

习题四

1. 填空题

(1) 解: 10 张 $\begin{cases} 8 \text{ 张 } 2 \text{ 元} \\ 2 \text{ 张 } 5 \text{ 元} \end{cases}$

设 X 表示抽到的 3 张奖券金额, 则 X 的取值为 6 元 (3 张 2 元), 9 元 (2 张 2 元, 1 张 5 元), 12 元 (1 张 2 元, 2 张 5 元), 且 X 的概率分布为

$$P\{X=6\} = \frac{C_8^3}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{7}{15}, \quad P\{X=9\} = \frac{C_8^2 C_2^1}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{7}{15}, \quad P\{X=12\} = \frac{C_8^1 C_2^2}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{1}{15}.$$

$$\text{故 } EX = 6 \times \frac{7}{15} + 9 \times \frac{7}{15} + 12 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{117}{15}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} EX = np = 6 & (1) \\ DX = npq = 3.6 & (2), \\ q = 1 - p & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 式除以 } (1) \text{ 式得: } q=0.6, \quad p=0.4, \quad \text{则 } \begin{cases} q=0.6 \\ p=0.4 \\ n=15 \end{cases}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: 因为 } X \sim P(\lambda), \text{ 则 } EX = \lambda = 2, \text{ 故 } DX = \lambda = 2, \quad P(X=1) = \frac{2^1 e^{-2}}{1!} = 2e^{-2}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 解: 因为 } X \sim U[2, 6], \text{ 则 } EX = \frac{2+6}{2} = 4, \quad DX = \frac{(6-2)^2}{12} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } E(-2X+3) = -2EX+3 = -5; \quad D(-2X+3) = (-2)^2 DX = \frac{16}{3}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 解: 因为 } X \sim f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{8}}, \text{ 对照正态分布的密度函数 } \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \text{ 可知 } \sigma=2,$$

$$\text{故 } DX = \sigma^2 = 4.$$

$$(6) \text{ 解: 因为 } X \text{ 服从参数为 } \lambda=1 \text{ 的指数分布, 则 } X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1;$$

$$Ee^{-2X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$\text{故 } E(X + e^{-2X}) = EX + E(e^{-2X}) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

(7) 解: 已知随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $DX = 4$, $DY = 2$, 则

$$D(3X - 2Y) = 3^2 DX + (-2)^2 DY = 36 + 8 = 44.$$

(8) 解: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率分布为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	0.4	a
1	b	0.1

因为 $\sum_{i,j} p_{ij} = 1$, 则 $a + b + 0.4 + 0.1 = 1$, 故 $a + b = 0.5$, (1)

又 $P\{X = 0\} = a + 0.4$, (2)

$P\{X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = a + b$ (3)

又事件 $\{X = 0\}$ 与事件 $\{X + Y = 1\}$ 相互独立, 且由 (1), (2), (3) 得

$P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0\}P\{X + Y = 1\} = (a + 0.4)(a + b) = 0.5(a + 0.4)$, (4)

而 $P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a$, (5)

故由 (4), (5), 有 $a = 0.5(a + 0.4)$, 解之得, $a = 0.4$, $b = 0.1$.

则 $E(XY) = 0 \times 0 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 1 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 1 \times 0.1 = 0.1$.

(9) 解: 见下面图片.

P149 习题12

1.19 由 (X, Y) 的联合概率得 X 与 Y 的边缘概率为

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1	$P_i^{(1)}$
0	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.4
1	0.08	0.32	0.20	0.6
$P_j^{(2)}$	0.15	0.5	0.35	

又 $\text{Cov}(X^2, Y^2) = EX^2Y^2 - EX^2 \cdot EY^2$

而 $EX^2 = 0^2 \times 0.4 + 1^2 \times 0.6 = 0.6$

$EY^2 = (-1)^2 \times 0.15 + 0^2 \times 0.5 + 1^2 \times 0.35 = 0.5$

$EX^2Y^2 = 0^2 \times (-1)^2 \times 0.07 + 0^2 \times 0^2 \times 0.18 + 0^2 \times 1^2 \times 0.15 + 1^2 \times (-1)^2 \times 0.08 + 1^2 \times 0^2 \times 0.5 + 1^2 \times 1^2 \times 0.2 = 0.28$

