

第三章 习题课

一、填空题

1. 设 $P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{3}{7}$, $P\{X \geq 0\} = P\{Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7}$,

则 $P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解 $\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} \Leftrightarrow \{X \geq 0\} \cup \{Y \geq 0\}$

所以
$$\begin{aligned} P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} &= P\{(X \geq 0) \cup (Y \geq 0)\} \\ &= P\{X \geq 0\} + P\{Y \geq 0\} - P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} \\ &= \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} \\ &= \frac{5}{7} \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知 X 、 Y 的分布律为

$\begin{array}{c} Y \backslash X \\ \hline \end{array}$		0	1
		0	1
0	$1/3$	b	
1	a	$1/6$	

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

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_2 相互独立，且分布律为

X_i	0	1
P	1/2	1/2

$(i = 1, 2)$

那么下列结论正确的是_____

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	$1/6$	$1/9$	$1/18$	$1/3$	α	β

且 X 、 Y 相互独立,则_____.

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

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

解 因为 X 、 Y 相互独立，所以

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

即

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

解得

$$\beta = 1/9$$

又因为

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

故

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

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 C.

A. 二维正态分布, 且 $\rho = 0$

B. 二维正态分布, 且 ρ 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.

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

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 $b \rightarrow \infty$ 时这概率的极限.

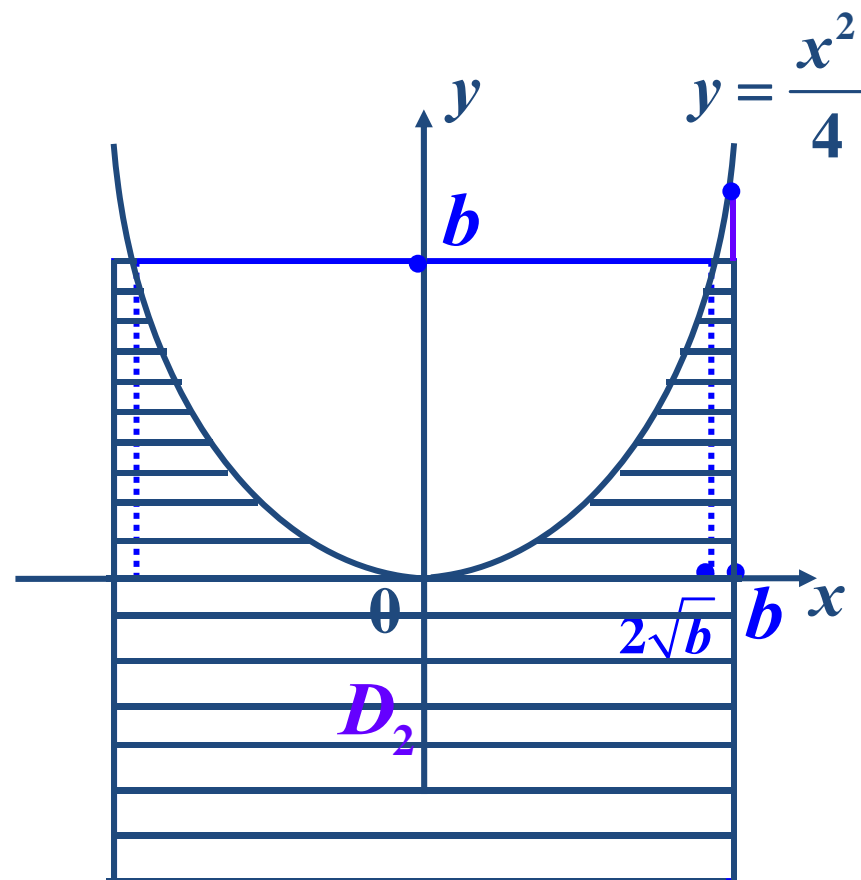
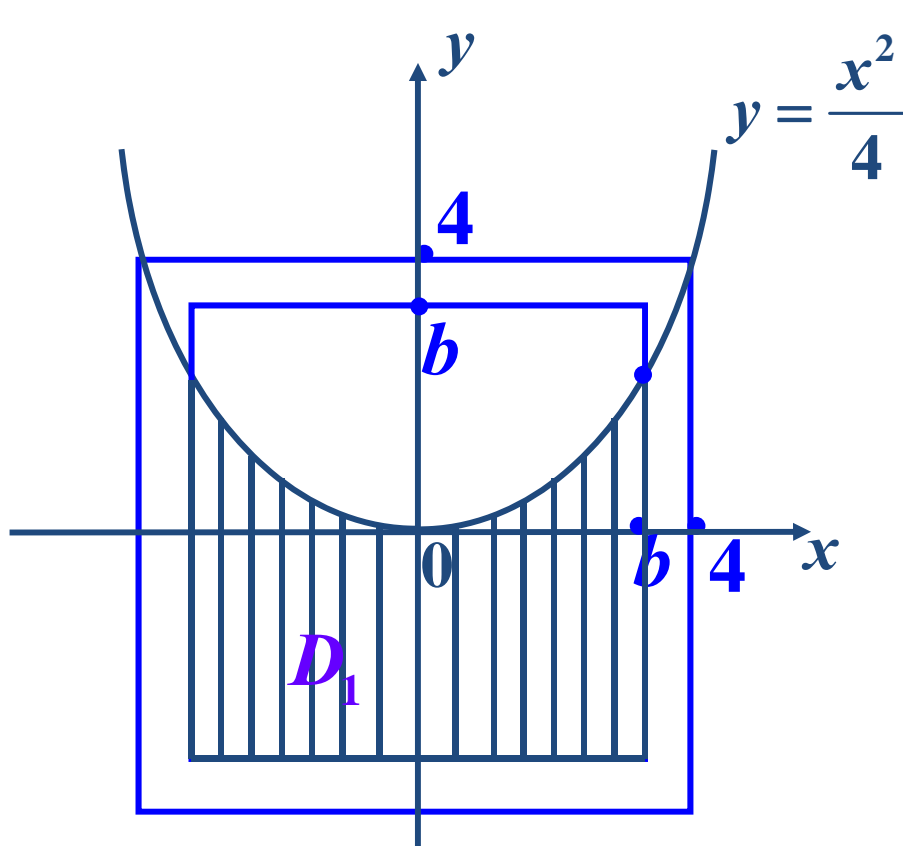
解 X 、 Y 相互独立且服从 $U[-b, b]$, 所以 X 、 Y 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4b^2}, & |x| \leq b, |y| \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

