期中复习课

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概率的定义

2.8 Positive correlation

We say that events A and B are positively correlated if

$$\mathbf{P}\left\{A\mid B\right\} > \mathbf{P}\left\{A\right\}. \tag{2.6}$$

Prove or disprove that (2.6) implies

$$\mathbf{P}\left\{B\mid A\right\} > \mathbf{P}\left\{B\right\}. \tag{2.7}$$

Assume that $P\{A\} > 0$ and $P\{B\} > 0$.

Solution: We will prove that the implication is true.

$$\mathbf{P} \{A \mid B\} > \mathbf{P} \{A\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{P} \{A \& B\}}{\mathbf{P} \{B\}} > \mathbf{P} \{A\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \{A \& B\} > \mathbf{P} \{B\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{A\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \{B \mid A\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{A\} > \mathbf{P} \{B\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{A\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \{B \mid A\} > \mathbf{P} \{B\}$$

概率的定义

2.21 Another definition of conditional independence?

Recall that events E and F are conditionally independent on event G if

$$P\{E \cap F \mid G\} = P\{E \mid G\} \cdot P\{F \mid G\}.$$

Taegyun proposes an alternative definition: events E and F are conditionally independent on event G if

$$P\{E \mid F \cap G\} = P\{E \mid G\}.$$

Taegyun argues that "knowing F gives no additional information about E, given that we already know G." Is Taegyun's definition equivalent to the original definition (i.e., each definition implies the other) or not? If so, prove it. If not, find a counter-example. Assume that $\mathbf{P}\{F \cap G\} > 0$.

Solution: The two definitions are equivalent, as shown below

$$\mathbf{P} \{E \mid F \cap G\} = \mathbf{P} \{E \mid G\}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{P} \{E \cap F \cap G\}}{\mathbf{P} \{F \cap G\}} = \mathbf{P} \{E \mid G\}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \{E \cap F \mid G\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{G\}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \{F \mid G\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{G\}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \{E \cap F \mid G\} = \mathbf{P} \{E \mid G\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{F \mid G\}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \{E \cap F \mid G\} = \mathbf{P} \{E \mid G\} \cdot \mathbf{P} \{F \mid G\}$$

离散随机变量

- 期望的定义
- 方差的定义

有一个抽卡游戏,每一次抽卡会有 p 的概率抽出想要的物品。该游戏还有一个保底机制,假如说前 m-1 抽都没有抽到想要的物品,则第 m 抽必定抽出想要的物品。令随机变量 X 表示抽到想要的物品所需的抽数。 \leftarrow

- 1. 求 *E*[X]←
- 2. 求 Var(X)←

Q1

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \Pr[X > i] = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (1-p)^i = rac{1-(1-p)^m}{p}$$

Q2

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (2i+1) \Pr[X>i] = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (2i+1) (1-p)^i$$

一般求法

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} iq^{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} iq^{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (i-1+1)q^{i} = q \sum_{i=1}^{n} (i-1)q^{i-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} q^{i}.$$

Sum

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (2i+1) (1-p)^i = \frac{-2 (1-p)^m + p (-2m (1-p)^m + (1-p)^m - 1) + 2}{p^2}$$

连续随机变量

- 一般化推导
- (具体见课件)
- ▶ 一般结论: 设X为连续随机变量,若函数y = g(x)严格单调,其反函数h(y)有 连续导数,则Y = g(X)的概率密度函数为
 - ► $f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)) \cdot |h'(y)| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y \in (\alpha, \beta)$
 - ► $f_Y(y) = 0 \not\equiv y \not\in (\alpha, \beta)$
 - ▶ 这里 $\alpha = \min\{g(-\infty), g(+\infty)\}$, $\beta = \max\{g(-\infty), g(+\infty)\}$

连续随机变量

- 概率密度函数的定义
- 相关随机变量的概率密度函数的关系

Question 2

设随机变量 X 是 [-1,2] 上的均匀分布.

- 1. 求 $Y = \sqrt{aX^2 + b}(a, b > 0)$ 的概率密度函数.
- 2. 求 $Var(\sqrt{aX^2})$ 和 $\mathbb{E}(aX^2)^{3/2}$

$$(1)Y \in [\sqrt{b}, \sqrt{4a+b}], \text{ for } t \in [\sqrt{b}, \sqrt{4a+b}],$$

答案(1)
$$P[Y \le t] = P[\sqrt{aX^2 + b} \le t] = P\left[|X| \le \sqrt{\frac{t^2 - b}{a}}\right]$$

$$P[Y \le t] = \begin{cases} 0 & t \in (-\infty, \sqrt{b}) \\ \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{t^2 - b}{a}} & t \in [\sqrt{b} \le t \le \sqrt{a + b}) \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{t^2 - b}{a}} & t \in [\sqrt{a + b}, \le \sqrt{4a + b}) \\ 1 & t \in [\sqrt{4a + b}, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}\frac{t}{\sqrt{a(t^2 - b)}} & \sqrt{b} \le t \le \sqrt{a + b} \\ \frac{1}{3}\frac{t}{\sqrt{a(t^2 - b)}} & \sqrt{a + b} \le t \le \sqrt{4a + b} \\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

