

学号_____

姓名_____

4.4 基 础 题

4.4.1 第四章练习一

一. 单选题

1. 随机变量 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10}e^{-\frac{x}{10}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $E(2X+1) = (\quad \text{C} \quad)$.
(A) $\frac{4}{10}+1$ (B) $4 \times 10 + 14$ (C) 21 (D) 20
2. X 服从 $[0, 2]$ 上的均匀分布, 则 $D(X) = (\quad \text{B} \quad)$.
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{1}{12}$
3. X 为随机变量, $E(X) = -1, D(X) = 3$, 则 $E[3(X^2 + 2)] = (\quad \text{A} \quad)$.
(A) 18 (B) 9 (C) 30 (D) 36
4. 设 X 服从二项分布, $E(X) = 2.4, D(X) = 1.44$, 则二项分布的参数为 $(\quad \text{A} \quad)$.
(A) $n = 6, p = 0.4$ (B) $n = 6, p = 0.1$
(C) $n = 8, p = 0.3$ (D) $n = 24, p = 0.1$
5. 下式中错误的是 $(\quad \text{B} \quad)$.
(A) $E(X^2) = D(X) + (E(X))^2$ (B) $D(2X + 3) = 2D(X)$
(C) $E(3Y + b) = 3E(Y) + b$ (D) $D(E(X)) = 0$
6. X, Y 相互独立, 且方差都存在, 则 $D(2X - 3Y) = (\quad \text{C} \quad)$.
(A) $2DX - 3DY$ (B) $4DX - 9DY$ (C) $4DX + 9DY$ (D) $2DX + 3DY$
7. 二维随机向量 (X, Y) 满足 $E(XY) = EX \cdot EY$, 则 $(\quad \text{B} \quad)$.
(A) $D(XY) = DX \cdot DY$ (B) $D(X+Y) = D(X-Y)$
(C) X, Y 独立 (D) X, Y 不独立

二. 计算题

1. 有 3 只球, 4 只盒子, 盒子的编号为 1, 2, 3, 4, 将球逐个独立地, 随机地放入 4 只盒子中去. 设 X 为在其中至少有一只球的盒子的最小号码 (例如 $X=3$ 表示第 1 号, 第 2 号盒子是空的, 第 3 号盒子至少有一只球), 求 $E(X)$.

解: \because 事件 $\{X=1\} = \{\text{一只球装入一号盒, 两只球装入非一号盒}\} + \{\text{两只球装入一号盒, 一只球装入非一号盒}\} + \{\text{三只球均装入一号盒}\}$ (右边三个事件两两互斥)

$$\therefore P(X=1) = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{37}{64}$$

∵事件“ $X=2$ ”=“一只球装入二号盒，两只球装入三号或四号盒”+“两只球装二号盒，一只球装入三或四号盒”+“三只球装入二号盒”

$$\therefore P(X=2)=3\times\frac{1}{4}\times\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)^2+3\times\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2\times\frac{2}{4}+\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3=\frac{19}{64}$$

$$\text{同理: } P(X=3)=3\times\frac{1}{4}\times\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2+3\times\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2\times\frac{1}{4}+\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3=\frac{7}{64}$$

$$P(X=4)=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3=\frac{1}{64}$$

$$\text{故 } E(X)=1\times\frac{37}{64}+2\times\frac{19}{64}+3\times\frac{7}{64}+4\times\frac{1}{64}=\frac{25}{16}.$$

2. 设 (X,Y) 的分布律为

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	1	2	3
−1	0.2	0.1	0
0	0.1	0	0.3
1	0.1	0.1	0.1

(1) 求 $E(X), E(Y)$; (2) 设 $Z=Y/X$, 求 $E(Z)$.

解: (1) 由 X, Y 的分布律易得边缘分布为

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	1	2	3	
−1	0.2	0.1	0	0.3
0	0.1	0	0.3	0.4
1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	0.4	0.2	0.4	

$$E(X)=1\times0.4+2\times0.2+3\times0.4=0.4+0.4+1.2=2 \quad E(Y)=(-1)\times0.3+0\times0.4+1\times0.3=0.$$

(2)

$Z=Y/X$	−1	−1/2	−1/3	0	1/3	1/2	1
p_k	0.2	0.1	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= (-1)\times0.2+(-0.5)\times0.1+(-1/3)\times0+0\times0.4+1/3\times0.1+0.5\times0.1+1\times0.1 \\ &= (-1/4)+1/30+1/20+1/10=(-15/60)+11/60=-1/15. \end{aligned}$$

3. 设二维连续型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-(x+2y)} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

求(1) $E(X)$ 、 $E(Y)$; (2) $D(X)$ 、 $D(Y)$.

$$\text{解: (1) } E(X) = \iint_D xf(x, y)dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-(x+2y)} dy = 1$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_D yf(x, y)dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} 2ye^{-(x+2y)} dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) E(X^2) = \iint_D x^2 f(x, y)dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} 2x^2 e^{-(x+2y)} dy = 2$$

$$E(Y^2) = \iint_D y^2 f(x, y)dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} 2y^2 e^{-(x+2y)} dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 1$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

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4.4.2 第四章练习二

一. 选择题

- 如果 $Cov(X, Y) = 0$ ，则下列结论中正确的是(C).
 (A) X, Y 相互独立 (B) $D(XY) = D(X) \cdot D(Y)$
 (C) $D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$ (D) $D(X - Y) = D(X) - D(Y)$
- 如果 X, Y 为两个随机变量, 且 $E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)] = 0$ ，则 X, Y (D).
 (A) 独立 (B) 不独立 (C) 相关 (D) 不相关
- 设 $D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$ ，则以下结论正确的是(A).
 (A) X, Y 不相关 (B) X, Y 独立 (C) $\rho_{xy} = 1$ (D) $\rho_{xy} = -1$
- 下式中错误的是(D).
 (A) $D(X + Y) = DX + DY + 2Cov(X, Y)$ (B) $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$
 (C) $Cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}[D(X + Y) - DX - DY]$ (D) $D(2X - 3Y) = 4DX + 9DY - 6Cov(X, Y)$

二. 计算题

- 设 (X, Y) 的分布律为

Y \ X	X		
	0	1	2
0	1/6	1/3	1/12
1	2/9	1/6	0
2	1/36	0	0

- 求(1) $E(X), E(Y)$; (2) $D(X), D(Y)$; (3) $Cov(X, Y), \rho_{XY}$.

解: (1) $E(X) = 0 \times \frac{15}{36} + 1 \times \frac{3}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$ $E(Y) = 0 \times \frac{7}{12} + 1 \times \frac{7}{18} + 2 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$

(2) $E(X^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{15}{36} + 1^2 \times \frac{3}{6} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$ $D(X) = \frac{7}{18}$

$E(Y^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{7}{12} + 1^2 \times \frac{7}{18} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$ $D(Y) = \frac{49}{162}$

(3) $E(XY) = 1 \times \frac{1}{6}$ $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{7}{54}$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

2. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y) & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

求 (1) $E(X), E(Y)$; (2) $D(X), D(Y)$; (3) $\text{Cov}(X, Y), \rho_{XY}$.

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

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

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

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

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}, \text{ 类似 } D(Y) = \frac{11}{36}$$

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

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{-1/36}{11/36} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$