方程 $t^2 + tX + Y = 0$ 有实根的概率为

$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} \\ = P\left\{Y \leq \frac{X^2}{4}\right\} = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, \quad \text{其中 } D: y \leq \frac{x^2}{4}.$$

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



习题课2

当 $b \leq 4$ 时,

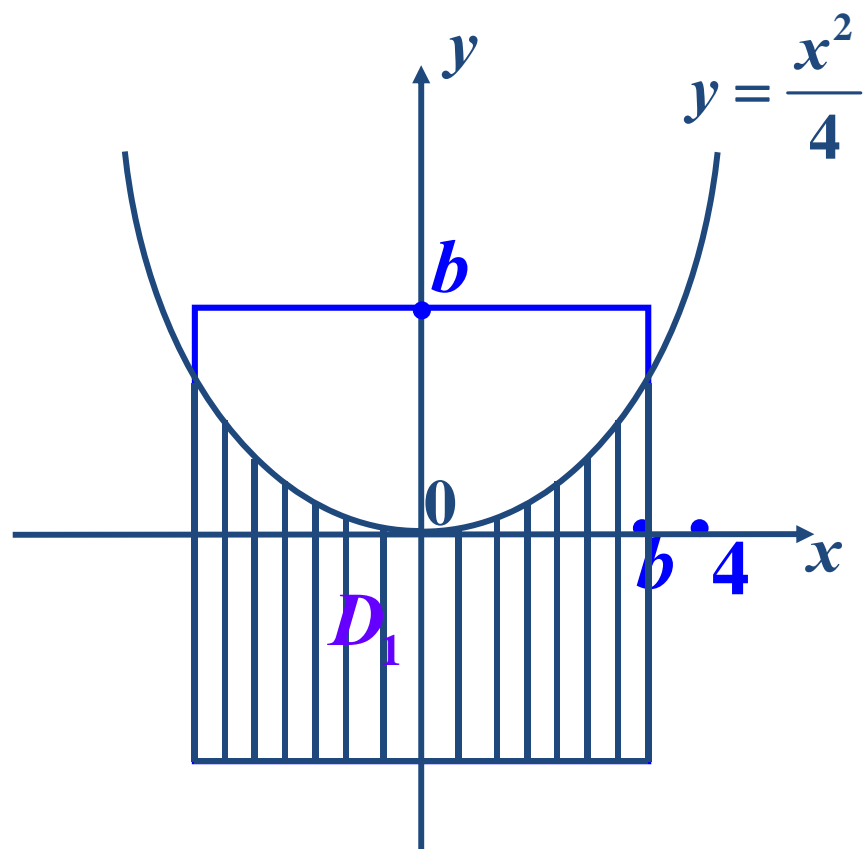
$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\}$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4b^2} \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

