

第四章 随机变量的 6 大数字特征

2009 考试内容 (本大纲为数学 1, 数学 3 需要根据大纲作部分增删)

随机变量的数学期望 (均值)、方差、标准差及其性质 随机变量函数的数学期望 矩、协方差、相关系数及其性质

考试要求

1. 理解随机变量数字特征 (数学期望、方差、标准差、矩、协方差、相关系数) 的概念, 会运用数字特征的基本性质, 并掌握常用分布的数字特征。
2. 会求随机变量函数的数学期望。

考点导读 数学期望 EX ; 方差 DX ; 协方差 $Cov(X, Y)$ 或 σ_{XY} ; 相关系数 ρ_{XY} ; 矩; 协方差及其矩阵 Σ 。

一、数学期望

考研数学 4 种平均概念: 算数平均; 几何平均; 区间平均; 加权平均, 即概率平均, 也就是数学期望。

1 一维随机变量及函数 $Y = g(X)$ 的数学期望

● 离散型 $P\{X = x_k\} = p_k \Rightarrow EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k \text{ or } \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} g(x_k) p_k$

● 连续型 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx \text{ or } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) dx$, $f(x)$ 为 X 的概率密度。

2 二维随机变量函数 $Z = g(X, Y)$ 的数学期望 EZ

● 离散型 $P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\} = p_{ij} \Rightarrow EZ = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g(x_i, y_j) p_{ij}$

● 连续型 $EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy$

3 数学期望的常用结论

3.1 $E(C) = C$; $E(EX) = EX$

3.2 $E(aX + bY) = aEX + bEY$

3.3 $EXY = EXEY + E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)]$ X, Y 独立 $\Rightarrow EXY = EXEY$

3.4 $[EXY]^2 \leq E^2(X)E^2(Y)$

3.5 $\varphi(x) \sim N(0, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - a) \varphi(x - a) dx = 0$

二、方差

$DX = E(X - EX)^2 = EX^2 - E^2 X$, $\sqrt{D(X)} = \sigma_X \rightarrow$ 标准方差。

1. 离散型

$DX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x_k - EX)^2 p_k$

2. 连续型

$DX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - E(X))^2 f(x) dx$

3 方差的常用结论

$$3.1 \quad D(C) = 0; \quad D(EX) = 0$$

$$3.2 \quad D(CX) = C^2 DX$$

3.3

$$D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2E\{[X - EX][Y - EY]\} = DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y) = DX + DY \pm 2\sigma_{XY} \\ = DX + DY \pm 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}$$

$$3.4 \quad X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立} \quad D(aX \pm bY) = a^2 DX + b^2 DY$$

$$3.5 \quad X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 独立} \quad D(XY) = DXDY + DX(EY)^2 + DY(EX)^2$$

$$3.6 \quad DX \leq E(X - C)^2, \quad C \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

三、13 大分布的数学期望与方差

1. 0-1 分布 $P(X = k) = p^k (1-p)^{1-k} \sim B(1, p), k = 0, 1$

$$P\{X_i = 0\} = 1-p; \quad P\{X_i = 1\} = p, \quad E(X_i) = \sum_{k=0}^1 x_k p_k = 0 \times (1-p) + 1 \times p = p$$

$$D(X_i) = \sum_{k=0}^1 [x_k - E(X_i)]^2 p_k = \sum_{k=0}^1 [x_k - p]^2 p_k = (0-p)^2 \times (1-p) + (1-p)^2 p = p(1-p)$$

$$EX = p \quad DX = p(1-p)$$

2. 二项分布 $P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} \sim B(n, p)$, 为 n 个 0-1 分布之和

$$EX = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = np \quad DX = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = np(1-p)$$

3. 泊松分布 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \sim P(\lambda) \quad (\lambda > 0)$, 当 $x = k = 0 \rightarrow P = e^{-\lambda}$

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} = \lambda \\ EX^2 = E[X(X-1) + X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(k-1) \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} + \lambda = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda} + \lambda = \lambda^2 + \lambda \\ DX = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda - \lambda^2 = \lambda$$

4. 均匀分布 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \sim U(a, b)$

$$EX = \int_a^b x \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{a+b}{2}; \quad EX^2 = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} \\ DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \int_a^b x^2 \frac{1}{b-a} dx - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

5. 正态分布 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}=t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma t + \mu) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt}_0 + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt}_{2 \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \mu.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}=t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\sigma t + \mu]^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt}_{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \underbrace{\frac{2\sigma\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{\mu^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt}_{\frac{\mu^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\boxed{EX = \mu \quad EX^2 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \quad DX = \sigma^2}$$

6. 指数分布 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \quad (\lambda > 0) \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \sim E(\lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}; \quad EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \\ DX &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$

7. 几何分布 $P(X = k) = p(1-p)^{k-1} \sim G(p) \quad k=1, 2, \dots$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p (1-p)^{k-1} = p \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} - (1-p)^k \right)' = -p \left(\frac{1-p}{1-(1-p)} \right)' = -p(1-p) \times \frac{-p-(1-p)}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 p (1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} = p \left[- \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} k (1-p)^k \right]' = -p \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) (1-p)^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^k \right]' \\ &= -p \left[- \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k+1} \right)' - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^k \right]' = -p \left[- \left(\frac{(1-p)^2}{p} \right)' - \frac{1-p}{p} \right]' = p \left[\frac{p^2-1}{p^2} + \frac{1-p}{p} \right]' = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{E(X) = \frac{1}{p} \quad E(X^2) = \frac{2-p}{p^2} \quad D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}}$$

8. 超几何分布 $P(X = k) = \frac{C_M^k C_{N-M}^{n-k}}{C_N^n} \sim H(N, M, n)$

$$\boxed{E(X) = \frac{nM}{N} \quad D(X) = \frac{nM}{N} \left(1 - \frac{M}{N} \right) \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)}$$

9. $\chi^2(n)$ 分布 $\boxed{E(X) = n \quad D(X) = 2n}$

评注 这个公式的证明如下:

$$X_i \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow EX_i = 0, DX_i = 1 \Rightarrow EX_i^2 = DX_i + (EX_i)^2 = 1$$

$$EX_i^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 3 \quad (\text{利用 } EX_i^{2n} = (2n-1)!!)$$

$$DX_i^4 = EX_i^4 - [EX_i^2]^2 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow E\chi^2 = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 = n; \quad D\chi^2 = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n DX_i^2 = 2n.$$

10. $t(n)$ 分布

$$E(X) = 0 \quad D(X) = \frac{n}{n-2} \quad (n > 2)$$

11. $F(n_1, n_2)$ 分布

$$E(X) = \frac{n_2}{n_2 - 2} \quad (n_2 > 2) \quad D(X) = \frac{2n_2^2(n_1 + n_2 - 2)}{n_1(n_2 - 2)^2(n_2 - 4)} \quad (n_2 > 4)$$

12. 二维均匀分布的数学期望和方差

$$f(x, y) \sim U(a, b; c, d) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E(X, Y) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\ D(X, Y) = \left(\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}, \frac{(d-c)^2}{12}\right) \end{cases}$$

13. 二维正态分布的数学期望和方差

$$f(x, y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; \rho) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E(X, Y) = (\mu_1, \mu_2) \\ D(X, Y) = (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \end{cases}$$

■ 一维随机变量数学期望题型题法

【例 1】 设随机变量 X 分布列为 $\begin{pmatrix} X & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 2 \\ p & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $E(X)$, $E(-X+1)$, $E(X^2)$ 。

解: 由随机变量 X 的分布得

X	-1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
$-X+1$	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
X^2	1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4
p	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

故

$$E(X) = -1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{12} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(-X+1) = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{12} - 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = 1 \times (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}) + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{35}{24}$$

【例 2-1】设 $X \sim U(-2, 2)$, $Y = \text{Max}(|x|, 1)$, 求 EY 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } EY &= E[\text{Max}(|x|, 1)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Max}(|x|, 1) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Max}(|x|, 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 \text{Max}(|x|, 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 x dx = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

