

一. 复习

(1) 期望

$$E[X] = \sum_x x f(x), \text{ 当 } X \text{ 取值自然数时: } E[X] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X > n)$$

$$\text{证: } E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(X=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (P(X > n-1) - P(X > n)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X > n)$$

$$(\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}) \quad (E[XY])^2 \leq E[X^2] E[Y^2]$$

(2) 方差. 协方差

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - EX)^2] = \min_a E[(X - a)^2] \quad E[X] = \arg \min_a E[(X - a)^2]$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - EX) \cdot (Y - EY)] = E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y]$$

$$(\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}) \quad |\text{Cov}(X, Y)| \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\text{协方差的双线性性: } \text{Cov}(aX + bY, Z) = a \text{Cov}(X, Z) + b \text{Cov}(Y, Z)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, aY + bZ) = a \text{Cov}(X, Y) + b \text{Cov}(X, Z)$$

(3) 条件期望/分布

$$(X, Y) \quad P(Y=y) > 0$$

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

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X \leq x | Y=y)$$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \sum_x x f_{X|Y}(x|y) \in \mathbb{R} \quad E[X|Y] \text{ r.v.} \quad E[E[Y|X]] = E[Y]$$

如何理解条件期望? 投影

$$E[Y|X] = \arg \min_{\varphi(X)} E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2] \text{ — } X \text{ 是已知的信息, 此时对 } Y \text{ 作出的最好估计}$$

$$X, Y \text{ 独立时, } E[Y|X] = E[Y] = \arg \min_a E[(Y - a)^2]$$

• (X, Y) 为联合离散型随机向量, X, Y 二阶矩存在, 记 $\varphi(X) = E[Y|X]$. 若 g 为可测函数且 $g(X)$ 二阶矩存在, 证: $E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2] \leq E[(Y - g(X))^2]$.

$$\text{证: (利用 } E(g(X)h(Y)|X) = g(X)E(h(Y)|X) \text{)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y - g(X))^2] &= E[(Y - \varphi(X)) + (\varphi(X) - g(X))^2] = E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2] + \underbrace{E[(\varphi(X) - g(X))^2]}_{\geq 0} \\ &\quad + 2E[(Y - \varphi(X)) \cdot (\varphi(X) - g(X))] \end{aligned}$$

$$E[(Y - \varphi(x)) \cdot (\varphi(x) - g(x))] = E[E[(Y - \varphi(x)) \cdot (\varphi(x) - g(x)) | X]]$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} E[(\varphi(x) - g(x)) \cdot \underbrace{(E[Y|X] - \varphi(x))}_{=0}] = 0$$

区分: $F_X(X)$ (r.v.), $F_X(x)$, $F_Y(x)$ (r.v.)

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) \Rightarrow F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \cdot F_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot F_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

$$\text{但 } F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \not\Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$F_X(x) \cdot F_{Y|X}(y|x) \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

(4) 母函数 $G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=k) s^k$, X 取非负整数值. $= E[s^X]$

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

(5) 常见分布 $f(x)$, $E[X]$, $\text{var}(X)$, 母函数.

$$(i) X \sim B(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$X_1 \sim B(n_1, p) \quad X_2 \sim B(n_2, p) \quad X_1 \perp X_2 \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$$

$$(ii) X \sim G(p) \quad P(X=k) = q^{k-1} \cdot p, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

无记忆性: $P(X=k+n | X>k) = P(X=n)$

$$(iii) X \sim P(\lambda) \quad P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$X_1 \sim \text{poi}(\lambda_1) \quad X_2 \sim \text{poi}(\lambda_2) \quad X_1 \perp X_2 \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim \text{poi}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$(iv) X \sim f(r, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} \quad k=r, r+1, \dots$$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_r$ X_1, \dots, X_r 独立 $X_i \sim G(p)$ X_i 表示第 $i-1$ 次成功到第 i 次成功所需次数.

(6) 随机游走 (★变换)

二. 习题

示性函数:

$$I_A(w) = \begin{cases} 1, & w \in A \\ 0, & w \notin A \end{cases} \quad P(I_A=1) = P(A) = E(I_A)$$

配对问题 (点数相同, 拿到自己伞, 置换) 是否 (是: 1, 否: 0). 计数

1. 电梯 n 层, $m (< n)$ 人均与随机停, 记 x 为电梯停的次数, 求 $E[x]$.