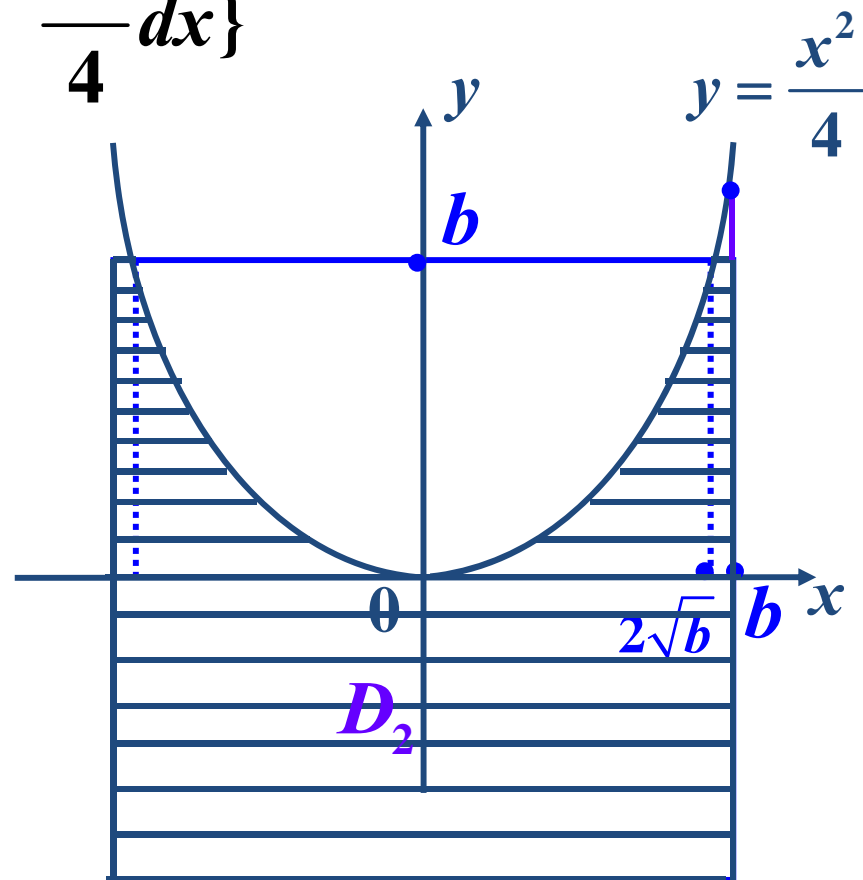
$$= \frac{2}{4b^2} (b^2 + \int_0^b dx \int_0^{x^2/4} dy)$$

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



当 $b > 4$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} &= \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{4b^2} \iint_{D_2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{4b^2} \{b^2 + [b(b - 2\sqrt{b}) + \int_0^{2\sqrt{b}} \frac{x^2}{4} dx]\} \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}} \end{aligned}$$



因而

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

可见

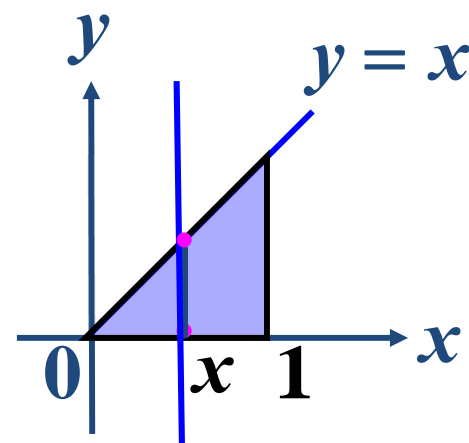
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}} \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 (X,Y) 的概率密度是

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

求 (1) A 的值 (2) (X,Y) 的分布函数 (3) 两个边缘密度.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1)} \quad 1 &= \iint_{R^2} f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x Ay(1-x) dy \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx \\ &= A/24 \end{aligned}$$



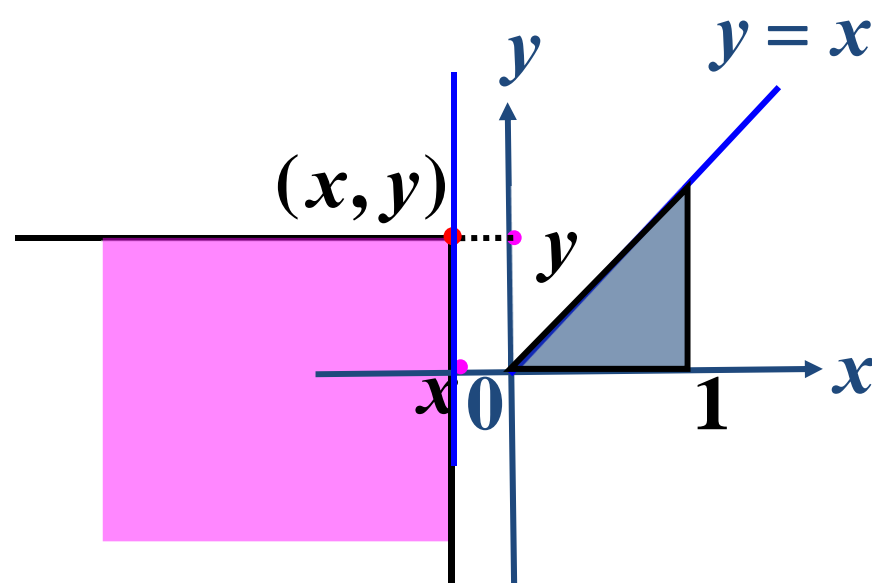
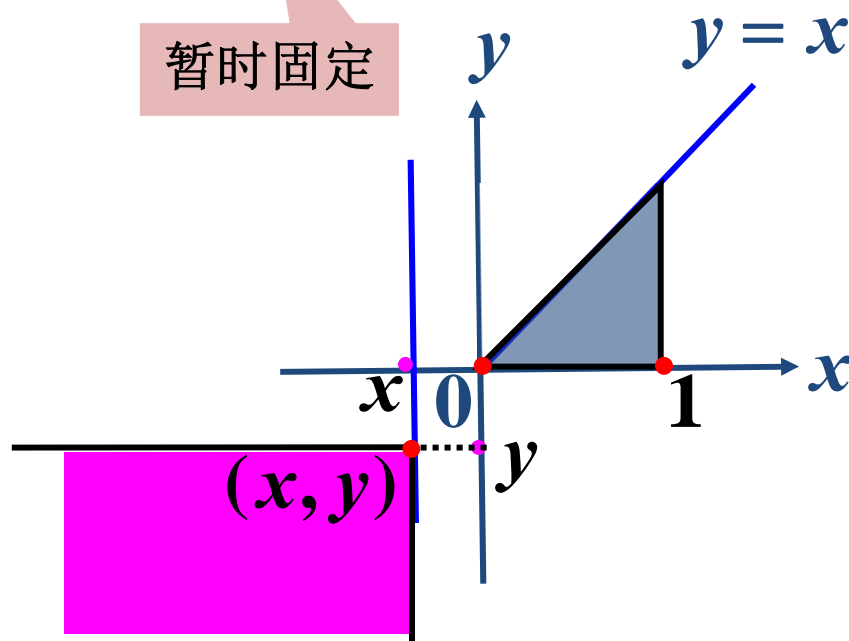
故 **$A=24$** .

