

## 一. 复习

### (1) 期望

$$E[X] = \sum_x x f(x), \text{ 当 } X \text{ 取值自然数时: } E[X] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X > n)$$

$$\text{证: } E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(X=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (P(X > n-1) - P(X > n)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X > n)$$

$$\text{(cauchy-schwarz)} \quad (E[XY])^2 \leq E[X^2] E[Y^2]$$

### (2) 方差. 协方差

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = \min_a E[(X - a)^2] \quad E[X] = \underset{a}{\text{argmin}} E[(X - a)^2]$$

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

$$\text{(cauchy-schwarz)} \quad |\text{Cov}(X, Y)| \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i < j} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\text{协方差的双线性性: } \text{Cov}(aX + bY, Z) = a \text{Cov}(X, Z) + b \text{Cov}(Y, Z)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, aY + bZ) = a \text{Cov}(X, Y) + b \text{Cov}(X, Z)$$

### (3) 条件期望/分布

$$(X, Y) \quad P(Y=y) > 0$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X=x|Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)}$$

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = P(X \leq x | Y=y)$$

$$E[X|Y=y] = \sum x f_{X|Y}(x|y) \in \mathbb{R} \quad E[X|Y] \text{ r.v.} \quad E[E[Y|X]] = E[Y]$$

如何理解条件期望? 投影

$E[Y|X] = \underset{\varphi(X)}{\text{argmin}} E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2]$  —  $X$  是已知的信息, 此时对  $Y$  作出的最好估计

$$X, Y \text{ 独立时, } E[Y|X] = E[Y] = \underset{a}{\text{argmin}} E[(Y - a)^2]$$

•  $(X, Y)$  为联合离散型随机向量,  $X, Y$  二阶矩存在, 记  $\varphi(X) = E[Y|X]$ . 若  $g$  为可测函数且  $g(X)$  二阶矩存在, 证:  $E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2] \leq E[(Y - g(X))^2]$ .

证: (利用  $E(g(X)h(Y)|X) = g(X)E(h(Y)|X)$ )

$$\begin{aligned} E[(Y - g(X))^2] &= E[(Y - \varphi(X) + (\varphi(X) - g(X)))^2] = E[(Y - \varphi(X))^2] + \underbrace{E[(\varphi(X) - g(X))^2]}_{\geq 0} \\ &\quad + 2E[(Y - \varphi(X)) \cdot (\varphi(X) - g(X))] \end{aligned}$$

$$E[(Y - \varphi(x)) \cdot (\varphi(x) - g(x))] = E[E[(Y - \varphi(x)) \cdot (\varphi(x) - g(x)) | X]]$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} E[(\varphi(x) - g(x)) \cdot \underbrace{E[Y | X] - \varphi(x)}_{=0}] = 0$$

区分:  $F_x(x)$ ,  $F_x(x)$ ,  $F_Y(x)$

$$F_{X,Y}(x,y) \Rightarrow F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \cdot F_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot F_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

$$\text{但 } F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) \not\Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

$$F_X(x) \cdot F_{Y|X}(y|x) \Rightarrow F_{X,Y}(x,y)$$

(4) 母函数  $G_X(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=k) s^k$ ,  $X$  取非负整数值.  $= E[s^X]$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立.  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ .  $X_i$  母函数  $G_i(s)$ , 则  $G_Y(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n G_i(s)$

(5) 常见分布  $f(x)$ ,  $E[X]$ ,  $\text{var}(X)$ , 母函数.

(i)  $X \sim B(n, p)$   $P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}$   $k=0, 1, \dots, n$

$X_1 \sim B(n_1, p)$   $X_2 \sim B(n_2, p)$   $X_1 \perp X_2 \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$

(ii)  $X \sim G(p)$   $P(X=k) = q^{k-1} \cdot p$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$

无记忆性:  $P(X=k+n | X>k) = P(X=n)$

(iii)  $X \sim P(\lambda)$   $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$   $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$X_1 \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_1)$   $X_2 \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_2)$   $X_1 \perp X_2 \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

(iv)  $X \sim f(r, p)$   $P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r}$   $k=r, r+1, \dots$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_r$   $X_1, \dots, X_r$  独立  $X_i \sim G(p)$   $X_i$  表示第  $i-1$  次成功到第  $i$  次成功所需次数.

(6) 随机游走 (★变换)

## 二. 习题

示性函数:

$$I_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases} \quad P(I_A=1) = P(A) = E(I_A)$$

配对问题 (点数相同, 拿到自己伞, 置换) 是否 (是: 1, 否: 0). 计数

1. 电梯  $n$  层,  $m (< n)$  人均匀随机停, 记  $X$  为电梯停的次数, 求  $E[X]$ .

