

期末复习

课程要点

- Ch3: 条件密度、连续性随机变量的卷积公式
- Ch4: 条件期望及其性质
- Ch5: 强大数定律，以概率1收敛
- Ch7: 聚合区间估计，非正态
- Ch8: 单边检验，非正态

考试时间：6月29日

考试须知：

1. 记得填写学号、座号
2. 不能带计算器。

因此，分位数不用写具体数值（除非另有提示）

e.g. $\left[\frac{40}{F_{0.975}(7, 9)}, \frac{40}{F_{0.025}(7, 9)} \right]$

3. 题型：选择 $\times 12$ ， 大题 $\times 6$

古典概率: $C_n^m := \frac{m!(n-m)!}{n!}$: n 中(无先后次序)取 m 个的取法.

例). 带编号 1~10 的 10 个球, 随机取 3 个球

问: 1. 最小号码为 4 的概率

2. 大 . . . 4 . . .

3. 中间 . . . 4 . . .

解: 样本空间含样本数为 C_{10}^3

1. 事件 A = “最小为 4”

= “一个取 4” & “另外两个取 5, ..., 10”

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{C_6^2}{C_{10}^3}$$

2. 事件 B = “最大为 4” = 1, 2, 3

$$P(B) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_{10}^3}$$

3. 事件 C = “中间为 4” = “一个取 4” & “一个 1, 2, 3” & “一个 5~10”

$$P(C) = \frac{C_3^1 \cdot C_6^1}{C_{10}^3}$$

条件概率

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cdot B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{\sum_C P(B|C) \cdot P(C)}$$

例): 题设同上.

问: 1. 已知“最大为 4”的条件下, “含有 5”的概率

2. 小

3. 中间

解: 1. 记 A = “最大为 4”, D = “含有 5”

$$\text{可见 } A \text{ 与 } D \text{ 互斥, 得 } P(D|A) = \frac{P(A \cdot D)}{P(A)} = \frac{0}{P(A)} = 0$$

2. B · D = “一个 4” & “一个 5” & “一个 6, ..., 10”

$$P(D|B) = \frac{P(B \cdot D)}{P(B)} = \frac{C_5^1}{P(B)}$$

3. C · D = “一个 4” & “一个 5” & “一个 1, 2, 3”

$$P(D|C) = \frac{P(C \cdot D)}{P(C)} = \frac{C_3^1}{P(C)}$$

1 (10 分)

将 A, B, C 三个字母之一输入信道, 输出为原字母的概率为 α , 而输出为其他一个字母的概率为 $(1-\alpha)/2$ 。
今将字母串 AAAA, BBBB, CCCC 之一输入信道, 记输入 AAAA, BBBB, CCCC 的概率分别为 p_1, p_2, p_3 , 其中 $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$.

已知输出信号为 ABCA, 问输入的字母串为 AAAA 的概率是多少?

解: 记 X_i 为 i-th 输入信号, Y_i 为 i-th 输出信号

$$X = X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4, Y = Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4$$

$$\text{要求 } P[X = \text{AAAA} | Y = \text{ABCA}]$$

$$= \frac{P[X = \text{AAAA}, Y = \text{ABCA}]}{P[Y = \text{ABCA}]} \quad (\text{条件概率定义})$$

$$= \frac{P[Y = \text{ABCA} | X = \text{AAAA}] \cdot P[X = \text{AAAA}]}{\sum_{x \in \{A, B, C\}} P[Y = \text{ABCA} | X = \text{xxxx}] \cdot P[X = \text{xxxx}].}$$

计算 $P[Y = y | X = \text{xxxx}]$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^4 P[Y_i = y_i | X_i = x_i] \quad (\because Y_i \text{ 与 } Y_j \text{ 独立})$$

$$= \prod_i P[Y_i = y_i | X_i = x_i] \quad (\because Y_i \text{ 与 } X_j \text{ 独立}, j \neq i)$$

$$= \alpha^{x_i=y_i} \cdot \beta^{x_i \neq y_i} \quad (\text{where } \beta = 1 - \alpha)$$

$$\therefore P[Y = \text{ABCA} | X = \text{AAAA}] = \alpha^2 \cdot \beta^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P[\dots | X = \text{BBBB}] = \alpha \cdot \beta^3 \\ P[\dots | X = \text{CCCC}] = \alpha^2 \cdot \beta^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \text{原} = \frac{\alpha^2 \cdot \beta^2 \cdot P_1}{\alpha^2 \cdot \beta^2 \cdot P_1 + \alpha \cdot \beta^3 \cdot P_2 + \alpha^2 \cdot \beta^3 \cdot P_3} \quad (\text{Def of } P_i)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \cdot P_1}{\alpha \cdot P_1 + (1-\alpha) \cdot (1-P_1)} \quad (\because P_2 + P_3 = 1 - P_1)$$