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

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 $y \geq 0$, 都有 $F(x, y) = 0$.



习题课2

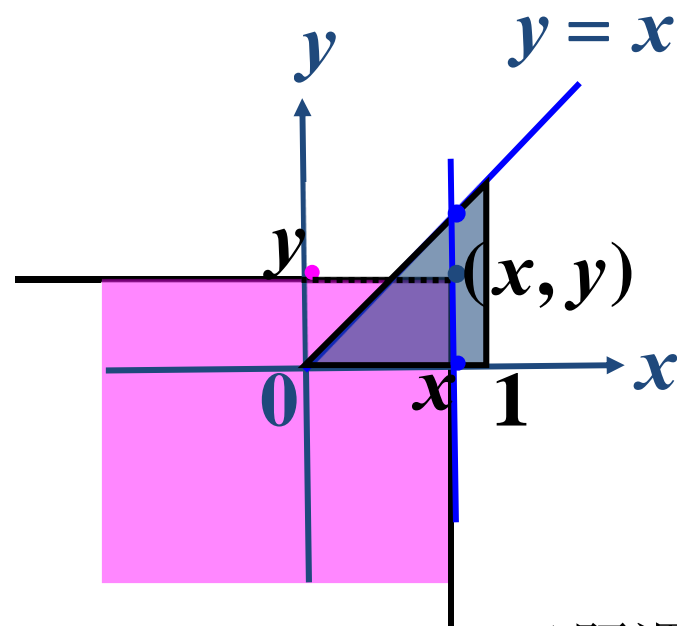
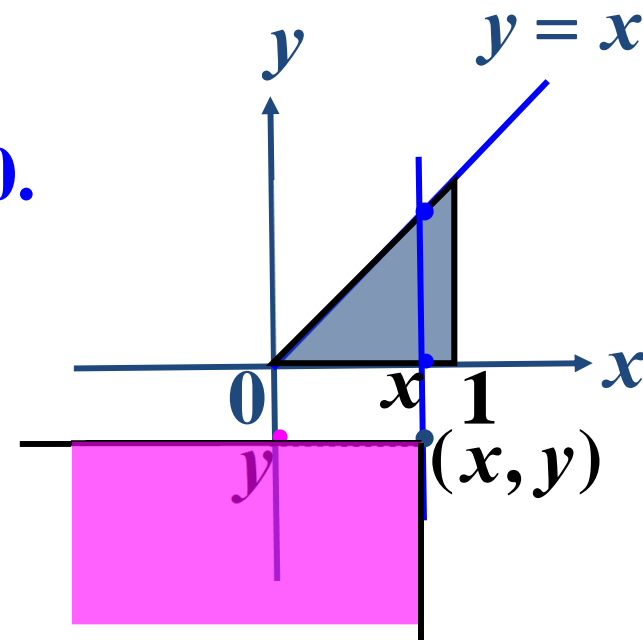
当 $0 \leq x < 1, y < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$.