解: 令 $I_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 层有人停} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 层无人停} \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$

1. 否则

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i, \quad E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[I_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[1 - I_i^c] \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n [1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m] = n(1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m)$$

2.

[35分] S_n 表示从 $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 到 $[n]$ 双射全体, 从 S_n 中(均匀地)随机选取一个 σ , 定义不动点数为 $X(\sigma) = \#\{k : \sigma(k) = k\}$, 对换数为 $Y(\sigma) = \#\{(i, j) : \sigma(i) = j, \sigma(j) = i, i < j\}$. 回答

(i) 详细给出一个有关的概率空间.

(ii) X 与 Y 是否独立? 说明理由.

(iii) 计算 X 的分布列.

(iv) 求 Y 的期望.

解: (i) $\Omega = S_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} : i_k \in [n] \text{ 且各不相同} \right\}$

$$F = \{S_n \text{ 中元素所有可能并} \} \cup \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\forall A \in F: P(A) = \frac{|A|}{n!}$$

$$(ii) P(X(\sigma) = n) = \frac{1}{n!}, \quad P(Y(\sigma) = 1) > 0 \quad \text{但} \quad P(X(\sigma) = n, Y(\sigma) = 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{不独立.}$$

(iii) 同上课所讲“拿伞问题”

$$(iv) \text{ 令 } I_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma(i) = j, \sigma(j) = i, i < j \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad Y = \sum_{i < j} I_{ij} \quad E(I_{ij}) = 1 \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$E(Y) = E\left(\sum_{i < j} I_{ij}\right) = \sum_{i < j} E(I_{ij}) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3.

(20分) 给定 $b > a > 0$, 离散随机变量 X 取值于区间 $[a, b]$, 试回答

(i) 证明 $\text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2$;

(ii) 当 X 变化时, 找出并验证乘积 $E[X]E[1/X]$ 的取值范围.

$$\text{证: (i) } \text{Var}(X) = \min_a E(X-a)^2 \leq E\left(X - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$(ii) E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \geq (E(\sqrt{X} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}}))^2 = 1 \quad \text{取等: 例如 } X = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, \frac{1}{X}) = E(X \cdot \frac{1}{X}) - E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = 1 - E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)$$

$$|\text{cov}(X, \frac{1}{X})| \leq \sqrt{\text{var}(X) \text{var}(\frac{1}{X})} \leq \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{(b-\frac{1}{a})^2}{4}} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4ab}$$

$$1 - E(X)E(\frac{1}{X}) \geq -\frac{(b-a)^2}{4ab} \Rightarrow E(X)E(\frac{1}{X}) \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab} \quad \text{取等} p(X=a)=\frac{1}{2}, p(X=b)=\frac{1}{2}$$

4.

(15分) ζ 小盆友有 N 块积木, N 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, δ 小盆友独立地以 $1/2$ 概率拿走每一块. 若 δ 小盆友的积木块数为 K , 求 $E[K]$ 和 $E[N|K]$.

解: $E[K] = E[E[K|N]] = E[\frac{1}{2}N] = \frac{1}{2}E[N] = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$

$$E[N|K=k] = \sum_{n=0}^k n \cdot f_{N|K}(n|k)$$

$$f_{N|K}(n|k) = \frac{P(K=k, N=n)}{P(K=k)} = \frac{P(K=k|N=n)P(N=n)}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(K=k|N=n)P(N=n)} = \frac{C_n^k (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n^k (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}}$$

$$E[N|K=k] = \sum_{n=0}^k n \cdot \frac{(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} = k + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$E[N|K] = K + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

5.

设 $S_N = X_1 + \dots + X_N$ 为 N 个相互独立随机变量之和, 其中每个随机变量等概率地取值 $1, 2, \dots, m$. 求

(1) S_N 概率母函数; (2) 关于 k 的序列 $P(S_N \leq k)$ 的母函数; (3) 又设 N 为参数为 $p \in (0, 1)$ 的几何分布, 且 N 与 $\{X_j; j=1, 2, \dots\}$ 独立, 试回答(2)中问题.

