

第四章 习题 A

1. 设随机变量 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 且 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 8$, 则 $\lambda =$ _____.

解 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2) - 3E(X) + 2 = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 - 3E(X) = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 8$

由此可得 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$ 或 $\lambda = 4$, 由 $\lambda > 0$, 从而 $\lambda = 4$.

2. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.2e^{-0.2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$, 则 $E(3X+1) =$ ()

(A) 15; (B) 1.6; (C) 16; (D) 46.

解 $E(3X+1) = 3E(X) + 1 = 1 + 3 \int_0^{+\infty} 0.2xe^{-0.2x} dx = 1 + 3 \times 5 = 16$, 故选 C.

3. 设随机变量 X 的 $E(X) = 1, D(X) = 3$, 则 $E(2X^2 + 6) =$ ()

(A) 14; (B) 16; (C) 8; (D) 22.

解 $E(2X^2 + 6) = 2E(X^2) + 6 = 2\{D(X) + [E(X)]^2\} + 6 = 2 \times (3 + 1^2) + 6 = 14$, 故选择 A.

4. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 的概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X+Y), E(2X-Y^2)$.

解 $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-2x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} 3ye^{-3y} dy = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma(2) + \frac{1}{3}\Gamma(2) = \frac{5}{6}$;

$$E(2X-Y^2) = 2E(X) - E(Y^2) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-2x} dx - 3 \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-3y} dy = \Gamma(2) - \frac{1}{3^2}\Gamma(3) = 1 - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{7}{9}.$$

5. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为

Z	-1	0	1
P	p_1	p_2	p_3

且已知 $E(X) = 0.2, E(X^2) = 0.8$, 求常数 p_1, p_2, p_3 .

解 由分布律的性质可得 $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$ (1)

$$E(X) = -p_1 + 0 \times p_2 + p_3 = -p_1 + p_3 = 0.2 \quad (2)$$

$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times p_1 + 0^2 \times p_2 + 1^2 \times p_3 = p_1 + p_3 = 0.8 \quad (3)$$

上面 3 式联解可得 $p_1 = 0.3, p_2 = 0.2, p_3 = 0.5$.

6. 随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a+bx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$, 且 $E(X) = 0.6$, 求 a, b .

解 由密度性质可得 $\int_0^1 (a+bx^2)dx = \left[ax + \frac{1}{3}bx^3 \right]_0^1 = a + \frac{1}{3}b = 1$ (1)

由 $E(X) = 0.6$, 即 $\int_0^1 x(a+bx^2)dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}ax^2 + \frac{1}{4}bx^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b = 0.6$ (2)

联解上面两式可得 $a = \frac{3}{5}, b = \frac{6}{5}$.

7. 随机变量 X 的分布律为

X	0	1	2	3
P	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.125

求 $E(X), E(\frac{1}{1+X}), E(X^2)$.

解 $E(X) = 0 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.25 + 2 \times 0.125 + 3 \times 0.125 = \frac{7}{8}$;

$$E(\frac{1}{1+X}) = 1 \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.25 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.125 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0.125 = \frac{67}{96} ;$$

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times 0.5 + 1^2 \times 0.25 + 2^2 \times 0.125 + 3^2 \times 0.125 = \frac{15}{8} .$$

8. 设随机变量 $X \sim B(n, p)$, 且 $E(X) = 4, D(X) = 3.2$, 则 $n =$ _____, $p =$ _____ .

解 由 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $E(X) = np = 4, D(X) = np(1-p) = 3.2$, 联解得 $n=20, p=0.2$.

9. 设随机变量 X 的可能取值为 1, 2, 3 , 且 $E(X) = 2.3, D(X) = 0.61$, 则 X 的分布律为 _____ .

解 记 $P(X=i) = p_i$, 由分布律的性质可得 $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$,

由 $E(X) = 2.3, D(X) = 0.61$ 可得 $p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3 = 2.3$,

以及 $E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 0.61 + 2.3^2 = 5.9$, 即 $p_1 + 4p_2 + 9p_3 = 5.9$

联解上面 3 式可得 $p_1 = 0.2, p_2 = 0.3, p_3 = 0.5$, 即 X 的分布律为

X	1	2	3
P	0.2	0.3	0.5

10. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 有 $D(X)=16, D(Y)=25, \rho_{XY}=0.2$, 则 $D(X-Y)=$ _____ .

