

期末复习

课程重点

- 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: 联合区间估计, 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, 座位号
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: $C_n^m := \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$: n 中 (无先后次序) 取 m 个的取法.

例: 带编号 $1 \sim 10$ 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" $= \dots \dots \dots 1, 2, 3$

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

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"

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

2. $B \cdot D =$ "一个 4" & "一个 5" & "一个 6, ..., 10"

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

3. $C \cdot D =$ "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 为该输入信号, Y_i 为该输出信号
 $X = X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4, Y = Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4$
要求 $P[X = AAAA | Y = ABCA]$
$$= \frac{P[X = AAAA, Y = ABCA]}{P[Y = ABCA]} \quad (\text{条件概率定义})$$

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

计算 $P[Y = y | X = * * * *]$
$$= \prod_{i=1}^4 P[Y_i = y_i | X = * * * *] \quad (\because Y_i \text{ 与 } Y_j \text{ 独立})$$

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

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} P[Y = ABCA | X = AAAA] = \alpha^2 \beta^2 \\ P[\quad \quad | X = BBBB] = \alpha \beta^3 \\ P[\quad \quad | X = CCCC] = \alpha \beta^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta^2 \cdot p_1}{\alpha^2 \beta^2 \cdot p_1 + \alpha \beta^3 \cdot p_2 + \alpha \beta^3 \cdot p_3} \quad (\text{Def of } P_i)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \cdot p_1}{\alpha \cdot p_1 + (1 - \alpha) \cdot (1 - p_1)} \quad (\because p_2 + p_3 = 1 - p_1)$$

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 $f_X(x_0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) \right|_{x=x_0}$ F_X 在 x_0 处连续

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

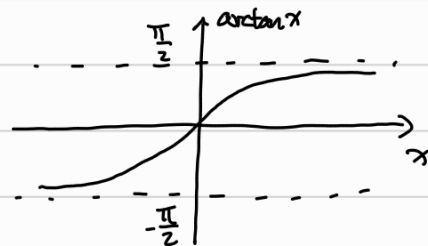
问: 1. $A, B = ?$

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

3. $f_X(x) = ?$

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } P[-1 \leq X \leq 1] &= F(1) - F(-1) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(-1) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

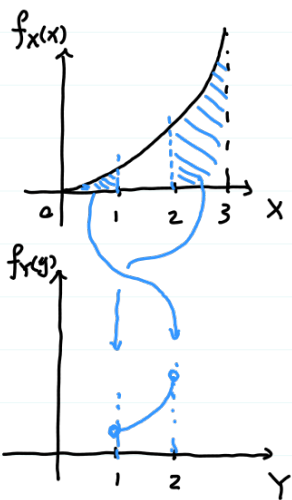
2 (15 分)

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, $F_Y(y) = P[Y \leq y] = P[Y = 1] + P[1 < Y \leq y]$
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 此时, $F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18)$
当 $y \geq 2$ 时 $F_Y(y) = 1$.
综上所述, $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18), & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & 2 \leq y \end{cases}$

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. $P[X \leq Y] = P[X \leq Y, X \leq 1] + P[X \leq Y, 1 < X < 2] + P[X \leq Y, X \geq 2]$
其中 $P[X \leq Y, X \leq 1] = P[X \leq 2, X \leq 1] = P[X \leq 1]$
 $P[\dots, 1 < X < 2] = P[X \leq X, 1 < X < 2] = P[1 < X < 2]$
 $P[\dots, X \geq 2] = P[X \leq 1, X \geq 2] = 0$
 $\therefore P[X \leq Y] = P[X \leq 1] + P[1 < X < 2] = F_X(2)$
 $= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{9}x^2 dx = \frac{8}{27}$ #

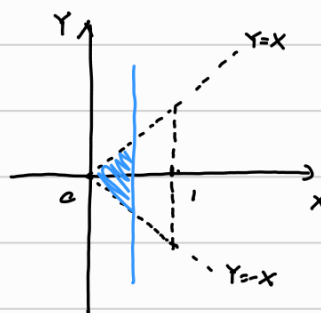
数字特征

- $E[X] = \int x f(x) dx$.
- 线性: $E[aX + bY] = a \cdot E[X] + b \cdot E[Y]$
- X, Y 独立 $\Rightarrow E[XY] = E[X] \cdot E[Y]$.
- $Var[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$
- $Var[aX] = a^2 \cdot Var[X]$
- X, Y 独立 $\Rightarrow Var[X \pm Y] = Var[X] + Var[Y]$

例). (X, Y) 在 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, |y| < x\}$ 上服从均匀分布
 $Z = 2X + 1$

- 问: 1. F_Z
2. f_Z
3. $E[Z]$
4. $Var[Z]$

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



由 (X, Y) 在 D 上服从均匀分布得

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P[Z \leq z] = P[2X+1 \leq z] = P[X \leq \frac{1}{2}(z-1)] = F_X(\frac{1}{2}(z-1)) \\ &= F_X(\frac{1}{2}(z-1)) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 1 \quad (\because \frac{1}{2}(z-1) < 0) \\ (\frac{1}{2}(z-1))^2 = \frac{1}{4}(z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 3 \\ 1, & 3 \leq z \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

30] : 1. $f_Z(z)$

2. $E[Z]$ 及 $\text{Var}[Z]$.

解: (X, Y) 概率密度

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

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

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

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

$$= 4z - z^2$$

($z > 0$)
 $-z \leq X - Y \leq z$

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

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

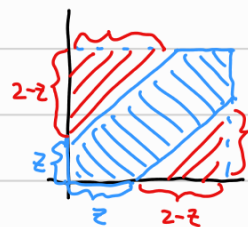
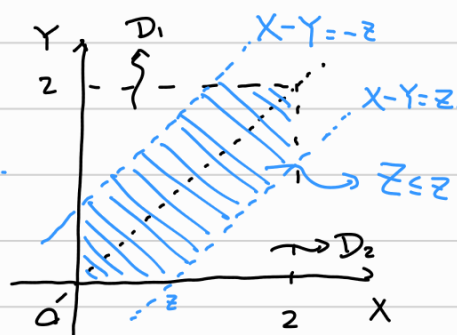
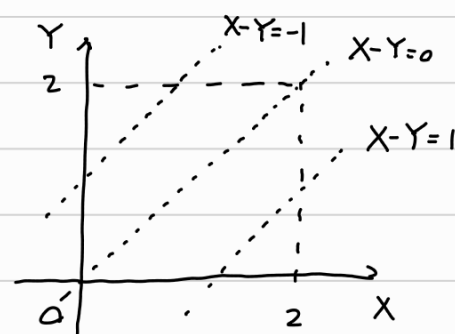
$$= \int_{D'(z)} \frac{1}{4} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_{D'(z)} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \text{Area } D'(z) = -\frac{1}{4}z^2 + z$$

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

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

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

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



($\lambda \neq 5!$)

4 (15 分)

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 ...
 $\Rightarrow T = X + Y$

$$\begin{aligned} f_T(t) &= \int_0^t f_X(s) \cdot f_{Y|X}(t-s|s) ds \quad (\because \text{全概率公式}) \\ &= \int_0^t f_X(s) \cdot f_Y(t-s) ds \quad (\because X, Y \text{ 独立}) \\ &= \int_0^t \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda s} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda(t-s)} ds \\ &= \lambda^2 t \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \\ \therefore f_T(t) &= \begin{cases} \lambda^2 t \cdot e^{-\lambda t} & , \quad t > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{else} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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

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