

# 概率统计 (A) 课程作业: 离散变量的数字特征

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(1)

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{P}(X = n) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A \cdot \frac{B^n}{n!} = Ae^B \\ a = \mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{n \geq 1} n \mathbb{P}(X = n) = \sum_{n \geq 1} A \cdot \frac{B^n}{(n-1)!} = AB \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B^n}{n!} = AB e^B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = e^{-a} \\ B = a \end{cases}$$

(2)

令  $\frac{a}{1+a} = p$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n \mathbb{P}(X = n) = \frac{1}{1+a} \sum_{n \geq 0} n p^n = \frac{1}{1+a} \cdot \frac{p}{(1-p)^2} = a \\ \mathbb{E}[X^2] &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n^2 \mathbb{P}(X = n) = \frac{1}{1+a} \sum_{n \geq 0} n^2 p^n = \frac{1}{1+a} \cdot \frac{p(1+p)}{(1-p)^3} = a(1+2a) \\ \text{Var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = a + a^2 \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\min\{X, Y\}] &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n \mathbb{P}(\min\{X, Y\} = n) \\ &\leq \sum_{n \geq 0} n (\mathbb{P}(X = n) \mathbb{P}(Y \geq n) + \mathbb{P}(Y = n) \mathbb{P}(X \geq n)) \\ &\leq \sum_{n \geq 0} n (\mathbb{P}(X = n) + \mathbb{P}(Y = n)) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[X + Y] \end{aligned}$$

由于  $X, Y > 0$ , 故后者收敛能推出前者也收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\min\{X, Y\}] &= \sum_{n \geq 0} n \mathbb{P}(\min\{X, Y\} = n) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(\min\{X, Y\} \geq n) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(X \geq n) \mathbb{P}(Y \geq n) \end{aligned}$$

### 3

(1)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|f_X(x)dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(x^2+1)}dx = +\infty$$

广义积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x)dx$  不绝对收敛, 因此  $\mathbb{E}[X]$  不存在.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\arctan(x)|f_X(x)dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan(x)}{\pi(x^2+1)}dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \arctan(x)d\arctan(x) \\ &= \frac{\arctan^2(x)}{\pi} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

广义积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \arctan(x)f_X(x)dx$  绝对收敛, 因此  $\mathbb{E}[\arctan X]$  存在. 容易观察到积分函数是奇函数, 因此有  $\mathbb{E}[\arctan X] = 0$ .

### 4

(1)

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{aX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ax} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{a^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{a^2}{2}}$$

(2)

$$\mathbb{E}[|X|] = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-u} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

### 5

(1)

$$\mathbb{E}[X_N] = \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbb{P}(X_N \geq k) = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{N-k+1}{N}\right)^n = \frac{1}{N^n} \sum_{k=1}^N k^n$$

(2)

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[X_N/N] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{k}{N}\right)^n = \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

## 6

记  $X$  表示需要支付的金额,  $x$  表示乙猜测的号码.

(1)

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{15} [(x-1)^2 + 2(x-2)^2 + 3(x-3)^2 + 4(x-4)^2 + 5(x-5)^2] = x^2 - \frac{22}{3}x + 15$$

当  $x$  取  $\frac{11}{3}$  时上式取到最小值  $\frac{14}{9}$ .

(2)

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{15} [|x-1| + 2|x-2| + 3|x-3| + 4|x-4| + 5|x-5|]$$

当  $x$  取 4 时上式取到最小值 1.

## 7

(0)

主要需要验证非负性与归一性.

当  $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq \pi$  时,  $g(x)g(y) = 0$ , 故  $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y) > 0$ . 当  $|x|, |y| < \pi$  时,  $\phi(x)\phi(y) > \frac{e^{-\pi^2}}{2\pi} > \frac{e^{-\pi^2}}{2\pi} g(x)g(y)$ , 从而也有  $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y) > 0$ .

易知  $\iint f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy = 1$ , 而  $\int_x g(x) dx = 0$ , 因此  $\iint g(x)g(y) dx dy = 0$ , 故归一性满足.

