



班级 金数19

姓名 马骏

编号 1901210006

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6. 证明: 均值为0的独立 X_n 之和 $S_n = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ 构成一个鞅.

设 $E|X_k| < \infty, k=1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } E(S_{n+1} | S_1=a_1, S_2=a_2, \dots, S_n=a_n) &\stackrel{\leftarrow}{=} \because X_n \text{ 之间相互独立} \\ &= E(S_{n+1} | S_n=a_n) \\ &= E(S_n + X_{n+1} | S_n=a_n) \\ &= a_n + E(X_{n+1} | S_n=a_n) = a_n \text{ 得证} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X_{n+1}$ 与 S_n 独立
即 $E(X_{n+1} | S_n=a_n) = E(X_{n+1}) = 0$

7. 证明带有独立增量的随机过程 $\{X(t), t=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是马尔可夫过程

证: $\because \{X(t)\}$ 带有独立增量, 即 $X(i+1)-X(i)$ 与 $X(j+1)-X(j)$ 独立 ($i \neq j$)

$\therefore \{X(t)\}$ 可表示为 $X(t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \Delta X(i)$, 其中 $\Delta X(i) = X(i) - X(i-1)$

即 $\Delta X(i)$ 之间相互独立.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Pr(X(t) \leq x | X(0)=x_0, X(1)=x_1, \dots, X(t-1)=x_{t-1}) \\ = \Pr(X(t) \leq x | X(0)=x_0, \Delta X(1)+X(0)=x_1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \Delta X(i)+X(0)=x_{t-1}) \\ = \Pr(X(t) \leq x | X(t-1)=x_{t-1}) \end{aligned}$$

2. 对于每个 $\lambda > 0$, 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, λ 服从 Γ 分布, 试证明

$$\Pr(X=k) = \frac{\Gamma(k+n)}{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(k+1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+n}, k=0, 1, \dots$$

当 n 是一个整数时, 这是 $p=\frac{1}{2}$ 的负二项分布

解: 依题意得 $\Pr(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$, $f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \lambda^{n-1} e^{-\lambda}, & \lambda \geq 0 \\ 0, & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \Pr(X=k) = \int_0^{+\infty} \Pr(X=k | \lambda) f(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \lambda^{n-1} e^{-\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda^{k+n-1} e^{-2\lambda} d\lambda \stackrel{2\lambda=t}{=} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+n} \lambda^{k+n-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(k+n)}{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(k+1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+n}, k=0, 1, \dots$$

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$$\text{又 } P_r(X=k) = \frac{(k+n-1)!}{(n-1)! k!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+n} = C_{k+n-1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+n}$$

∴ 当 n 为整数时, 这是 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 的负二项分布

8. 设 X_1 和 X_2 是在区间 $(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})$ 上均匀分布的独立随机变量, 证明 $X_1 - X_2$ 的分布与 θ 无关, 并求密度函数.

证: $\because X_1 \sim U(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}) \therefore f_{X_1}(x_1) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_1 \in (\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

又 X_1 和 X_2 独立同分布 $\therefore f_{X_1, X_2} = \begin{cases} 1, & x_1, x_2 \in (\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

① 当 $-1 \leq y \leq 0$

$$\therefore P_r(X_1 - X_2 \leq y) = \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2} - y}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} dx_2 \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{y + x_2} 1 dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} y^2 + y + \frac{1}{2}$$

② 当 $0 < y < 1$, $P_r(X_1 - X_2 \leq y) = 1 - \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2} - y} dx_2 \int_{y + x_2}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} 1 dx_1 = -\frac{1}{2} y^2 + y + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore F_{X_1 - X_2}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} y^2 + y + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} y^2 + y + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore f_{X_1 - X_2}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 + y, & -1 \leq y \leq 0 \\ 1 - y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & |y| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

9. 设 X 非负, $F(x) = P_r(X \leq x)$. 证明 $E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } E(X) &= \int_0^{\infty} x dF(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\int_0^x dy \right) dF(x) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} dy \int_y^{\infty} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} dy \cdot F(x) \Big|_y^{\infty} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} [1 - F(y)] dy \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} [1 - F(x)] dx \quad \text{得证} \end{aligned}$$

4. $X \sim B(N, p)$, $p \sim \text{Beta}(r, s)$. 求 X 的分布, 问此分布何时为 $X = 0, 1, \dots, N$ 上的均匀分布

解: $\Pr(X=k) = C_N^k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$

$$f(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{s-1}, & 0 < p < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Pr(X=k) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{s-1} \cdot \Pr(X=k|p) dp \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} \int_0^1 p^{r-1} (1-p)^{s-1} \cdot C_N^k p^k (1-p)^{N-k} dp \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} C_N^k \int_0^1 p^{k+r-1} (1-p)^{N-k+s-1} dp \\ &= C_N^k \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+r)\Gamma(N-k+s)}{\Gamma(N+r+s)} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\Pr(X=k) = \frac{1}{N+1}$, 即 $\frac{1}{N+1} = \frac{N!}{k!(N-k)!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(r+s)}{\Gamma(r)\Gamma(s)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+r)\Gamma(N-k+s)}{\Gamma(N+r+s)}$

得 $r = s = 1$

17. $X_n = \frac{k}{n}$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$, 取各值概率均为 $\frac{1}{n}$, 求它的特征函数及 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的极限, 然后求极限特征函数对应的随机变量.