解 $D(X-Y)=D(X)+D(Y)-2\text{Cov}(X,Y)=D(X)+D(Y)-2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$
 $=16+25-2\times 0.2\times 4\times 5=33$.

11. 设随机变量 X 的 $E(X)=\mu, D(X)=\sigma^2$, 则对任意常数 C , 必有 ()

(A) $E[(X-C)^2]=E(X^2)-C^2$; (B) $E[(X-C)^2]\geq E[(X-\mu)^2]$;

(C) $E[(X-C)^2]=E[(X-\mu)^2]$; (D) $E[(X-C)^2]\leq E[(X-\mu)^2]$.

解 $E[(X-C)^2]=E(X-\mu)^2+2(\mu-C)E(X-\mu)+(\mu-C)^2=E(X-\mu)^2+(\mu-C)^2\geq E[(X-\mu)^2]$

故选择 B.

12. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为

X	-1	0	1	2
P	0.15	0.40	0.25	0.20

求 $E(X), D(X), E(-3X+1), D(-3X+1)$.

解 $E(X)=-1\times 0.15+0\times 0.4+1\times 0.25+2\times 0.20=0.5$;

$$E(X^2)=(-1)^2\times 0.15+0^2\times 0.4+1^2\times 0.25+2^2\times 0.20=1.2,$$

$$D(X)=E(X^2)-[E(X)]^2=1.2-0.5^2=0.95;$$

$$E(-3X+1)=-3E(X)+1=-3\times 0.5+1=-0.5;$$

$$D(-3X+1)=(-3)^2\times 0.95=8.55.$$

13. 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)=\begin{cases} 0, & x<0, \\ Ax, & 0\leq x<2, \\ 1, & x\geq 2. \end{cases}$

求 $A, E(X), D(X), E(e^X)$.

解 由连续型随机变量分布函数的连续型可得 $\lim_{x\rightarrow 2^-} F(x)=F(2)$, 即 $2A=1\Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}$,

从而可得连续型随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x)=F'(x)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0<x<2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$, 即

$$X\sim U(0,2), \text{ 因此可得 } E(X)=\frac{2-0}{2}=1, D(X)=\frac{(2-0)^2}{12}=\frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(e^X) = \int_0^2 e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \Big|_0^2 = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}.$$

14. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = Ce^{-|x|}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 求 $C, E(X), D(X)$.

解 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Ce^{-|x|} dx = 2C \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2};$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xe^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 xe^x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} xe^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} xe^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0; \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E[X - E(X)]^2 = E[(X - 0)^2] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2.$$

15. 设某汽车站每天 9:00~10:00, 10:00~11:00 都恰有一辆客车到站, 但到站时刻是随机的, 且两车到站的时间是相互独立的, 其规律为

	9:10	9:30	9:50
到站时刻	10:10	10:30	10:50
概率	0.25	0.5	0.25

有一旅客 9:20 到汽车站, 求他等车时间 X (以分计) 的数学期望和方差.

解 容易求得他等车时间 X (以分计) 的分布律为

X	10	30	50	70	90
P	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

$$E(X) = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} + 30 \times \frac{1}{4} + 50 \times \frac{1}{16} + 70 \times \frac{1}{8} + 90 \times \frac{1}{16} = 30(\text{分}),$$

$$D(X) = E[(X-30)^2] = (10-30)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + (30-30)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + (50-30)^2 \times \frac{1}{16} + (70-30)^2 \times \frac{1}{8} + (90-30)^2 \times \frac{1}{16} = 650(\text{分}^2).$$

16. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(2, 4), Y \sim N(3, 9)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则 $Z = 2X - Y + 3$ 的概率密度为 _____.