答案
$$(2)$$
 (2) $b=0$ 时,

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} & 0 \le t \le \sqrt{a} \\ \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} & \sqrt{a} \le t \le 2\sqrt{a} \\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y = \mathbb{E}\sqrt{a}|X| = \sqrt{a} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) = \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{a}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}Y^2 = a\mathbb{E}X^2 = a\int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{3}x^2 dx = a \cdot \frac{x^3}{9}\Big|_{-1}^2 = a.$$

$$CovY = \mathbb{E}Y^2 - (\mathbb{E}Y)^2 = \frac{11}{36}a$$

答案(3)

$$\mathbb{E} (aX^{2})^{3/2} = \mathbb{E}[Y^{3}]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a}} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{a}} t^{3} dt + \int_{\sqrt{a}}^{2\sqrt{a}} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{a}} \cdot t^{3} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{a}} t^{4} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{12\sqrt{a}} t^{4} \Big|_{\sqrt{a}}^{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} a\sqrt{a} + \frac{15}{12} a\sqrt{a}$$

$$= \frac{12}{17} a\sqrt{a}.$$

多维随机变量拆分

- 协方差Cov(X,Y)
- 期望、方差的拆分

3 题目 5

1 副有 52 张牌的扑克牌, 其中有 4 张 K, 设扑克牌的排列方式为所有可能排列的均匀分布. 无放回地从牌堆顶摸牌. 令 T 是第一次摸到 K 之前, 一共摸了几张非 K 的牌

- 1. 对于 i + j 张牌 $X_1, ..., X_i, Y_1, ..., Y_j$, 证明 $\{X_i\}$ 这 i 张牌都在 $\{Y_j\}$ 这 j 张牌的上方的概率是 $\binom{i+j}{i}^{-1}$.
- 2. 计算 $\mathbb{E}[T]$
- 3. 计算 Var[T].

答案(1)

3.1 答案

- 1. 考虑 $\{X_i\}$ 这 i 张牌都在 $\{Y_j\}$ 这 j 张牌的上方的可能排列数量. 首先从 n = 52 张牌中选 i + j 个位置,之后在前 i 个位置中分配 $\{X_i\}$,在后 j 个位置中分配 $\{Y_j\}$,其余位置分给其余 (n i j) 张牌. 因此总数为 $\binom{n}{i+j} \cdot (i)! \cdot (j)! \cdot (n i j)! = \frac{n! \cdot i! \cdot j! \cdot (n i j)!}{(i+j)!(n-i-j)!} = \frac{n!}{\binom{i+j}{i}}$. 又因为总排列数为 n!,故题中所述事件发生概率为 $\binom{i+j}{i}^{-1}$.
- 2. 令其余 48 张牌编号为 1-48. 令 X_i 代表摸到第一张 K 之前摸到编号为 i 的牌, 则有 $T = \sum_{i=1}^{48} \mathbf{1}_{X_i}$. 只考虑牌 i 以及 4 张 K 之间的排列. 由第一问可知 $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}] = \Pr[编号 i$ 的牌出现在 4 张 K 之前] = $\frac{1}{5}$. 因此 $\mathbb{E}[T] = \sum_{i=1}^{48} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}] = \frac{48}{5}$.

答案(2)

3. $\operatorname{Var}[T] = \operatorname{Var}[\sum_{i} \mathbf{1}_{X_i}] = \sum_{i} \operatorname{Var}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}] + \sum_{i \neq j} \operatorname{Cov}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i} \mathbf{1}_{X_j}].$

 $Var[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}^2] - \mathbb{E}^2[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}] = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{4}{25}.$

 $\operatorname{Cov}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}\mathbf{1}_{X_j}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}\mathbf{1}_{X_j}] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}]\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_j}].$

计算 $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}\mathbf{1}_{X_j}] = \Pr[X_i \cap X_j]$, 考虑 i, j 和 4K 的排列, i, j 都在 4K 之前概率为 $\frac{1}{\binom{6}{2}} = \frac{1}{15}$. 因此,

 $Cov[\mathbf{1}_{X_i}\mathbf{1}_{X_j}] = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{2}{75}.$

综上, $Var[T] = 48 \cdot \frac{4}{25} + 48 \cdot 47 \cdot \frac{2}{75} = \frac{1696}{25}$

技巧性题目

• 条件期望

2 题目 3

设正整数 $k \ge 1$, $B_x = \{-2k, -2(k-1), ..., -2, 0, 2, ..., 2k\}$, $B_y = \{-2k+1, -2k+3, ..., -1, 1, ..., 2k-1\}$. U_x, U_y 分别是 B_x, B_y 上的均匀分布.

1. X,Y 独立同分布于 U_x,U_y , 求 $\mathbb{E}[XY|X+Y>0]$

2.1 答案

1. -X 与 X, -Y 与 Y 同分布,因此 $\mathbb{E}[XY|X+Y>0] = \mathbb{E}[(-X)(-Y)|(-X)+(-Y)>0] = \mathbb{E}[XY|X+Y<0]$. 容易验证 $\Pr[X+Y=0]=0$. 又因为 $\mathbb{E}[XY]=\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]=0$ 知 $\mathbb{E}[XY|X+Y>0]=0$.