【例 2-2】设 $X \sim U(-1, 2)$, $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 0 \\ 0, & X = 0 \\ -1, & X < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 DY 。

$$\text{解: } P\{Y = -1\} = \frac{0 - (-1)}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{3}, P\{Y = 0\} = 0, P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\{Y^2 = 0\} = 0, P\{Y^2 = 1\} = 1$$

$$EY = (-1) \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times 0 + 1 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

【例 3】设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ($\sigma > 0$), 其分布函数 $F(x)$ 曲线的拐点为 $(1, \frac{1}{2})$, 该点的斜率为 1, 求 EX^2 。

$$\text{解: } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) (\sigma > 0) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \text{ 根据题意有}$$

$$F''(x) = f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \mu = 1$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} + 1$$

【例 4】设排球队 A 和 B 比赛, 若有一队胜三场, 则比赛结束, 假定 A 获胜的概率为 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, 求比赛场数 X 的数学期望。

$$\text{解: } X \text{ 的可能取值为 } 3, 4, 5, X \sim B(n, p) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = P\{\mu = k\}$$

$$X=3, \text{ 表示 } A \text{ 或 } B \text{ 全胜, } P\{X=3\} = C_3^3 p^3 + C_3^0 (1-p)^3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$X=4$, 表示 A 在第四场取胜或 B 在第四场取胜,

$$P\{X=4\} = p \cdot C_3^2 p^2 (1-p) + (1-p) \cdot C_3^2 (1-p)^2 p = \frac{3}{8}$$

$X=5$, 表示 A 在第五场取胜或 B 在第五场取胜

$$P\{X=4\} = p \cdot C_4^2 p^2 (1-p)^2 + (1-p) \cdot C_4^2 (1-p)^2 p^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow EX = 3 \times \frac{3}{8} + 4 \times \frac{3}{8} + 5 \times \frac{3}{8} \approx 4.$$

【例 5】设球队 A 与 B 进行比赛，若有一队胜 4 场则比赛结束，已知 A，B 两队在每场比赛中获胜概率都是 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，求需要比赛的场数的 $E(X)$ 。

解：设比赛的场数为 X ，则 X 的可能取值=4, 5, 6, 7，相应的概率为

$$P(X=4) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) C_3^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}; \quad C_2^1 \text{——第一场比赛中某队胜一场,}$$

$$C_3^3 \text{——该队还需连胜三场, 比赛结束.}$$

$$P(X=5) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) C_4^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \text{最后的 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 表示胜出一队输一场, 以此类推.}$$

$$P(X=6) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) C_5^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P(X=7) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot C_6^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$E(X) = 4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 5 \times \frac{1}{4} + 6 \times \frac{5}{16} + 7 \times \frac{5}{16} = \frac{93}{16} \approx 6$$

【例 6】一辆汽车沿街道行使，需要通过三个相互独立的红绿信号灯路口，已知红绿信号显示时间相等，以 X 表示该汽车首次遇到红灯已通过的路口个数，求 $E\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right)$ 。

解： X 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2, 3。记 $A_i = \{\text{汽车在第 } i \text{ 个路口首次遇到红灯}\}$ ，则 $P(A_i) = P(\bar{A}_i) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

$$P\{X=0\} = P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{X=1\} = P(\bar{A}_1 A_2) = P(\bar{A}_1) P(A_2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{X=2\} = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1) P(\bar{A}_2) P(A_3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\{X=3\} = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = P(\bar{A}_1) P(\bar{A}_2) P(\bar{A}_3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{67}{96}.$$

【例 7】已知甲乙两箱中装有同种产品，其中甲中正品和次品各 3 件，乙只有 3 件正品，现从甲箱任取 3 件产品放入乙箱后，求 (1) 乙箱中的次品数 X 的 EX ；(2) 从乙箱中任取一件是次品的概率 P 。

解: (1) 记 $X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{从甲箱中取出的第 } i \text{ 件产品是正品} \\ 1, & \text{从甲箱中取出的第 } i \text{ 件产品是次品} \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$

$$X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow EX = E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(2) 应用全概率公式, 记事件 $A = \{\text{从乙箱中任取一件是次品}\}$

$$P(A) = \sum_{k=0}^3 P\{X=k\}P\{A|X=k\} = \sum_{k=0}^3 P\{X=k\} \cdot \frac{k}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=0}^3 k \cdot P\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{6} \times EX = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

【例 8】设两个相互独立的事件 A, B 都不发生的概率为 $\frac{1}{9}$, 事件 A 发生 B 不发生的概率与事件 A 不发生 B 发生的概率相等, 令 $X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{事件 } A, B \text{ 同时发生} \\ -1, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 求 EX 。

解: 事件 A 发生 B 不发生的概率与事件 A 不发生 B 发生的概率相等, 即 $P(\overline{A}B) = P(A\overline{B})$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(\overline{A}) = P(\overline{B})$$

$$P(\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}) = P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B}) = [P(\overline{A})]^2 = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow P(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow EX = 1 \times P(AB) + (-1)P(\overline{AB}) = P(A)P(B) - [1 - P(A)P(B)] = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{9} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

【例 9】设 X, Y 是两个相互独立且都服从正态分布 $N\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 求 $E|X-Y|$ 。

解: 令 $Z = X - Y$, $EZ = 0$, $DZ = 1 \Rightarrow Z \sim N(0, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$E|X-Y| = E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

【例 10】一个系统由两个系统并联而成, 若只有一个系统发生故障, 则系统还能工作, 两个系统的工作寿命分别为 X 与 Y , 且相互独立, 并均服从指数分布 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda > 0)$, 求系统工作寿命下的 ET 。

解: 联合密度函数为: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{x+y}{\lambda}}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda > 0)$

由 $T = \text{Max}(X, Y)$ 得 $T = \text{Max}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq y \\ y & x < y \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Max}(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \text{Max}(x, y) f(x, y) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{x+y}{\lambda}} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y y \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{x+y}{\lambda}} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x x \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{x+y}{\lambda}} dy = 2\lambda - \frac{\lambda}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

评注 重要关系 $\boxed{\text{Max}\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|) \quad \text{Min}\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y - |X - Y|)}$

【例 11】设 X_1 和 X_2 相互独立, 且都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 求 $E[\text{Max}(X_1, X_2)]$ 。

解: 方法一: 定义积分法 $f(x, y) = f_{X_1}(x) f_{X_2}(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2 + (y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\text{Max}(X, Y)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Max}\{X, Y\} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^x x f(x, y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^x (x - \mu) f(x, y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} (y - \mu) f(x, y) dy + \mu \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{第一个积分交换积分次序; 第二个积分互换变量 } x, y} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{+\infty} (x - \mu) f(x, y) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{+\infty} (x - \mu) f(x, y) dx + \mu \\
 &= \mu + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{+\infty} (x - \mu) f(x, y) dx = \mu + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \int_y^{+\infty} (x - \mu) e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \\
 &= \mu + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

方法二: 利用重要关系 $\boxed{\text{Max}\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|)}$, 先标准化 X_1 和 X_2 的分布

$$\text{令 } Y_1 = \frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1); \quad Y_2 = \frac{X_2 - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$E[\text{Max}(Y_1, Y_2)] = E\left[\frac{1}{2}(Y_1 + Y_2 + |Y_1 - Y_2|)\right] = \frac{1}{2} E[|Y_1 - Y_2|]$$

$$Z = Y_1 - Y_2 \sim N(0, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[|Y_1 - Y_2|] = E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\text{Max}(Y_1, Y_2)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow E[\text{Max}\{X_1, X_2\}] &= E[\text{Max}\{(\mu + \sigma Y_1), (\mu + \sigma Y_2)\}] = E[\mu + \sigma \text{Max}\{Y_1, Y_2\}] = \mu + \sigma E[\text{Max}\{Y_1, Y_2\}] \\
 &= \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

【例 12】设 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $Y = \begin{cases} 0, & X \text{ 为偶数} \\ 1, & X \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$, 求 EY 。

解: $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ p_{\text{偶}} & p_{\text{奇}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow EY = p_{\text{奇}}$

$$\begin{cases} p_{\text{偶}} + p_{\text{奇}} = 1 \\ p_{\text{偶}} - p_{\text{奇}} = \sum_{k=\text{偶}} C_n^k (-p)^k q^{n-k} + \sum_{k=\text{奇}} C_n^k (-p)^k q^{n-k} = \sum_k C_n^k (-p)^k q^{n-k} = (-p+q)^n = (1-2p)^n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{\text{奇}} = \frac{1-(1-2p)^n}{2}; \quad p_{\text{偶}} = \frac{1+(1-2p)^n}{2} \Rightarrow EY = \frac{1-(1-2p)^n}{2}$$

■ 一维随机变量方差题型题法

【例 13】设 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立, 其中, $X_1 \sim U(0, 6), X_2 \sim N(0, 2^2), X_3 \sim P(3)$,

$Y = X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3$, 求 DY 。

解: $DY = 1 \times \frac{6^2}{12} + (-2)^2 \times 2^2 + 3^2 \times 3 = 46$ 。

【例 14】 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; \rho)$, 则 $\xi = X + Y$ 与 $\eta = X - Y$ 不相关的充要条件是什么?

