## 第三章

### 习题课

#### 一、填空题

1. 设 
$$P\{X \ge 0, Y \ge 0\} = \frac{3}{7}$$
,  $P\{X \ge 0\} = P\{Y \ge 0\} = \frac{4}{7}$ , 则  $P\{\max\{X,Y\} \ge 0\} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . 解  $\{\max\{X,Y\} \ge 0\} \Leftrightarrow \{X \ge 0\} \cup \{Y \ge 0\}$  所以  $P\{\max\{X,Y\} \ge 0\} = P\{(X \ge 0) \cup (Y \ge 0)\}$   $= P\{X \ge 0\} + P\{Y \ge 0\} - P\{X \ge 0, Y \ge 0\}$   $= \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7}$   $= \frac{5}{7}$ 

#### 2. 已知 $X \setminus Y$ 的分布律为

且
$$\{X=0\}$$
与 $\{X+Y=1\}$ 独立,则 $a=$ \_\_\_\_, $b=$ \_\_\_\_.

解 
$$P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a$$
  
 $P\{X = 0\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a + \frac{1}{3}$   
 $P\{X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = a + b$ 

因为
$${X=0}$$
与 ${X+Y=1}$ 独立,所以

$$P{X = 0, X + Y = 1} = P{X = 0} \cdot P{X + Y = 1}$$

即

$$a = (a + \frac{1}{3})(a+b)$$

联立

$$a+b+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{6}=1$$

得到

$$a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{6}.$$

#### 二、选择题

1. 已知  $X_1$  X<sub>2</sub> 相互独立,且分布律为

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X_i & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
  $(i=1,2)$ 

那么下列结论正确的是

$$A. \quad X_1 = X_2$$

A. 
$$X_1 = X_2$$
 B.  $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1$ 

$$C.$$
  $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1/2$  D. 以上都不正确

解 
$${X_1 = X_2} = {X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0} + {X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1}$$

因为  $X_1$   $X_2$  相互独立,所以

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{X_1 = 0\} \cdot P\{X_2 = 0\} = 1/4$$

$$P{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1} = P{X_1 = 1} \cdot P{X_2 = 1} = 1/4$$

故 
$$P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1/2$$

2. 设离散型随机变量(X,Y)的联合分布律为

$$(X,Y)$$
 (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (2,1) (2,2) (2,3)   
  $P$  1/6 1/9 1/18 1/3  $\alpha$   $\beta$ 

且  $X \setminus Y$  相互独立,则\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 
$$\alpha = 2/9, \beta = 1/9$$
 B.  $\alpha = 1/9, \beta = 2/9$ 

C. 
$$\alpha = 1/6, \beta = 1/6$$
 D.  $\alpha = 8/15, \beta = 1/18$ 

### M 因为 X、Y 相互独立,所以

即

解得

又因为

故

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 3\} = P\{X = 1\} \cdot P\{Y = 3\}$$

$$\frac{1}{18} = (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18})(\frac{1}{18} + \beta)$$

$$\beta = 1/9$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$
 或者  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{9}$$

3.设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ , 那么X和Y的联合分布为\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 二维正态分布,且  $\rho = 0$
- B. 二维正态分布,且  $\rho$  不定
- C. 未必是二维正态分布
- D. 以上都不对

当 X、Y相互独立时,则 X和Y的联合分布为 A.