解: (1) $G_{S_N}(s) = E[S_N^s] = (E[X_1^s])^N = (\frac{1}{m}(s + s^2 + \dots + s^m))^N = (\frac{1-s^{m+1}}{m(1-s)})^N$

$$(2) G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(S_N \leq k) \cdot s^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^k P(S_N=j)) \cdot s^k = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{k=j}^{\infty} s^k) P(S_N=j) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{s^j}{1-s} P(S_N=j)$$

$$= \frac{G(S_N)}{1-s} = \frac{(1-s^{m+1})^N}{(1-s)^{N+1} \cdot m^N}$$

$$(3) G_N(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(N=n) s^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{n-1} \cdot s^n = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (s(1-p))^{n-1} = \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \frac{s(1-p)}{1-s(1-p)} = \frac{ps}{1-s(1-p)}$$

$$G_{S_N}(s) = G_N(G_X(s)) = \frac{p \cdot \frac{1-s^{m+1}}{m(1-s)}}{1 - \frac{s(1-s^{m+1})}{m(1-s)}(1-p)} = \dots$$

$P(S_N \leq k)$ 的母函数: $\frac{G_{S_N}(s)}{1-s} = \dots$

6.

(20分) 直线上简单随机游动 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $S_0=0$, 这里 $P(X_1=1)=p$, $P(X_1=-1)=1-p$, $0 < p < 1$. 记 S_0, S_1, \dots, S_n 中互不相同的值个数为 R_n . 试证明

(i) $P(R_n = R_{n-1} + 1) = P(S_1 \cdots S_n \neq 0)$;

(ii) 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} E[R_n] \rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1)$;

(iii) $P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1) = |2p - 1|$.

证: (i) $R_n = R_{n-1} + 1$ 即 S_n 取值与 S_0, \dots, S_{n-1} 不同.

对路径 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 作变换 $\varphi: (x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (x_n, \dots, x_1)$ 一一对应

$$A = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : R_n = R_{n-1} + 1\} \quad B = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0\} \quad \varphi(A) = B$$

$$P(A) = P(\varphi(A)) = P(B) \quad P(R_n = R_{n-1} + 1) = P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0)$$

$$(ii) E[R_n] = 1 + E\left[\sum_{k=1}^n 1_{\{R_k = R_{k-1} + 1\}}\right] = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(R_k = R_{k-1} + 1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(S_1, \dots, S_k \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} E[R_n] = \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(S_1, \dots, S_k \neq 0)\right) \rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1) \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}$$

(iii) ① $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 即 $p > q$. 先考虑如下问题: 若 $S_1 = 1, V_i = \min\{n : S_n = i\}$ 求 $P(V_0 > V_N)$

$$\text{令 } p_i = P(S_1 = i, V_0 > V_N). \text{ 则: } p_0 = 0, p_N = 1 \Rightarrow p_i = p \cdot p_{i+1} + (1-p) \cdot p_{i-1}$$

$$P(p_{i+1} - p_i) = q(p_i - p_{i-1}) \Rightarrow p_{i+1} - p_i = \frac{q}{p}(p_i - p_{i-1}) = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{i-1}(p_1 - p_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_N - p_0 = \sum_{k=1}^N (p_k - p_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{k-1} \cdot p_1 = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N}{1 - \frac{q}{p}} \cdot p_1 \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{q}{p}}{1 - \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^N}$$

$$P(S_1 = 1, S_k > 0, \forall k) = P(S_1 = 1, V_0 > V_k, \forall k) = 1 - \frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{2p-1}{p}$$

$$P(S_1 = -1, S_k < 0, \forall k) = 0 \quad \text{§ 5.3 (b) corollary} \quad P(\text{访问过正轴}) = \min\{1, \frac{p}{q}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k) = p \cdot \frac{2p-1}{p} = 2p-1$$

② $p \leq q$ 时同理.

7. $\{X_k, k \geq 1\}$ i.i.d., 且与 N 独立, $Y = \sum_{k=1}^N X_k$, 证: $E[Y] = E[N] \cdot E[X]$.