解: $D(\xi + \eta) = D(\xi) + D(\eta)$

$$\Leftrightarrow D(2X) = D(X + Y) + D(X - Y) \Leftrightarrow D(2X) = 2DX + 2DY \Leftrightarrow DX = DY$$

评注 $\rho = 0$ 是 X, Y 不相关或独立的充要条件。

【例 15】已知 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立, 且都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, $D(X_1 X_2 X_3) = \frac{1}{8}$, 求 σ^2 。

解: $D(X_1 X_2 X_3) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\Rightarrow E(X_1 X_2 X_3)^2 - [E(X_1 X_2 X_3)]^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow EX_1^2 \cdot EX_2^2 \cdot EX_3^2 - EX_1 \cdot EX_2 \cdot EX_3 = (\sigma^2)^3 - 0 = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

【例 16】 $U \sim [-3, 3]$, $X = \begin{cases} -1, & U \leq -1 \\ 1, & U > -1 \end{cases}$, $Y = \begin{cases} -1, & U \leq 1 \\ 1, & U > 1 \end{cases}$, 求 $D(X + Y)$ 。

解: (X, Y) 有四种可能值: $(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, -1), (1, 1)$

$$P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} = P\{U \leq -1, U \leq 1\} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = P\{U > -1, U \leq 1\} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{U > -1, U > 1\} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(X, Y) \sim \begin{bmatrix} (-1, -1) & (-1, 1) & (1, -1) & (1, 1) \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X+Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (X+Y)^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(X+Y) = E(X+Y)^2 - [E(X+Y)]^2 = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} - 0 = \frac{8}{3}$$

【例 17】设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-a|}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, a 为常数

求 $E(X)$ 与 $D(X)$, 并判断 X 与 $|X|$ 的独立性。

解: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-a|}dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-a)e^{-|x-a|}dx + \frac{a}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|x-a|}dx$

令 $x-a=t$ 则 $te^{-|t|}$ 为奇函数

$$E(X) = 0 + \frac{a}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|x-a|}dx = a \quad (\text{归一性})$$

$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-a)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-a|}dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{x-a=t}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-|t|} dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = 2$$

设 $0 < a < +\infty$, 事件 $(|X| < a) \subset (X < a)$, 则 $0 < P\{|X| < a\} \leq P\{X < a\} < 1$

于是有 $P\{|X| < a, X < a\} = P\{|X| < a\}$

$$P\{|X| < a\} \cdot P\{X < a\} < P\{|X| < a\} = P\{|X| < a, X < a\}$$

故 $|x|$ 与 x 不是相互独立。

【例 18】 $X \sim f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 求 EX , DX , $E\{\text{Min}(|x|, 1)\}$ 。

解: $EX = 0$, $EX^2 = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}dx = \Gamma(3) = 2$; $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} E\{\text{Min}(|x|, 1)\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Min}(|x|, 1) f(x)dx = \int_{|x|<1} |x| f(x)dx + \int_{|x|>1} f(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 x \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}dx \\ &= \int_0^1 xe^{-x}dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{2}e^x dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}dx = 1 - e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

【例 19】设随机变量 X 服从参数为 2 的指数分布, 试求:

(1) $E(3X)$ 与 $D(3X)$ (2) $E(e^{-3X})$ 与 $D(e^{-3X})$

解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \lambda = 2$

$$(1) \quad E(3X) = 3E(X) = 3 \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{3}{2}; \quad D(3X) = 9D(X) = 9 \times \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 9 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad E(e^{-3X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-3x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} 2e^{-2x} dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(e^{-6X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-6x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-6x} 2e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(e^{-3X}) = E(e^{-6X}) - E^2(e^{-3X}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{9}{100}$$

【例 20】 设 $X \sim B(n, p)$, 试求 (1) EX, DX ; (2) $E(e^{2X})$

解: $P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad E(X) &= \sum_{k=0}^n k C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = np \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)! p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-1-(k-1)}}{(k-1)! [(n-1)-(k-1)]!} \\ &= np \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^s p^s (1-p)^{n-1-s} = np(p+1-p)^{n-1} = np \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X^2) = E[X(X-1) + X] = E[X(X-1)] + E(X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=0}^n k(k-1) \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + np = n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-2)! p^{k-2} (1-p)^{n-2-(k-2)}}{(k-2)! [(n-2)-(k-2)]!} + np \\ &= n(n-1)P^2(P+1-P)^{n-2} + np = n(n-1)P^2 + np \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = n(n-1)p^2 + np - (np)^2 = np(1-p)$$

$$(2) \quad E(e^{2X}) = \sum_{k=0}^n e^{2k} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (pe^2)^k (1-p)^{n-k} = (pe^2 + 1 - p)^n.$$

【例 21】 设随机变量 $X \sim U(-1, 2)$, $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 0 \\ 0, & X = 0 \\ -1, & X < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 DY 。

解: $X \sim U(-1, 2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$

$$EY = 1 \times P\{X > 0\} + 0 \times P\{X = 0\} + (-1) \times P\{X < 0\} = 1 \times \frac{2-0}{3} + (-1) \times \frac{0-(-1)}{3} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EY^2 = 1 \times [P\{X > 0\} + P\{X < 0\}] + 0 \times P\{X = 0\} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

四、二维随机变量的数字特征

1. 数学期望

● 边缘分布离散型: $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i p_{i.}; \quad E(Y) = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j p_{.j}$

● 边缘分布连续型: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx; \quad E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy$

● 联合分布函数型:

$$E(G(X, Y)) = \sum_i \sum_j G(x_i, y_j) p_{ij}; \quad E(G(X, Y)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

2. 方差

● 边缘分布离散型: $D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - E(X)]^2 p_{i.}; \quad E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - E(Y)]^2 p_{.j}$

● 边缘分布连续型: $D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^2 f_X(x) dx; \quad E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [y - E(Y)]^2 f_Y(y) dy$

● 联合分布函数型:

$$D[G(X, Y)] = \sum_i \sum_j [G(x_i, y_j) - E(G(X, Y))]^2 p_{ij}$$

$$D[G(X, Y)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [G(x, y) - E[G(X, Y)]]^2 f(x, y) dx dy;$$

● 随机变量的标准化方法 $Y = \frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{DX}} \sim N(0, 1)$

3. 协方差与相关系数 矩

EX , EY 只反映了 X 和 Y 各自的平均值, 而 DX , DY 反映的是 X 和 Y 各自偏离平均值的程度, 而协方差则反映 X 和 Y 之间的关系。

① 协方差 $Cov(X, Y) = \sigma_{XY} = E[(X - EX)(Y - EY)]$

② 协方差的性质

1) X 和 Y 独立或不相关, 则 $Cov(X, Y) = 0$;

2) $Cov(X, X) = E[(X - EX)^2] = DX$

3) $Cov(aX, bY) = abCov(X, Y) = abCov(Y, X)$

4) $Cov(X_1 + X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + Cov(X_2, Y)$

③ 协方差的计算方法

1) 离散型
$$Cov(X, Y) = \sum_i \sum_j (x_i - EX)(y_j - EY) p_{ij} \quad (p_{ij} = P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\})$$