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

习题课2

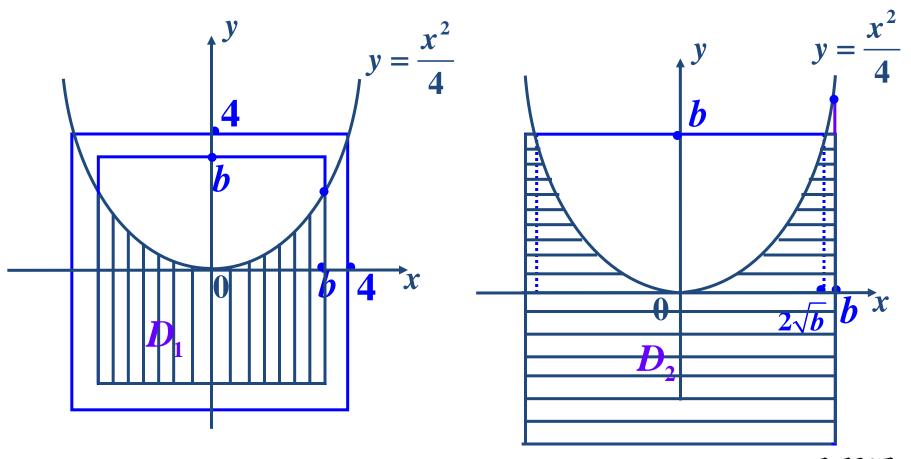
#### 三、解答题

1.设 X、Y相互独立且服从 U[-b,b],求方程  $t^2+tX+Y=0$  有实根的概率 ,并求当 $b\to\infty$  时这概率的极限.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4b^2}, |x| \le b, |y| \le b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$
方程  $t^2 + tX + Y = 0$  有实根的概率为
$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \ge 0\}$$

$$= P\{Y \le \frac{X^2}{4}\} = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D: y \le \frac{x^2}{4}.$$
习题课2

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2/4 \\ x = b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = b \\ y = b^2/4 \le b \ (> b) \end{cases}$$



习题课2

当 
$$b \leq 4$$
 时,

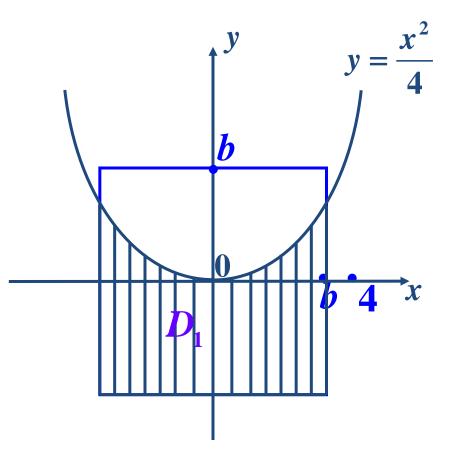
$$P\{X^{2} - 4Y \ge 0\}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4b^{2}} \iint_{D_{1}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{4b^{2}} (b^{2} + \int_{0}^{b} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}/4} dy)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{24}$$

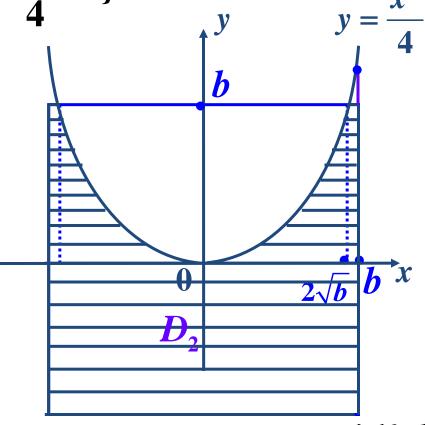


当 
$$b > 4$$
 时,

$$P\left\{X^{2} - 4Y \ge 0\right\} = \iint_{D_{2}} f(x,y) dx dy = \frac{1}{4b^{2}} \iint_{D_{2}} dx dy$$

$$=\frac{2}{4b^2}\left\{b^2+\left[b(b-2\sqrt{b})+\int_0^{2\sqrt{b}}\frac{x^2}{4}dx\right\}\right\}$$

$$=1-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}}$$



因而

$$P\{X^{2} - 4Y \ge 0\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{24}, & 0 \le b \le 4\\ 1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}}, & b > 4 \end{cases}$$

可见 
$$\lim_{b \to \infty} P\left\{X^2 - 4Y \ge 0\right\}$$
$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}}\right) = 1.$$

2. 设(X,Y)的概率密度是

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Ay(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x \\ 0, & \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \end{cases}$$

求 (1) A的值 (2) (X,Y)的分布函数 (3) 两个边缘密度.

解 (1) 
$$1 = \iint_{R^2} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x Ay (1-x) dy$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx$$

$$= A/24$$

故 A =24.