当 $0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < x$ 时,

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

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

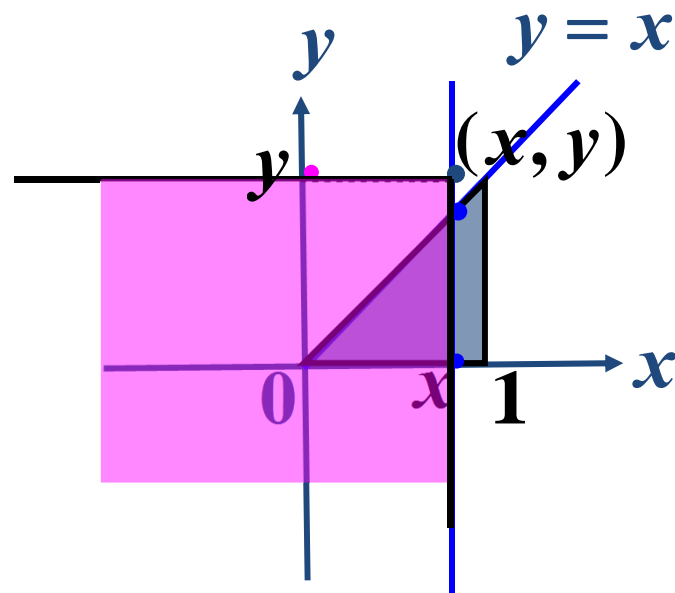
$$= 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 12\left(x - x^2/2\right)y^2.$$



习题课2

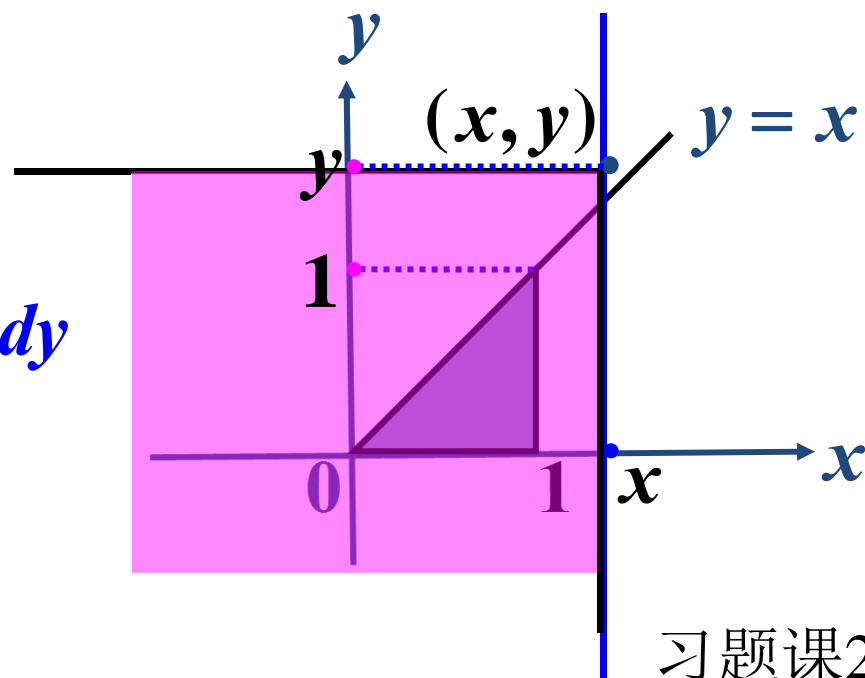
当 $0 \leq x < 1, y \geq x$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= 24 \int_0^x (1-x) dx \int_0^x y dy \\ &= 12 \int_0^x (x^2 - x^3) dx \\ &= 4x^3 - 3x^4. \end{aligned}$$



当 $x \geq 1, y \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= 24 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \int_0^x y dy \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$



当 $x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

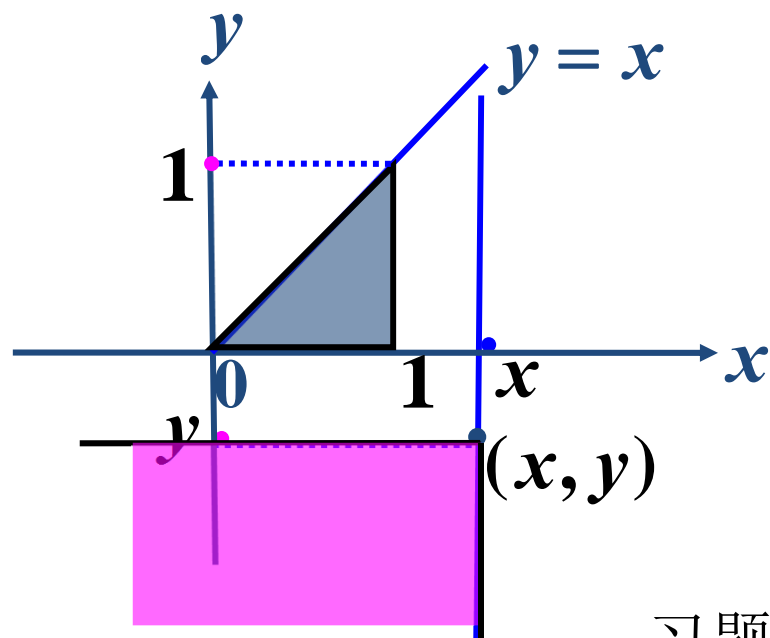
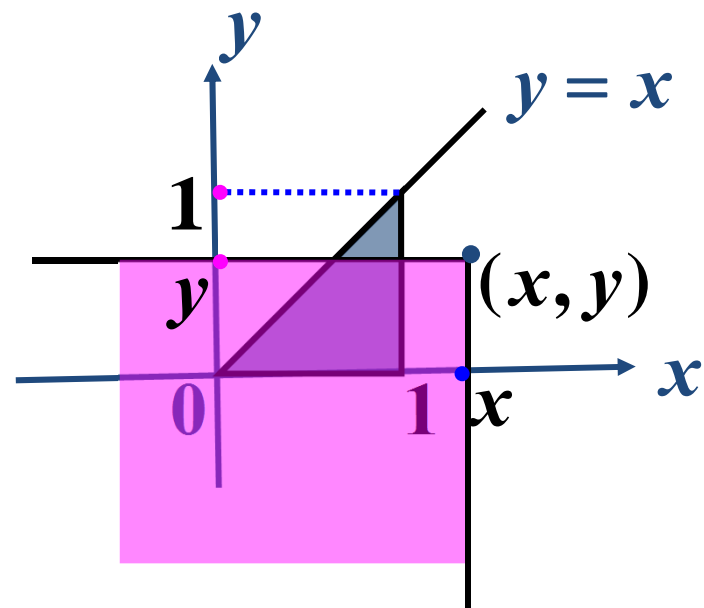
$$F(x, y) = 24 \int_0^y y dy \int_y^1 (1-x) dx$$