2) 连续型
$$Cov(X, Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - EX)(y - EY) f(x, y) dx dy$$

3) 利用 $Cov(X, Y)$ 与 E 和 D 的关系是计算的主要方法

$$Cov(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = \sigma_{XY}$$

$$D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY \pm 2Cov(X, Y)$$

④ 相关系数

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(x, y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sqrt{DXDY}} \quad \text{描述 } X, Y \text{ 的线性相关程度}$$

● 相关系数本质上是一种线性逼近。考虑以 X 的线性函数 $a + bX$ 来近似表示 Y ，这种表示程度的好坏由下式 e 的最小值决定

$$e_{Min} = E[Y - (a + bX)]_{Min}^2 = (1 - \rho_{XY}^2)DY \quad \text{其中 } a = EY - bEX, \quad b = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX}$$

证明：令 $e = E[Y - (a + bX)]^2 = EY^2 + b^2 EX^2 + a^2 - 2bEXY + 2abEX - 2aEY$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial e}{\partial a} = 2a + 2bEX - 2EY = 0 \\ \frac{\partial e}{\partial b} = 2bEX^2 - 2EXY + 2aEX = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = EY - \frac{EX}{DX} [EXY - EX \cdot EY] = EY - \frac{EX}{DX} Cov(X, Y) = EY - bEX \\ b = \frac{1}{DX} [EXY - EX \cdot EY] = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e_{Min} &= E[Y - (a + bX)]_{Min}^2 = E\left[Y - \left(EY - \frac{EX}{DX} Cov(X, Y) + \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX} X\right)\right]^2 \\ &= \left(1 - \left[\frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DXDY}}\right]^2\right)DY = (1 - \rho_{XY}^2)DY \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet Y \rightarrow (a + bX), \quad b = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX}, \quad DX > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX} > 0 \Leftrightarrow Cov(X, Y) > 0, \text{ 正相关} \\ b = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{DX} < 0 \Leftrightarrow Cov(X, Y) < 0, \text{ 负相关} \end{cases}$$

● 相关系数 ρ_{XY} 的性质反应了两个随机变量 X 和 Y 的线性关系

1) $e_{Min} \geq 0 \Rightarrow |\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$ 。

2) X 和 Y 独立，说明 X 和 Y 什么关系都没有，当然也不会有线性关系，从而

$Cov(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$; $\rho_{XY} = 0 \Rightarrow X$ 和 Y 不相关, 但只能说明 X 和 Y 没有线性关系, 但 X

和 Y 可能有非线性关系, X 和 Y 当然不一定独立。也就是说, 独立必不相关, 不相关不一定独立。

只有对正态分布和二值分布而言, 独立和不相关才是完全等价。

3) $|\rho_{XY}| = 1$ 的充要条件是使 $P\{Y = aX + b\} = 1$ $a \neq 0$, 表示 X 和 Y 是完全的线性关系。

● 不相关的等价命题 (均为充要条件)

1) $Cov(X, Y) = 0$

2) $\rho_{XY} = 0$

3) $EXY = EX \cdot EY$

4) $D(X \pm Y) = DX + DY$

⑤ 矩和协方差矩阵

1) k 阶矩原点矩

$$E(x^k) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^k p_i = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k f(x) dx \quad P\{X = x_i\} = p_i$$

2) k 阶中心矩

$$E[X - E(X)]^k = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [x_i - E(X)]^k p_i = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^k f(x) dx$$

3) $k + \ell$ 阶混合矩

$$E\{[X - E(X)]^k [Y - E(Y)]^\ell\}$$

显然, EX 为 X 的一阶原点矩, DX 是 X 的二阶中心矩, $Cov(X, Y)$ 是 X, Y 的 1+1 阶混合中心矩, 也就是说随机变量的全部数字特征最终都可以由矩来统一。

4. 协方差矩阵

设 n 维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的 1+1 阶混合中心矩,

$$\sigma_{ij} = Cov(X_i, X_j) = E\{[X_i - E(X_i)][X_j - E(X_j)]\}$$

则协方差矩阵定义为: $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1n} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \sigma_{n1} & \sigma_{n2} & \cdots & \sigma_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

由于 $\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$, Σ 是一个对称矩阵, 它给出了 n 维随机变量的全部方差和协方差。

如对二维随机变量 (X_1, X_2) , 有四个二阶中心矩, 下面的 $\Sigma(X_1, X_2)$ 是重要考点。

$$\sigma_{ij} = \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

$$\sigma_{11} = E\left\{\left[X_1 - E(X_1)\right]^2\right\} = \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) = DX_1$$

$$\sigma_{12} = E\left\{\left[X_1 - E(X_1)\right]\left[X_2 - E(X_2)\right]\right\} = \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = \sigma_{21}$$

$$\sigma_{22} = E\left\{\left[X_2 - E(X_2)\right]^2\right\} = \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) = DX_2$$

$$\Sigma(X_1, X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} DX_1 & \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) \\ \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) & DX_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} DX_1 & \rho_{X_1 X_2} \sqrt{DX_1 DX_2} \\ \rho_{X_1 X_2} \sqrt{DX_1 DX_2} & DX_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. n 维正态随机变量的性质

● n 维随机变量 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 服从 n 维正态分布的充要条件是

$$C_1 X_1 + C_2 X_2 + \dots + C_n X_n \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right), \text{ 即他们的线性组合服从一维正态分布。}$$

● 若 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 服从 n 维正态分布, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k 是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的线性函数, 则 (Y_1, \dots, Y_k) 服从 k 维正态分布。

● (X_1, \dots, X_n) 服从 n 维正态的分布, 则 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立的充要条件是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 两两不相关, 这是正态分布的特别之处。

■ 二维随机变量或两个随机变量函数的数字特征题型题法

【例 22】已知 (X, Y) 分布率为

$\begin{matrix} Y \\ X \end{matrix}$	-1	0	1	$f_X(x) = P_{.j}$
-1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$f_Y(y) = P_{i.}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1

试求 ρ_{XY} 。

$$\text{解: } EX = (-1) \times \frac{3}{8} + 0 \times \frac{2}{8} + 1 \times \frac{3}{8} = 0$$

$$EX^2 = (-1)^2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 0 \times \frac{2}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3}{4}; \text{ 同理 } EY = 0, \quad DY = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} EXY &= \sum_i \sum_j ij p_{ij} = (-1) \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + (-1) \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + (-1) \times 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + (-1) \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} \\ &\quad + 0 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$$

【例 23】设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$, 求 ρ_{XY} 。

$$\text{解: } EX = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x \cdot 8xy dx dy = \frac{4}{5}; \quad EX^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x^2 \cdot 8xy dx dy = \frac{2}{3}; \quad DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{75}$$

$$EY = \int_0^1 \int_0^x y \cdot 8xy dx dy = \frac{8}{15}; \quad EY^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^x y^2 \cdot 8xy dx dy = \frac{1}{3}; \quad DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{8}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{225}$$

$$EXY = \int_0^1 \int_0^x xy \cdot 8xy dx dy = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{4}{225}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{EXY - EX \cdot EY}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{\frac{4}{225}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{75} \cdot \frac{11}{225}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{66}}{33}$$

【例 24】 X 和 Y 在 $X^2 + Y^2 \leq r^2$ 上服从联合均匀分布, 求 ρ_{XY} 。

$$\text{解: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dy = \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}{\pi r^2}, & |x| \leq r \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}{\pi r^2}, & |y| \leq r \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow EX = \int_{-r}^r x \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-x^2}}{\pi r^2} dx = 0; \quad EY = \int_{-r}^r y \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}{\pi r^2} dy = 0; \quad EXY = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi r^2} dx dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{EXY - EX \cdot EY}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = 0$$

评注 上例中, 由于 $\rho_{XY} = 0$, 所以 X, Y 不相关; 又由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X, Y 并不独立。

本题形象地表明: 虽然没有线性关系, 但存在二次关系 (非线性关系), 因此不独立。也说明了独立的本质是: 既没有线性关系, 也没有非线性关系。

【例 25】已知 (X, Y) 在以点 $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ 为顶点的三角形区域服从均匀分布, 对 (X, Y) 作 4 次独立重复观察, 观察值 $X+Y$ 不超过 1 出现的次数为 Z , 求 EZ^2 。