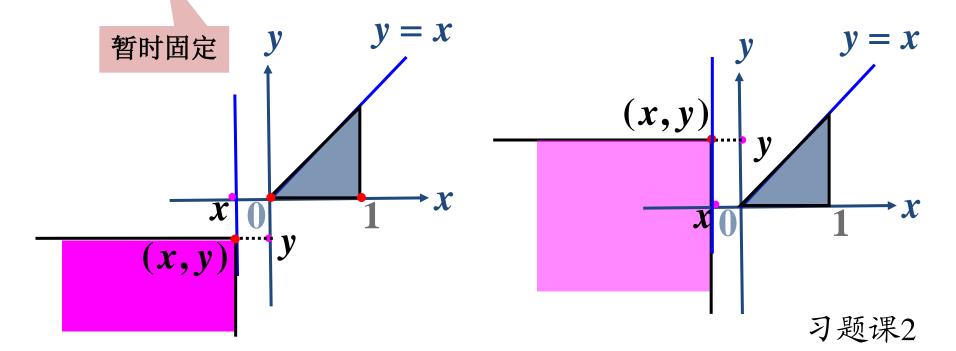
习题课2

解 (2) 
$$F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x,y) dxdy$$

积分区域 
$$D = (-\infty, x] \times (-\infty, y]$$

$$f(x,y) \neq 0$$
 区域 
$$\{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

当 x < 0 时,不论 y < 0还是  $y \ge 0$ ,都有 F(x,y) = 0.



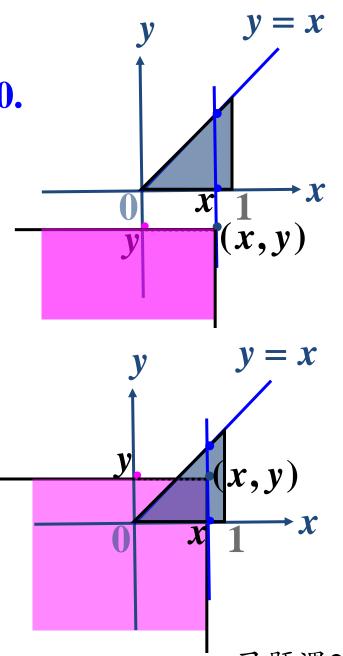
当 
$$0 \le x < 1, y < 0$$
 时,  $F(x,y) = 0$ .

当 $0 \le x < 1, 0 \le y < x$ 时,

$$F(x,y) = 24 \int_0^y y dy \int_y^x (1-x) dx$$

$$=24\int_0^y [(x-\frac{x^2}{2})y-y^2+\frac{y^3}{2}]dy$$

$$=3y^4-8y^3+12(x-x^2/2)y^2.$$



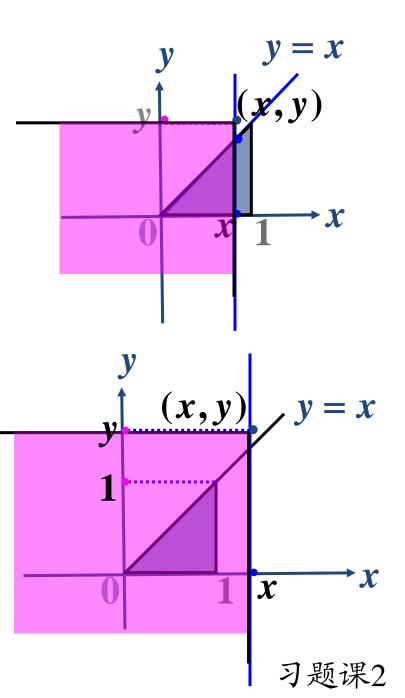
习题课2

当 
$$0 \le x < 1, y \ge x$$
 时,

$$F(x,y) = 24 \int_0^x (1-x) dx \int_0^x y \, dy$$
$$= 12 \int_0^x (x^2 - x^3) dx$$
$$= 4x^3 - 3x^4.$$

当  $x \ge 1, y \ge 1$  时,

$$F(x,y) = 24 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \int_0^x y \, dy$$
  
= 1.