分布函数

$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$

概率密度 $f_X(x_0) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) \Big|_{x=x_0}$ F_X 在 x_0 处连续

$$\text{例): } X \sim F(x) = A + B \cdot \arctan x \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

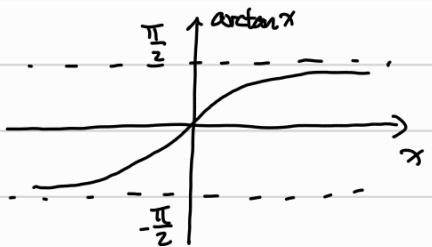
$$\text{问: 1. } A, B = ?$$

$$2. P[-1 \leq X \leq 1] = ?$$

$$3. f_X(x) = ?$$

解: ① 分布函数满足 $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \\ A + B \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{cases}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad P[-1 \leq X \leq 1] = F(1) - F(-1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan 1\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(-1)\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x\right) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad \#$$

2 (15 分)

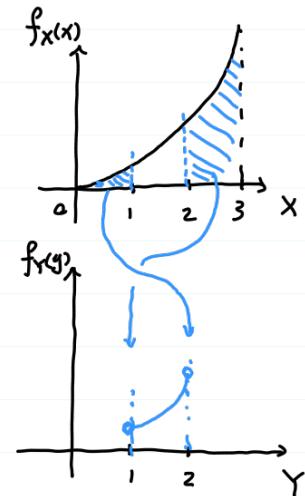
设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}x^2, & 0 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

记随机变量

$$Y := \begin{cases} 2, & X \leq 1 \\ X, & 1 < X < 2 \\ 1, & X \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

1. 求 Y 的分布函数 F_Y
2. 求 Y 的分布密度函数 f_Y
3. 求概率 $P[X \leq Y]$



解：1. 当 $y < 1$ 时， $F_Y(y) = 0$ ($\because Y$ 取值范围为 $[1, 2]$)

当 $1 \leq y < 2$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P[Y \leq y] = P[Y=1] + P[1 < Y \leq y]$

$$\text{其中 } P[Y=1] = P[X \geq 2] = \int_2^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{9}x^2 dx = \frac{19}{27}$$

$$P[1 < Y \leq y] = P[1 < X \leq y] = \int_1^y \frac{1}{9}x^2 dx = \frac{1}{27}(y^3 - 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{此时, } F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18)$$

当 $y \geq 2$ 时 $F_Y(y) = 1$.

$$\text{综上所述, } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18), & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2. f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \text{ 或 } y > 2 \\ \frac{1}{9}y^2, & 1 < y < 2 \\ \frac{19}{27} \cdot \delta(0), & y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{27} \cdot \delta(0), & y = 2 \end{cases} \quad (\delta(x) : \text{Dirac } \delta \text{ function})$$

$$3. P[X \leq Y] = P[X \leq Y, X \leq 1] + P[X \leq Y, 1 < X < 2] + P[X \leq Y, X \geq 2]$$

$$\text{其中 } P[X \leq Y, X \leq 1] = P[X \leq 2, X \leq 1] = P[X \leq 1]$$

$$P[\dots, 1 < X < 2] = P[X \leq X, 1 < X < 2] = P[1 < X < 2]$$

$$P[\dots, X \geq 2] = P[X \leq 1, X \geq 2] = 0$$

$$\therefore P[X \leq Y] = P[X \leq 1] + P[1 < X < 2] = F_X(2)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{9}x^2 dx = \frac{8}{27}$$

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- 數字特徵
- $E[X] = \int x f(x) dx.$
 - 線性: $E[aX + bY] = a \cdot E[X] + b \cdot E[Y]$
 - X, Y 獨立 $\Rightarrow E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y].$

- $\text{Var}[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$
- $\text{Var}[aX] = a^2 \cdot \text{Var}[X]$
- X, Y 獨立 $\Rightarrow \text{Var}[X \pm Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y]$

題). (X, Y) 在 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, |y| < x\}$ 上服从均匀分布

$$Z = 2X + 1$$

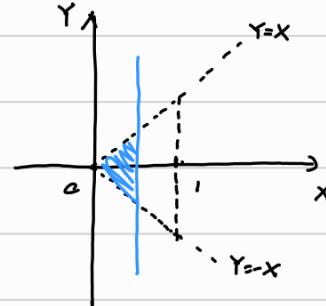
問: 1. F_Z

2. f_Z

3. $E[Z]$

4. $\text{Var}[Z]$

解: D 的面積 $\int_{(0,1)} \int_{|y| < x} dy dx$
 $= \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x dy dx = 1$



