

第四章 3.4, 10.12, 13

3. 设随机变量 X 的分布函数 $F(x) = 0.5\Phi(x) + 0.5\Phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right)$, 其中 $\Phi(x)$ 为标准正态分布函数, 求 $E(X)$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int x f(x) dx = \int x \left(0.5 \phi(x) + 0.5 \phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\ &= 0.5 \underbrace{\int x \phi(x) dx}_{E(Y)} + 0.5 \underbrace{\int \phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{x-4}{2} dx}_{E(Y)} \\ &\quad + \int \phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) \cdot 2 dx \quad | \text{ } \\ &= 2 \int \phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) d\frac{x-4}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = \int x dF(x) = \int x d(0.5\Phi(x) + 0.5\Phi(\frac{x-4}{2}))$$

$$= 0.5 \int x d\Phi(x) + 0.5 \int x d\Phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0.5 E(Y) + 0.5 \int 2 \cdot \frac{x-4}{2} d\Phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) + 0.5 \int 4 d\Phi\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1.5 E(1) + 2 \int 1 d\Phi(\frac{x^4}{2})$$

1. 分布函数积分

$$= 2$$

4.

4. 设 X 为一个连续型随机变量, 试对下列各种情形, 分别求 $E(X)$ 和 $\text{Var}(X)$.

(1) 若 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \quad x > 0,$$

其中 $\sigma > 0$ 为常数, 则称 X 服从瑞利 (Rayleigh) 分布;

(2) 若 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1,$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta > 0$ 为常数, $\Gamma(x)$ 为 Γ 函数, 则称 X 服从 β 分布;

(3) 若 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{k}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{k-1} \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^k\right\}, \quad x > 0,$$

其中 $k, \lambda > 0$ 为常数, 则称 X 服从韦布尔分布.

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

积分. $E(X) = \int x f(x) dx.$

(1):

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} dx \end{aligned}$$

换元:

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad x = \sqrt{2\sigma^2 t} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2t \exp\{-t\} d\sqrt{2\sigma^2 t} \\ &= \sqrt{2}\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\{-t\} dt \\ &= \sqrt{2}\sigma \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}\sigma \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \beta \Gamma(\alpha+1, \beta)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \cdot \Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$$

13)

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{x^k}{\lambda^{k+1}} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^k\right] dx$$

换元 $t = \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^k$

$$x^k = \lambda^k t$$

$$x = \lambda t^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} k \cdot t \exp[-t] d\lambda t^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{k}} \exp[-t] dt$$

$$= \lambda \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}+1\right)$$

10.

10. 设随机变量 X 的概率质量函数为 $P(X = k) = C/k!, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 求 $E(X^2)$.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} P(X=k) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!}}_e \right) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\therefore P(X=k) = \frac{e^{-1}}{k!}$$

$$\therefore X \sim \text{Poi}(1)$$

$$E(X) = \text{Var}(X) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X^2) = E(X) + \text{Var}(X) = 2$$

12.

12. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布.(1) 对任意常数 $c > 0$, 证明 cX 服从参数为 λ/c 的指数分布;(2) 对任意正整数 $n \geq 1$, 计算 $E(X^n)$.

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

(1)

$$Y = cX \quad (c > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq y) &= P(cX \leq y) = P(X \leq y/c) = 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda y}{c}} \\ &= 1 - e^{-(\frac{\lambda}{c})y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore cX \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{\lambda}{c})$$

(2)

$$E(X^n) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

换元 $t = \lambda x, \quad x = t/\lambda$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda^{-n} t^n \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{-t} d(t/\lambda)$$

$$= \lambda^{-n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^n \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \lambda^{-n} \cdot \Gamma(n+1) = \lambda^{-n} \cdot n!$$

13.

13. 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = 2(x-1), 1 < x < 2$, 试求随机变量 $Y = e^X$ 和 $Z = 1/X$ 的数学期望.

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E(e^X) = \int_1^2 e^x \cdot 2(x-1) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 2e^x \cdot x dx - \int_1^2 2e^x dx \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 x de^x - \int_1^2 2e^x dx \\ &= 2xe^x \Big|_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 e^x dx = 2e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= E(1/X) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} 2(x-1) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 2 dx - \int_1^2 \frac{2}{x} dx \\ &= 2 - 2\ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