当 
$$x \ge 1, 0 \le y < 1$$
 时,

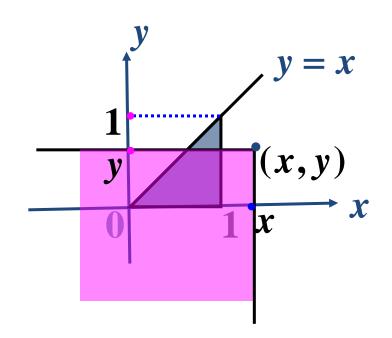
$$F(x,y) = 24 \int_0^y y dy \int_y^1 (1-x) dx$$

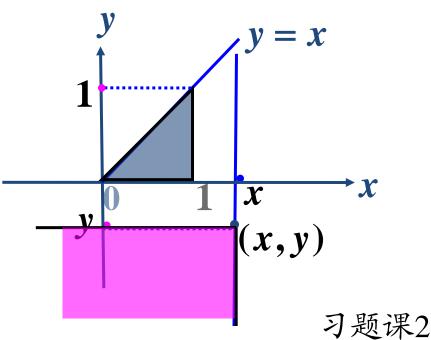
$$=24\int_0^y (\frac{y}{2}-y^2+\frac{y^3}{2})dy$$

$$=3y^4-8y^3+6y^2.$$

当 
$$x \ge 1, y < 0$$
 时,

$$F(x,y)=0.$$





#### 综上

综上
$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 或 y < 0 \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 12(x - x^2/2)y^2, 0 \le x < 1, 0 \le y < x \\ 4x^3 - 3x^4, & 0 \le x < 1, y \ge x \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 6y^2, & x \ge 1, 0 \le y < 1 \\ 1, & x \ge 1, y \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

#### 暂时固定

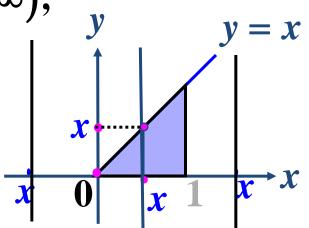
解 (3) 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

当
$$x > 1$$
或 $x < 0$ 时, $\forall y \in (-\infty, +\infty),$ 

都有 f(x,y) = 0,故  $f_X(x) = 0$ .

当  $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x,y) dy$$
$$+ \int_0^x f(x,y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy.$$



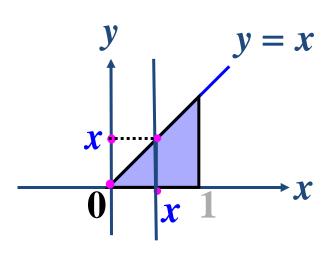
当 
$$0 \le x \le 1$$
时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x, y) dy$$

$$+ \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy.$$

$$= \int_0^x 24y(1-x) dy$$

$$= 12x^2(1-x),$$



综上,

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

解 (2) 
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

当y > 1或y < 0时,对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,都有f(x,y) = 0,故 $f_Y(y) = 0$ .

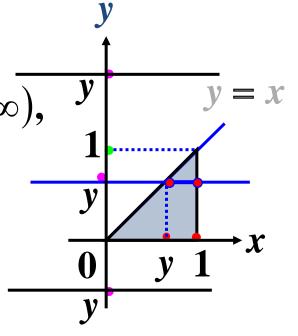
当 $0 \le y \le 1$ 时,

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(x,y) dx$$

$$+\int_{v}^{1}f(x,y)dx+\int_{1}^{+\infty}f(x,y)dx.$$

$$=\int_{y}^{1} 24y(1-x)dx$$

$$=12y(1-y)^2,$$



综上,

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-y)^2, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \sharp \ \end{cases}$$

注意取值范围

3. 设 (X,Y) 的概率密度是

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Ay(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

- (1) X 与Y 是否相互独立?
- (2) 求 f(y|x)和f(x|y);
- (3) 求 Z = X + Y 概率密度.

解(1) 因为 
$$f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$$

所以 X 与Y 不独立.

(2) 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x \\ 0, & \sharp \heartsuit$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

当 0 < x < 1 时,  $f_x(x) \neq 0$ .

$$y = x$$

$$0$$

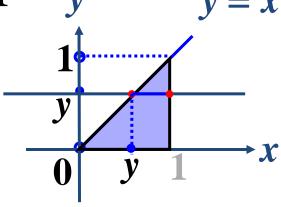
故 
$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} 2y/x^2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y \le x \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

暂时固定

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-x), & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x \\ 0, &$$
其它

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 12y(1-y)^2, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, &$$
其它 1

当 0 < y < 1 时,  $f_Y(y) \neq 0$ .