故 $\text{Cov}(X^2, Y^2) = 0.28 - 0.6 \times 0.5 = -0.02$

(10) 解: 因为 $Cov(Z, Y) = Cov(X - 0.4, Y) = Cov(X, Y) - Cov(0.4, Y) = Cov(X, Y)$,

$$\text{又 } DZ = D(X - 0.4) = DX, \text{ 故 } \rho_{ZY} = \frac{Cov(Z, Y)}{\sqrt{DZ}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \rho_{XY} = 0.9.$$

(11) 解: $D(X - Y) = DX + DY - 2Cov(X, Y) = DX + DY - 2\rho\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}$

$$= 16 + 9 - 2 \times 0.2 \times \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{9} = 20.2.$$

2. 选择题

(1) 分析: $EX = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nP(X=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)}$ 发散, 故 EX 不存在. 选 (D)

(2) 分析: 因为 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 则 X 服从参数为 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ 的指数分布, 故有 $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2$, $DX = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 4$;

则 $E(2X+1) = 2EX + 1 = 5$; $D(2X+1) = 4DX = 16$. 故选 (A) (B)

(3) 分析: 因为 $X \sim f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-x^2+2x-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}$,

对照正态分布的密度函数 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, 可知 $\mu=1, \sigma=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 故 $X \sim N(1, \frac{1}{2})$

从而 $EX = \mu = 1$, $DX = \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}$. 故选 (A)

(4) 分析: 显然选 (B) (D), 略.

(5) 分析: 因为 X 与 Y 不相关, 则相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = 0 \Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = 0$; 显然选 (A) (B), 略.

(6) 分析: 因为 X 与 Y 满足 $D(X+Y) = D(X-Y)$, 即

$$DX + DY + 2Cov(X, Y) = DX + DY - 2Cov(X, Y) \Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0; \text{ 故选 (B).}$$

(7) 分析: 显然选 (C), 略.

(8) 分析: 由题意与 112 页 (3.3.7) 式知, 选项 (B) 正确; 由选项 (B) 与二项分布的期望与方差公式知选项 (D) 也正确; 故选 (B) (D).

(9) 分析: 见下面图片.

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习题14

$$2.(9) \quad \text{cov}(X_1, X_i) = E(X_1 X_i) - E X_1 \cdot E X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq 1 \text{ (} X_1 \text{与} X_i \text{独立)} \\ DX_1, & i=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{cov}(X_1, Y) = \text{cov}(X_1, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \text{cov}(X_1, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{cov}(X_1, X_i) \\ = \frac{1}{n} DX_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{而 } D(X_1 + Y) = D(X_1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = D(X_1 + \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)) \\ = D(\frac{n+1}{n} X_1 + \frac{1}{n} X_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} X_n) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} DX_1 + \frac{1}{n^2} DX_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} DX_n \\ = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{n+2}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$D(X_1 - Y) = D(X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = D(X_1 - \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n)) = D(\frac{n-1}{n} X_1 - \frac{1}{n} X_2 - \dots - \frac{1}{n} X_n) \\ \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} DX_1 + \frac{1}{n^2} DX_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} DX_n = \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} \sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{n^2 - 2n}{n^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{n-2}{n} \sigma^2 \\ \text{故选(B)}$$

(10) 分析：见下面图片。

2.(10) 由题意知 $X \sim B(n, \frac{1}{2})$, $Y \sim B(n, \frac{1}{2})$ 且 $X+Y=n$ 则 $Y=-X+n$
 X 与 Y 是线性关系且斜率为负, 故 $\rho_{X,Y}=-1$, 故选(D)

(11) 分析：因为 X 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 则 $EX = \lambda$, 故 $DX = \lambda$. 故

$$\text{一阶原点矩: } v_1 = EX = \lambda; \quad \text{二阶原点矩: } v_2 = EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2;$$

$$\text{一阶中心矩: } \mu_1 = E(X - EX) = 0; \quad \text{二阶中心矩: } \mu_2 = E(X - EX)^2 = DX = \lambda.$$

故选(A) (B) (C) (D).

