概率论: 期中考试

1. 满分200分, 60分及格; 2. 假设你卷面成绩是 ξ , 则你的期中成绩是 $\xi \wedge 100$

Nov. 23, 2022

(Ω, F, P) 对VA∈F;着P(A)>O $P_A(\cdot) = P(\cdot|A) = P(\cdot nA)/P(A)$

1. (10')

(D, F, Pa) E[3|A]= [3 dPa(条件本质为更换概率空间

- (1) 复述并证明全概率公式. (分别于实分析测度论的核心)
- (2) 复述离散型随机变量的条件期望的定义.
- 2. (20') 设 ξ 是定义在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上的随机变量, 证明 (课上的文理记载!)
 - (1) 若 $E[\xi^2] = 0$, 则 $\xi \stackrel{a.s.}{=} 0$. Var[3] = 0 仅可推出 3^{2S} · C (常数)
- (2) $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, E[\xi \mathbf{1}_A] = 0$ 当且仅当 $\xi \stackrel{a.s.}{=} 0$. (3 $\stackrel{Q.S.}{=} 0$; $\Rightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{F}, 3 \stackrel{Q.S.}{=} 0$) (报去个0 观集地均为0) (10') 设 X, Y 为定义在 (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) 上的离散型随机变量且方差存在,已知 E[X|Y=b]=

(X,Y):= E[XY]; 6(Y)=fg(Y): 9为R上可观函数3

- (25') 设 X,Y 为定义在 $(\Omega,\mathcal{F},\mathcal{P})$ 上的离散型随机变量且期望存在, 已知 E[X|Y=b]= $b, \forall b \in Y(\Omega), E[Y|X=a] = a, \forall a \in X(\Omega).$
 - (1) 证明 $E[Y\mathbf{1}_{\{X=a\}}] = E[X\mathbf{1}_{\{X=a\}}], \forall a \in X(\Omega).$
 - (2) 证明 $E[Y\mathbf{1}_{\{X\leq a\}}] = E[X\mathbf{1}_{\{X\leq a\}}], \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$

- $(4) ~~ \mathbb{H} \mathbb{H}(Y-X) \mathbf{1}_{\{X \leq a\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{Y \geq a\}} \stackrel{a.s.}{\stackrel{=}{=}} (Y-X) \mathbf{1}_{\{X > a\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{Y < a\}} \stackrel{a.s.}{\stackrel{=}{=}} 0, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$
- (5) 证明 $X \stackrel{a.s.}{=} Y$.
- 5. (10') 设 ξ,η 是两个随机变量, 且存在函数 F 使得

$$P(\xi \le x, \eta \le y) = F(x \land y), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

求证:

- (1) F 是一个分布函数; P(3≤x)= lim P(3≤x, Ŋ≤y)= F(x), 故为介布函数
- (2) $P(\xi=\eta)=1$. (国際经典数)
- 6. (15') 设 X,Y 是取非负整数值的独立 随机变量,且

$$P(X = k|X + Y = n) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad n \ge 0, 0 \le k \le n,$$

其中 0 为参数.