故

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} 2(1-x)/(1-y)^2, & y \le x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\mathbb{C}}$} \end{cases}$$

暂时固定

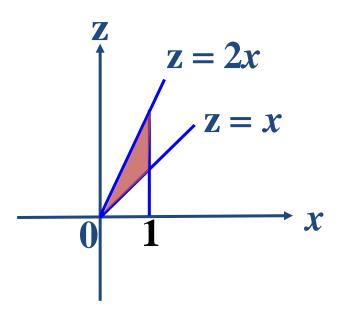
习题课2

#### (3) Z=X+Y 的概率密度为

$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,z-x)dx$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le z - x \le x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ x \le z \le 2x \end{cases}$$



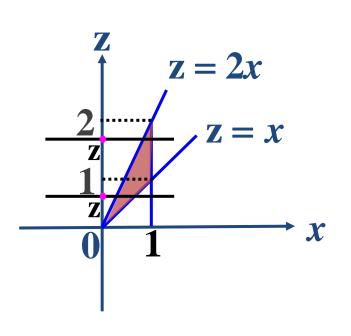
当 
$$z \le 0$$
 或  $z > 2$  时,  $f_z(z) = 0$ .

当 $0 < z \le 1$ 时,

$$f_z(z) = \int_{z/2}^{z} 24(z-x)(1-x)dx$$

当 $1 < z \le 2$ 时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{z/2}^1 24(z-x)(1-x)dx$$



#### 四、证明题

在区间[0,1]上随机地投掷两点,试证这两点间的距离的概率密度为

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1-z), & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

证明 设这两个随机点分别为 X,Y,则有

 $X \sim U[0,1], Y \sim U[0,1]$ .于是 X, Y 的概率密度 分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 X, Y 的联合密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1,0 \le x \le 1,0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0,其它 \end{cases}$$

这两个随机点 X, Y 的距离为 Z = X - Y.

z的分布函数为

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{|X - Y| \le z\}$$

当 
$$z < 0$$
 时,  $F_z(z) = 0$ ,  $f_z(z) = 0$ .

当 
$$z = 0$$
 时,  $F_z(z) = 0$ ,  $f_z(z) = 0$ .

当 z > 0 时.

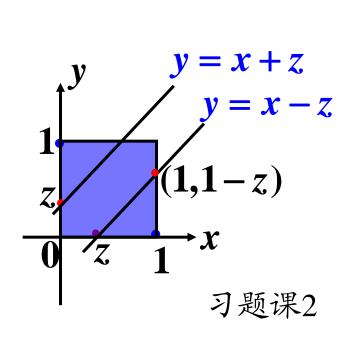
$$F_{Z}(z) = \iint_{|x-y| \le z} f(x,y) dxdy$$



当
$$0 < z < 1$$
时,

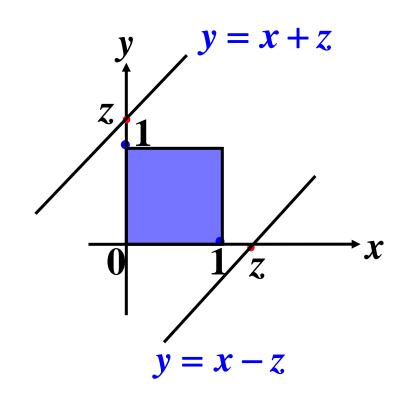
$$F_{Z}(z) = 1 - (1-z)^{2} = 2z - z^{2}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = 2(1-z).$$



当  $z \ge 1$  时,

$$F_z(z) = 1, \ f_z(z) = 0.$$



综上

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 2\pi(1-z), & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