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

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

当 $x \geq 1, y < 0$ 时,

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



综上

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 12\left(x - x^2/2\right)y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < x \\ 4x^3 - 3x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq x \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 6y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

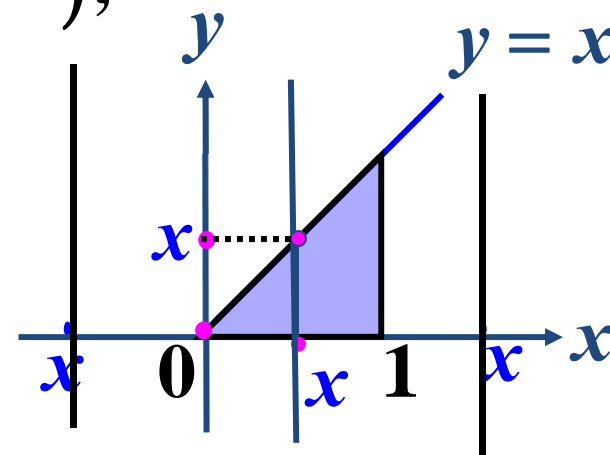
暂时固定

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 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,

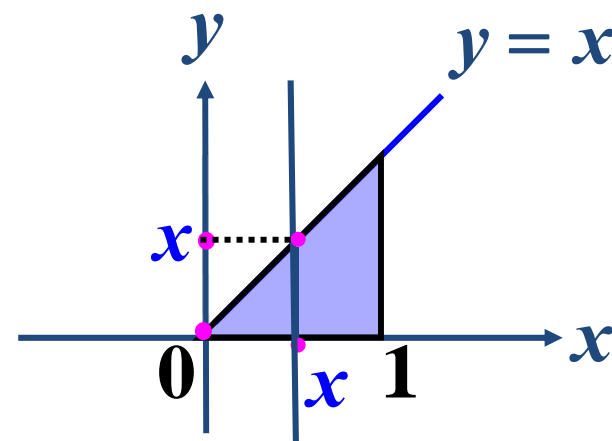
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x, y) dy + \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy.$$



习题课2

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x, y) dy \\ &\quad + \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy. \\ &= \int_0^x 24y(1-x) dy \\ &= 12x^2(1-x), \end{aligned}$$



综上,

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

注意取值范围

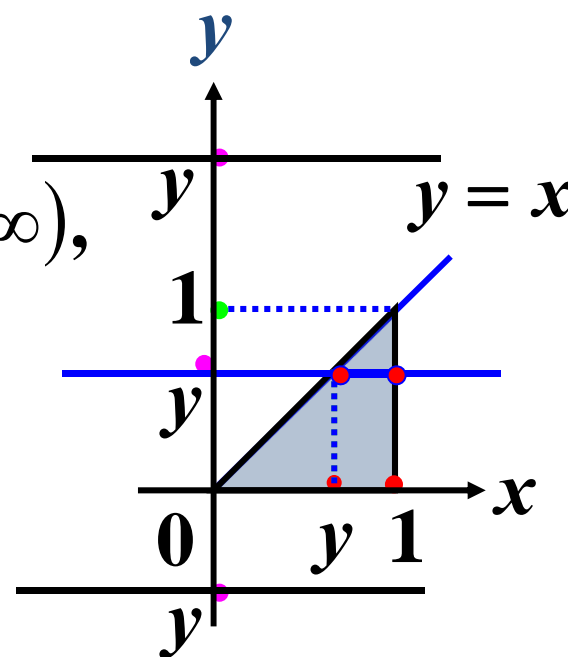
习题课2

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 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx \\ &\quad + \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx . \\ &= \int_y^1 24y(1-x) dx \\ &= 12y(1-y)^2, \end{aligned}$$



综上,

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



注意取值范围

3. 设 (X, Y) 的概率密度是

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

(1) X 与 Y 是否相互独立?