解: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}; Z \sim B(4, p)$

$$p = P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow EZ^2 = DZ + (EZ)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 5.$$

【例 26】在长为 l 的线段上任取两点, 试求两点间距离的数学期望与方差。

解: 将线段置于 x 轴的区间 $[0, l]$ 上, 设 X, Y 表示线路上任取两点的坐标, 随机变量 $Z = |X - Y|$ 表示这

两点的距离, 则由 X, Y 相互独立, 且均服从 $[0, l]$ 上的均匀分布 $U(0, l)$, 得 (X, Y) 的联合密度

$$\text{函数为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l^2} & 0 \leq x \leq l; 0 < y < l \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EZ = E|X - Y| &= \int_0^l \int_0^l |x - y| \frac{1}{l^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \left[\int_0^x (x - y) dy + \int_x^l (y - x) dy \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \left[x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} (l^2 - x^2) - x(l - x) \right] dx = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \left[x^2 - lx + \frac{1}{2} l^2 \right] dx = \frac{1}{l^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} l^3 + \frac{1}{2} l^3 - \frac{1}{2} l^3 \right) = \frac{l}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - E^2(Z) = \int_0^l \int_0^l (x - y)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{l^2} dx dy - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{l^2}{6} - \frac{l^2}{9} = \frac{l^2}{18}.$$

【例 27】设 $(X, Y) \sim N\left(1, 2, 1, 4, -\frac{1}{8}\right)$, 求 $D|2X - Y|$ 。

解: $(X, Y) \sim N\left(1, 2, 1, 4, -\frac{1}{8}\right) \Rightarrow X \sim N(1, 1), Y \sim N(2, 4), \rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{8}$

$$E(2X - Y) = 2EX - EY = 2 \times 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$D(2X - Y) = 4DX + DY - 4\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX \cdot DY} = 4 \times 1 + 4 - 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \times \sqrt{1 \cdot 4} = 9$$

$$2X - Y \sim N(0, 9) \Rightarrow U = \frac{2X - Y}{3} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$E|2X - Y| = 3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$D|2X - Y| = E(2X - Y)^2 - (E|2X - Y|)^2 = D(2X - Y) + [E(2X - Y)]^2 - \frac{18}{\pi} = 9 + 0 - \frac{18}{\pi} = 9 - \frac{18}{\pi}$$

【例 28】设 X, Y, Z 相互独立, 且两两构成的二维随机变量均服从二维正态分布。

$$(X, Y) \sim N(1, 1; 1, 1; 0)$$

$$(X, Z) \sim N(1, 1; 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{试求 } W = X + Y + Z \text{ 的 } D(W).$$

$$(Y, Z) \sim N(1, 1; 1, 1; -\frac{1}{2})$$

解: $D(X) = D(Y) = D(Z) = 1$, $\rho_{XY} = \rho = 0$, $\rho_{XZ} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\rho_{YZ} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = 0; \quad \text{Cov}(X, Z) = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \text{Cov}(Y, Z) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(W) = D(X + Y + Z) = D(X) + D(Y) + D(Z) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Z) + 2\text{Cov}(Y, Z) = 3$$

【例 29】 X, Y 独立同分布, $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $U = \text{Max}\{X, Y\}$, $V = \text{Min}\{X, Y\}$ 。求 $\text{Cov}(U, V)$ 。

解: (U, V) 有三个可能值 $(1, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, 2)$ 。

$$P\{U=1, V=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P\{U=2, V=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P\{U=2, V=2\} = P\{X=2, Y=2\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$U \backslash V$	1	2
1	$\frac{4}{9}$	0
2	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

$$\Rightarrow U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow EU = \frac{14}{9}, \quad EV = \frac{10}{9}, \quad EUV = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{4}{9} + 1 \times 2 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 \times \frac{4}{9} + 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EUV = EU \cdot EV = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{14}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} = \frac{4}{81}$$

【例 30】将一枚硬币重复掷 n 次, 以 X, Y 分别表示正面向上和反面向上, 求 ρ_{XY} 。

解: $X + Y = n$, $X \sim B\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $Y \sim B\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow EX = EY = np = \frac{n}{2}, \quad DX = DY = np(1-p) = \frac{n}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{XY} = \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = E[X(n-X)] - \frac{n^2}{4} = E(nX) - [DX + (EX)^2] - \frac{n^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} - \left(\frac{n}{4} + \frac{n^2}{4}\right) - \frac{n^2}{4} = -\frac{n}{4} \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{-\frac{n}{4}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2}} = -1$$

【例 31】 X, Y 独立同分布, $U = X + Y$, $V = X - Y$, 则 U, V 必然 ()

- (A) 不独立 (B) 独立
(C) 相关系数不为零 (D) 相关系数为零

解: $EUUV = E[(X+Y)(X-Y)] = EX^2 - EY^2 = 0 = EU \cdot EV$, 故 (D) 成立。

当 X, Y 为正态分布时, 则 U, V 也为正态, 由 U, V 不相关得出 U, V 独立, 但 X, Y 为非正态分布时,

就未必, 如取 $P\{X=0\} = P\{Y=0\} = \frac{1}{2}$, $P\{X=1\} = P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{2}$, 则有

$$\Rightarrow P\{U=-1\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{U=2\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{U=-1, U=2\} = P\left\{X=\frac{1}{2}, Y=\frac{3}{2}\right\} = 0 \neq P\{U=-1\}P\{U=2\} = \frac{1}{16}$$

故 (A), (B) 都不一定成立。

【例 32】设 (X, Y) 的分布律为

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	0	1
0	$1-p$	0
1	0	p

求 $Cov(X, Y)$ 和 ρ_{XY} 。

解: 易知 X 的分布律 $P\{X=0\} = 1-p$, $P\{X=1\} = p$

Y 的分布律 $P\{Y=0\} = 1-p$, $P\{Y=1\} = p$

故: $E(X) = p$, $D(X) = p(1-p)$
 $E(Y) = p$, $D(Y) = p(1-p)$

$$E(XY) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j P_{ij} = p \quad (\text{仅当 } x_i = y_i = 1 \text{ 时不为 } 0)$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{p(1-p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}\sqrt{p(1-p)}} = 1$$

【例 33】设 (X, Y) 的概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x+y & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 求 $Cov(X, Y)$ 。

$$\text{解: } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 (x+y)dy = x + \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y + \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x(x + \frac{1}{2})dx = \frac{7}{12}; \quad E(Y) = \int_0^1 y(y + \frac{1}{2})dy = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{7}{12} = -\frac{1}{144}$$

【例 34】点 (X, Y) 在以 $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ 为顶点的三角形内服从均匀分布, 求 ρ_{XY} 。

$$\text{解: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{1-x} 2dy = 2(1-x), & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{1-y} 2dx = 2(1-y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow EX = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{3}; \quad EY = \int_0^1 y \cdot 2(1-y)dy = \frac{1}{3}; \quad EXY = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 2 \cdot xydy = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2(1-x)dx - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}; \quad DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 2(1-y)dy - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

评注 尽管 $f(x, y)$ 为常数, 相当于可分离变量, 但由于正概率区间非矩形, 故 (X, Y) 一定是部分相关的, 本质上相当于两个随机变量存在取值纠缠。

$$\text{【例 35】 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \quad Y = X^2. \text{ 求 (1) } f_Y(y); (2) \text{Cov}(X, Y); (3) F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4\right). \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } (1) F_Y(y) = P\{X^2 \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}\} = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^0 \frac{1}{2}dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{4}dx = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{y}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}\} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{2}dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{4}dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{y}, & 1 \leq y < 4 \\ 1, & y \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = [F_Y(y)]' = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{8\sqrt{y}}, & 1 \leq y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x)dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{2}xdx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}xdx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x)dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{2}x^2dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}x^2dx = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$EX^3 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 f_X(x)dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{2}x^3dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}x^3dx = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow Cov(X, Y) = Cov(X, X^2) = EX^3 - EX \cdot EX^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4\right) &= P\left\{X \leq -\frac{1}{2}, Y \leq 4\right\} = P\left\{X \leq -\frac{1}{2}, X^2 \leq 4\right\} \\ &= P\left\{X \leq -\frac{1}{2}, -2 \leq X \leq 2\right\} = P\left\{-2 \leq X \leq -\frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}dx = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