3-19 题见下面图片：

3. X 表示同时需要调整的零件数, 则 $X=0, 1, 2, 3$

$$P(X=0) = (1-0.1) \times (1-0.2) \times (1-0.3) = 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.7 = 0.504$$

$$P(X=3) = 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.006$$

$$P(X=2) = 0.1 \times 0.2 \times (1-0.3) + 0.1 \times (1-0.2) \times 0.3 + (1-0.1) \times 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.092$$

$$P(X=1) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=2) - P(X=3) = 0.398$$

$$\text{故 } EX = 0 \times 0.504 + 1 \times 0.398 + 2 \times 0.092 + 3 \times 0.006 = 0.6$$

$$EX^2 = 0^2 \times 0.504 + 1^2 \times 0.398 + 2^2 \times 0.092 + 3^2 \times 0.006 = 0.82$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 0.82 - 0.6^2 = 0.46$$

10. 证明: 因为 X 与 Y 独立, 则 X^2 与 Y^2 也独立, 故 $E(XY)^2 = E(X^2Y^2) = E(X^2) \cdot E(Y^2)$

$$\text{故 } D(XY) = E(XY)^2 - (E(XY))^2 = E(X^2 \cdot Y^2) - (E(X) \cdot E(Y))^2 = E(X^2 \cdot Y^2) - (EX)^2 \cdot (EY)^2$$

$$= [DX + (EX)^2] \cdot [DY + (EY)^2] - (EX)^2 \cdot (EY)^2 = DX \cdot DY + DX \cdot (EY)^2 + (EX)^2 \cdot DY + (EX)^2 (EY)^2 - (EX)^2 (EY)^2$$

$$= DX \cdot DY + (EX)^2 DY + (EY)^2 DX$$

4. 因为 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 0 \quad (\text{奇函数在对称区间上积分为零})$$

$$\text{又 } EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{\pi} x^2 \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x dx \right] = \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}$$

零函数 \times 三角函数, 用分部积分法求

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5. 已知 $P(X=k) = \frac{1}{5}$, $k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^5 k \cdot P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^5 k \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \times (1+2+3+4+5) = \frac{1}{5} \times 15 = 3$$

$$EX^2 = \sum_{k=1}^5 k^2 P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^5 k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \times (1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2) = \frac{1}{5} \times 55 = 11$$

$$E(X+2)^2 = E(X^2+4X+4) = EX^2+4EX+4 = 11+4 \times 3+4 = 27$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 11 - 3^2 = 2$$

6. 因为 X 服从 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上的均匀分布, 所以 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot 1 dx = 0$$

7. 已知 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & 0 < x < 2 \\ cx+b, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 且 $EX=2$, $P(1 < X < 3) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \\ EX = 2 \\ P(1 < X < 3) = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_0^2 ax dx + \int_2^4 (cx+b) dx = 1 \\ EX = \int_0^2 x \cdot ax dx + \int_2^4 x(cx+b) dx = 2 \\ P(1 < X < 3) = \int_1^2 ax dx + \int_2^3 (cx+b) dx = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 + (c \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + bx) \Big|_2^4 = 1 \\ a \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 + (c \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + b \cdot x) \Big|_2^4 = 2 \\ a \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 + c \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_2^3 + bx \Big|_2^3 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 2b + 6c = 1 \\ \frac{8}{3}a + 6b + \frac{5}{3}c = 2 \\ \frac{3}{2}a + b + \frac{5}{2}c = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = 1 \\ c = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad EY &= Ee^X = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x f(x) dx = \int_0^2 e^x \cdot \frac{1}{4} x dx + \int_2^4 e^x \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}x + 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x de^x - \frac{1}{4} \int_2^4 x de^x + \int_2^4 e^x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [xe^x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx] - \frac{1}{4} [xe^x \Big|_2^4 - \int_2^4 e^x dx] + e^x \Big|_2^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [2e^2 - e^2 + 1] - \frac{1}{4} [4e^4 - 2e^2 - e^4 + e^2] + e^4 - e^2 = \frac{1}{4} (e^4 - 2e^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1)^2 \\ EY^2 &= E(e^X)^2 = Ee^{2X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2x} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x dx + \int_2^4 e^{2x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}x + 1) dx \\ &= \dots = \frac{1}{16} (e^4 - 1)^2, \quad \text{则 } DX = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{1}{16} (e^4 - 1)^2 - [\frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1)^2]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^2 (e^2 - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(11)

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8. 设 X 的密度函数为 $f(x)$, 则 $e^{\lambda x} f(x) \geq 0$,

$$\text{故 } EY = Ee^{\lambda X} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda x} f(x) dx \geq \int_a^{+\infty} e^{\lambda x} f(x) dx$$