解 由正态随机向量的线性组合仍然服从正态分布可知,

$$Z = 2X - Y + 3 \sim N(2 \times 2 - 3 + 3, 2^2 \times 4 + (-1)^2 \times 9) = N(4, 25), \text{ 故 } Z = 2X - Y + 3 \text{ 的}$$

概率密度为 $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-4)^2}{50}}, -\infty < z < +\infty.$

17. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

		Y	
		0	1
X	-1	0.07	0.08
	0	0.18	0.32
	1	0.15	0.20

则有 ()

- (A) X 与 Y 不独立; (B) X 与 Y 相互独立;
(C) X 与 Y 相关; (D) X 与 Y 相互独立且不相关.

解 容易求得 $E(X) = -1 \times 0.15 + 0 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.35 = 0.2$, $E(Y) = 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6$,

$$E(XY) = -0.08 + 0.20 = 0.12, \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.12 - 0.2 \times 0.6 = 0,$$

所以, X 与 Y 不相关, 容易求得 $P\{X=0\} = 0.50, P\{Y=0\} = 0.40$, 而

$P\{X=0, Y=0\} = 0.18 \neq P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\}$, 所以, X 与 Y 不独立, 故选择 A.

18. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 满足 $D(X+Y) = D(X-Y)$, 则必有 ()

- (A) X 与 Y 相互独立; (B) $D(X) = 0$;
(C) $D(X) \cdot D(Y) = 0$; (D) X 与 Y 不相关.

解 因为 $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$, 由 $D(X+Y) = D(X-Y)$ 可得

$\rho_{XY} = 0$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关, 故选择 D.

19. 将一枚硬币重复抛掷 n 次, 若 X 与 Y 分别表示正面向上和反面向上的次数, 则 X 与 Y 的相关系数为 ()

- (A) 0; (B) -1; (C) 0.5; (D) 1.

解 容易知道 $Y = -X + n$, 由相关系数的意义可知, 则 X 与 Y 的相关系数为 -1, 故选择 B.

20. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 有 $D(X) = 1, D(Y) = 4, \rho_{XY} = -1$, 求 $D(2X - 3Y + 5)$.

解 $D(2X - 3Y + 5) = 4D(X) + 9D(Y) - 12\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$

$$= 4 + 36 - 12 \times (-1) \times 1 \times 2 = 64.$$

21. 袋中装有 2 只白球及 3 只黑球, 现进行无放回的摸球, 定义下列随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第一次摸出白球,} \\ 0, & \text{第一次摸出黑球.} \end{cases}, \quad Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第二次摸出白球} \\ 0, & \text{第二次摸出黑球.} \end{cases}$$

求 (X, Y) 的联合分布律及 ρ_{XY} .

$$\text{解 } P\{X=0, Y=0\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0|X=0\} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} = 0.3,$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=1|X=0\} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} = 0.3,$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=0|X=1\} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = 0.3,$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1|X=1\} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.1,$$

所以 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

X \ Y	0	1
0	0.3	0.3
1	0.3	0.1

$$E(X) = E(X^2) = 0.4, E(Y) = E(Y^2) = 0.4, D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 0.24,$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 0.24, E(XY) = 0.1, \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -0.06,$$

$$\text{所以, } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 的相关系数为 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-0.06}{0.24} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$22. \text{ 设随机变量 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合概率密度为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Cx, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

求 $C, E(X), E(Y), \rho_{XY}$.

$$\text{解 由密度函数的性质可得 } C \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x dy = C \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{C}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow C = 6,$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 x \cdot 6x dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 (6x^2 - 6x^3) dx = \left[2x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 y \cdot 6x dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 (3x - 3x^3) dx = \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 x^2 \cdot 6x dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 (6x^3 - 6x^4) dx = \left[\frac{3}{2}x^4 - \frac{6}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{10},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 y^2 \cdot 6x dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 (2x - 2x^4) dx = \left[x^2 - \frac{2}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 xy \cdot 6x dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 3(x^2 - x^4) dx = \left[x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3}{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{20}, D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{40},$$

$$\text{所以, } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 的相关系数为 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1/40}{\sqrt{1/20}\sqrt{3/80}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

23. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有密度函数

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

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

解 容易求得 (X, Y) 关于 X 和 Y 的边缘密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x+1)dx = \left(\frac{1}{12}x^3 + \frac{1}{8}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{7}{6}, \text{ 类似地得 } E(Y) = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x+1)dx = \left(\frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{12}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ 同样地求得 } E(Y^2) = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^2 \left[\int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dy \right] dx = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{12}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{7}{6} = \frac{7}{3},$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(XY) = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{5}{3} + 2 \times \frac{4}{3} = 6,$$

$$\text{所以 } D(X+Y) = E[(X+Y)^2] - [E(X+Y)]^2 = 6 - \left(\frac{7}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{5}{9}.$$

24. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立, $X \sim N(a, 1), Y \sim N(b, 1)$, 求 $\alpha X + \beta Y$ 与 $\alpha X - \beta Y$ 的相关系数 ρ .

解 由于随机变量 X 与 Y 独立, 所以 $D(\alpha X \pm \beta Y) = \alpha^2 D(X) + \beta^2 D(Y) = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$,

$$\text{cov}(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y) = \alpha^2 D(X) - \beta^2 D(Y) = \alpha^2 - \beta^2,$$

所以 $\alpha X + \beta Y$ 与 $\alpha X - \beta Y$ 的相关系数 $\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y)}{\sqrt{D(\alpha X + \beta Y)}\sqrt{D(\alpha X - \beta Y)}} = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$.

25. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

试验证 X 和 Y 是不相关的, 但 X 和 Y 不是相互独立的.

$$\text{解 } E(Y) = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} dx \right] dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 0,$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} dy \right] dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos^2 t dt = -\frac{4}{3\pi} \cos^3 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3\pi},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xy \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 y(1-y^2) dy = 0,$$

因为 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - 0 \times \frac{4}{3\pi} = 0$, 所以 X 和 Y 是不相关的;

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{2}{\pi} dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{2}{\pi} dx, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

因为 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$, 所以, X 和 Y 不是相互独立.

26. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 试证明:

$$D(XY) = D(X)D(Y) + [E(X)]^2 D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 D(X).$$

证明 由随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立可知, X^2 与 Y^2 相互独立, 因此

$$E[(XY)^2] = E(X^2 Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2), E(XY) = E(X)E(Y), \text{ 从而}$$

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

$$D(X)D(Y) + [E(X)]^2 D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 D(X) = \{D(X) + [E(X)]^2\} D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 \{E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2\}$$

$$= E(X^2) \{E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2\} + E(X^2)[E(Y)]^2 - [E(X)]^2[E(Y)]^2$$

$$= E(X^2)E(Y^2) - [E(X)]^2[E(Y)]^2$$

所以, 随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立时, 有

$$D(XY) = D(X)D(Y) + [E(X)]^2D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2D(X).$$

第四章 习题 B

1. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 其概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(y-3)}, & y > 3, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases},$$

则 $E(XY) =$ _____.

$$\text{解 } EX = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x dx = \frac{1}{6}x^3 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}, E(Y) = \int_3^{+\infty} ye^{-(y-3)} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} (t+3)e^{-t} dt = 4,$$

由于随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 所以, $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} \times 4 = \frac{16}{3}$.

2. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} = 0.9$, 若 $Z = X - 0.4$, 则 Y 与 Z 的相关系数为 _____.

解 因为 $\text{cov}(Y, Z) = \text{cov}(Y, X - 0.4) = \text{cov}(Y, X) = \text{cov}(X, Y)$, $D(Z) = D(X - 0.4) = D(X)$,

所以, Y 与 Z 的相关系数为 $\rho_{YZ} = \frac{\text{cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(X)}} = \rho_{XY} = 0.9$.

3. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布, 令 $U = X - Y$, $V = X + Y$, 则随机变量 U 与 V 一定 ()

- (A) U 与 V 不独立; (B) U 与 V 相互独立;
(C) U 与 V 不相关; (D) U 与 V 相关.

解 因为 $\text{cov}(U, V) = \text{cov}(X - Y, X + Y) = D(X) - D(Y) = 0$ (由于 X 与 Y 独立同分布),

所以 U 与 V 不相关, 故选择 C.