【例 36】设 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

求 $Cov(X, Y)$ 和 ρ_{XY} 及协方差矩阵形式。

解：易知 (X, Y) 的边缘概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}; \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$\text{且 } E(X) = \mu_1; \quad E(Y) = \mu_2; \quad D(X) = \sigma_1^2; \quad D(Y) = \sigma_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)f(x, y)dxdy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2) e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right]^2} dxdy \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \rho\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right); \quad u = \frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1} \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} tu + \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 u^2) e^{-\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{t^2}{2}} dt du \\
&= \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right) + \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right) \\
&= \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{2\pi} \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\
\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} = \rho
\end{aligned}$$

在二维正态分布的概率密度函数中, 令 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad |\Sigma| = \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2)$$

由于 $(X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu)$

$$= \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} (x - \mu \quad x_2 - \mu_2) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ -\rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \mu_1 \\ x_2 - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \left[\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]$$

故
$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{|\Sigma|}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) \right\}$$

上式很容易推广到 n 维情况。

令 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E(X_1) \\ E(X_2) \\ \vdots \\ E(X_n) \end{pmatrix}$, 则
$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{|\Sigma|}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (X - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) \right\}$$

【例 37】设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_1(x, y) + \varphi_2(x, y)]$, $\varphi_1(x, y)$,

$\varphi_2(x, y)$ 为二维正态密度函数, 它们对应的二维随机变量的相关系数分别为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 和 $-\frac{1}{3}$, 它们的

边缘密度函数所对应的随机变量的数学期望都是 0, 方差都是 1。求

(1) $f_X(x)$, $f_Y(y)$, ρ_{XY} ; (2) 证明 X, Y 是否独立。

解: $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_1(x, y) + \varphi_2(x, y)] dy$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_{1X}(x) + \varphi_{2X}(x)] = \varphi_{1X}(x) = \varphi_{2X}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{同理, } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{XY} &= \frac{EXY - EX \cdot EY}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy\varphi_1(x, y) dx dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy\varphi_2(x, y) dx dy \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 X, Y 不相关。 又

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right)} \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2 \right) \right] = \frac{3}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{9}{16}\left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2\right)} \\ \varphi_2(x, y) &= \frac{3}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{9}{16}\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_1(x, y) + \varphi_2(x, y)] = \frac{3}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \left[e^{-\frac{9}{16}\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2\right)} + e^{-\frac{9}{16}\left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2\right)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

故 X, Y 不独立。

评注 本题中, 两个分量都是正态分布的联合分布不是二元正态分布, 不相关但是也不独立。

【例 38】 设 A, B 为随机事件, $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(A|B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $X = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{ 发生} \\ 0, & A \text{ 不发生} \end{cases}$,

$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & B \text{ 发生} \\ 0, & B \text{ 不发生} \end{cases}$ 。求 ρ_{XY} 和 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$ 的概率分布。

$$\text{解: } P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{12}, \quad P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P(\overline{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P(\overline{A} \overline{B}) = 1 - P(A+B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\begin{matrix} Y \\ X \end{matrix}$	0	1
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \quad XY \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{11}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow EX = \frac{1}{4}, \quad DX = \frac{3}{16}; \quad EY = \frac{1}{6}, \quad DY = \frac{5}{36}; \quad EXY = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{EXY - EXEY}{\sqrt{DXDY}} = \frac{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{24}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{5}{36}}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

$$Z = X^2 + Y^2 \Rightarrow P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq z\} \quad (z = 0, 1, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 0\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 2\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = X^2 + Y^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

【例 39】 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n ($n > 2$) 独立同分布, 服从 $N(0, 1)$, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $Y_i = X_i - \bar{X}$ 。

求 (1) DY_i ; (2) $Cov(Y_1, Y_n)$; (3) $P\{Y_1 + Y_n \leq 0\}$ 。

解: (1) $DY_i = D(X_i - \bar{X}) = D\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k \neq i} X_k\right]$ (注意 X_i 和 \bar{X} 不独立)

$$= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 DX_i + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \sum_{k \neq i} DX_k = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot (n-1) = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$(2) \quad Cov(Y_1, Y_n) = E[(Y_1 - EY_1)(Y_n - EY_n)] = E(X_1 - \bar{X})(X_n - \bar{X})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= EX_1 X_n + E\bar{X}^2 - EX_1 \bar{X} - EX_n \bar{X} \\
&= EX_1 EX_n + \left[D\bar{X} + (E\bar{X})^2 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} EX_1^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n EX_1 X_i \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} EX_n^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} EX_n X_i \right] \\
&= EX_1 EX_n + \left[\frac{1}{n} + 0 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} (DX_1 + (EX_1)^2) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n EX_1 X_i \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} (DX_n + (EX_n)^2) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} EX_n X_i \right] \\
&= 0 + \frac{1}{n} - \left[\frac{1}{n} (1+0) + \frac{1}{n} \times 0 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} (1+0) + \frac{1}{n} \times 0 \right] = -\frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad Y_1 + Y_n = (X_1 - \bar{X}) + (X_n - \bar{X}) = \frac{n-2}{n} X_1 + \frac{n-2}{n} X_n - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} X_i$$

$$E(Y_1 + Y_n) = E\left(\frac{n-2}{n} X_1 + \frac{n-2}{n} X_n - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} X_i\right) = 0,$$

可见 $Y_1 + Y_n$ 属于对称轴为 Y 轴的对称正态分布, 故 $P\{Y_1 + Y_n \leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

【例 40】 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y) & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

求 $E(X), E(Y), D(X), D(Y), \text{Cov}(X, Y), \rho_{XY}$ 与 Σ_{XY} 。

解: $E(X) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{7}{6} = E(Y)$

$$D(X) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x^2 f(x, y) dx dy - (E^2(X)) = \frac{11}{36} = D(Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy(x+y) dx dy - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$\Sigma_{XY} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} DX & \text{cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{cov}(X, Y) & DY \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{XY} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{36} & -\frac{1}{36} \\ -\frac{1}{36} & \frac{11}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

【例 41】 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Cxe^{-y}, & 0 < x < y < +\infty, \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$,

求 $P\{X < 1 | Y = 2\}$, 并求 $E[Y - (aX + b)]^2$ 的最小值。

解: $E[Y - (aX + b)]^2$ 取得最小值时, 有

$$E[Y - (aX + b)]^2 = DY(1 - \rho_{xy}^2); \quad a = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{DX}; \quad b = EY - aEX$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y C x e^{-y} dx = \frac{C}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy \xrightarrow{\int_0^{+\infty} y^{n-1} e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!} = \frac{C}{2} \Gamma(3) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_x^{+\infty} x e^{-y} dy = x e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y x e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

显然, X, Y 不独立。又

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y^2}, & 0 < x < y < \infty \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_{X|Y}(x|2) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{X < 1 | Y = 2\} = \int_{-\infty}^1 f_{X|Y}(x|2) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2 \\ EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y} dy = 3 \\ EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y} dy = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 12 - 9 = 3$$

$$EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y xy \cdot x e^{-y} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} y^4 e^{-y} dy = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DXDY}} = \frac{EXY - EXEY}{\sqrt{DXDY}} = \frac{8 - 2 \times 3}{\sqrt{2 \times 3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[Y - (aX + b)]^2 = DY(1 - \rho_{XY}^2) = 3 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right)^2 \right] = 1;$$

$$a = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{DX} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad b = EY - aEX = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

【例 42】设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 都服从 $E(\lambda)$, 求

(1) X^n 的概率密度; (2) $\text{Max}\{X^2, Y\}$ 的分布函数和概率密度; (3) $\text{Cov}(X^2 + Y^2, X^2 + Y^2)$

$$\text{解: (1) } F_{X^2}(x) = P\{X^2 \leq x\} = P\left\{X \leq x^{\frac{1}{n}}\right\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda x^{\frac{1}{n}}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X^2}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} e^{-\lambda x^{\frac{1}{n}}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } Z = \max\{X^2, Y\}$$