又当 $x \in [a, +\infty)$ 时, $e^{\lambda x} \geq e^{\lambda a}$, 故 $EY \geq \int_a^{+\infty} e^{\lambda x} f(x) dx \geq \int_a^{+\infty} e^{\lambda a} f(x) dx$.

$$\text{且 } \lambda > 0$$

$$= e^{\lambda a} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = e^{\lambda a} P(X \geq a), \text{ 即 } EY \geq e^{\lambda a} P(X \geq a)$$

$$\text{故 } P(X \geq a) \leq e^{-\lambda a} EY$$

P151 习题四

9. $P(X < x) = 1 - P(X \geq x) = 1 - \int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt$,

又当 $t > x$ 时, $\frac{t}{x} > 1$, 故 $\int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt \leq \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{t}{x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_x^{+\infty} t f(t) dt$

$$\leq \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} t f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} EX$$

$$\text{故 } P(X < x) = 1 - \int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt \geq 1 - \frac{EX}{x}$$

14. ① 将一笔资金按比例 x , $1-x$ 分别投资到证券 A, B 上, 形成投资组合 P,

收益率为 r_p , 记 $\sigma_A^2 = D r_A$, $\sigma_B^2 = D r_B$, 则 $r_p = x r_A + (1-x) r_B$, 其方差

$$D r_p = D(x r_A + (1-x) r_B) = x^2 D r_A + (1-x)^2 D r_B + 2x(1-x) \text{Cov}(r_A, r_B)$$

$$= x^2 \sigma_A^2 + (1-x)^2 \sigma_B^2 + 2x(1-x) \rho_{A,B} \sigma_A \sigma_B = [x \sigma_A + (1-x) \rho_{A,B} \sigma_B]^2 + (1 - \rho_{A,B}^2)(1-x)^2 \sigma_B^2$$

(1) 式

② 当 $x=1$ 时, $\sqrt{D r_p} = \sigma_A$, 又 A 为风险证券, 则 $\sigma_A^2 > 0$, 从而 $D r_p > 0$, 代入上式得

故组合 P 为风险证券

③ 当 $x \neq 1$ 时, 又 $|\rho_{A,B}| \neq 1$, 故 $1 - \rho_{A,B}^2 \neq 0$, 则 $D r_p \geq (1 - \rho_{A,B}^2)(1-x)^2 \sigma_B^2 > 0$

综上, 当 $|\rho_{A,B}| \neq 1$, 对 $\forall x$, $D r_p > 0$, 故组合 P 为风险证券

④ 若 $|\rho_{A,B}| = 1$, 当 $\rho_{A,B} = 1$ 时, 代入 (1) 式得 $D r_p = [x \sigma_A + (1-x) \sigma_B]^2 \geq 0$

当 $\sigma_A \neq \sigma_B$ 时, $x = \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_B - \sigma_A}$ 时 $D r_p = 0$, 此时为无风险组合

⑤ 当 $\rho_{A,B} = -1$ 时, 代入 (1) 式, 得 $D r_p = [x \sigma_A - (1-x) \sigma_B]^2 \geq 0$, 得 $x = \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}$, 此时 P 为无风险组合

P151

习题 14

11. 设 X, Y 分别表示两人的出价, 则由题意知, X 与 Y 独立, 且

$$X \sim f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [1, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad Y \sim f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in [1, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

令 $Z = \max(X, Y)$, 下面求 EZ , 则需先求 $F_Z(z)$, 然后再求密度函数 $f_Z(z)$
由 X, Y 的密度函数可求得 X, Y 的分布函数分别为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ x-1, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}, \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ y-1, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

由 P110 (3.3.5) 式得

$$\text{则 } F_Z(z) = F_X(z)F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 1 \\ (z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

故 Z 的密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} 2(z-1), & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则期望或成交价: } EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z f_Z(z) dz = \int_1^2 z \cdot 2(z-1) dz = \int_1^2 (2z^2 - 2z) dz \\ = (2 \cdot \frac{z^3}{3} - z^2) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{5}{3}$$