(2) 求 $f(y|x)$ 和 $f(x|y)$;

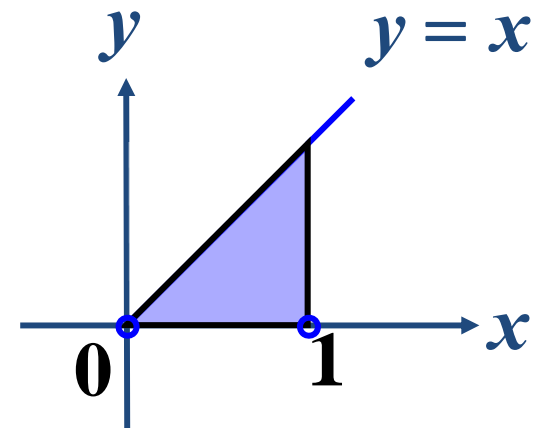
(3) 求 $Z = X + Y$ 概率密度.

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

所以 X 与 Y 不独立.

$$(2) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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



当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) \neq 0$.

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

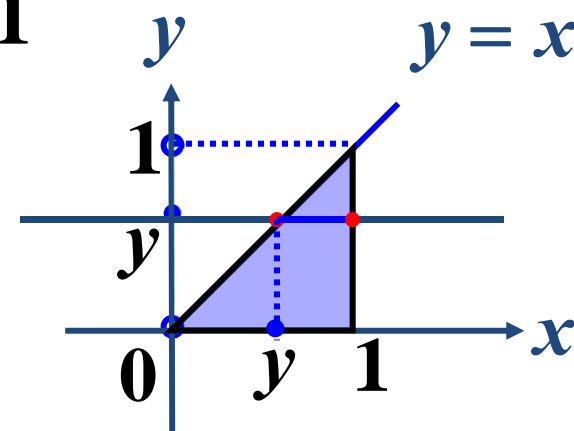
暂时固定

习题课2

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

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

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) \neq 0$.



故

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} 2(1-x)/(1-y)^2, & y \leq x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

暂时固定

习题课2

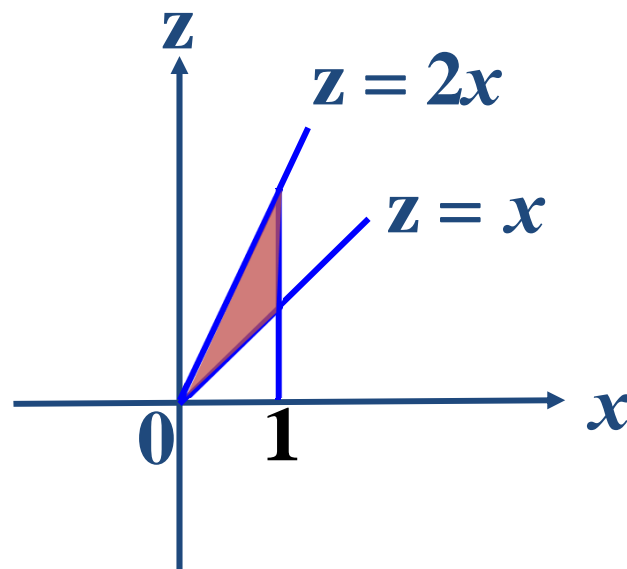
暂时固定

(3) $Z=X+Y$ 的概率密度为

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

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

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



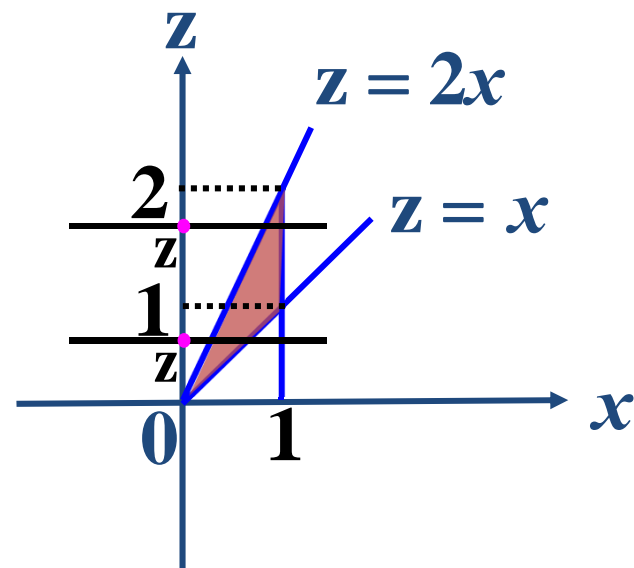
当 $z \leq 0$ 或 $z > 2$ 时, $f_Z(z) = 0$.