(1)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dy = \phi(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi(y) dy + \frac{e^{-\pi^2}}{2\pi} g(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) dy = \phi(x)$$

故  $X$  的边缘分布是正态分布.  $Y$  显然是对称的, 故也是正态分布.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{X,Y} &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X] \text{Var}[Y]}} = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])(Y - \mathbb{E}[Y])] = \mathbb{E}[XY] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy \left( \phi(x)\phi(y) + \frac{e^{-\pi^2}}{2} g(x)g(y) \right) dx dy \\ &= \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\phi(x) dx \right] \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y\phi(y) dy \right] + \frac{e^{-\pi^2}}{2} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xg(x) dx \right] \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yg(y) dy \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

但  $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$  不恒成立, 因此  $X, Y$  非线性相关但不独立.

## 8

(1)

$$\rho_{X_1, X_1 - X_2} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_1 - X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X_1] \text{Var}[X_1 - X_2]}} = \frac{\text{Var}[X_1] - \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X_1] (\text{Var}[X_1] + \text{Var}[X_2] - \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2))}} = \frac{1 - \rho}{\sqrt{2 - \rho}}$$

(2)

记  $Z = X_1 - X_2$ . 考虑  $Z$  的密度函数.

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X_1, X_2}(x, x - z) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}(x^2 - 2\rho x(x-z) + (x-z)^2)\right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left(2(1-\rho)\left(x - \frac{z}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2(1+\rho)}{2}\right)\right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4(1-\rho)}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \frac{z}{2})^2}{1+\rho}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4(1-\rho)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[|Z|] &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} z f_Z(z) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \int_0^{+\infty} z \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4(1-\rho)}\right) dz \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{4(1-\rho)}\right) d\frac{z^2}{4(1-\rho)} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

考虑  $\mathbb{E}[\max\{X_1, X_2\}] = \mathbb{E}[X_2] + \mathbb{E}[\max\{0, X_1 - X_2\}]$ , 显然  $\mathbb{E}[X_2] = 0$ , 而

$$\mathbb{E}[\max\{0, X_1 - X_2\}] = \int_0^{+\infty} z f_Z(z) dz = \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

因此  $\mathbb{E}[\max\{X_1, X_2\}] = \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ .

## 9

用  $X_i, Y_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) 分别表示第  $i$  次摸球时是否摸到了白球/黑球, 则显然有  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ . 由于  $\forall i, \mathbb{E}[X_i] = p, \mathbb{E}[Y_i] = q$ , 故  $\mathbb{E}[X] = np, \mathbb{E}[Y] = nq$ .

简单分析可知  $\mathbb{E}[X_i Y_j] = \begin{cases} 0, & i = j \\ pq, & i \neq j \end{cases}, \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] = \begin{cases} p, & i = j \\ p^2, & i \neq j \end{cases}, \mathbb{E}[Y_i Y_j] = \begin{cases} q, & i = j \\ q^2, & i \neq j \end{cases}$ .

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) &= \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \mathbb{E}[Y] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i Y_j] - \mathbb{E}[X] \mathbb{E}[Y] \\ &= n(n-1)pq - n^2pq \\ &= -npq\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 \\ &= np + (n^2 - n)p^2 - (np)^2 = np(1-p) \\ \operatorname{Var}[Y] &= nq(1-q) \\ \rho_{X,Y} &= \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\operatorname{Var}[X] \operatorname{Var}[Y]}} = \frac{-npq}{\sqrt{n^2 p(1-p)q(1-q)}} = -\sqrt{\frac{pq}{(1-p)(1-q)}}\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n]$  即为从  $N$  个球中抽出总计  $n$  个, 其数码和的期望. 因此有

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_k k \binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k} / \binom{N}{n} \\ &= \sum_k a \binom{a-1}{k-1} \binom{b}{n-k} / \binom{N}{n} \\ &= a \binom{N-1}{n-1} / \binom{N}{n} \\ &= \frac{an}{N}\end{aligned}$$

(2)(3)

不难验证  $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \frac{a}{N}$  (因为 (1) 的结论对所有  $n$  均成立) 以及  $\mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{N}, & i = j \\ \frac{a(a-1)}{N(N-1)}, & i \neq j \end{cases}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 \\ &= n \frac{a}{N} + (n^2 - n) \frac{a(a-1)}{N(N-1)} - \frac{n^2 a^2}{N^2} \\ &= \frac{na(N-n)(N-a)}{N^2(N-1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \mathbb{E}[X_i X_j] - \mathbb{E}[X_i] \mathbb{E}[X_j] = \begin{cases} \frac{a(N-a)}{N^2}, & i = j \\ \frac{-a(N-a)}{N^2(N-1)}, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

特别的, 当  $n = N$  时, 有  $\operatorname{Var}[X] = 0$ .