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{\max\{X^2, Y\} \leq z\} = P\{X^2 \leq z, Y \leq z\} = P\{X^2 \leq z\} P\{Y \leq z\} = F_{X^2}(z) F_Y(z)$$

$$F_{X^2}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda z^{\frac{1}{2}}}, & z > 0 \end{cases}; \quad F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \left(1 - e^{-\lambda z^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)(1 - e^{-\lambda z}), & z > 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda z} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda z^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) + \frac{\lambda}{2z} e^{-\lambda z^{\frac{1}{2}}} (1 - e^{-\lambda z}), & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X^2 + Y^2, X^2 + Y^2) = DX^2 - DY^2 = 0.$$

【例 43】设 (X, Y) 服从 G 上的均匀分布, 其中 $G = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$,

$$\text{设 } U = \begin{cases} 0, & X \leq Y \\ 1, & X > Y \end{cases}, \quad V = \begin{cases} 0, & X \leq 2Y \\ 1, & X > 2Y \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \rho_{UV}.$$

解法一: 利用面积比。

$$EU = 1 \cdot P\{X > Y\} = 1 - P\{X \leq Y\} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad EU^2 = EU = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow DU = \frac{3}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$EV = 1 \cdot P\{X > 2Y\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 2Y\} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad EV^2 = EV = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow DV = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$EUV = 1 \times 1 \times P\{X > 2Y\} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \rho_{UV} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

解法二: 利用 (X, Y) 的分布律。 $(U, V) = (0, 0); (0, 1); (1, 0); (1, 1)$

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

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

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

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

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

$\begin{matrix} U \\ \backslash \\ V \end{matrix}$	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$EU = 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$DU = \left(0 - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$EV = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$DV = \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$EUV = 0 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{EUV - EU \cdot EV}{\sqrt{DU \cdot DV}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

【例 44】已知 $X \sim N(0, 1)$ ，在 $X = x$ 条件下， $Y \sim N(x, 1)$ ，求 Y 的分布和 ρ_{XY} 。

$$\text{解: } f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}; f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\left(x^2 - xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2\right)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \left[\left(\frac{x-0}{1}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x-0}{1}\right) \left(\frac{y-0}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{y-0}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \right]}$$

$$\sim N\left(0, 0; 1, 2; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Rightarrow Y \sim N(0, 2); \rho_{XY} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

【例 45】已知 X_1, X_2 相互独立且服从 $P(\lambda_1)$ 和 $P(\lambda_2)$ ， $P\{X_1 + X_2 > 0\} = 1 - e^{-1}$ ，求 $E(X_1 + X_2)^2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } E(X_1 + X_2)^2 &= E(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + 2X_1X_2) = EX_1^2 + EX_2^2 + 2EX_1 \cdot EX_2 \\ &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) + (\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{X_1 + X_2 > 0\} &= 1 - e^{-1} \Rightarrow 1 - P\{X_1 + X_2 \geq 0\} = 1 - P\{X_1 + X_2 = 0\} \\
&= 1 - P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = 1 - P\{X_1 = 0\}P\{X_2 = 0\} \\
&= 1 - e^{-\lambda_1}e^{-\lambda_2} = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \\
\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} &= 1 - e^{-1} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \\
\Rightarrow E(X_1 + X_2)^2 &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 = 2
\end{aligned}$$

【例 46】 $X \sim U[-1, 1]$, $Y = |x - a|$, $a \in [-1, 1]$, $\rho_{XY} = 0$, 求 a 的值。

解: $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases} \Rightarrow EX = 0$

$$\rho_{XY} = 0 \rightarrow EXY = EX \cdot EY = 0$$

$$EXY = EX|X - a| = \int_{-1}^1 x|x - a|dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^a x(a - x)dx + \int_a^1 x(x - a)dx \right] = \frac{a}{6}(a^2 - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

【例 47】已知 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 方差相同 $\sigma^2 \neq 0$, 求 $D(X_1 - \bar{X})$ 和 $\rho_{X_1 \bar{X}}$ 。

解: $D(X_1 - \bar{X}) = D\left(X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = D\left(\frac{n-1}{n} X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n X_i\right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \sigma^2 + (n-1) \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) = \text{cov}\left(X_1, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{cov}(X_1, X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \text{cov}(X_1, X_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{X_1 \bar{X}} = \frac{\text{cov}(X_1, \bar{X})}{\sqrt{DX_1} \cdot \sqrt{D\bar{X}}} = \frac{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}{\sigma \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

【例 48】设 $(X, Y) \sim N\left(1, 0, 9, 16; -\frac{1}{2}\right)$, $Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$, 求 EZ , DZ , ρ_{XZ} , 并说明 X 、 Z 是否独立。

解: $EZ = E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$;

$$DZ = D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{DX}{9} + \frac{DY}{4} + 2\text{cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right) = 1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} = 5 + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 = 3$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Z) = \frac{1}{3}\text{cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2}\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{3}DX + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} = 3 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XZ} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = 0$$

因为 (X, Y) 是正态分布, 故 $\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right)$ 即 (X, Z) 也是正态分布, 又 $\rho_{XZ} = 0$, 对正态分布不相关与

独立等价, 故 X 、 Z 独立。

【例 49】设 X_1, X_2 相互独立, $X_i \sim B(i, p), i=1, 2$ 。令随机变量 $Y_1 = \begin{cases} 0, & X_1 + X_2 = 1 \\ 1, & X_1 + X_2 \neq 1 \end{cases}$,

$Y_2 = \begin{cases} 0, & X_2 - X_1 = 2 \\ 1, & X_2 - X_1 \neq 2 \end{cases}$, 试确定 p 使 $\sigma_{Y_1 Y_2}$ 最小。

解: 根据题意, $X_1 + X_2 \sim B(3, p)$, 又 $Y_1, Y_2, Y_1 Y_2$ 都服从 0-1 分布。故 $EY_i = P\{Y_i = 1\}$ 。

$$EY_1 = P\{Y_1 = 1\} = 1 - P\{Y_1 = 0\} = 1 - P\{X_1 + X_2 = 1\} = 1 - C_3^1 p(1-p)^2 = 1 - 3pq^2$$

$$EY_2 = P\{Y_2 = 1\} = 1 - P\{Y_2 = 0\} = 1 - P\{X_2 - X_1 = 2\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 2\} = 1 - C_0^0 p^0 (1-p)^0 C_2^2 p^2 (1-p) = 1 - p^2 q$$

$$P\{Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0\} = P\{X_2 + X_1 = 1, X_2 - X_1 = 2\} = P\{\Phi\} = 0$$

$$P\{Y_1 Y_2 = 0\} = P\{Y_1 = 0 \cup Y_2 = 0\} = P\{Y_1 = 0\} + P\{Y_2 = 0\} - P\{Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0\} = 3pq^2 + p^2 q$$

$$EY_1 Y_2 = P\{Y_1 Y_2 = 1\} = 1 - P\{Y_1 Y_2 = 0\} = 1 - 3pq^2 - p^2 q$$

$$\text{cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \sigma_{Y_1 Y_2} = EY_1 Y_2 - EY_1 EY_2 = 1 - 3pq^2 - p^2 q - (1 - 3pq^2)(1 - p^2 q) = -3p^3(1-p)^3$$

$$(\sigma_{Y_1 Y_2})' = -9p^2(1-p)^2(1-2p) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{Y_1 Y_2})_{\text{Min}} = -3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = -\frac{3}{64}$$

【例 50】 $\Phi(x) \sim N(0, 1)$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \Phi\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{1 - \Phi(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\varphi\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)\left(1 - \frac{a}{x^2}\right)}{-\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)^2}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - a - \frac{a^2}{2x^2}} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x^2}\right)}{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-a - \frac{a^2}{2x^2}} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x^2}\right) = e^{-a}. \end{aligned}$$

【例 51】设 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $P\left\{Y = -\frac{1}{2}\right\} = 1$, n 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 求向量

