

-. 1. \(\frac{7}{2. \text{ \left}} \) = . 1. \(\frac{4}{2}. \) \(\frac{7}{2} \) \(\frac{7}{4}. \) \(\frac{7}{3} \) \(\frac{1}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{4}. \) \(\frac{3}{3} \) \(\frac{1}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{4}. \) \(\frac{7}{3} \) \(\frac{1}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{6} \) \(\frac{7}{4}. \) \(\frac{7}{4}.

 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$

2. P= 2x++ 2x++ \frac{1}{2}x+= \frac{118+3}{100} = \frac{4}{4}

 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}$ $\frac{1}{\int_{X}^{\infty} |x|^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^{n} = \int_{X}^{\infty} \left($

 $E(M) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{m}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x n \theta^{-n} x^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \theta^{-n} x^{n} dx$ $= \frac{\theta^{-n}}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{\theta^{-n} \theta^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$

 $\frac{1}{|x|} = \begin{cases}
1 - e^{-\lambda(x \cdot \alpha)} \times 7\alpha & \text{for } |x \cdot \alpha| \\
0 & \text{for } |x \cdot \alpha|
\end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{|x|} = \begin{cases}
1 - e^{-\lambda(x \cdot \alpha)} \times 7\alpha & \text{for } |x \cdot \alpha| \\
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\end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{|x|} = \begin{cases}
1 - e^{-\lambda(x \cdot \alpha)} \times 7\alpha & \text{for } |x \cdot \alpha| \\
0 & \text{for } |x \cdot \alpha|
\end{cases}$

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EIN = (xfrix) dx = (x n \ [e-m (x-a)] dx $\frac{t=x-\alpha}{2}\int_{0}^{+\infty}(\alpha+t)\,n\,\lambda\,e^{-n\,\lambda\,t}\,dt=\alpha\int_{0}^{+\infty}n\,\lambda\,e^{-n\,\lambda\,t}\,dt$ = $\alpha - \text{Tt} e^{-nxt} |_{\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-nxt} dt = \alpha - \frac{1}{nx} e^{-nxt} |_{\infty}^{+\infty} = \alpha + \frac{1}{nx}$ Ti./ X 1 2 3 Y 1 0 | EX = 0.4+0.2×2+0.4×3= 2 P 0.3 0.4 0.3 E(Y)=(-1)×0.3+1×0.3=0 2. E(Z) = E(X) = E(X) =0 $\begin{array}{c} \chi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \infty} + \infty \\ = \frac{1}{1 + \infty} \frac{1}{$ $=-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6}e^{-2x}d(-2x)=-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x})^{+\infty}=\frac{1}{2}$ $E(Y) = \frac{1}{4}$, $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \frac{3}{4}$, $E(2X-3Y)^2 = 2E(X) - 3E^2(Y) = 1 - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{13}{16}$ 2.E(XY)=E(X) E(Y)= 18 $E(x) = \frac{1}{E(x)} = \frac{1}{E(x)} = \frac{1}{2}$ た、 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{20}, 20 < Y < 40 \end{cases}$ Q = $\begin{cases} 3\alpha, X > 9 \end{cases}$ $3X - (\alpha - X), X < \alpha$ = $g(X, \alpha)$

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$$E(Q) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g[X, a] f(X) d(X) = \int_{-20}^{9} [3X - (a - X)] \frac{1}{20} dX + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3 \alpha \frac{1}{20} dX$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \int_{0}^{9} (4X - \alpha) dX + \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3 \alpha dX = \frac{1}{20} \left[\frac{4}{9} (4X - \alpha) d(4X - \alpha) + \frac{3}{9} (40 - \alpha) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[\frac{4}{120} (4X - \alpha) d(4X - \alpha) + \frac{3}{9} (4x - \alpha) d(4X - \alpha) + \frac{$$

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