4. 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, 且其方差为 $\sigma^2 > 0$, 令 $Y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 则有 ()

- (A) $\text{Cov}(X_1, Y) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$; (B) $\text{Cov}(X_1, Y) = \sigma^2$;
(C) $D(X_1 + Y) = \frac{(n+2)\sigma^2}{n}$; (D) $D(X_1 - Y) = \frac{(n+1)\sigma^2}{n}$.

$$\text{解 } \text{Cov}(X_1, Y) = \text{cov}(X_1, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} D(X_1) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n \text{cov}(X_1, X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n 0 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n},$$

故 选择 A.

5. 某人用 5 把钥匙去开门, 只有一把能打开, 今逐个任取一把试开, 假设 (1) 打不开的钥匙不放回; (2) 打不开的钥匙放回. 求在这两种情况下打开此门所需开门次数 X 的数学期望及方差.

解 (1) 打不开的钥匙不放下所需开门次数 X 的分布律为

X	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{1}{5} + 2 \times \frac{1}{5} + 3 \times \frac{1}{5} + 4 \times \frac{1}{5} + 5 \times \frac{1}{5} = 3, E(X) = 1^2 \times \frac{1}{5} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{5} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{5} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{5} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{5} = 11,$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 11 - 3^2 = 2;$$

(2) 打不开的钥匙放回下所需开门次数 X 的分布律为

$$P\{X=k\} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{5}, k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1} \Big|_{x=4/5} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right)' \Big|_{x=4/5} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' \Big|_{x=4/5} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Big|_{x=4/5} = 5,$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= E[X(X-1)] + E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1) \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{5} + 5 = 5 + \frac{4}{25} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1) x^{k-2} \Big|_{x=4/5} \\ &= 5 + \frac{4}{25} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right)'' \Big|_{x=4/5} = 5 + \frac{4}{25} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)'' \Big|_{x=4/5} = 5 + \frac{4}{25} \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \Big|_{x=4/5} = 45, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 45 - 5^2 = 20.$$

6. 设加工的某种零件的内径 X (单位: 毫米) 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$, 内径在 8 与 10 之间的为合格品, 其余为不合格品. 已知销售一个零件的利润 Y (单位: 元) 和该零件的内径 X 有如下关系

$$Y = \begin{cases} -1, & X < 8, \\ 10, & 8 \leq X \leq 10, \\ -2, & X > 10. \end{cases}$$

求平均内径 μ 取何值时, 销售一个零件所获利润的数学期望最大?

$$\text{解 } E(Y) = 10P\{8 \leq X \leq 10\} - P\{X < 8\} - 2P\{X > 10\}$$

$$= 10[\Phi(10-\mu) - \Phi(8-\mu)] - \Phi(8-\mu) - 2[1 - \Phi(10-\mu)] \\ = 12\Phi(10-\mu) - 11\Phi(8-\mu) - 2$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{dE(Y)}{d\mu} = -\frac{12}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(10-\mu)^2}{2}} + \frac{11}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(8-\mu)^2}{2}} \stackrel{\text{令}0}{=} 0, \text{得 } \mu = 9 - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{12}{11},$$

由题意知, 当 $\mu = 9 - \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{12}{11}$ 毫米时, 平均利润最大.

7. 设随机事件 A 与 B 满足 $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3}, P(A|B) = \frac{1}{2}$, 定义下列随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{发生}, \\ 0, & A \text{不发生}. \end{cases}, \quad Y = \begin{cases} 1, & B \text{发生}, \\ 0, & B \text{不发生}. \end{cases}$$

求 (X, Y) 的联合分布律及 ρ_{XY} .

