

2020 秋季本科时间序列

## 第 1 次作业答案

10 月 14 日

1. (a) 随机变量  $X, Y$  的联合分布列为:

$Y \backslash X$	1	2	$p_{\cdot j}$
1	0.2	0.3	0.5
2	0.3	0.2	0.5
$p_{i \cdot}$	0.5	0.5	1

代入验证可知, 对于任意  $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ , 均有:

$$\mathbb{P}(X = i, Y = j) = p_{ij} \neq p_i \cdot p_j = \mathbb{P}(X = i)\mathbb{P}(Y = j)$$

成立, 这不满足题目中所给的独立条件, 故  $X, Y$  不独立。

(b)  $XY$  的取值范围为  $\{1, 2, 4\}$ , 由 (a) 问中的  $X, Y$  分布易得  $XY$  的分布列:

$XY$	1	2	4
$p$	0.2	0.6	0.2

故  $\mathbb{E}XY = 1 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.6 + 4 \times 0.2 = 2.2$ , 而  $\mathbb{E}X\mathbb{E}Y = \mathbb{E}Y = 1 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 0.5 = 1.5$ ,  
进而可得  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}XY - \mathbb{E}X\mathbb{E}Y = 2.2 - 1.5 \times 1.5 = -0.05$ 。

2. (a) 方法一:

当  $X, Y$  是离散型随机变量时:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(aX + bY) &= \sum_x \sum_y (ax + by)\mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) \\
&= \sum_x \sum_y ax\mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) + \sum_x \sum_y by\mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) \\
&= \sum_x ax \sum_y \mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) + \sum_y by \sum_x \mathbb{P}(X = x, Y = y) \\
&= \sum_x ax\mathbb{P}(X = x) + \sum_y by\mathbb{P}(Y = y) = a\mathbb{E}(X) + b\mathbb{E}(Y)
\end{aligned}$$

当  $X, Y$  是连续型随机变量时:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[aX + bY] &= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (ax + by)dF(x, y) \\
&= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (ax + by)f(x, y)dx dy \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ax \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy \right) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} by \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx \right) dy \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ax f_X(x)dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} by f_Y(y)dy \\
&= a\mathbb{E}X + b\mathbb{E}Y
\end{aligned}$$

方法二:

利用 Riemann-Stieltje 积分性质可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[aX + bY] &= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (ax + by)dF(x, y) \\
&= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ax dF(x, y) + \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} by dF(x, y) \\
&= a\mathbb{E}X + b\mathbb{E}Y
\end{aligned}$$

(b) 根据方差的性质可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{var}(\alpha X + Y) &= \alpha^2 \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y) + 2\alpha \text{cov}(X, Y) \\
&= \alpha^2 \sigma^2(X) + \sigma^2(Y) + 2\alpha \text{cov}(X, Y)
\end{aligned}$$

将该方程看作关于  $\alpha$  的二次方程, 由于  $\text{var}(\alpha X + Y)$  始终大于等于零, 所以可得判别式:

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4\text{cov}(X, Y)^2 - 4\sigma^2(X)\sigma^2(Y) \leq 0$$

因此  $\text{cov}(X, Y)^2 \leq \sigma^2(X)\sigma^2(Y) \Rightarrow |\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq \sigma^2(X)\sigma^2(Y)$ .

又因为:

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)}$$

所以  $|\text{cov}(X, Y)|^2 \leq \sigma^2(X)\sigma^2(Y)$ , 不等式两端同时除以  $\sigma(X)\sigma(Y)$  可证  $|\rho(X, Y)| \leq 1$ .

3. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} &= \mathbb{E} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{km} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & \cdots & X_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{m1} & \cdots & X_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \mathbb{E} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m a_{1i} X_{i1} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^m a_{1i} X_{in} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} X_{i1} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} X_{in} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m a_{1i} \mathbb{E}X_{i1} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^m a_{1i} \mathbb{E}X_{in} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} \mathbb{E}X_{i1} & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} \mathbb{E}X_{in} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{km} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{E}X_{11} & \cdots & \mathbb{E}X_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbb{E}X_{m1} & \cdots & \mathbb{E}X_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}\mathbb{E}\mathbf{X}
\end{aligned}$$

4. (a)

```

1 library(ggplot2)
2 #生成抽样
3 F1<-rpois(1000000,5) #泊松分布, 均值为5, 标准差为√5
4 F2<-rnorm(1000000,1,2) #正态分布, 均值为1, 标准差为2
5 F3<-rgeom(1000000,0.5) #几何分布, 均值为1, 标准差为√2
6 #构造累计均值
7 pois_1<-c(0)
8 norm_1<-c(0)
9 geom_1<-c(0)
10 for (i in seq(1000,1000000,1000)){
11   pois_1[i/1000]<-mean(F1[1:i])
12   norm_1[i/1000]<-mean(F2[1:i])
13   geom_1[i/1000]<-mean(F3[1:i])
14 }
15 #构造累计标准差
16 pois_2<-c(0)
17 norm_2<-c(0)
18 geom_2<-c(0)
19 for (i in seq(1000,1000000,1000)){
20   pois_2[i/1000]<-sd(F1[1:i])
21   norm_2[i/1000]<-sd(F2[1:i])

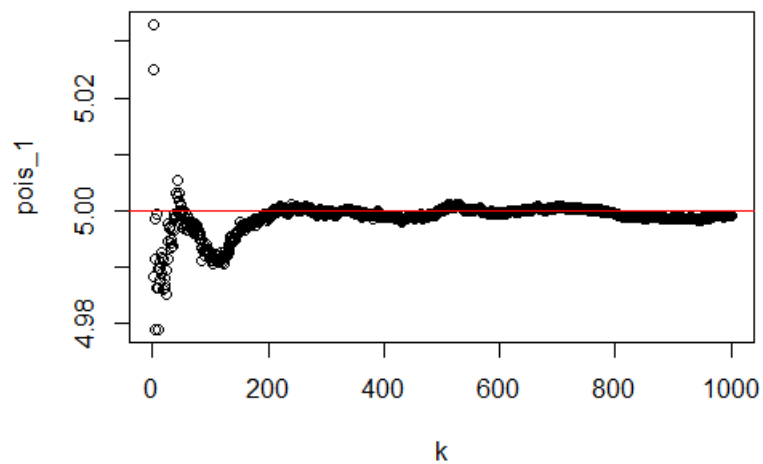
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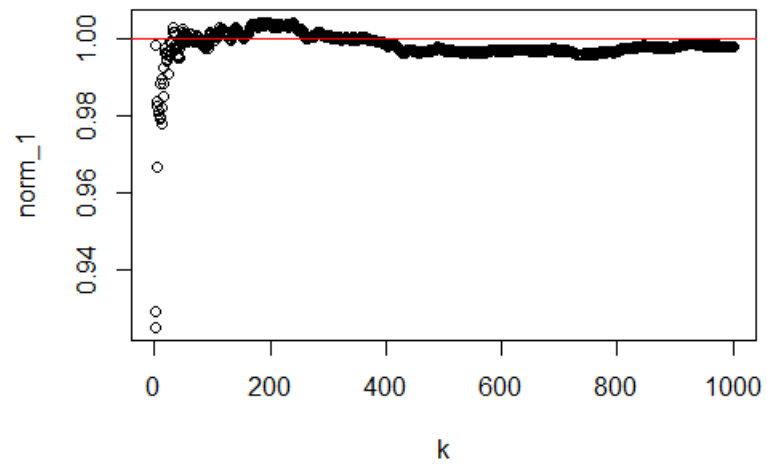
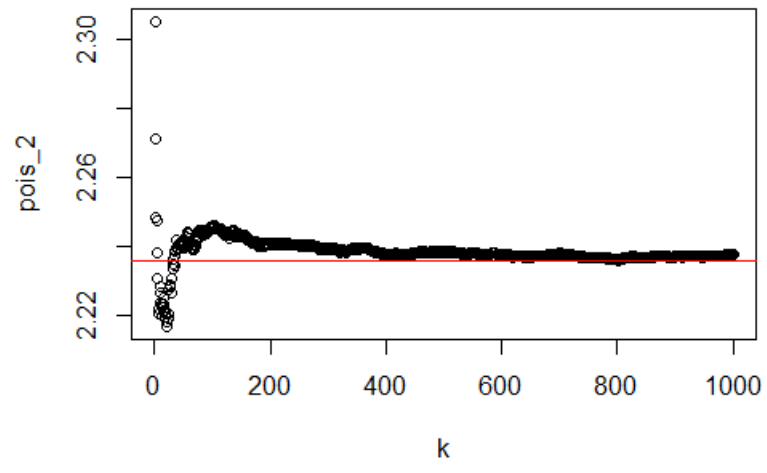
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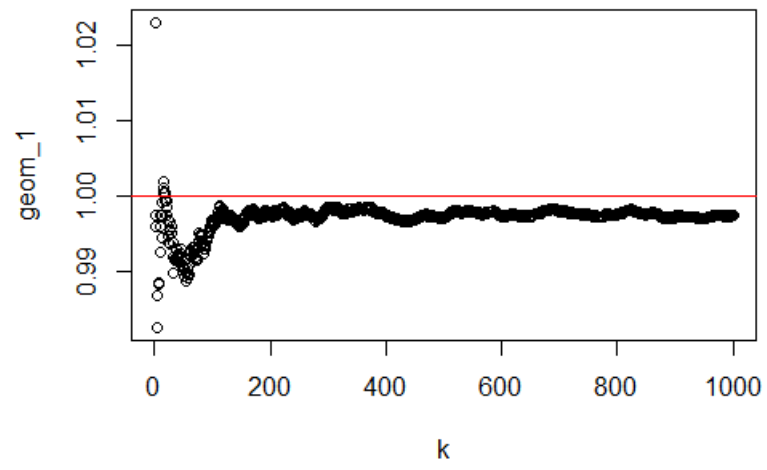
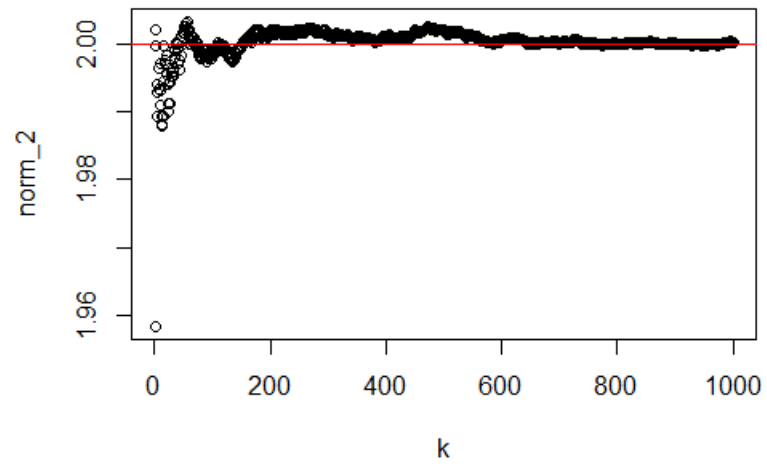
22 geom_2[i/1000]<-sd(F3[1:i])
23 }
24 #绘图
25 #泊松分布:
26 k<-c(1:1000)
27 plot(k,pois_1)
28 abline(h=5, col="red") #均值收敛于5
29 plot(k,pois_2)
30 abline(h=sqrt(5), col="red") #标准差收敛 $\sqrt{5}$ 
31 #正态分布:
32 plot(k,norm_1)
33 abline(h=1, col="red") #均值收敛于1
34 plot(k,norm_2)
35 abline(h=2, col="red") #标准差收敛于2
36 #几何分布:
37 plot(k,geom_1)
38 abline(h=1, col="red") #均值收敛于1
39 plot(k,geom_2)
40 abline(h=sqrt(2), col="red") #标准差收敛于 $\sqrt{2}$ 

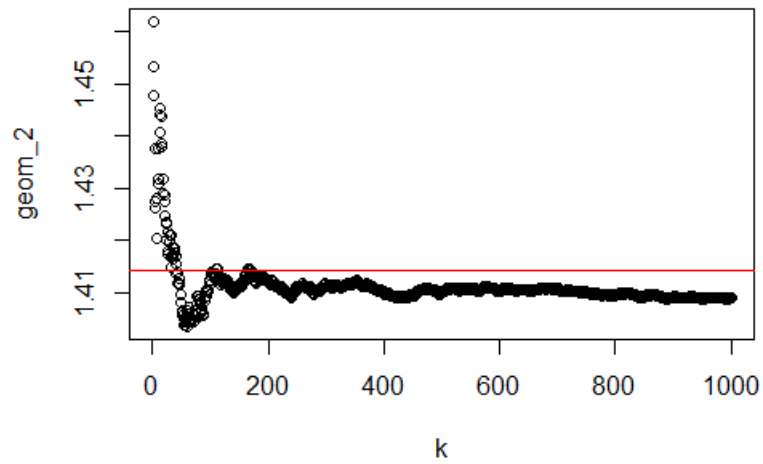
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下边分别是泊松、正态和几何分布的均值和标准差收敛图:









由此可以看出随着  $k$  的增加,  $\mu_k^{(i)}$  与  $\sigma_k^{(i)}$  逐渐逼近  $\mu^{(i)}$  与  $\sigma^{(i)}$ 。

(b)

