充要条件是系数行列式 $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ ，矩阵 A 的特征方程。其在复数范围内恒有解，解个数为方程的次数。因此 n 阶矩阵 A 在复数范围内有 n 个特征值。

且有 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$

$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n = |A|$.

解：特征多项式为

$$\begin{aligned}|A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & \lambda-2 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda-2)^2(4-\lambda) = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$\lambda_1 = 2 = \lambda_2$ 时，对应的特征向量为 $P = -C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_3 = 4$$
 时，特征向量为 $P = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

证毕，特征值分解。

$$\begin{aligned}a) MM^T M &= U\Sigma V^T V\Sigma^+ U^T U\Sigma V^T \\ &= U\Sigma\Sigma^+ V^T \\ &= U\Sigma V^T = M\end{aligned}$$

$$b) M^T M = V\Sigma^+ U^T U\Sigma V^T = VV^T = I$$

故 $M^T = M^{-1}$



5) 半正定矩阵.

a) 证明: $X^T Z Z^T X = X^T Z (X^T Z)^T \geq 0$

b) 证明: $X^T A X = X^T I X = I X^T X \geq 0$ 且 $X^T X \geq 0$ 故 $I \geq 0$
即 A 的各特征值都大于等于 0。

c) 1) 向量 M 与 X 同向时有 $M^T X$ 取到最大值为 $\|M\| \|X\| = \|X\|$

2) 向量 M 与 X 反向时有 $M^T X$ 取到最小值为 $-\|M\| \|X\| = -\|X\|$

3) M 与 X 垂直时有 $|M^T X|$ 取到最小值 0

d) 两点起平面之间的距离为 $|b_1 - b_2| / \|a\|_2$ 即为 5

两个起平面之间的距离即为两点 x_1, x_2 之间的距离, 即为

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 = (b_1 / \|a\|^2) a \\ & x_2 = (b_2 / \|a\|^2) a \\ & a^T x = b_2 \\ & a^T x = b_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|x_1 - x_2\|_2 = |b_1 - b_2| / \|a\|_2$$

1) 求参数, 分.

$$(1) \text{解: } \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{-2e^{-2x}}{1+e^{-2x}} \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = 2e^{2y} + 6xye^{3xy^2}$$

$$(2) \text{解: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = y(-\sin(u+v)) + x(-\cos(u+v)) = \cos 2v$$

$$3) \text{解: } \because x-3=t \text{ 则原式} = \int_2^3 \frac{2}{t} dt = 2(\ln t) \Big|_2^3 = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)$$

$$\text{① } \nabla E = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial E}{\partial v} \right) = \left(2(u e^v - v e^u), (e^v + v e^u) \right)$$

$$\therefore \partial E(1,1) = (2(e^2 - 4e^{-2}), 2(e - 2e^{-1})^2).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \nabla^2 E = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u^2}, & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u \partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial v \partial u}, & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial v^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(e^v + 2ve^{-u})^2, & 2(ue^v - 2ve^{-u})(e^u - 2ve^{-u}) \\ -4ve^{-u}(ue^v - 2ve^{-u}), & +2(ue^v - 2ve^{-u})e^v \\ & + 2e^{-u} \end{bmatrix}$$

5) 二元函数的 Taylor 展开.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{公式为 } f(x_0+h, y_0+k) &= f(x_0, y_0) + (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(x_0, y_0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{3!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^3 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{n!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f(x_0, y_0) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } ih\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + h\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot f(x_0, y_0) = hf_{x_0}(x_0, y_0) + hf_{y_0}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) = h^2 f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + k^2 f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$+ 2hk f_{xy} (\gamma_0 \beta_0) b$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= E(1,1) + hE_{\mu}(1,1) + kE_{\nu}(1,1) + h^2E_{\mu\mu}(1,1) + k^2E_{\nu\nu}(1,1) \\ &\quad + 2hkE_{\mu\nu}(1,1) + R_2 (\text{忽略高阶项}) \end{aligned}$$

化简得. 其中 $h=m, k=v$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mu, \nu) &= (e-2e^{-1})^2 + 2(e^2-4e^{-2})\mu + 2(e-2e^{-1})^2\nu \\ &\quad + (2e^2+16e^{-2}+4)\mu^2 + (4e^2+8e^{-2}-12)\nu^2 \\ &\quad + 18e^2-32e^{-2}\mu\nu + R_2 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 对于连续可导函数求极值, 可直接使用法导.

设 $f(\alpha) = Ae^\alpha + Be^{-2\alpha}$ $\min f(\alpha)$.

$$\frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = Ae^\alpha + B \cdot (-2)e^{-2\alpha}. \therefore \frac{\partial f(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = 0. \text{ 得 } \alpha = \frac{1}{3} \ln(2B-A)$$

7) 向量(矩阵求导).

$$\triangleright E(w) = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} = Aw + b \quad \triangleright E(w) = A$$

$$\text{拟试} \quad \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x} = A^T \quad \frac{\partial Ax^T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x^TA}{\partial x} = A \quad \frac{\partial x^TAX}{\partial x} = 2AX$$

$$\frac{\partial A^T X B}{\partial x} = A B^T \quad \frac{\partial A^T X^T B}{\partial x} = B A^T$$

证明可依据定义来证明.

$$\frac{d(MV^T)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{dM}{\partial x} \right) V^T + M \left(\frac{dV^T}{\partial x} \right) \quad \frac{d(M^T V)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{dM^T}{\partial x} \right) V + M^T \left(\frac{dV}{\partial x} \right)$$



(8) 记时 $\frac{1}{2} \nabla E(w) = 0$ 得 $w = -A^{-1}b$ (分为两步)

即得证.

(9) 解: $L(w, \mu) = \frac{1}{2}(w_1^2 + 2w_2^2 + 3w_3^2) - \mu(w_1 + w_2 + w_3 - 11)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = 0 &\Rightarrow w_1 = \mu \quad \text{同理解 } w_2 = \frac{\mu}{2} \quad w_3 = \frac{\mu}{3} \\ &\text{又 } w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 11 \quad \text{故 } \mu = b \quad \text{此时 } E(w) = 3b\end{aligned}$$