由 (X, Y) 在 D 上服从均匀分布得

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x,y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \int_{-x}^x dy dx = x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & , 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$F_Z(z) = P[Z \leq z] = P[2X+1 \leq z] = P[X \leq \frac{1}{2}(z-1)] = F_X(\frac{1}{2}(z-1))$$

$$= F_X(\frac{1}{2}(z-1)) = \begin{cases} 0 & , z < 1 (\because \frac{1}{2}(z-1) < 0) \\ (\frac{1}{2}(z-1))^2 = \frac{1}{4}(z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 3 \\ 1 & , 3 \leq z \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(z-1) & , 1 \leq z < 3 \\ 0 & , \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E[z] = \int z f_Z(z) dz = \int_1^3 z \cdot \frac{1}{2}(z-1) dz = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$E[z^2] = \int z^2 f_Z(z) dz = \int_1^3 z^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(z-1) dz = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}[z] = E[z^2] - (E[z])^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

題): (X, Y) 在 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ 服从均匀分布

$$Z = |X - Y|$$

$$3) 1. f_Z(z)$$

$$2. E[Z] \& \text{Var}[Z].$$

解: (X, Y) 概率密度

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{记 } D'(z) = \{(x, y) \in D \mid |x - y| \leq z\}$$

$$\text{Area } D'(z) = \text{Area } D - \text{Area } D_1 - \text{Area } D_2$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2}(2-z)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(2-z^2)$$

$$= 4z - z^2$$

$$(z \geq 0) \rightarrow -z \leq X - Y \leq z.$$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(|X - Y| \leq z)$$

$$= \int_{|X-Y| \leq z} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

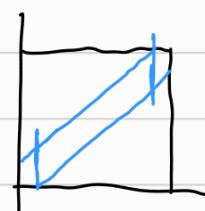
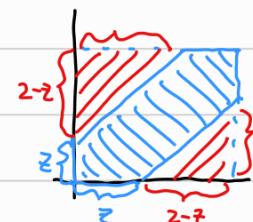
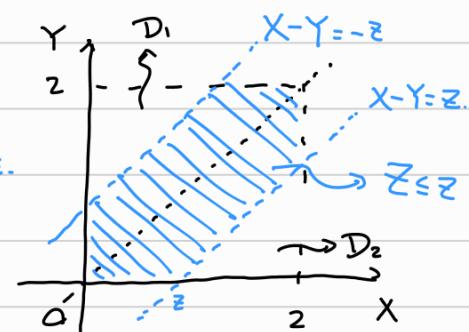
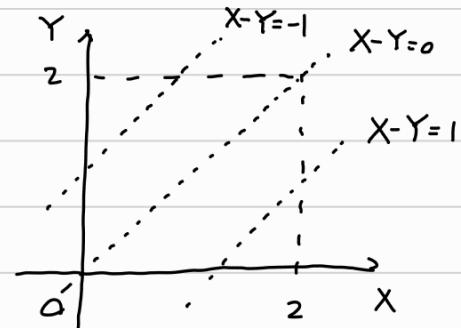
$$= \int_{D'(z)} \frac{1}{4} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_{D'(z)} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \text{Area } D'(z) = -\frac{1}{4}z^2 + z.$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dz} F_Z(z) = -\frac{1}{2}z + 1, & 0 \leq z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E[z] = \int_0^2 z \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}z + 1) dz = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E[z^2] = \int_0^2 z^2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}z + 1) dz = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}[z] = E[z^2] - (E[z])^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$



4 (15 分)

(入≠5!)

两台相同型号的自动记录仪，每台无故障工作的时间服从指数分布 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 。首先开动其中一台，当其发生故障时停用，并自动开动另外一台。记随机变量 T 为两台记录仪无故障工作的总时间。求：

- T 的概率密度 f_T
- 数学期望 $\mathbb{E}[T]$ 和方差 $\text{Var}[T]$

解：① X : 第一台记录仪的工作时间， Y : 另一台 ...

$$\Rightarrow T = X + Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_T(t) &= \int_0^t f_X(s) \cdot f_{Y|X}(t-s|s) ds \quad (\because \text{全概率公式}) \\ &= \int_0^t f_X(s) \cdot f_Y(t-s) ds \quad (\because X, Y \text{ 独立}) \\ &= \int_0^t \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda s} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda(t-s)} ds \\ &= \lambda^2 t \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 t \cdot e^{-\lambda t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathbb{E}[T] = \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y] = 2\lambda^{-1} \quad (\because X, Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \therefore \mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}Y = \lambda^{-1})$$

$$\text{Var}[T] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y] = 2\lambda^{-2} \quad (\text{Var}X = \text{Var}Y = \lambda^{-2})$$

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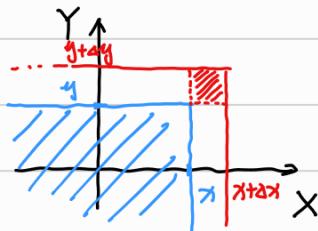
独立 vs 不相关

p.6

- X, Y 相互独立.

\Leftrightarrow 分布: $F_{X,Y}(x,y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$.

\Leftrightarrow 密度: $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$.