```

1 #构造SK
2 pois<-c(0)
3 norm<-c(0)
4 geom<-c(0)
5 for (i in seq(1000,1000000,1000)){
6   pois[i/1000]<-mean(F1[(i-999):i])
7   norm[i/1000]<-mean(F2[(i-999):i])
8   geom[i/1000]<-mean(F3[(i-999):i])
9 }
10 #标准化SK
11 p<-scale(pois)
12 n<-scale(norm)
13 g<-scale(geom)
14 #绘制比较图
15 #图一：泊松vs标准正态
16 ggplot()+
17   geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = sort(p),y = ..density..),
18     color = "yellow",alpha = 0.4,bins = 50)+
19   geom_line(mapping = aes(x = sort(p),y = dnorm(sort(p))),

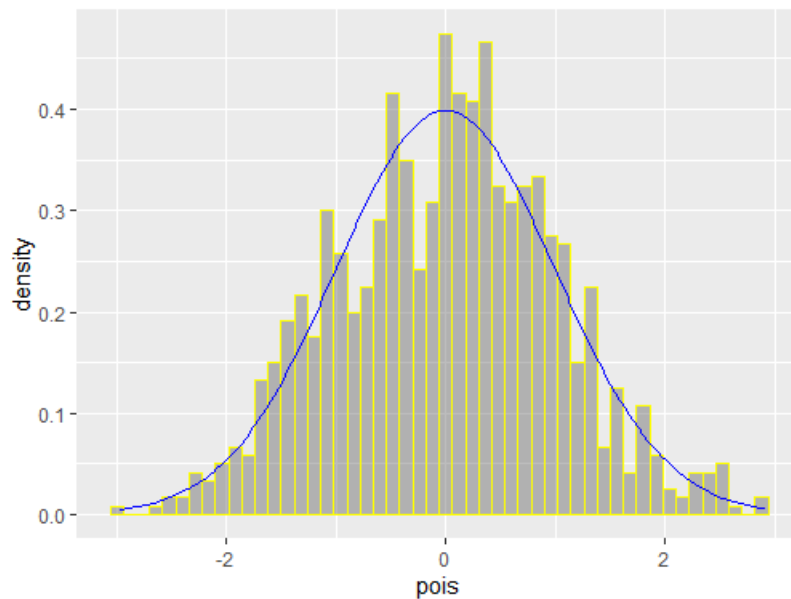
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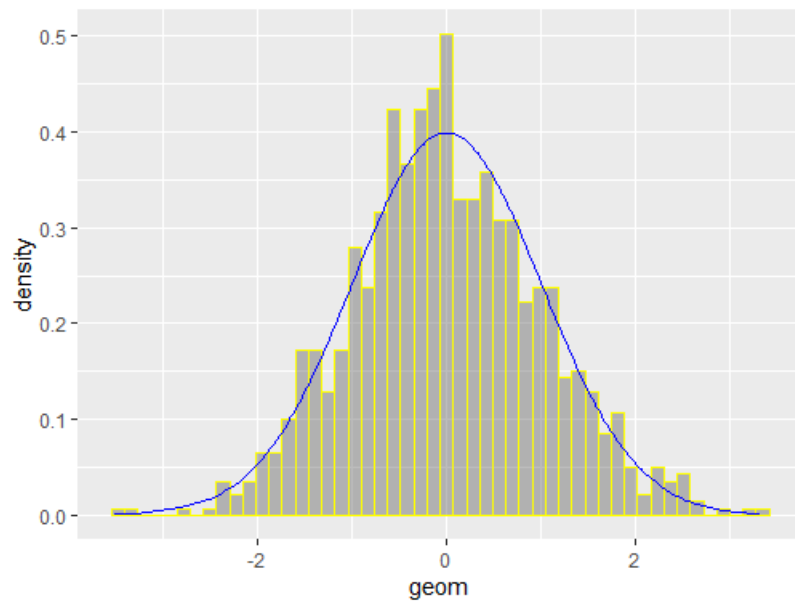
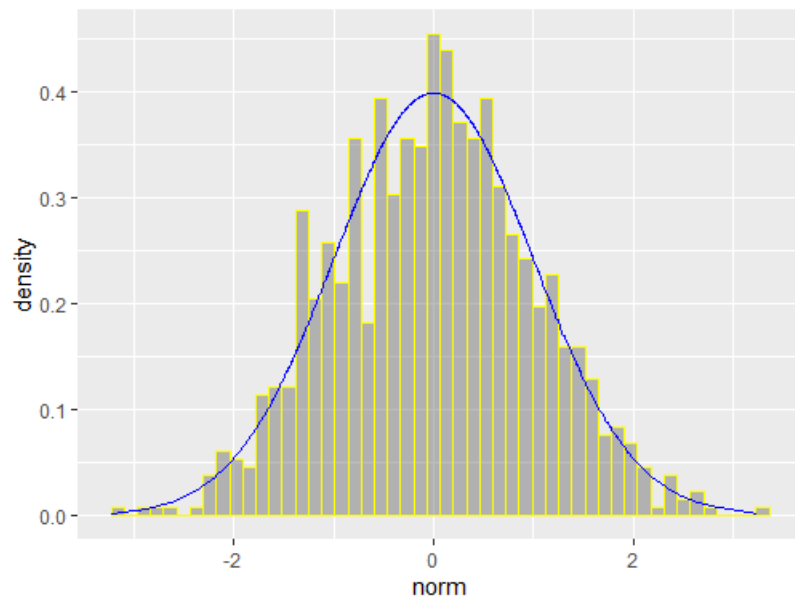
20 color = "blue")+labs(x = "pois")
21 #图二：正态 vs 标准正态
22 ggplot()+
23 geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = sort(n),y = ..density..),
24               color = "yellow",alpha = 0.4,bins = 50)+
25 geom_line(mapping = aes(x = sort(n),y = dnorm(sort(n))),
26                    color = "blue")+labs(x = "norm")
27 #图三：几何 vs 标准正态
28 ggplot()+
29 geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = sort(g),y = ..density..),
30               color = "yellow",alpha = 0.4,bins = 50)+
31 geom_line(mapping = aes(x = sort(g),y = dnorm(sort(g))),
32               color = "blue")+labs(x = "geom")

```

下边分别是泊松和标准正态分布、正态和标准正态分布以及几何和标准正态分布的对比图：







由图可知  $\xi_k^{(i)}$  的分布接近于标准正态的分布。