解: 令  $I_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 层有人停} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 层无人停} \end{cases}$   $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

0, 否则

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i; \quad E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n I_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[I_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[1 - I_i^c] \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n [1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m] = n(1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m)$$

2.

(35分)  $S_n$  表示从  $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  到  $[n]$  双射全体, 从  $S_n$  中(均匀地)随机选取一个  $\sigma$ , 定义不动点数为  $X(\sigma) = \#\{k : \sigma(k) = k\}$ , 对换数为  $Y(\sigma) = \#\{(i, j) : \sigma(i) = j, \sigma(j) = i, i < j\}$ . 回答

(i) 详细给出一个有关的概率空间.

(ii)  $X$  与  $Y$  是否独立? 说明理由.

(iii) 计算  $X$  的分布列.

(iv) 求  $Y$  的期望.

解: (i)  $\Omega = S_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} : i_k \in [n] \text{ 且各不相同} \right\}$

$$F = \{S_n \text{ 中元素所有可能并} \} \cup \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\forall A \in F: P(A) = \frac{|A|}{n!}$$

$$(ii) P(X(\sigma) = n) = \frac{1}{n!} \quad P(Y(\sigma) = 1) > 0 \quad \text{但 } P(X(\sigma) = n, Y(\sigma) = 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{不独立.}$$

(iii) 同上课所讲“拿伞问题”

$$(iv) \text{ 令 } I_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma(i) = j, \sigma(j) = i, i < j \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad Y = \sum_{i < j} I_{ij} \quad E(I_{ij}) = 1 \cdot \frac{(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$E(Y) = E\left(\sum_{i < j} I_{ij}\right) = \sum_{i < j} E(I_{ij}) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3.

(20分) 给定  $b > a > 0$ , 离散随机变量  $X$  取值于区间  $[a, b]$ , 试回答

(i) 证明  $\text{Var}(X) \leq \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2$ ;

(ii) 当  $X$  变化时, 找出并验证乘积  $E[X]E[1/X]$  的取值范围.

$$\text{证: (i) } \text{Var}(X) = \min_a E(X-a)^2 \leq E\left(X - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$(ii) E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \geq \left(E\left(\sqrt{X} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}}\right)\right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{取等: 例如 } X = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, \frac{1}{X}) = E\left(X \cdot \frac{1}{X}\right) - E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = 1 - E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)$$

$$|\text{cov}(X, \frac{1}{X})| \leq \sqrt{\text{var}(X)\text{var}(\frac{1}{X})} \leq \sqrt{\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4ab}$$

$$1 - E(X)E(\frac{1}{X}) \geq -\frac{(b-a)^2}{4ab} \Rightarrow E(X)E(\frac{1}{X}) \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab} \quad \text{取等 } P(X=a)=\frac{1}{2}, P(X=b)=\frac{1}{2}$$

4.

(15分)  $\zeta$ 小盆友有  $N$  块积木,  $N$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松分布,  $\delta$  小盆友独立地以  $1/2$  概率拿走每一块. 若  $\delta$  小盆友的积木块数为  $K$ , 求  $E[K]$  和  $E[N|K]$ .

解:  $E[K] = E[E[K|N]] = E[\frac{1}{2}N] = \frac{1}{2}E[N] = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$

$$E[N|K=k] = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} n \cdot f_{N|K}(n|k)$$

$$f_{N|K}(n|k) = \frac{P(K=k, N=n)}{P(K=k)} = \frac{P(K=k|N=n)P(N=n)}{\sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} P(K=k|N=n)P(N=n)} = \frac{C_n^k (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}}{\sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} C_n^k (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}}$$

$$E[N|K=k] = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} n \cdot \frac{(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} = k + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$E[N|K] = K + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

5.

设  $S_N = X_1 + \dots + X_N$  为  $N$  个相互独立随机变量之和, 其中每个随机变量等概率地取值  $1, 2, \dots, m$ . 求

(1)  $S_N$  概率母函数; (2) 关于  $k$  的序列  $P(S_N \leq k)$  的母函数; (3) 又设  $N$  为参数为  $p \in (0, 1)$  的几何分布, 且  $N$  与  $\{X_j; j=1, 2, \dots\}$  独立, 试回答(2)中问题.

