

作业 7

王哲凡 2019011200

2020 年 3 月 31 日

7.1. *Solution.* 设第一次剩下的长度为 X , 第二次剩下的长度为 Y .

则 $X \sim U(0, 1), (Y|X = x) \sim U(0, x)$.

则 $E(Y|X) = \frac{X}{2} \sim U\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

因此:

$$E(Y) = E(E(Y|X)) = \frac{1}{4}$$

7.2. *Solution.* 设用时为 Y , 设:

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y|X) = \begin{cases} 2 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 + E(Y) & \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

而 $E(Y) = E(E(Y|X))$ 可解得:

$$E(Y) = 3$$

7.3. 证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))) \\
 &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\
 &= E(E(XY|X)) - E(X)E(E(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(XE(Y|X)) - E^2(X) \\
 &= E(X^2)E^2(X) \\
 &= \text{Var}(X)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

7.4. (1). 证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(Y|X) &= E[(Y - E(Y|X))^2|X] \\
 &= E(Y^2|X) - 2E(YE(Y|X)|X) + E(E^2(Y|X)|X) \\
 &= E(Y^2|X) - 2E(Y|X)E(Y|X) + E^2(Y|X) \\
 &= E(Y^2|X) - E^2(Y|X)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

(2). 证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Var}(Y) - \text{Var}(E(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) - E(E^2(Y|X)) + E^2(E(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) + E^2(Y) - E(E^2(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(Y^2) - 2E(E^2(Y|X)) + E(E^2(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(Y^2) - 2E(E(YE(Y|X)|X)) + E(E^2(Y|X)) \\
 &= E(Y^2) - 2E(YE(Y|X)) + E(E^2(Y|X)) \\
 &= E((Y - E(Y|X))^2) \\
 &= E(E((Y - E(Y|X))^2|X)) \\
 &= E(\text{Var}(Y|X))
 \end{aligned}$$

□

7.5. *Solution.* $(Y|X = x) \in U(0, \sqrt{1 - x^2})$.

故均方误差意义下, Y 的最优预测值为:

$$E(Y|X = 0.5) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

7.6. (1). *Solution.* 若 σ_1, σ_2 均不为 0.

设:

$$U = \frac{X - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}, V = \frac{Y - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}$$

则 $E(U) = E(V) = 0, \text{Var}(U) = \text{Var}(V) = 1, E(UV) = \rho$.

$$\begin{aligned} & E((Y - (aX + b))^2) \\ &= E^2(Y - aX - b) + \text{Var}(Y - aX - b) \\ &\geq \text{Var}(\sigma_2 V - a\sigma_1 U) \\ &= E((\sigma_2 V - a\sigma_1 U)^2) \\ &= \sigma_2^2 E(V^2) - 2a\sigma_1\sigma_2 E(UV) + a^2\sigma_1^2 E(U^2) \\ &= \sigma_2^2 - 2a\sigma_1\sigma_2\rho + a^2\sigma_1^2 \\ &= (a\sigma_1 - \rho\sigma_2)^2 + (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2 \\ &\geq (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中等号取到的条件是 $\mu_2 - a\mu_1 - b = 0$ 和 $a\sigma_1 = \rho\sigma_2$.

因此:

$$\begin{cases} a = \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \\ b = \mu_2 - \mu_1 \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \end{cases}$$

若 $\sigma_2 = 0, \sigma_1 \neq 0$ 结果显然相同 (取 $V = 0$ 即可) .

若 $\sigma_1 = 0$ 则此时 $\rho = 0$:

$$E((Y - (aX + b))^2) = E((Y - b)^2) \geq \sigma_2^2 = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2$$

此时取:

$$\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ b = \mu_2 \end{cases}$$

即可.

(2). *Solution.* 由 (1) 即得最小的均方误差为:

$$\min_{a,b} E[(Y - (aX + b))^2] = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_2^2$$

当 $\sigma_2 = 0$ 或 $\rho = 0$ 时值接近于 0.

(3). *Solution.* 此时应取:

$$\begin{cases} a = \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \\ b = \mu_2 - \mu_1 \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \end{cases}$$

显然:

$$aX + b = E(Y|X) = \mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} (X - \mu_1)$$

7.7. *Solution.* 不正确.

此数列的极限实际上并不存在, 准确的说法应该是依概率收敛或者依概率 1 收敛.