$$G_X(s) = G_{X+Y}(ps+1-p), \quad 0 \le s \le 1.$$

- (b) 若p = 1/2, 证明 $G_{X+Y}(s) = G_{X+Y}(\frac{1+s}{2})^2$.
- (c) 若p=1/2, 求证 X, X+Y 都服从泊松分布.
- 7. (40') 设 $\xi \perp \eta$, $\xi \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda)$, $\eta \sim \mathcal{E}(\mu)$.
 - () 求 ξ ∧ η 的分布函数. P(3Λη≤η)= I-P(3Λη>η)= I- e-(λ+μ)η
 - (2) $\Re P(\xi < \eta)$. $E[P(3<\eta|\eta)] = E[F(\eta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ((-e^{-\lambda x}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu e^{-\mu x} dx = (-\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}) \cdot \mu$
 - (3) 证明: 事件 $\{\xi \land \eta \le x\}$ 与事件 $\{\xi < \eta\}$ 独立. 此时P(\$\Lambda\gamma_x\,\gamma_\gamma'\gamma_\gamma'\gamm
 - (4) 分别求出 $W = (\xi \eta)^+, V = \xi \lor \eta \xi \land \eta$ 的分布. $= \mathsf{E}[\int_0^{(\chi_{\Lambda}\eta_{J})} \lambda e^{-\lambda \chi} \, d\chi] = \mathsf{E}[I e^{-\lambda (\chi_{\Lambda}\eta_{J})}]$
- 8. (20') 设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n, \cdots$ i.i.d., 且分布函数F 连续,令 = $\int_0^\infty (|-e^{-\lambda(\pi/y)}) \mu e^{-\mu y} dy$ $(n-(\uparrow t) \Rightarrow h \xi t f)$ = $\int_0^\infty (|-e^{-\lambda y}) \mu e^{-\mu y} dy + \int_x^\infty (|-e^{-\lambda x}|) \mu e^{-\mu y} dy$ $N = \inf\{n \geq 2 : \xi_n > \xi_1\}$ = $\frac{1}{2} (|-e^{-(\lambda+\mu)y}|)$ 改成之!

9. (10') 设 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 且 ξ 具有连续的密度函数. 证明: " ξ "」 $\chi^{\alpha} \in [13]^{\beta} 1_{3}$ $\chi^{\beta} = \chi^{\alpha} \left[\chi^{\beta} + \chi^{\beta} \right] = \chi^{\alpha} \left[\chi^{\beta} + \chi^{\beta}$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\alpha} \mathbb{E}\left[|\xi|^{\beta} \mathbf{1}_{\{\xi > x\}} \right] = 0$$

 $=-x^{\alpha}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}y^{\beta}d(I-F(y))$ $= -\lambda_{\alpha} \lambda_{\beta} \left(\left| - L(\lambda) \right| \right|_{+\infty}^{\lambda} + \lambda_{\alpha} \left| \lambda_{\alpha} \left(\left| - L(\lambda) \right| \right) \right|_{+\infty}^{\lambda}$

的充分必要条件是

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\alpha+\beta} \mathbb{P}\left(\xi > x\right) = 0.$$

举反例说明, 若 $\alpha = 0$, 则充分性不成立(下面推不出上面.)

- 10. (40') 判断对错. (注: 无需说明理由)
 - (1) \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{G} 是两个 σ -域, 则 $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{G}$ 还是一个 σ -域. [
 - (2) 两个分布函数的乘积还是一个分布函数. [√](密度函数保)
 - (3) 若 ξ 的分布函数连续,则 ξ 是连续型随机变量.[
 - (4) 若 $E[\xi\eta] = E[\xi]E[\eta]$, 则 ξ, η 相互独立. [
 - (5) 若 $\operatorname{Var}[\xi] = 0$, 则 $\xi \stackrel{a.s.}{=} \mathfrak{t}$.
 - (6) 设 ξ, η 的期望都存在, 则 $E[\xi + \eta] = E[\xi] + E[\eta]$.
 - (7) 设 ξ, η 的方差都存在,则 $Var[\xi + \eta] = Var[\xi] + Var[\eta]$.
 - (8) 若 $\xi_n \overset{a.s.}{\to} \xi$ 且 ξ_n, ξ 的期望都存在,则 $E[\xi_n] \to E[\xi]$. [Lebesgue 起仇)

パペート P[3>ガンロンロ放び P[(-F(x))→ロ $\mathbb{E} \mathcal{L}\lim_{x\to\infty} -x^{\alpha}y^{\beta}(1-F(y))|_{x}^{\infty} = 0$ $\gamma^{\alpha} \int_{x}^{+\infty} (1 - F(y)y^{\beta-1} dy = \gamma^{\alpha} \int_{x}^{+\infty} (1 - F(y)y^{\alpha+\beta}y^{1-\alpha} dy)$ < xxx [y-1-ady = = 故域近70],