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[N] \cdot \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(N) \cdot (E[X])^2$$

证: 记 X_k 的母函数为 $F(s)$, N 的母函数为 $G(s)$. 则 Y 的母函数 $Y(s) = G(F(s))$

$$Y'(s) = G'(F(s)) \cdot F'(s), \quad Y''(s) = G''(F(s)) \cdot (F'(s))^2 + G'(F(s)) \cdot F''(s)$$

$$E[Y] = Y'(1) = G'(F(1)) F'(1) = G'(1) F'(1) = E[N] \cdot E[X]$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = Y''(1) + Y'(1) - (Y'(1))^2$$

$$= G''(1) (F'(1))^2 + G'(1) F''(1) + G'(1) F'(1) - (G'(1) F'(1))^2$$

$$= G'(1) (F''(1) + F'(1) - (F'(1))^2) + (F'(1))^2 (G''(1) + G'(1) - (G'(1))^2)$$

$$= E[N] \cdot \text{Var}(X) + (E[X])^2 + \text{Var}(N)$$

8. 直线上简单随机游走 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $S_0 = 0$, X_i 独立同分布, $P(X_i = 1) = p$, $P(X_i = -1) = 1-p$, $0 < p < 1$.

(1) 求 $E[S_n]$, $\text{Var}(S_n)$, $\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n)$

(2) Y 服从 $G(p)$ 且与 $\{X_i\}$ 独立, 求 $\text{Var}(S_Y)$

(3) 对正整数 k , 求 S_{n+k} 关于 S_n 的条件分布列 $f_{S_{n+k}|S_n}$ 与条件期望 $E[S_{n+k}|S_n]$.

解: (1) $E[S_n] = E[\sum_{k=1}^n X_k] = \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k] = n(p \cdot 1 + (1-p) \cdot (-1)) = (2p-1) \cdot n$

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2) = n(1 - (2p-1)^2) = 4np(1-p)$$

$$\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)} \text{Var}(X_i) = 4 \min\{m, n\} p(1-p)$$

(2) 由 T7, $\text{Var}(S_Y) = E[Y] \cdot \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(Y) \cdot (E[X_1])^2$

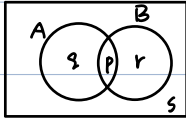
$$= \frac{1}{p} \cdot 4p(1-p) + \frac{1-p}{p^2} \cdot (2p-1)^2 = \frac{(1-p)(8p^2 - 4p + 1)}{p^2}$$

$$(3) P(S_{n+k} = a+b | S_n = a) = P(S_k = b | S_0 = 0) = \begin{cases} \binom{k+b}{k} p^{\frac{k+b}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{k-b}{2}} & 2 | k+b \\ 0 & 2 \nmid k+b \end{cases}$$

$$E[S_{n+k}|S_n] = E[S_n + X_{n+1} + \dots + X_{n+k} | S_n] = S_n + \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+k} E[X_i] = S_n + k(2p-1)$$

9. 试证明 $|P(A \cap B) - P(A)P(B)| \leq \frac{1}{4}$ 并讨论等号成立的条件.

证:



$$\textcircled{1} p = P(A \cap B) \quad q = P(A \setminus B) \quad r = P(B \setminus A)$$

$$s = P(A^c \cap B^c) \quad p + q + r + s = 1$$

$$|P(A \cap B) - P(A)P(B)| = |p - (p+q)(p+r)| = |p(1-p-q-r) - qr| = |ps - qr|$$

$$\leq \max\{ps, qr\} \leq \frac{1}{4} \max\{(p+s)^2, (q+r)^2\} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

取等: $(p=s=\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } q=r=\frac{1}{2})$ 且 $(ps=0 \text{ 或 } qr=0)$

$$\textcircled{2} E[I_A] = P(A) \quad E[I_B] = P(B) \quad E[I_A I_B] = E[I_{AB}] = P(AB)$$

$$|E[I_A I_B] - E[I_A]E[I_B]| = |\text{Cov}(I_A, I_B)| \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(I_A) \text{Var}(I_B)} = \sqrt{P(A)(1-P(A)) \cdot P(B)(1-P(B))} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$