# 第四章 习题课

一、填空题

(1)已知
$$X \sim N(-2,0.4^2)$$
,则 $E[(X+3)^2] = _____$ 

解:由均值的性质得

$$E[(X+3)^{2}] = E(X^{2}+6X+9)$$

$$= E(X^{2})+6E(X)+9$$

$$= D(X)+[E(X)]^{2}+6E(X)+9$$

$$= 0.16+4+6(-2)+9=1.16$$

(2)设 $X \sim N(10,0.6), Y \sim N(1,2), 且X与Y相互独立,$ 

则
$$D(3X-Y) = _______解: 由方差的性质得$$

$$D(3X - Y) = 9D(X) + D(Y)$$
$$= 5.4 + 2 = 7.4$$

(3)设
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f(x) = Ae^{-x^2}$ ,则 $D(X) = ____$ 

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = A \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$A = 1/\sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x de^{-x^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ x e^{-x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx \right]$$

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

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

4、设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim U(0,1), Z \sim B(5,0.5),$ 且X, Y, Z相互独立,则随机变量W = (2X + 3Y)(4Z - 1)的数学期望为

解 
$$\frac{27}{2}$$

## 二、选择题

(1)掷一颗均匀的骰子600次,那么出现"一点" 次数的均值为

(A)50 (B)100

(C)120 (D)150

解:设X"出现一点的次数",则 $X \sim b(600,\frac{1}{6})$ 

$$E(X) = 600 \times \frac{1}{6} = 100$$

(2)设 $X_1, X_2, X_3$ 相互独立同服从参数 $\lambda = 3$ 的泊松

解: 
$$E(Y) = E\left[\frac{1}{3}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)\right] = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \times \lambda = 3$$

$$D(Y) = D\left[\frac{1}{3}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)\right] = \frac{1}{9} \times 3 \times \lambda = 1$$

$$E(Y^2) = D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 1 + 9 = 10$$

(3)对于任意两个随机变量X和Y,若

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$
,则\_\_\_\_

$$(A)D(XY) = D(X)D(Y)(B)D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

$$(C)X和Y相互独立$$
  $(D)X和Y不相互独立$ 

解: 
$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$
  

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2Cov(X,Y)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y)$$

## 三、解答题

1、盒中有7个球,其中4个白球,3个黑球,从中任取3个球,求抽到白球数X的期望E(X)和方差D(X).

解:X的分布率为

| X     | 0                     | 1                           | 2                           | 3                     |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| $p_k$ | $\frac{C_3^3}{C_7^3}$ | $\frac{C_4^1 C_3^2}{C_7^3}$ | $\frac{C_4^2 C_3^1}{C_7^3}$ | $\frac{C_4^3}{C_7^3}$ |

$$E(X) = 12/7$$

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \frac{24}{49}$$

2、设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x+y, & 0 \le x \le 1, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$ 

$$\sharp E(XY), E(X-Y^2).$$

解 
$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} xy(x + y) dxdy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(X - Y^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - y^{2}) f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x - y^{2})(x + y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + xy - xy^{2} - y^{3}) dxdy = \frac{1}{6}$$

3、有一物品的重量为1克,2克,…10克是等概率的,为用天平称此物品的重量准备了三组砝码,甲组有五个砝码分别为1,2,2,5,10克,乙组为1,1,2,5,10克,丙组为1,2,3,4,10克,只准备用一组砝码放在天平的一个称盘里称重量,问哪一组砝码称重物时所用的砝码数平均最少?

解: X"甲组砝码称重物时所用的砝码数" Y"乙组砝码称重物时所用的砝码数" Z"丙组砝码称重物时所用的砝码数"

物品的重量是一个随机变量 U,

$$U = k$$
  $(k = 1, 2, \dots, 10)$ ,  
 $P\{U = k\} = 1/10$   $(k = 1, 2, \dots, 10)$ .  
 $\{X = 1\} = \{U = 1\} + \{U = 2\} + \{U = 5\} + \{U = 10\}$   
 $\{X = 2\} = \{U = 3\} + \{U = 4\} + \{U = 6\} + \{U = 7\}$   
 $\{X = 3\} = \{U = 8\} + \{U = 9\}$ 

| X                          | 1         | 2  | 3  |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| $p_{\scriptscriptstyle k}$ | 4         | 4  | 2  |
|                            | <u>10</u> | 10 | 10 |

| Y     | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
|-------|----|----|----|----|
| $p_k$ | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  |
|       | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

$$E(X) = \frac{18}{10}, \quad E(Y) = \frac{20}{10}, \quad E(Z) = \frac{17}{10}$$

4、设排球队A和B比赛,若有一队胜4场,则比赛宣告结束,假定A,B在每场比赛中获胜的概率均为 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,试求平均需比赛几场才能分出胜负?