解: (1)  $G_{S_N}(s) = E[S_N^s] = (E[S_N^1])^N = (\frac{1}{m}(s + s^2 + \dots + s^m))^N = (\frac{1-s^{m+1}}{m(1-s)})^N$

$$(2) G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} P(S_N \leq k) \cdot s^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^k P(S_N=j)) \cdot s^k = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (\sum_{k=j}^{+\infty} s^k) P(S_N=j) = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{s^j}{1-s} P(S_N=j)$$

$$= \frac{G(S_N)}{1-s} = \frac{(1-s^{m+1})^N}{(1-s)^{N+1} \cdot m^N}$$

$$(3) G_N(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} P(N=n) s^n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} p(1-p)^{n-1} \cdot s^n = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (s(1-p))^n = \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \frac{s(1-p)}{1-s(1-p)} = \frac{ps}{1-s(1-p)}$$

$$G_{S_N}(s) = G_N(G_X(s)) = \frac{p \cdot \frac{1-s^{m+1}}{m(1-s)}}{1 - \frac{s(1-s^m)}{m(1-s)}(1-p)} = \dots$$

$P(S_N \leq k)$  的母函数:  $\frac{G_{S_N}(s)}{1-s} = \dots$

6.

(20分) 直线上简单随机游动  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ ,  $S_0=0$ , 这里  $P(X_1=1)=p$ ,  $P(X_1=-1)=1-p$ ,

$0 < p < 1$ . 记  $S_0, S_1, \dots, S_n$  中互不相同的值个数为  $R_n$ . 试证明

(i)  $P(R_n = R_{n-1} + 1) = P(S_1 \cdots S_n \neq 0)$ ;

(ii) 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\frac{1}{n} E[R_n] \rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1)$ ;  $\varphi(A) = B$

(iii)  $P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1) = |2p - 1|$ .

$A: R_n = R_{n-1} + 1$   
 即  $S_n$  取值与  $S_0, \dots, S_{n-1}$  不同.  
 即  $X_n(\omega) \neq 0, X_n(\omega) + X_{n-1}(\omega) \neq 0,$   
 $\dots, X_n(\omega) + \dots + X_1(\omega) \neq 0$   
 $B: S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0$

证: (i)  $R_n = R_{n-1} + 1$  即  $S_n$  取值与  $S_0, \dots, S_{n-1}$  不同.  $X_1(\omega) \neq 0, X_1(\omega) + X_2(\omega) \neq 0,$   
 $\dots, X_1(\omega) + \dots + X_n(\omega) \neq 0$

对路径  $(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  作变换  $\varphi: (X_1, \dots, X_n) \rightarrow (X_n, \dots, X_1)$  一一对应

$A = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n): R_n = R_{n-1} + 1\}$   $B = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n): S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0\}$   $\varphi(A) = B$

$P(A) = P(\varphi(A)) = P(B)$   $P(R_n = R_{n-1} + 1) = P(S_1, \dots, S_n \neq 0)$

(ii)  $E[R_n] = 1 + E[\sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{R_k = R_{k-1} + 1\}}] = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(R_k = R_{k-1} + 1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(S_1, \dots, S_k \neq 0)$

$\frac{1}{n} E[R_n] = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \sum_{k=1}^n P(S_1, \dots, S_k \neq 0)) \rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k \geq 1)$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时

(iii) ①  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  即  $p > q$ . 先考虑如下问题: 若  $S_1 = 1, V_i = \min\{n: S_n = i\}$  求  $P(V_0 > V_N)$

令  $P_i = P(S_1 = i, V_0 > V_N)$ . 则:  $P_0 = 0, P_N = 1 \Rightarrow P_i = p \cdot P_{i+1} + (1-p) \cdot P_{i-1}$

$P(P_{i+1} - P_i) = q(P_i - P_{i-1}) \Rightarrow P_{i+1} - P_i = \frac{q}{p}(P_i - P_{i-1}) = (\frac{q}{p})^{i-1}(P_1 - P_0)$

$\Rightarrow P_N - P_0 = \sum_{k=1}^N (P_k - P_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^N (\frac{q}{p})^{k-1} \cdot P_1 = \frac{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^N}{1 - \frac{q}{p}} \cdot P_1 \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{q}{p}}{1 - (\frac{q}{p})^N}$

$P(S_1 = 1, S_k > 0, \forall k) = P(S_1 = 1, V_0 > V_k, \forall k) = 1 - \frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{2p-1}{p}$

$P(S_1 = -1, S_k < 0, \forall k) = 0$  § 5.3 (b) corollary  $P(\text{访问过正轴}) = \min\{1, \frac{p}{q}\}$

$\Rightarrow P(S_k \neq 0, \forall k) = p \cdot \frac{2p-1}{p} = 2p-1$

②  $p \leq q$  时同理.