13. 由 r_A 与 r_B 的协方差矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 知 $DR_A = 16$, $DR_B = 9$, $\text{Cov}(r_A, r_B) = 6$

$$(1) \rho_{r_A, r_B} = \frac{\text{Cov}(r_A, r_B)}{\sqrt{DR_A} \cdot \sqrt{DR_B}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) r_P = x r_A + (1-x) r_B, \text{ 则其方差 } DR_P = D[x r_A + (1-x) r_B] \\ = x^2 DR_A + (1-x)^2 DR_B + 2x(1-x) \text{Cov}(r_A, r_B) = 16x^2 + 9(1-x)^2 + 12x(1-x) \\ = 13x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$(3) \text{对 } DR_P \text{ 求一阶导得 } (DR_P)'_x = 26x - 6 = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{6}{26} = \frac{3}{13}$$

故当 $x = \frac{3}{13}$ 时 DR_P 最小

$$\text{要使 } DR_P \leq \min(DR_A, DR_B), \text{ 则 } 13x^2 - 6x + 9 \leq \min(16, 9) = 9$$

$$\text{解得 } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{6}{13}, \text{ 故当 } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{6}{13} \text{ 时 } DR_P \leq \min(DR_A, DR_B)$$

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P151 习题四

12. 已知 (X, Y) 的联合分布为

$Y \backslash X$	-1	0	1	2
1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
2	0	0.1	0.1	0.3

(1) 则 X 的边缘分布为 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} X & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{array}$

Y 的边缘分布为 $\begin{array}{c|cc} Y & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{array}$

(2) 因为 $P(X=-1, Y=1) = 0.1 \neq P(X=-1) \cdot P(Y=1) = 0.1 \times 0.5 = 0.05$

故 X 与 Y 不独立

(3) 因为 $EXY = (-1) \times 1 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 1 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 1 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 1 \times 0.1 + (-1) \times 2 \times 0 + 0 \times 2 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 2 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 2 \times 0.3 = 1.7$

$$EX = -1 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.4 = 1$$

$$EY = 1 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 0.5 = 1.5$$

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 的协方差 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = 1.7 - 1 \times 1.5 = 0.2$$

15. (1) 求股票价格的平均变化率, 即求 ER , 则先求 R 的边缘分布,

由 (R, r_f) 的联合分布可知 R 的边缘分布为 (即联合分布求列和)

R	-3%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
P	0.1	0.105	0.175	0.26	0.125	0.13	0.065	0.04

$$\text{故 } ER = -3\% \times 0.1 + 1\% \times 0.105 + 2\% \times 0.175 + 3\% \times 0.26 + 4\% \times 0.125 + 5\% \times 0.13 + 6\% \times 0.065 + 7\% \times 0.04 = 2.755\%$$

(2) 由题意知, 即求条件期望 $E(R | r_f = 1.5\%)$, 则先求在 $r_f = 1.5\%$ 条件下

R 的条件分布 $P(R=r_i | r_f = 1.5\%)$

$$\text{又 } P(r_f = 1.5\%) = 0.025 + 0.05 + 0.1 + 0.15 + 0.075 + 0.05 + 0.025 + 0.025 = 0.5$$

(九)

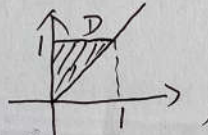
$$R1) P(r = -3\% | r_f = 1.5\%) = \frac{P(r = -3\%, r_f = 1.5\%)}{P(r_f = 1.5\%)} = \frac{0.025}{0.5} = 0.05$$

$$P(r = 1\% | r_f = 1.5\%) = \frac{P(r = 1\%, r_f = 1.5\%)}{P(r_f = 1.5\%)} = \frac{0.05}{0.5} = 0.1$$

....., 同理得 r 的条件分布 $P(r = r_i | r_f = 1.5\%)$ 为:

r	-3%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
$P(r r_f = 1.5\%)$	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.05	0.05

$$\text{故 } E(r | r_f = 1.5\%) = -3\% \times 0.05 + 1\% \times 0.1 + 2\% \times 0.2 + 3\% \times 0.3 + 4\% \times 0.15 + 5\% \times 0.1 + 6\% \times 0.05 + 7\% \times 0.05 = 3\%$$

16. 画出区域 D 草图:  , 则 D 的面积 $S_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

故 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 X 和 Y 的协方差和相关系数, 下面给出两种解法.