- X, Y 相关

\Leftrightarrow 相关系数 $r(X, Y) \neq 0$

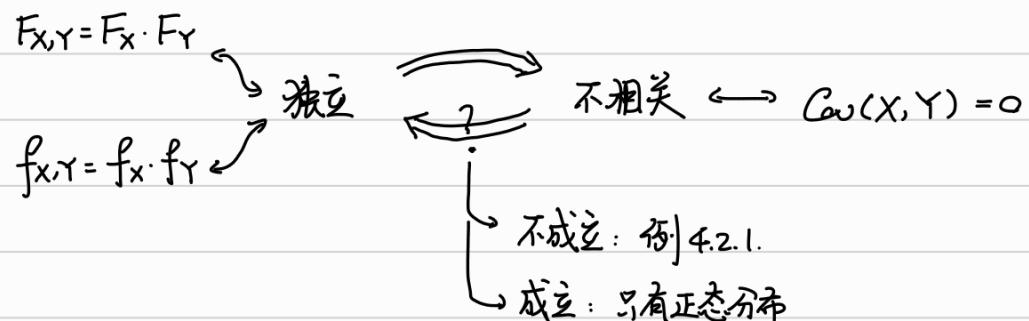
- X, Y 不相关

$\Leftrightarrow r(X, Y) = 0$ (验证 $Cov(X, Y) = 0$ 即可).

$$\frac{\text{"Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}Y}} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}X} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}Y}}$$

- X, Y 具有线性关系: $\exists a \neq 0, b$ s.t. $Y = aX + b$ for almost $w \in \Omega$ w.r.t. P .
(i.e. $P[Y = aX + b] = 1$)

$\Leftrightarrow |r(X, Y)| = 1$



(i.e. $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \rho)$)

3 (15 分)

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}\}$ 上服从均匀分布, 令

$$U = \begin{cases} 1, & X \leq Y, \\ 0, & X > Y \end{cases}$$

1. 求 (X, Y) 的概率密度 $f_{X,Y}$

2. 说明 U 与 X 是否相互独立? 是否相关?

3. 求 $Z = U + X$ 的分布函数 $F_Z(z)$

解: 1. D 的面积 = $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dy dx = \frac{1}{3}$
由 (X, Y) 服从均匀分布得

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

2. 独立性: 验证 $F_{U,X}(u, x) \neq F_U(u) \cdot F_{X,x}(x)$

由于 U 取值为 $\{0, 1\}$, 考虑 $u=0$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{U,X}(0, x) &= P[U=0, X \leq x] = P[Y < X \leq x] \\ &= \int_0^x \int_{x^2}^x 3 dy dx = x^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - x\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_U(0) = P[U=0] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_{X,x}(x) = \int_0^x \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3 dy dx = 2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{U,X}(0, x) \neq F_U(0) \cdot F_{X,x}(x) \Rightarrow \text{不独立}$$

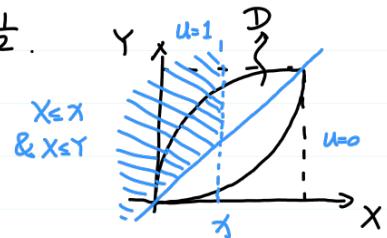
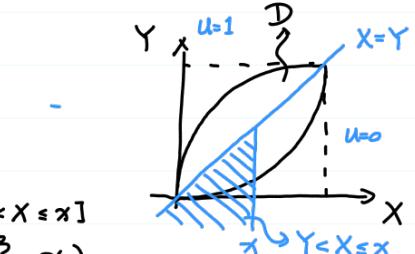
相关性: $P[U=0] = P[U=1] = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E[U] = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$f_X(x) = 3\sqrt{x} - 3x^2 \Rightarrow E[X] = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{U,X}(1, x) &= \frac{d}{dx} P[U=1, X \leq x] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} 3 dy dx \\ &= 3\sqrt{x} - 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E[U \cdot X] &= \int_{\{(0,1) \times [0,1]\}} ux \cdot f_{U,X}(u, x) du dx = \int_{\{(0,1) \times [0,1]\}} ux f_{U,X}(u, x) du dx \\ &= \int_{[0,1]} x f_{U,X}(1, x) dx = \int_0^1 x (3\sqrt{x} - 3x) dx = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[U \cdot X] - EU \cdot EX = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{20} = -\frac{1}{40} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{负相关}$$



3. $F_Z(z) = P(U+X \leq z) = P(U+X \leq z, U=0) + P(U+X \leq z, U=1)$

where $P(U+X \leq z, U=0) = P(X \leq z, X > Y) = \int_0^z \int_{x^2}^x 3 dy dx = \frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3$

$P(U+X \leq z, U=1) = P(X \leq z, X \leq Y) = \int_0^{z-1} \int_z^{\sqrt{z}} 3 dy dx = 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2$