7.8. 证明. 设:

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

则由于 X_i 两两不相关:

$$\text{Var}(Y_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$$

存在. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由 Chebyshev 不等式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < P(|Y_n - E(Y_n)| \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \frac{\text{Var}(Y_n)}{\varepsilon^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 \\ &< \frac{nc}{n^2 \varepsilon^2} \\ &= \frac{c}{n \varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

即:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) = 0$$

□

7.9. 证明. 根据中心极限定理, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < \varepsilon) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-y}^y \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) dx \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

即为 (辛钦) 弱大数定律. □

7.10. 证明. 而考虑:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - 2\bar{X}X_i + \bar{X}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 \end{aligned}$$

根据弱大数定律:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \xrightarrow{P} \sigma^2 + \mu^2, \bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \mu$$

因此:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \xrightarrow{P} \sigma^2$$

故:

$$S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \xrightarrow{P} \sigma^2$$

□

7.11. *Solution.*

$$P(X = 20) = \frac{1}{2^{40}} \binom{40}{20} \approx 0.1254$$

而用正态逼近时:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \end{cases}$$

因此:

$$P(X = 20) \approx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \varphi(x) dx \approx 0.1256$$

7.12. (1). *Solution.* 设 X_i 为第 i 个人赔付金额.

对于每个人, 根据全期望公式, 期望的保险赔付为:

$$E(X_i) = 0.001 \times 1000 = 1$$

所以卖 2 元较为合理, 可以获得一半的利润.

(2). *Solution.* 设 Y_i 是第 i 个人是否赔付.

根据中心极限定理, 即:

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 16\right) \approx \Phi(y_2)$$

其中:

$$y_2 = \frac{16 - np + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}$$

可解得:

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 16000\right) \approx 0.9801$$

(3). *Solution.* 即:

$$\Phi(y_2) = 95\% \Rightarrow y_2 \approx 1.6445$$

则:

$$t_2 \approx 14.6989$$

毛利润比例为:

$$\frac{20 - t_2}{20} \approx 26.51\%$$

7.13. (1). *Solution.* 概率为:

$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

其中:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^n(n-1)!} \sum_{r=0}^k (-1)^r \binom{n}{r} (x+n-2r)^{n-1} \\ 2k-n \leq x \leq 2(k+1)-n \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{otherwise}$$

其中 $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$.

$$\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

利用中心极限定理:

$$P(|\bar{X} - m| \leq 0.2) \approx \Phi(\sqrt{3}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{3}) \approx 0.9167$$

(2). *Solution.* 标准正态分布置信度超过 95% 的区间为 $(-2, 2)$.

则:

$$\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{100}{3}$$

因此应该进行 34 次测量.

(3). *Solution.*

$$P(|\bar{X} - E(\bar{X})| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \alpha$$

而根据 Chebyshev 不等式可得:

$$\frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\varepsilon^2} \leq \alpha \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{500}{3}$$

因此要进行 167 次测量, 较 (2) 得出的结果偏大很多.

7.14. *Solution.* 标准正态分布区间为 $y \approx 2.5758, (-y, y)$.

故误差为:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{y\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} \approx 0.0146$$

对应的合格产品数区间为:

$$[4000 - \varepsilon \times 5000, 4000 + \varepsilon \times 5000] \approx [3927, 4073]$$

7.15. *Solution.*

$$E(X) = E(x_0 + \beta + \varepsilon) = x_0 + \beta + E(\varepsilon) = x_0 + \beta$$

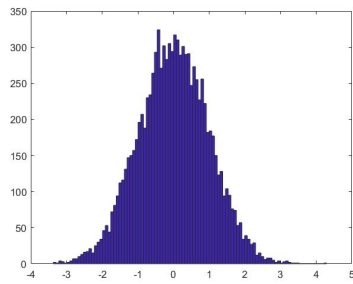
$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(x_0 + \beta + \varepsilon) = \text{Var}(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2$$

$$E[(X - x_0)^2] = E[(\beta + \varepsilon)^2] = \beta^2 + 2\beta E(\varepsilon) + E(\varepsilon^2) = \beta^2 + \sigma^2$$

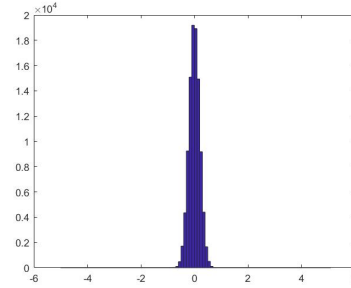
7.16. *Solution.* 图像见后.

前两个小题随着 n 的增大, \bar{X} 逐渐接近正态分布, 并且由于方差的减小, 图像逐渐变细, 所以符合中心极限定理.