解: $\varphi_n(t) = E(e^{itX}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \Pr(X=\frac{k}{n}) \cdot e^{it\frac{k}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{itk}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1-e^{it}}{e^{-\frac{it}{n}}-1}$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (e^{-\frac{it}{n}} - 1) = -it \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(t) = \frac{e^{it} - 1}{it}$

对于 $U(0,1)$, $f(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in (0,1) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ $\varphi_f(t) = E(e^{itY}) = \int_0^1 e^{ity} dy = \frac{e^{it} - 1}{it}$

\therefore 该极限特征函数对应 $U(0,1)$ 的随机变量



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23. (a). X 和 Y 独立. $\Pr(X=i) = f(i)$, $\Pr(Y=i) = g(i)$. $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

假设 $\Pr(X=k | X+Y=l) = \begin{cases} C_l^k p^k (1-p)^{l-k}, & 0 \leq k \leq l \\ 0, & k > l \end{cases}$

证明 $f(i) = e^{-\theta\lambda} \frac{(\theta\lambda)^i}{i!}$, $g(i) = e^{-\theta} \frac{\theta^i}{i!}$, 其中 $\lambda = \frac{p}{1-p}$, $\theta > 0$ 任意

(b) 证明 p 由 $G(\frac{1}{1-p}) = \frac{1}{f(0)}$ 确定

证: (a) 假设 X 的母函数为 $F(t) = E(t^X)$, Y 的母函数为 $G(t) = E(t^Y)$

$\Pr(Y=k | X+Y=l) = \Pr(X=l-k | X+Y=l) = \begin{cases} C_l^k q^k p^{l-k}, & 0 \leq k \leq l \\ 0, & k > l \end{cases}$
其中 $q = 1-p$

设 $X+Y$ 母函数为 $H(t)$, 则 $F(t) = E(t^X) = E[E(t^X | X+Y=L)]$

同理 $G(t) = H(tq + p)$ ② $= E[\sum_{k=0}^l t^k \cdot C_l^k p^k q^{l-k}]$
 $= E[(tp + q)^l] = H(tp + q)$ ①

$\because X, Y$ 相互独立 $\therefore H(t) = G(t) \cdot F(t)$ ③

另一方面, 令 $t = up + vq$

$\therefore F(t) \cdot G(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^i f(j) t^j \cdot g(i-j) t^{i-j}) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i f(j) g(i-j) t^i$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\sum_{j=0}^i f(j) g(i-j) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^i C_i^k (up)^k \cdot (vq)^{i-k}]$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\sum_{j=0}^i f(j) g(i-j) \cdot \Pr(X=k | X+Y=i)] \times u^k v^{i-k}$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\sum_{k=0}^i \Pr(X+Y=i) \cdot \Pr(X=k | X+Y=i)] \times u^k v^{i-k}$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\sum_{k=0}^i \Pr(Y=i-k) \cdot p(X=k)] \times u^k v^{i-k}$

$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^i g(i-k) f(k) v^{i-k} u^k = F(u) \cdot G(v)$

故 $F(up + vq) \cdot G(up + vq) = F(u) \cdot G(v)$

由 ① ②, $F(u) \cdot G(v) = H(up + vq) \cdot H(vq + p)$

又由 ③, $F(up + vq) \cdot G(up + vq) = H(up + vq)$



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令 $up + q = \alpha + 1$, $vq + p = \beta + 1$, 则 $up + vq = \alpha + \beta + 1$. 令 $\tilde{H}(x) = H(x+1)$

则 $\tilde{H}(\alpha + \beta) = H(\alpha + \beta + 1) = H(\alpha + 1) \cdot H(\beta + 1) = \tilde{H}(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{H}(\beta)$

已知 $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ 唯一连续解为 $f(x) = e^{\lambda x}$

故 $H(x) = \tilde{H}(x-1) = e^{\lambda(x-1)}$ 为 Poisson (λ) 的母函数

即 $X+Y \sim P(\lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } P_r(X=k) &= \sum_{l=k}^{\infty} P_r(X=k | X+Y=l) \cdot P(X+Y=l) \\ &= \sum_{l=k}^{\infty} C_l^k p^k q^{l-k} \cdot \frac{\lambda^l}{l!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{l=k}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda q} (\lambda q)^{l-k}}{(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(\lambda p)^k \cdot e^{-\lambda + \lambda q}}{k!} = \frac{e^{-\lambda p} (\lambda p)^k}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \frac{p}{1-p}, \theta = (1-p)\lambda, \text{ 即 } P_r(X=k) = \frac{e^{-\alpha\theta} (\alpha\theta)^k}{k!} = f(k)$$

$$\text{同理 } g(k) = \frac{e^{-\theta} \theta^k}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad G\left(\frac{1}{q}\right) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\theta}}{k!} \theta^k \cdot \frac{1}{q^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda q}}{k!} \cdot \lambda^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \lambda^k \cdot e^{-\lambda q + \lambda} \\ &= e^{\lambda p} = e^{\alpha\theta} = \frac{1}{f(0)} \end{aligned}$$

即 $G\left(\frac{1}{1-p}\right) = \frac{1}{f(0)}$ 得证

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