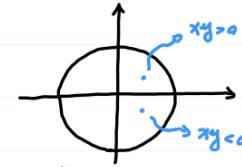
Z	$(-\infty, 0)$	$[0, 1)$	$[1, 2)$	$[2, +\infty)$
$F_Z(z)$	0	$\frac{3}{2}z^2 - z^3$	$\frac{1}{2} + 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2$	1

5 (15 分)

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

说明 X 与 Y 的相关性和独立性。



解：相关性：
 $E[XY] = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xy f_{XY}(x, y) dx dy$
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} x \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{XY}(x, y) dy + (-x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{XY}(-x, y) dy \right] dx$
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{XY}(x, y) dy - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_{XY}(x, y) dy \right) dx \quad (\because f_{XY}(-x, y) = f_{XY}(x, y))$
 $= 0$

$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{XY}(x, y) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx$
 $= (\int_{-1}^0 + \int_0^1) x \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx$
 $= \int_0^1 (x + (-x)) \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy dx = 0$

$E[Y] = 0$

$\therefore E[XY] - E[X] \cdot E[Y] = 0$

$\Rightarrow X, Y$ 不相关

独立性：对 $x \in (-1, 1)$, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}$

对 $y \in (-1, 1)$, $f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}$

且 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}$

$\neq \frac{1}{\pi^2} = f_{XY}(x, y) \quad \text{for } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1.$

#

答). 已知 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, $P[X=Y] = \frac{1}{4}$
求相关系数 $\rho_{X,Y} = ?$

解: 由 $X=Y \Leftrightarrow X=1 \& Y=1$ 得

$$P[X=1, Y=1] = P[X=Y] = \frac{1}{4}$$

Y\X	-1	1
0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$ ($= P[X=1] - P[X=1, Y=1]$)
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ ($= P[Y=1] - P[X=1, Y=1]$)

$$\therefore E[X] = 0, \text{Var}[X] = 1, E[Y] = \frac{3}{4}, \text{Var}[Y] = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$E[XY] = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X] \cdot \text{Var}[Y]}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

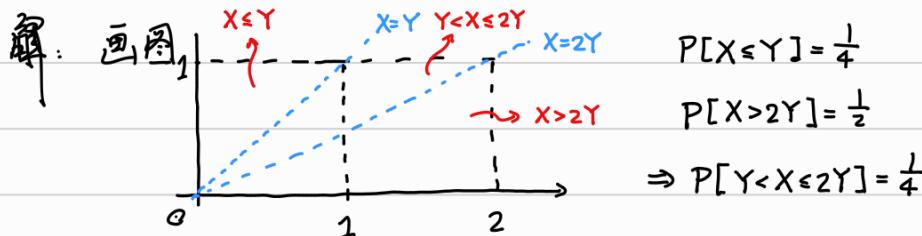
#

答). (X, Y) 在 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 服从均匀分布

$$\text{取 } U = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } X \leq Y \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad V = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } X \leq 2Y \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

求: 1. 联合分布 f_{UV}

2. 相关系数 ρ_{UV}



V\U	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$ ($= P[X < Y]$)	$\frac{1}{4}$ ($= P[Y < X \leq 2Y]$)
1	0 ($= P[X \leq Y, X > 2Y]$)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ($= P[X > 2Y]$)

$$\therefore U, V \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, U \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}, V \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E[U] = \frac{3}{4}, \text{Var}[U] = \frac{3}{16}, E[V] = \frac{1}{2}, \text{Var}[V] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E[UV] = \frac{1}{2}, \text{Cov}(U, V) = E[UV] - E[U]E[V] = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[U] \cdot \text{Var}[V]}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

#

6 (15 分)

已知 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\theta > 0$ 为未知参数。设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为取自 X 的一个样本。

1. 求 θ 的矩法估计量 $\hat{\theta}_M$
2. 求 θ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_L$
3. 说明 $\hat{\theta}_M$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_L$ 的无偏性

解: ① $E[X] = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-y} dy = \theta$
 \therefore 由 $\theta = E[X]$ 得 矩法估计量 $\hat{\theta}_M = \bar{X}$

② 似然函数 $\ln P[X_1, \dots, X_n; \theta] = \ln \prod_i P[X_i; \theta]$
 $= \ln \left(\frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i} \right)$
 $= -n \cdot \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \sum x_i$

要使似然函数最大的必要条件

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln P[\dots] = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum x_i = 0 \Rightarrow \theta^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \bar{X}$$

验证此时最大:

$$\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \ln P[\dots] \Big|_{\theta=\theta^*} = \frac{n}{\theta^2} - \frac{2}{\theta^3} \sum x_i \Big|_{\theta=\theta^*} = \frac{n}{\bar{X}^2} - \frac{2n}{\bar{X}^3} \cdot \bar{X} = -\frac{n}{\bar{X}^2} < 0$$

\therefore 最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_L = \bar{X}$

③ 记 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$, 验证 $\hat{\theta}$ 的无偏性.

