

Q1. 设所需场数为  $X$ .

$$P(X=4) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P(X=5) = C_2^1 \left(C_4^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X=6) = C_2^1 \left(C_5^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{16}$$

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

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

### Exercise 4

Q 1:

甲、乙两队进行篮球比赛，若有一队胜 4 场比赛就结束，假设甲、乙两队在每场比赛中获胜的概率都是  $\frac{1}{2}$ ，求所需比赛的场数的数学期望。

Q2.

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^3}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{x}{\alpha}} \frac{4\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{4\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2}\right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

设动能为  $Q$   $y = mx$ ，则其密度  $y_0$   $p(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4y^2}{\alpha^3 m^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{m^2 \alpha^2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$   
 设分子速度的分布密度函数由 Maxwell 分布律给出，其密度函数为

$$E(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y p(y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4y^3}{\alpha^3 m^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{m^2 \alpha^2}} dy \begin{cases} \frac{4x^2}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}}, & x > 0, \\ \frac{4mx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{4m\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2}\right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2m\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

其中  $\alpha > 0$  是常数，求分子的平均速度和平均动能 (假设分子的质量等于  $m$ )。 ✓

Q3.  $P(X \geq 0) = 1$

示性函数  $E[I_{\{X \geq n\}}] = 1 \cdot P(X \geq n) + 0 \cdot P(X < n) = P(X \geq n)$

由马尔可夫不等式:  $P(X \geq n) \leq \frac{E(X)}{n}$

法①:  $P(X \geq n) = E(I_{\{X \geq n\}}) \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(I_{\{X \geq n\}}) = E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{\{X \geq n\}}\right) = E(X)$

Q 3:

法②:  $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} P(X=k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n P(X=k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n)$   
 设  $X$  为非负整值随机变量，其数学期望存在，证明

法③:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} P(X=k) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) + \dots = P(X=1) + 2P(X=2) + 3P(X=3) + \dots$   
 $E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq n) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = E(X)$

Q4.

$$E(|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 -x \frac{1}{2} e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} [e^x]_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{2} [-e^{-x}]_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x} dx = [e^x]_{-\infty}^0 + [-e^{-x}]_0^{+\infty} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$D(|X|) = E(X^2) - [E(|X|)]^2 = 2$$

设随机变量  $X$  的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$$

求  $|X|$  的数学期望及方差。

Q5.  $E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i)$ ,  $E(T) = \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} E(X_i)$

$$\text{Cov}(S, T) = \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=m+1}^{m+n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

$$\rho_{ST} = \frac{\text{Cov}(S, T)}{\sqrt{D(S)}\sqrt{D(T)}} = 0$$

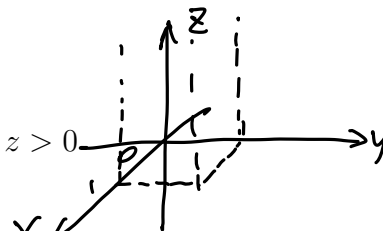
Q 5:

设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{m+n} (n > m)$  是独立的, 有相同的分布, 并且有有限的方差, 试求  $S = X_1 + \dots + X_m$  与  $T = X_{m+1} + \dots + X_{m+n}$  两和之间的相关系数.

Q 6:

设随机向量  $(X, Y, Z)$  有联合密度

$$p(x, y, z) = (x + y)ze^{-z}, \quad 0 < x, y < 1, z > 0$$



求此随机向量的协方差阵.

Q6.  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y, z) dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^{+\infty} (x+y)ze^{-z} dz dy = \int_0^1 (x+y) dy = x + \frac{1}{2}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{+\infty} (x+y)ze^{-z} dz dx = y + \frac{1}{2}, \quad f_Z(z) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y)ze^{-z} dx dy = ze^{-z} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} + y dy = ze^{-z}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x(x + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{7}{12}, \quad E(Y) = \frac{7}{12}, \quad E(Z) = \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-z} dz = 2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2(x + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{5}{12}, \quad E(Y^2) = \frac{5}{12}, \quad E(Z^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} z^3 e^{-z} dz = 6$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{7}{12} = \frac{11}{144}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{11}{144}, \quad D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2 = 2$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^{+\infty} ze^{-z} dz \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{3}, \quad E(XZ) = \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-z} dz \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x(x+y) dy dx = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(YZ) = \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-z} dz \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y(x+y) dx dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

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

$$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - E(X)E(Z) = \frac{7}{6} - \frac{7}{12} \times 2 = 0, \quad E(Y, Z) = E(YZ) - E(Y)E(Z) = 0$$

协方差阵为

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{11}{144} & -\frac{1}{144} & 0 \\ \frac{11}{144} & \frac{11}{144} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$