方法一: $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D x \cdot 2 dx dy$
 $= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2x dy = \int_0^1 2x(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dy = \iint_D y \cdot 2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2y dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dy = \iint_D x^2 \cdot 2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2x^2 dy = \int_0^1 2x^2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dy = \iint_D y^2 \cdot 2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2y^2 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2y^3}{3} \Big|_x^1 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy = \iint_D xy \cdot 2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 2xy dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

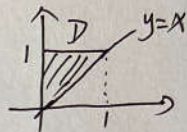
$$\text{故 } \text{cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{36},$$

$$\text{相关系数 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(+)

P152 习题四

16. 方法二: 已知 $(X, Y) \sim f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$



区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < x < y < 1\}$

要求 X 和 Y 的协方差与相关系数, 下面先求 EX, EY , 而要求 EX, EY ,

则先由联合密度求 X 的边缘密度 $f_X(x)$ 和 Y 的边缘密度 $f_Y(y)$:

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_x^1 2 dy = 2(1-x)$$

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 的边缘密度为 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 1 \text{ 时 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^y 2 dx = 2y$$

$$\text{故 } Y \text{ 的边缘密度为 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y \cdot 2y dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 2y dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{而 } EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 xy \cdot 2 dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

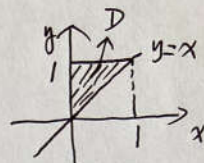
$$\text{故 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 的协方差 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 的相关系数 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(+-)

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17. 已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dy = \iint_D x \cdot 8xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x \cdot 8xy dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 8x^2 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_x^1 dx = \int_0^1 4x^2(1-x^2) dx = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx = \iint_D y \cdot 8xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y 8xy^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 8y \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^y dy = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 y(1-y^2) dy = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy = \iint_D xy \cdot 8xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 8xy^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 8x^2 \cdot \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_x^1 dx = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 x(1-x^3) dx = \frac{4}{9}$$

故协方差 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{4}{225}$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^2 \cdot 8xy dy = \int_0^1 8x^3 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_x^1 dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 x^3(1-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{故 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{8}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{225}$$

$$EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y y^2 \cdot 8xy dx = \int_0^1 8y^3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^y dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 y(1-y^4) dy = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \text{故 } DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{75}$$

故相关系数 $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-\frac{4}{225}}{\sqrt{\frac{11}{225}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{75}}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{66}}{33}$

18. 因为 $X \sim N(1, 3^2)$, 则 $EX=1, DX=9$, 又 $Y \sim N(0, 4^2)$, 则 $EY=0$

$DY=16$, 又 $\rho_{X,Y}=-\frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho \cdot \sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = -6$

(1) $EZ = E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}EX + \frac{1}{2}EY = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$DZ = D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times 9 + \frac{1}{4} \times 16 + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (-6) = 3$$

(2) $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = \text{Cov}\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{3}DX + \frac{1}{2} \times (-6)$

$$= 0, \quad \text{故 } \rho_{X,Z}=0$$

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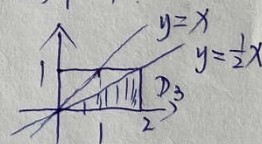
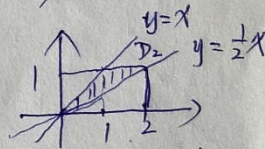
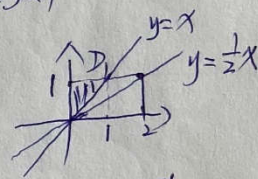
19. 由题意 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

故 $P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y) = \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} S_{D_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(U=0, V=1) = P(X \leq Y, X > 2Y) = 0$
 (空集)

$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > Y, X \leq 2Y) = \iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} S_{D_2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(U=1, V=1) = P(X > Y, X > 2Y) = \iint_{D_3} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} S_{D_3}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$



故 (U, V) 的联合概率分布为

$U \backslash V$	0	1	$P_{i \cdot}^{(U)}$
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$P_{\cdot j}^{(V)}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

$E(UV) = 0 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

故 $EU = 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

$EV = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$EU^2 = 1^2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}, EV^2 = 1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$DU = EU^2 - (EU)^2 = \frac{3}{4} - (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{3}{16}, DV = EV^2 - (EV)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

故 $\text{Cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - EU \cdot EV = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}, \rho_{U, V} = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{DU} \cdot \sqrt{DV}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$