$$\mathbb{E}_{X_1, \dots, X_n} [\hat{\theta}] = \mathbb{E}_{X_1, \dots, X_n} [\bar{X}] = \mathbb{E}_{X_1, \dots, X_n} [\frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \mathbb{E}[X] = \theta$$

$\therefore \hat{\theta}_M$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_L$ 的无偏估计量 #

常见统计量

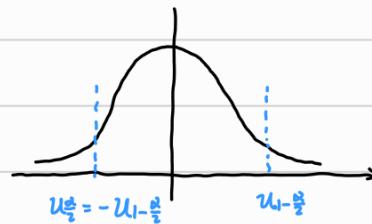
• 样本均值 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

• 样本方差 $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

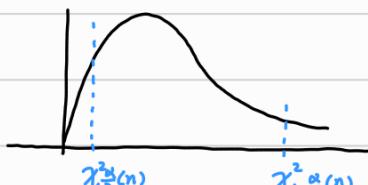
• 修正样本方差 $S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

标准:

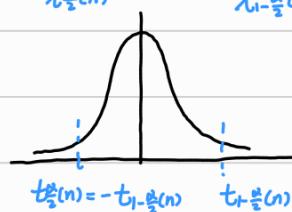
• 正态分布: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$



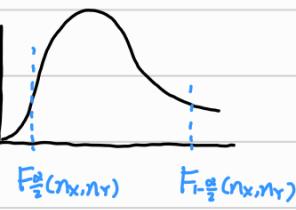
• χ^2 分布: $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2_{(n)}$



• t 分布: $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \sim t(n)$



• F 分布: $\frac{\frac{1}{n_x} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} X_i^2}{\frac{1}{n_y} \sum_{j=1}^{n_y} Y_j^2} \sim F(n_x, n_y)$



常用统计量的分布

• 单个 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

μ, σ • $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$, $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

μ • $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sqrt{S_n^2/(n-1)}} = \frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/n}} / \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot S_n^2}{\sigma^2/(n-1)}} \sim t(n-1)$

μ, σ • $\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

σ • $\frac{n \cdot S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

• 两个 $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$

$\mu_X - \mu_Y$
 σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 • $\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_X} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_Y}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\mu_X - \mu_Y$
 $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$ • $\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2 + n_Y S_{n_Y}^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}}}} \sim t(n_X + n_Y - 2)$

μ_X, μ_Y • $\frac{\frac{1}{n_X} \sum_i (X_i - \mu_X)^2 / n_X}{\frac{1}{n_Y} \sum_j (Y_j - \mu_Y)^2 / n_Y} \sim F(n_X, n_Y)$

σ_X, σ_Y • $\frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2 / (n_X - 1)}{n_Y S_{n_Y}^2 / (n_Y - 1)} \sim F(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)$

区间估计 (求置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间)

◦ 假设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

◦ 求 μ

$$\circ \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma_0^2/n}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \bar{X} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}} \cdot U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$-U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma_0^2/n}} \leq U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\circ \sigma^2 = ?$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{S_n^2/(n-1)}} \sim t(n-1) \Rightarrow \bar{X} \pm \sqrt{\frac{S_n^2}{n-1}} \cdot t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}$$

$$\sigma_0^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{n S_n^2}{n-1} \text{ i.e. } \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n} \leftarrow \frac{S_n^2}{n-1}$$

$$N(0, 1) \leftarrow t(n-1)$$

◦ 求 σ

$$\circ \mu = \mu_0 :$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n)}} \times \sum_i (X_i - \mu_0)^2 \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{1}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}(n)}} \times \sum_i (\dots)^2$$

$$\mu_0 \leftarrow \bar{X} \Rightarrow \sum_i (X_i - \mu_0)^2 \leftarrow n \cdot S_n^2$$

$$\circ \mu = ? :$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot n S_n^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}} \cdot n S_n^2 \leq \sigma^2 \leq \dots$$

◦ 假设 $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2), Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$

◦ 求 $\mu_X - \mu_Y$

$$\circ \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_0^2 :$$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \cdot \sigma_0} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow (\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \cdot \sigma_0$$

$$\sigma_0^2 \leftarrow \frac{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_j (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2} = \frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2 + n_Y S_{n_Y}^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}$$

$$N(0, 1) \leftarrow t(n_X + n_Y - 2)$$

$$\circ \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2 = ?$$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2 + n_Y S_{n_Y}^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}}} \sim t(n_X + n_Y - 2) \Rightarrow (\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n_X + n_Y - 2)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2 + n_Y S_{n_Y}^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}}$$