解:设X"需要比赛的场数"

$$X = 4,5,6,7$$

例如

$${X = 5} = {A 胜 4 场} \cup {B 胜 4 场}$$

{A胜4场}

$$P(X = 4) = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X = 5) = 2 \times C_4^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$P(X = 7) = 2 \times C_6^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$E(X) = 4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 5 \times \frac{1}{4} + 6 \times \frac{5}{16} + 7 \times \frac{5}{16} \approx 5.8$$

## 发行彩票的创收利润

5、某一彩票中心发行彩票10万张,每张2元. 设头等奖1个,奖金1万元,二等奖2个,奖金各 5千元;三等奖10个,奖金各1千元;四等奖100 个,奖金各1百元;五等奖1000个,奖金各10元. 每张彩票的成本费为0.3元,请计算彩票发行单位的创收利润.

解 设每张彩票中奖的数额为随机变量X,则

| X | 10000                    | 5000                      | 1000                     | 100                 | 10                   | 0     |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| p | <b>1/10</b> <sup>5</sup> | <b>2</b> /10 <sup>5</sup> | <b>10/10<sup>5</sup></b> | 100/10 <sup>5</sup> | 1000/10 <sup>5</sup> | $p_0$ |

X
 10000
 5000
 1000
 100
 10
 10
 0

 P
 
$$1/10^5$$
 $2/10^5$ 
 $10/10^5$ 
 $100/10^5$ 
 $1000/10^5$ 
 $1000/10^5$ 
 $1000/10^5$ 

每张彩票平均能得到奖金

$$E(X) = 10000 \times \frac{1}{10^5} + 5000 \times \frac{2}{10^5} + \dots + 0 \times p_0$$
  
= 0.5(£).

每张彩票平均可赚 2-0.5-0.3=1.2(元).

因此彩票发行单位发行10万张彩票的创收利润为 100000×1.2=120000(元).

6、设某种商品的需求量X是服从[10,30]上的均匀分 布的随机变量, 而经销商店进货数量为区间[10,30] 中的某一整数, 商店每销售一单位商品可获利500元. 若供大于求则削价处理,每处理1单位商品亏损100 元: 若供不应求,则可从外部调剂供应,此时每一单 位商品仅获利300元.为使商品所获利润期望值不少 于9280元, 试确定最少进货量.

解 设进货量为a,则利润为

$$H(X) = \begin{cases} 500a + (X - a)300, & a < X \le 30 \\ 500X - (a - X)100, & 10 \le X \le a \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 300X + 200a, & a < X \le 30 \\ 600X - 100a, & 10 \le X \le a \end{cases}$$

因此期望利润为

$$E[H(X)] = \int_{10}^{30} \frac{1}{20} H(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \int_{10}^{a} (600x - 100a) dx + \frac{1}{20} \int_{a}^{30} (300x + 200a) dx$$

$$E[H(X)] = \frac{1}{20} (600 \times \frac{x^2}{2} - 100ax) \begin{vmatrix} a \\ 10 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{20} (300 \times \frac{x^2}{2} + 200ax) \begin{vmatrix} 30 \\ a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -7.5a^2 + 350a + 5250.$$

因此 
$$-7.5a^2 + 350a + 5250 \ge 9280$$
,

解得 
$$20\frac{2}{3} \le a \le 26$$
, 即最少进货量为21单.

(考研试题)

## 四、证明题

设随机变量
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty$ ,

- (1)证明E(X) = 0, D(X) = 2
- (2)证明X与|X|不相互独立
- (3)证明X与|X|不相关.

证 (1) 
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$

证明(2)X与|X|不相互独立,因为任给x>0

$$P(X \le x, |X| \le x) = P(|X| \le x)$$

$$\neq P(X \le x)P(|X| \le x)$$

随机变量函数的数学期望

奇函数

(3) 
$$E(X|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x |x| \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}) dx = 0$$

$$Cov(X, |X|) = E(X|X|) - E(X)E(|X|) = 0$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0$$