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, X\alpha_3 + Y\alpha_1$ 线性相关的概率。

解: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 则 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, X\alpha_3 + Y\alpha_1$ 线性相关, 必有

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, X\alpha_3 + Y\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ Y & 0 & X \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ Y & 0 & X \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow X + 2Y = 0$$

$$P\{X+2Y=0\}=P\{X=0, Y=0\}+P\left\{X=1, Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right\} \xrightarrow{\because P\left\{Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right\}=1} P\left\{X=1, Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right\}=P\left\{Y=-\frac{1}{2}\right\}=\frac{3}{4}$$

【例 52】 $(X, Y) \sim U(0, 2; 0, 1)$, 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -Y & 0 \\ X & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值全为实根的概率。

解: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & Y & 0 \\ -X & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + XY) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4XY \geq 0 \rightarrow XY \leq 1$$

$$P\{XY \leq 1\} = \iint_{xy \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{xy \leq 1} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}(S_1 + S_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dy \right) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \ln 2)。$$

第四章 随机变量的数字特征模拟题

一. 填空题

1. 某产品的次品率为 0.1, 检验员每天检验 4 次. 每次随机地取 10 件产品进行检验, 如发现其中的次品数多于 1, 就去调整设备, 以 X 表示一天中调整设备的次数, 则 X 的数学期望为_____, 方差为_____ (设诸产品是否为次品是相互独立的).
2. 设 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$ 且 $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
3. 设随机变量 X 的分布函数 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ 0.2, & -1 \leq x < 0, \\ 0.6, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$ 则 $E(|X|) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, D(|X|) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
4. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = 0.7$, 若 $Z = X + 0.8$, 则 Y 与 Z 的相关系数为_____.
5. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0, 1), Y = X^{2n}$ (n 为正整数), 则相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

二. 选择题

1. 设离散型随机变量 X 的所有可能取值为: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$, 且 $E(X) = 2.3, D(X) = 0.61$, 则 x_1, x_2, x_3 所对应的概率为
 (A) $p_1 = 0.1, p_2 = 0.2, p_3 = 0.7$. (B) $p_1 = 0.2, p_2 = 0.3, p_3 = 0.5$.
 (C) $p_1 = 0.3, p_2 = 0.5, p_3 = 0.2$ (D) $p_1 = 0.2, p_2 = 0.5, p_3 = 0.3$. []
2. 设 X 是一随机变量, 且 $E(X) = \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2$ (μ, σ^2 为常数), 则对任意常数 c 必有
 (A) $E[(X-c)^2] \geq E[(X-\mu)^2]$. (B) $E[(X-c)^2] = E[(X-\mu)^2]$.
 (C) $E[(X-c)^2] < E[(X-\mu)^2]$. (D) $E(X-c)^2 = E(X^2) - c$. []
3. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 且同服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 则服从相应区间或区域上均匀分布的是
 (A) X^2 (B) $X+Y$ (C) $X-Y$ (D) (X, Y) []
4. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则
 (A) $D(XY) = D(X)D(Y)$ (B) $E\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) = \frac{E(X)}{E(Y)}$
 (C) $D(XY) < D(X)D(Y)$ (D) $E\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) = E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right)$ []

5. 设二维连续型随机变量 (X, Y) 服从 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ 上的均匀分布, 则

- (A) X 和 Y 不相关, 不独立。 (B) X 和 Y 相互独立。
(C) X 和 Y 相关。 (D) X 和 Y 均服从 $(-a, a)$ 上的均匀分布。 []

6. 设随机变量 X_1 和 X_2 独立同分布 (方差大于零), 令 $X = X_1 + aX_2, Y = X_1 + bX_2, (ab \neq 0)$ 。如果 X 与 Y 不相关, 则有

- (A) a 与 b 可以是任意实数。 (B) a 与 b 一定相等。
(C) a 与 b 互为负倒数。 (D) a 与 b 互为倒数。 []

7. 已知随机变量 X 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上服从均匀分布, 随机变量 $Y = X^2$, 则 X 与 Y

- (A) 相关且不独立 (B) 不相关且独立
(C) 不相关且不独立 (D) 相关且独立 []

三. 解答题

1. 从 1,2,3,4,5 中任取一个数, 记为 X , 再从 1,2,..., X 中任取一个数, 记为 Y , 求 Y 的数学期望 $E(Y)$ 。

2. 一汽车沿一街道行驶, 需要通过三个均设有红绿信号灯的路口, 每个信号灯为红或绿与其他的信号灯为红或绿相互独立, 且红绿两种信号显示的时间相等, 以 X 表示该汽车首次遇到红灯前已通过的路口的个数。

求 $E(\frac{1}{1+X})$ 。

3. 设 (X, Y) 的分布律为:

$Y \backslash X$	-1	0	2
0	0.1	0.2	0
1	0.3	0.05	0.1
2	0.15	0	0.1

求 $E(XY)$, $D(XY)$ 。

4. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & 0 < x < +\infty, 0 < y < +\infty, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(XY)$, $D(XY)$ 。

5. 两台自动记录仪, 每台无故障工作的时间服从参数为 $\lambda = 5$ 的指数分布。若先开动其中一台, 当其发生故障时停用而另一台自动开启。试求两台记录仪无故障工作的总时间 T 的数学期望与方差。

6. 设 X_1 与 X_2 相互独立, 且均服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 试求 $E[\min(X_1, X_2)]$ 。

7. 在线段 $[0, 1]$ 上取 n 个点, 求其中最远两点间距离的数学期望。

8. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X)$, $E(Y)$, $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$, ρ_{XY} , $D(X+Y)$ 。

9. 假设一部机器在一天内发生故障的概率为 0.2, 机器发生故障时全天停止工作, 若一周 5 个工作日无故障, 可获利润 10 万元; 发生一次故障, 可获利润 5 万元; 发生二次故障, 可获利润 0 元; 发生三次或

三次以上故障就要亏损 2 万元。求一周内期望利润是多少?

10. 设某种商品每周的需求量 X 是服从区间 $[10, 30]$ 上均匀分布的随机变量, 而经销商店进货量为区间 $[10, 30]$ 中的某一整数, 商店每销售一单位商品可得利润 500 元; 若供大于求则削价处理, 每处理一单位商品亏损 100 元; 若供不应求, 则可从外部调剂供应, 此时每单位仅获利 300 元。为使商店所获利润期望值不少于 9280 元, 试确定最少进货量。

第四章 随机变量的数字特征模拟题答案

一. 填空题

1. $E(X)=1.0556$, $D(X)=0.7778$. 2. $a=0$, $b=1$. 3. $E(|X|)=0.6$, $D(|X|)=0.24$

4. $\rho_{ZY}=0.7$ 5. $\rho_{XY}=0$

二. 选择题

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (C)

三. 解答题

1. $E(Y)=2$.

2. 先求 X 的分布律, 再按函数数学期望公式进行计算。 $E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right)=\frac{67}{96}$ 。

3. $E(XY)=0$, $D(XY)=2.9$

4. $E(XY)=1$, $D(XY)=3$

5. $E(T)=\frac{2}{5}$, $D(T)=\frac{2}{25}$

6. 令 $Y_1=\frac{X_1-\mu}{\sigma}$, $Y_2=\frac{X_2-\mu}{\sigma}$, 则 Y_1 与 Y_2 独立且均服从 $N(0,1)$,

$$\min(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{1}{2}(Y_1 + Y_2 - |Y_1 - Y_2|), E(\min(X_1, X_2)) = \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

7. 数轴上两点间的距离为对应坐标之差的绝对值, 问题为求随机变量函数的数学期望与方差。

$$E(Z) = \frac{n-1}{n+1}.$$

8. $E(X)=\frac{7}{6}$, $E(Y)=\frac{7}{6}$, $Cov(X, Y)=-\frac{1}{36}$, $\rho_{XY}=-\frac{1}{11}$, $D(X+Y)=\frac{5}{9}$.

9. 期望利润为 5.20896 (万元)。

10. 先写出每周利润 Y 是进货量 a 和需求量的函数, 再求含参数的一维随机变量函数的数学期望, 最少进货量为 21 个单位。