◦ 求 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$

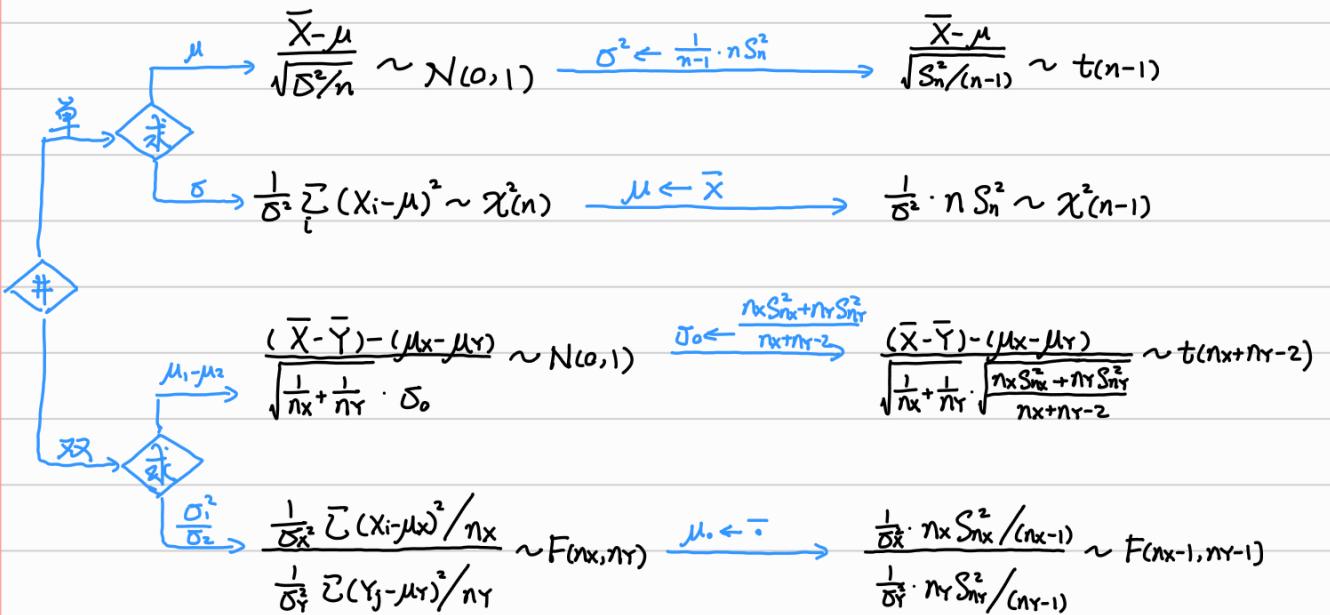
$$\circ \mu_X, \mu_Y \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_X^2} \sum_i (X_i - \mu_X)^2 / n_X}{\frac{1}{\sigma_Y^2} \sum_j (Y_j - \mu_Y)^2 / n_Y} \sim F(n_X, n_Y) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n_X, n_Y)}} \cdot \frac{n_Y}{n_X} \cdot \frac{\sum_i (X_i - \mu_X)^2}{\sum_j (Y_j - \mu_Y)^2} \right]$$

$$\mu_0 \leftarrow \bar{X} \Rightarrow \sum_i (\cdot_i - \mu_0)^2 \leftarrow n \cdot S_n^2$$

$$\circ \mu_X, \mu_Y ?$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_X^2} \cdot n_X S_{n_X}^2 / (n_X - 1)}{\frac{1}{\sigma_Y^2} \cdot n_Y S_{n_Y}^2 / (n_Y - 1)} \sim F(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)}} \cdot \frac{n_Y}{n_X - 1} \cdot \frac{n_X S_{n_X}^2}{n_Y S_{n_Y}^2} \right]$$



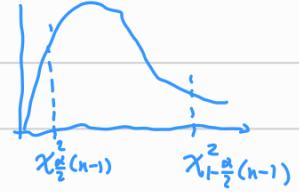
解). $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 其中 μ, σ^2 未知, 容量为 n 的样本 X_1, \dots, X_n , 分别求 μ 与 σ^2 置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间.

解: $\circ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{S_n^2/(n-1)}} \sim t(n-1) \Rightarrow -t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{S_n^2/(n-1)}} \leq t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}$

