

定理 X, Y 相互独立时, $E(Y|X) = E(Y)$

$$\psi(x) = E(Y|X=x) = \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y|X=x) = \sum_y y \cdot P(Y=y) = E(Y)$$

$$\frac{P(Y=y, X=x)}{P(X=x)} = \frac{P(Y=y)P(X=x)}{P(X=x)}$$

hw: 3.4.2, 3.4.4, 3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.5

定理 $g(x), h(y)$ 一元函数. $E(g(x)), E(h(y))$ 存在. 则 $E(g(x)h(y)|x) = g(x)E(h(y)|x)$

证: 令 $r_1(x) = E(g(x)h(y)|x=x), r_2(x) = E(h(y)|x=x)$

$$r_1(x) = \sum_y g(x)h(y) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|x) = g(x) \sum_y h(y) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = g(x) \cdot r_2(x)$$

定理 $\psi(x) = E(Y|x), E(\psi(x)g(x)), E(Yg(x))$ 存在. 则 $E(\psi(x)g(x)) = E(Yg(x))$ 存在

(对 \forall 适当的 $g(x)$ 都有上式成立. 定义 $E(Y|X) = \psi(X)$)

$$\text{证: } E(\psi(X)g(X)) = \sum_x \psi(x)g(x)P(X=x) = \sum_x \left(\sum_y y f_{Y|X}(y|x) \right) g(x) \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$= \sum_x \sum_y y \cdot g(x) \cdot P(X=x, Y=y) = E(Yg(X))$$

例) $X_i, i=1, 2, \dots$ 独立同分布 $P(X_i=1)=p, P(X_i=0)=1-p=q, N \sim P(\lambda)$

$$P(N=n) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}, X = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i \quad \text{求 } E(X|N), E(N|X), E(X), \text{Var}(X)$$

解: $f_{X|N}(x|n) = C_n^x p^x q^{n-x}$

$$f_{N|X}(n|x) = \frac{P(N=n, X=x)}{P(X=x)} = \frac{P(X=x|N=n) \cdot P(N=n)}{\sum_{m \geq x} P(X=x|N=m) \cdot P(N=m)} = \frac{C_n^x \cdot p^x q^{n-x} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}{\sum_{m \geq x} C_m^x \cdot p^x q^{m-x} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} q^{n-x} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}{\sum_{m \geq x} \frac{m!}{x!(m-x)!} q^{m-x} \cdot \frac{\lambda^m}{m!}} = \frac{q^{n-x} \cdot \lambda^n}{(n-x)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^x e^{\lambda}} = \frac{(\lambda q)^{n-x}}{(n-x)!} e^{-\lambda q}$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{m \geq x} \frac{(\lambda q)^{m-x} \cdot \lambda^x}{(m-x)!} \quad B(n, p) \text{ 类似}$$

$$E(X|N=n) = \sum_x x \cdot f_{X|N}(x|n) = \sum_x x \cdot C_n^x p^x q^{n-x} = np \quad E(X|N) = NP$$

$$E(N|X=x) = \sum_{n \geq x} n \cdot f_{N|X}(n|x) = \sum_{n \geq x} n \cdot \frac{(\lambda q)^{n-x}}{(n-x)!} e^{-\lambda q} \stackrel{k=n-x}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+x) \cdot \frac{(\lambda q)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda q} \\ = \lambda q + x$$

$$E(X) = E(E(X|N)) = E(Np) = \lambda p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(X^2 | N=n) p(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2\right) p(N=n) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) + (E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i))^2) \cdot p(N=n) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n \text{Var}(X_1) + (np)^2) \cdot p(N=n) \\
 &= \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + p^2 E(N^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + E(X_1)^2 \text{Var}(N)$$

$$B \in \mathcal{F}, P(B) > 0 \quad E(X|B) = \sum x \cdot \frac{P((X=x) \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

§3.6 母函数

一. 随机变量的和.

$$X \sim f_X, Y \sim f_Y, Z = X + Y.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Z(z) &= P(Z=z) = P\left(\bigcup_x (\{X=x\} \cap \{Y=z-x\})\right) = \sum_x P(X=x, Y=z-x) \\
 &= \sum_y P(Y=y, X=z-y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } X, Y \text{ 独立, } f_Z(z) = \sum_x P(X=x) P(Y=z-x) = \sum_x f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) = f_X * f_Y(z) \text{ 卷积}$$

二. 母函数(生成函数)

$$\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = G_a(x) \quad \text{--- } \{a_n\} \text{ 的母函数.}$$

$$\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \quad (a * b)_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} \triangleq c_n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} \right) x^n = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right)$$

X 取非负整数值 $P_k = P(X=k) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k s^k$ 称为 X 的概率母函数, 记为 $G_X(s)$.

性质: ① 收敛半径 ($G_X(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k = 1$) $R \geq 1$

$$\text{② 母函数与分布列一一对应} \quad G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k s^k, \quad P_k = \frac{G^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$$

$$\text{③ 若 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (P_k s^k)' \text{ 在 } s=1 \text{ 处收敛, } G_X'(1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P_k s^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot P_k = E(X)$$

$$\text{若 } E[X(X-1)\cdots(X-n+1)] \text{ 存在, } G_X^{(n)}(1) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) s^{k-n} P_k$$

$$= E[X(X-1) \cdots (X-n+1)]$$

三. 常见分布的母函数.

$$(1) X \sim B(n, p), p_k = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, k=0, \dots, n \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} s^k = (ps+q)^n$$

$$(2) X \sim G(p) \quad p_k = q^{k-1} p, k=1, 2, \dots \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^{k-1} p s^k = \frac{ps}{1-qs}$$

$$(3) X \sim P(\lambda) \quad p_k = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} s^k = e^{-\lambda + \lambda s}$$

四. 独立随机变量的和

X_1, \dots, X_n 取非负整数值, 相互独立, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, X_i 母函数 $G_i(s)$, 则 $G_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$

$$\text{证: } G_i(s) = \sum_k s^k p(X_i = k) = E[s^{X_i}]$$

$$G_Y(s) = E[s^Y] = E[s^{X_1 + \dots + X_n}] = \prod_{i=1}^n E[s^{X_i}] = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$$

例: 掷5颗骰子, 求点数和为15的概率.

解: X_i 第 i 颗骰子点数, $X_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 相互独立.

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \quad G_i(s) = \frac{1}{6}(s + s^2 + \dots + s^6) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{s(1-s^6)}{1-s}$$

$$G_Y(s) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^5 s^5 (1-s^6)^5 (1-s)^{-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^5} s^5 (1-5s^6 + 10s^{12} - \dots) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_5^k (-s)^k\right)$$

$$s^{15} \text{ 系数为 } \frac{1}{6^5} (C_5^{10} \cdot (-1)^0 - 5 C_5^4) \quad P(Y=15) = s^{15} \text{ 系数}$$

hw 3.7.8, 5.1.1 (a)(b), 5.1.2, 5.1.4