

## 概率统计——习题八参考答案

8.1 4;

8.2

设  $t$  (单位: 公斤) 表示进货数,  $t \in [300, 500]$ , 进货  $t$  所获利润记为  $Y$ , 则有:

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1.5X - (t - X) \times 0.5, & 300 < X \leq t \\ 1.5t, & t < X < 500 \end{cases}$$

又  $X$  的密度函数为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{500 - 300}, & 300 < x < 500 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$E(Y) = \int_{300}^t [1.5x - (t - x)0.5] \frac{1}{200} dx + \int_t^{500} 1.5t \frac{1}{200} dx = \frac{[-t^2 + (0.5 \times 300 + 1.5 \times 500)t - 300^2]}{200}$$

令 
$$\frac{dE(Y)}{dt} = \frac{[-2t + 900]}{200} = 0, \text{ 得 } t = 450.$$

所以该店应该进 450 公斤商品, 才可使利润的数学期望最大。

8.3 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 只球与盒配对,} \\ 0, & \text{否则,} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \text{则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$

$$\because E(X_i) = P\{X_i = 1\} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad \therefore E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 1.$$

8.4 
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\mu|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu) \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\mu|} dx + \mu = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|} dt + \mu = \mu$$

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\mu|} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-|y|} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = 2$$

8.5 设  $X, Y$  为线段上的两点, 则  $X \sim U(0, d), Y \sim U(0, d)$ , 且它们相互独立,

$$(X, Y) \text{ 的联合分布为 } \varphi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d^2}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq d \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

又设  $Z = |X - Y|$ ,  $D_1 = \{(x, y) | x > y, 0 \leq x, y \leq d\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(x, y) | x \leq y, 0 \leq x, y \leq d\}$  则

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - y| \varphi(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_1} (x - y) \varphi(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (y - x) \varphi(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{d^2} \int_0^d \int_0^x (x - y) dy dx + \frac{1}{d^2} \int_0^d \int_0^y (y - x) dx dy = d/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Z^2) = \frac{d^2}{6}, \quad D(Z) = \frac{d^2}{18}.$$

8.6 用切比雪夫不等式即得

$$\frac{1}{2} = P\{|X| < 2\} = P\{|X - E(X)| < 2\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{2^2},$$

故  $D(X) \geq 4(1 - \frac{1}{2}) = 2.$

8.7 (1)  $\rho_{XY} = 1$ ;

(2)  $D(X+Y) = 0.73$ ;

(3)  $X$ 与 $Y$ 相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$ ;  $X$ 与 $Y$ 不相关  $\Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$ ;

事件 $A$ 与 $B$ 互不相容  $\Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$ ;

事件 $A$ 与 $B$ 互为对立事件  $\Leftrightarrow A \cup B = \Omega$ 且 $A \cap B = \emptyset$ 或 $B = \bar{A}$ ;

事件 $A$ 与 $B$ 相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ 。

$$8.8 \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 x \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dx = \frac{7}{6};$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6};$$

$$\therefore E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 y dy \int_0^2 x \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dx = \frac{4}{3};$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)\left(\frac{7}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{36};$$

$$\therefore E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 x^2 \frac{1}{8} (x+y) dx = \frac{5}{3} = E(Y^2),$$

$$D(X) = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36} = D(Y), \quad \therefore \rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{36} / \frac{11}{36} = -\frac{1}{11};$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = 2\left(\frac{11}{36}\right) + 2\left(-\frac{1}{36}\right) = \frac{5}{9}.$$

8.9 (1)  $E(X+Y+Z) = E(X) + E(Y) + E(Z) = 1$ ;

$$D(X+Y+Z) = E[(X+Y+Z) - E(X+Y+Z)]^2$$

$$= E[(X - E(X)) + (Y - E(Y)) + (Z - E(Z))]^2$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + D(Z) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Z) + 2\text{cov}(Y, Z)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + D(Z) + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} + 2\rho_{XZ}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Z)} + 2\rho_{YZ}\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(Z)}$$

$$= 3$$

8.10 由题设可知 (如图所示):

$$P\{X \leq Y\} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P\{X > Y\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{Y < X \leq 2Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(1)  $(U, V)$  所有可能取值为:  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ 。且

$$P\{U=0, V=0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{X \leq Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{U=0, V=1\} = P\{X \leq Y, X > 2Y\} = 0$$

$$P\{U=1, V=0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{Y < X \leq 2Y\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{U=1, V=1\} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 由 (1) 的结构易知  $UV$ 、 $U$  和  $V$  的分布律分别为:

$$UV \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}; \quad U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}; \quad V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是有  $E(U) = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $D(U) = \frac{3}{16}$ ,  $E(V) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $D(V) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E(UV) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\text{cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \therefore \rho = \frac{\text{cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)D(V)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