7.  $\{X_k, k \geq 1\}$  独立同分布, 且与  $N$  独立,  $Y = \sum_{k=1}^N X_k$ , 证:  $E[Y] = E[N] \cdot E[X]$ .

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E[N] \cdot \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(N) \cdot (E[X])^2$$

证: 记  $X_k$  的母函数为  $F(s)$ ,  $N$  的母函数为  $G(s)$ . 则  $Y$  的母函数  $Y(s) = G(F(s))$

$$Y'(s) = G'(F(s)) \cdot F'(s), \quad Y''(s) = G''(F(s)) \cdot (F'(s))^2 + G'(F(s)) \cdot F''(s)$$

$$E[Y] = Y'(1) = G'(F(1)) F'(1) = G'(1) F'(1) = E[N] \cdot E[X]$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = Y''(1) + Y'(1) - (Y'(1))^2$$

$$= G''(1) (F'(1))^2 + G'(1) F''(1) + G'(1) F'(1) - (G'(1) F'(1))^2$$

$$= G'(1) (F''(1) + F'(1) - (F'(1))^2) + (F'(1))^2 (G''(1) + G'(1) - (G'(1))^2)$$

$$= E[N] \cdot \text{Var}(X) + (E[X])^2 + \text{Var}(N)$$

8. 直线上简单随机游走  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ ,  $S_0 = 0$ ,  $X_i$  独立同分布,  $P(X_i = 1) = p$ ,  $P(X_i = -1) = 1-p$ ,  $0 < p < 1$ .

(1) 求  $E[S_n]$ ,  $\text{Var}(S_n)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n)$

(2)  $Y$  服从  $G(p)$  且与  $\{X_i\}$  独立, 求  $\text{Var}(S_Y)$

(3) 对正整数  $k$ , 求  $S_{n+k}$  关于  $S_n$  的条件分布列  $f_{S_{n+k}|S_n}$  与条件期望  $E[S_{n+k}|S_n]$ .

解: (1)  $E[S_n] = E[\sum_{k=1}^n X_k] = \sum_{k=1}^n E[X_k] = n(p \cdot 1 + (1-p) \cdot (-1)) = (2p-1) \cdot n$

$$\text{Var}(S_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2) = n(1 - (2p-1)^2) = 4np(1-p)$$

$$\text{Cov}(S_m, S_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)} \text{Var}(X_i) = 4 \min\{m, n\} p(1-p)$$

(2) 由 T7,  $\text{Var}(S_Y) = E[Y] \cdot \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(Y) \cdot (E[X_1])^2$

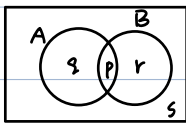
$$= \frac{1}{p} \cdot 4p(1-p) + \frac{1-p}{p^2} \cdot (2p-1)^2 = \frac{(1-p)(8p^2 - 4p + 1)}{p^2}$$

$$(3) P(S_{n+k} = a+b | S_n = a) = P(S_k = b | S_0 = 0) = \begin{cases} \binom{k+b}{k} p^{\frac{k+b}{2}} (1-p)^{\frac{k-b}{2}} & \text{若 } k+b \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0 & \text{若 } k+b \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$E[S_{n+k}|S_n] = E[S_n + X_{n+1} + \dots + X_{n+k} | S_n] = S_n + \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+k} E[X_i] = S_n + k(2p-1)$$

9. 试证明  $|P(A \cap B) - P(A)P(B)| \leq \frac{1}{4}$  并讨论等号成立的条件.

证:



$$\textcircled{1} p = P(A \cap B) \quad q = P(A \setminus B) \quad r = P(B \setminus A)$$

$$s = P(A^c \cap B^c) \quad p + q + r + s = 1$$

$$|P(A \cap B) - P(A)P(B)| = |p - (p+q)(p+r)| = |p(1-p-q-r) - qr| = |ps - qr|$$

$$\leq \max\{ps, qr\} \leq \frac{1}{4} \max\{(p+s)^2, (q+r)^2\} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

取等:  $(p=s=\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } q=r=\frac{1}{2})$  且  $(ps=0 \text{ 或 } qr=0)$

$$\textcircled{2} E[I_A] = P(A) \quad E[I_B] = P(B) \quad E[I_A I_B] = E[I_{AB}] = P(AB)$$

$$|E[I_A I_B] - E[I_A]E[I_B]| = |\text{Cov}(I_A, I_B)| \leq \sqrt{\text{Var}(I_A)\text{Var}(I_B)} = \sqrt{P(A)(1-P(A)) \cdot P(B)(1-P(B))} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$