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

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}, P(X=1, Y=0) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) = \frac{2}{3}$$

即 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

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

$$E(X) = E(X^2) = P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, E(Y) = E(Y^2) = P(B) = \frac{1}{6}, E(XY) = P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3}{16}, D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{24}, \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}.$$

8. 设 A 与 B 是两随机事件, 定义下列随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{发生}, \\ -1, & A \text{不发生}. \end{cases}, \quad Y = \begin{cases} 1, & B \text{发生}, \\ -1, & B \text{不发生}. \end{cases}$$

证明: X 与 Y 不相关的充要条件是 A 与 B 相互独立.

$$\text{证明 } E(X) = 1 \times P\{X=1\} + (-1) \times P\{X=-1\} = P(A) - P(\bar{A}) = 2P(A) - 1,$$

$$E(Y) = 1 \times P\{Y=1\} + (-1) \times P\{Y=-1\} = P(B) - P(\bar{B}) = 2P(B) - 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= P\{X=1, Y=1\} - P\{X=1, Y=-1\} - P\{X=-1, Y=1\} + P\{X=-1, Y=-1\} \\ &= P(AB) - P(A\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}B) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 3P(AB) - P(A) - P(B) + 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] \\ &= 4P(AB) - 2P(A) - 2P(B) + 1, \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 4P(AB) - 4P(A)P(B)$, 所以 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ 当且仅当 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关的充要条件是 A 与 B 相互独立.

9. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 12y^2, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 求

求 $E(X)$, $E(Y)$, $E(XY)$, $E(X^2 + Y^2)$, ρ_{XY} .

$$\text{解 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1} x \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12xy^2 dy = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 < y < x < 1} y \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12y^3 dy = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 < y < x < 1} xy \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12xy^3 dy = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1} x^2 \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12x^2 y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 < y < x < 1} y^2 \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 12y^4 dy = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$E(X^2 + Y^2) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{16}{15},$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{75},$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{2}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{25},$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{50},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1/50}{\sqrt{2/75}\sqrt{1/25}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

10. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 $\{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 上服从均匀, 定义下列随机变量

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

求 (U, V) 的联合分布律及 ρ_{UV} .

$$\text{解 } P\{U=0, V=0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{X \leq Y\} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4},$$

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

$$P\{U=1, V=0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{Y < X \leq 2Y\} = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2y} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{U=1, V=1\} = P\{X > Y, X > 2Y\} = P\{X > 2Y\} = \int_0^1 dy \int_{2y}^2 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以 (U, V) 的联合分布律为

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

$$E(U) = E(U^2) = \frac{3}{4}, E(V) = E(V^2) = \frac{1}{2}, E(XY) = \frac{1}{2}, D(U) = \frac{3}{16}, D(V) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}, \text{ 所以 } U \text{ 与 } V \text{ 的相关系数为}$$

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)}\sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{1/8}{\sqrt{3/16}\sqrt{1/4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

11. 某商场对某种商品的销售情况作了统计, 知顾客对该商品的日需求量 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 且日平均销售量为 $\mu=40$ (件), 销售机会在 30 到 50 件之间的概率为 0.5. 若进货不足, 则每件利润损失为 70 元; 若进货量过大, 则因资金积压, 每件损失 100 元. 求日最优进货量.

$$\text{解 } X \sim N(40, \sigma^2), \quad 0.5 = P(30 < X < 50) = P\left(\left|\frac{X-40}{\sigma}\right| < \frac{10}{\sigma}\right), \text{ 即}$$

$$2\Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sigma}\right) - 1 = 0.5, \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sigma}\right) = 0.75 = \Phi(0.675), \text{得 } \sigma = 14.9$$

$$\text{利润函数为: } h(y, X) = \begin{cases} 70y, & y \leq X \\ 170X - 100y, & y > X \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[h(y, X)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(y, x)f(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^y (170x - 100y)f(x)dx + 70y \int_y^{+\infty} f(x)dx \\ &= 70y + 170 \left(\int_{-\infty}^y xf(x)dx - y \int_{-\infty}^y f(x)dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} E[h(y, X)] = 70 - 170 \int_{-\infty}^y f(x)dx = 0 \text{ 得 } F(y) = \Phi\left(\frac{y-40}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{40-y}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{7}{17}, \text{即}$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{40-y}{14.9}\right) = \frac{10}{17}, \text{得 } y = 36.7 \approx 37, \text{所以日最优进货量 } 37 \text{ 件.}$$

12. 在一个有 n 个人参加的晚会上, 每个人带一件礼物, 且假定各个人带的礼物都不相同. 晚会期间各个人从放在一起的 n 件礼物中随机抽取一件, 试求抽到自己礼物的人数 X 的均值和方差.