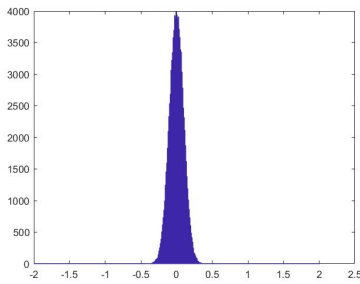
(3) 中无论 n 如何变化, \bar{X} 的分布始终差别不大, 与中心极限定理不同, 应该是由于其不存在期望与方差导致.



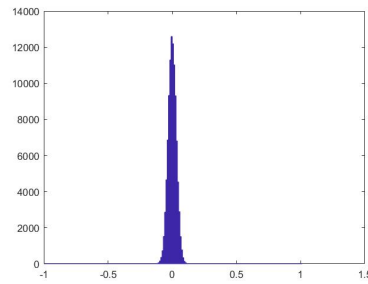
(a) 16.(1). $n = 1$



(b) 16.(1). $n = 25$

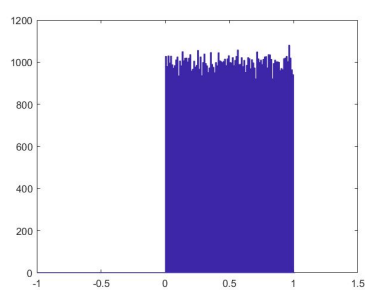


(c) 16.(1). $n = 100$

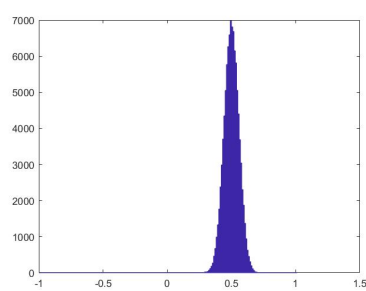


(d) 16.(1). $n = 1000$

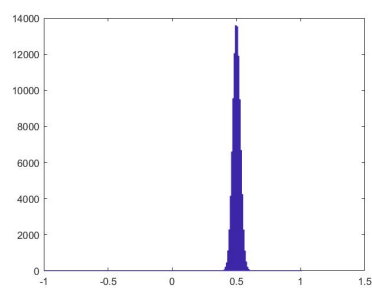
图 1: 16.(1)



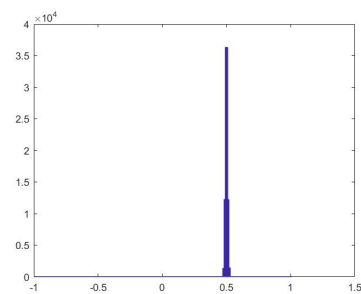
(a) 16.(2). $n = 1$



(b) 16.(2). $n = 25$

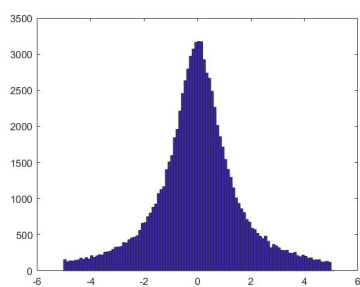


(c) 16.(2). $n = 100$

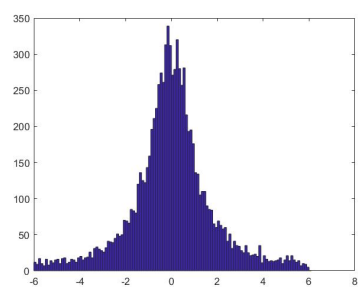


(d) 16.(2). $n = 1000$

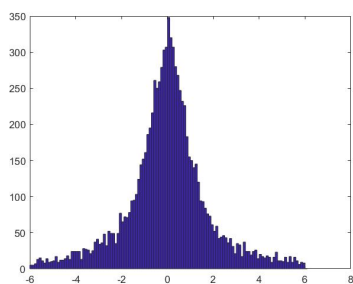
图 2: 16.(2)



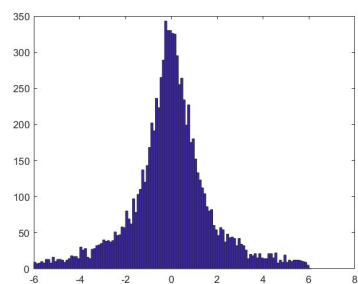
(a) 16.(3). $n = 1$



(b) 16.(3). $n = 25$



(c) 16.(3). $n = 100$



(d) 16.(3). $n = 1000$

图 3: 16.(3)