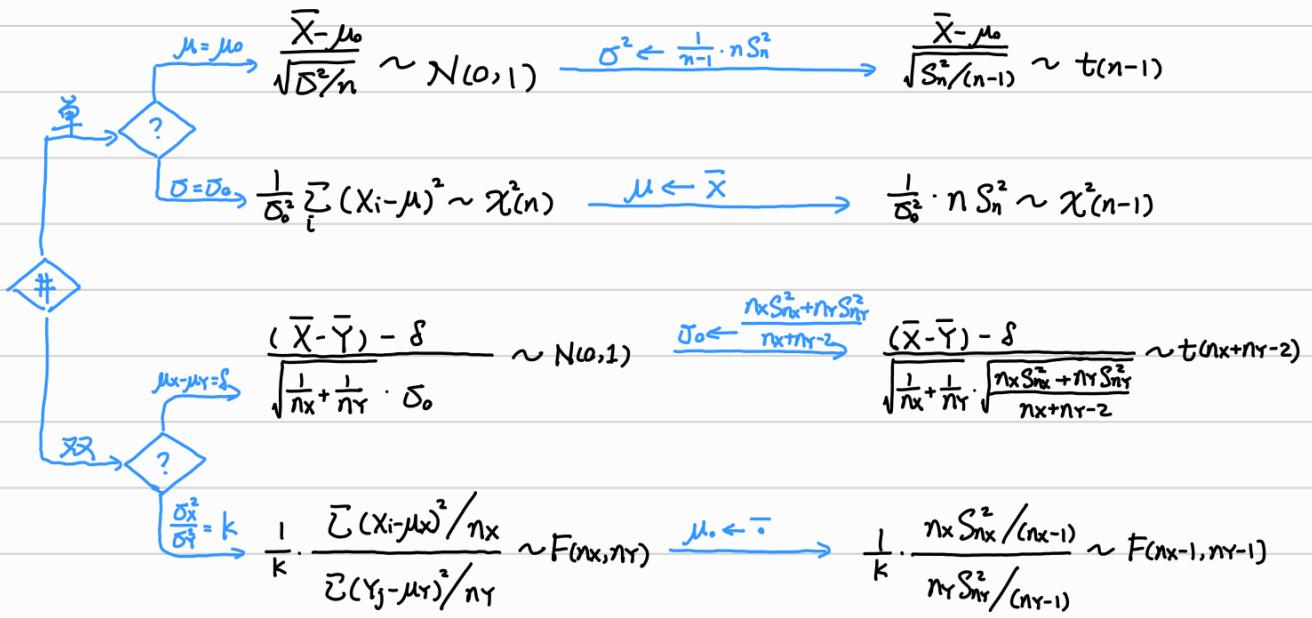
$\therefore \mu \dots$ 置信区间: $[\bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{S_n^2}{n-1}} \cdot t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}, \bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{S_n^2}{n-1}} \cdot t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}]$

$\circ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot n S_n^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1) \Rightarrow \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)} \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot n S_n^2 \leq \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}$

$\therefore \sigma \dots$ 置信区间: $[\sqrt{\frac{1}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}} \cdot n S_n^2}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}(n-1)}} \cdot n S_n^2}]$



假设检验 \rightsquigarrow 验证是否落在接受域(置信区间)



答), $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$,

样本 X_1, \dots, X_{n_X} , Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_Y} .

在显著性水平 α 下检验假设.

- 1). 当 $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$ 时, $H_0: \mu_X - \mu_Y = \delta$; $H_1: \mu_X - \mu_Y \neq \delta$ (Q: 没有假设 $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$ 时如何计算?)
- 2). $H_0: \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$, $H_1: \sigma_X^2 \neq \sigma_Y^2$

解: 1) 当 H_0 为真 & $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$ 时,

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \delta}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_X S_X^2 + n_Y S_Y^2}{n_X + n_Y - 2}}} \sim t(n_X + n_Y - 2)$$

得 ----- 的显著性水平 α 的接受域为 $[-t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X + n_Y - 2), t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X + n_Y - 2)]$

2) 当 H_0 为真时, $\frac{n_X S_X^2 / (n_X - 1)}{n_Y S_Y^2 / (n_Y - 1)} \sim F(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)$

得 ----- - - - - $[F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1), F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)]$

7 (15 分)

为比较不同季节出生的女婴体重的方差，从某年 12 月和 6 月出生的女婴中分别随机地选取 6 名及 7 名，测其体重（单位：g）如下表所示

12 月 X	3520	2960	2560	2960	3260	3960	
6 月 Y	3220	3220	3760	3000	2920	3740	3060

假定 X 和 Y 分别服从正态分布 $N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$ 和 $N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$ 。利用双侧检验，在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下，检验以下假设：

假设 $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$

$$1. H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

$$2. H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

解：① 假设 $\sigma^2 = \sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$

$$\text{选取 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_X-1)S_X^{*2} + (n_Y-1)S_Y^{*2}}{n_X+n_Y-2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}}}$$

当 H_0 为真时， $T \sim t(n_X+n_Y-2)$

\Rightarrow 显著性水平为 α 的拒绝域为 $|T| > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X+n_Y-2)$

\Rightarrow 代入计算 T

并比较 $|T|$ 与 $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X+n_Y-2)$ 关系，（略）

$$\text{② 选取 } F = \frac{S_X^{*2}}{S_Y^{*2}}$$

当 H_0 为真时， $F \sim F(n_X-1, n_Y-1)$

\Rightarrow 显著性水平为 α 的拒绝域为 $F < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X-1, n_Y-1) \cup F > F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X-1, n_Y-1)$

\Rightarrow 代入计算 F

并比较 F ， $F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X-1, n_Y-1)$, $F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_X-1, n_Y-1)$ 的大小，（略）