解 记

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人恰好取到自己的礼物,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人取到别人的礼物,} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

则 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是同分布的, 但不独立. 其共同的分布为

$$P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n}, P(X_i = 0) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{由此得} \quad E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n}, D(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right), i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

又因为 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$, 所以

$$E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1.$$

但因为 X_i 间不独立, 所以

$$D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$$

为计算 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)$, 先求出 $X_i X_j$ 的分布列, 注意到 $X_i X_j$ 的可能取值为 0, 1. 且

$$P(X_i X_j = 1) = P(X_i = 1, X_j = 1) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1},$$

所以 $E(X_i X_j) = 0 \times P(X_i X_j = 0) + 1 \times P(X_i X_j = 1) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$.

因此 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E(X_i X_j) - E(X_i)E(X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)}$

由此得 $D(X) = \frac{n-1}{n} + 2C_n^2 \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1$.

13. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为独立同分布的随机变量, 且仅取正值, 证明: 对任意 $k (1 \leq k \leq n)$

有 $E\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_k}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \frac{k}{n}$.

证明 $X_j / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 同分布 ($j=1, \dots, n$), 又 $\left|X_j / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right| \leq 1$, 所以 $E\left[X_j / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right]$ 都存

在且相等 ($j=1, \dots, n$). 由于 $1 = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = n \cdot E\left[X_1 / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right]$, 所以

$$E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_k}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = k \cdot E\left[X_1 / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \frac{k}{n}$$

14. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 n, p 的二项分布 $B(n, p)$, 试证明:

$$E\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right) = \frac{1-(1-p)^{n+1}}{(n+1)p}.$$

证明 $E\left(\frac{1}{X+1}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{(k+1)![(n+1)-(k+1)]!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+1)!}{(k+1)![(n+1)-(k+1)]!} p^{k+1} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\stackrel{k+1=i}{=} \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{i![(n+1)-i]!} p^i (1-p)^{(n+1)-i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)p} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{i} p^i (1-p)^{(n+1)-i} - (1-p)^{(n+1)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1-(1-p)^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)p}.$$

15. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$, 试证明:

$$E(X^n) = \lambda E[(X+1)^{n-1}],$$

并利用这样结果计算 $E(X^3)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } E(X^n) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \underset{j=k-1}{=} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^{j+1}}{(j+1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)^n \cdot \frac{\lambda^j}{(j+1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\lambda^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \lambda E(X+1)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

下面利用此结果计算 $E(X^3)$,

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^3) &= \lambda E(X+1)^2 = \lambda [E(X^2) + 2E(X) + 1] \\ &= \lambda [D(X) + (E(X))^2 + 2E(X) + 1] = \lambda(\lambda + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1) \\ &= \lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

16. 设随机变量 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 证明: $E(|X - \mu|) = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } E(|X - \mu|) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - \mu| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t| e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right) = -\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

17. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立且都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 证明:

$$(1) E[\min(X, Y)] = \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}};$$

$$(2) E[\max(X, Y)] = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

$$\text{证明 } \text{容易得出 } \max(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}[X + Y + |X - Y|], \min(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}[X + Y - |X - Y|],$$

从而有,

$$\begin{aligned} E[\max(X, Y)] &= \frac{1}{2}[E(X) + E(Y) + E(|X - Y|)] = \frac{1}{2}[\mu + \mu + E(|X - Y|)] \\ &= \mu + \frac{1}{2}E(|X - Y|), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\min(X, Y)] &= \frac{1}{2} [E(X) + E(Y) - E(|X - Y|)] = \frac{1}{2} [\mu + \mu - E(|X - Y|)] \\
 &= \mu - \frac{1}{2} E(|X - Y|),
 \end{aligned}$$

再由随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立且都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 和正态随机变量的线性组合仍

服从正态分布可知, $X - Y \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, 从而可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 E|X - Y| &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{x}{2\sigma} \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t| e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} 2te^{-t^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}},
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 可得下列两个结果

$$(1) \quad E[\min(X, Y)] = \mu - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}};$$

$$(2) \quad E[\max(X, Y)] = \mu + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$$