当 $0 < z \leq 1$ 时,

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

当 $1 < z \leq 2$ 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

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

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

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

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 X, Y 的联合密度为

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

这两个随机点 X, Y 的距离为 $Z = |X - Y|$.

Z 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{|X - Y| \leq z\}$$

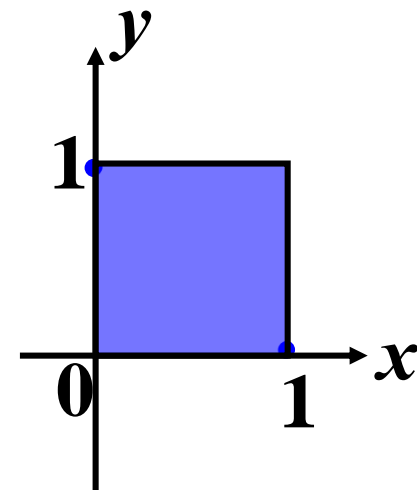
暂时固定

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,

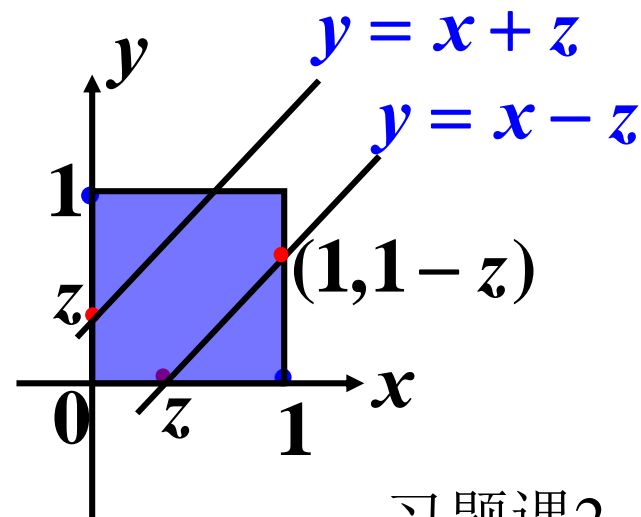
$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$



当 $0 < z < 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = 1 - (1 - z)^2 = 2z - z^2$$

$$f_Z(z) = 2(1 - z).$$



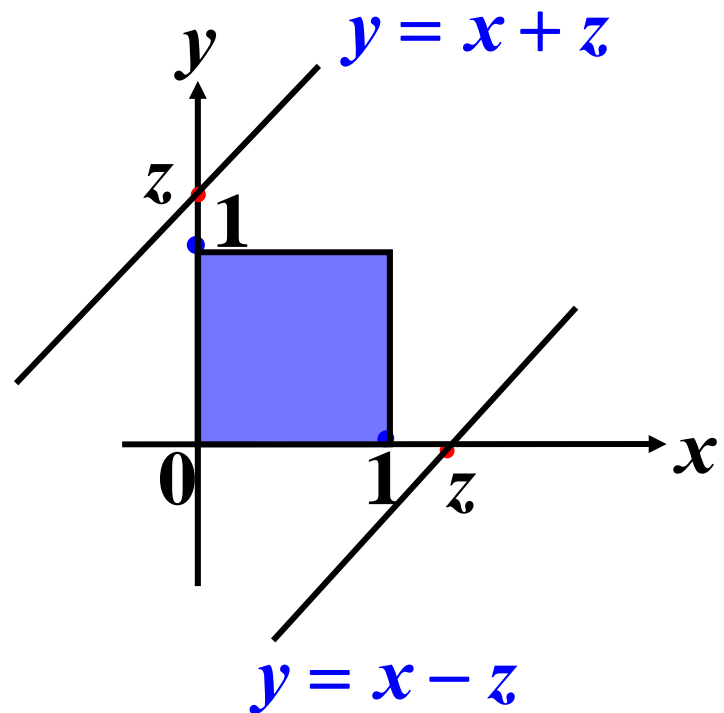
习题课2

当 $z \geq 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = 1, \quad f_Z(z) = 0.$$

综上

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



第四章 习题课

一、填空题

(1) 已知 $X \sim N(-2, 0.4^2)$, 则 $E[(X + 3)^2] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: 由均值的性质得

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X + 3)^2] &= E(X^2 + 6X + 9) \\ &= E(X^2) + 6E(X) + 9 \\ &= D(X) + [E(X)]^2 + 6E(X) + 9 \\ &= 0.16 + 4 + 6(-2) + 9 = 1.16 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $X \sim N(10, 0.6)$, $Y \sim N(1, 2)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则 $D(3X - Y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 解: 由方差的性质得

$$\begin{aligned} D(3X - Y) &= 9D(X) + D(Y) \\ &= 5.4 + 2 = 7.4 \end{aligned}$$

习题课2

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[xe^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \\
D(X) &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

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 $\lambda = 3$ 的泊松分布, 令 $Y = \frac{1}{3}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)$, 则 $E(Y^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A)1 (B)9 (C)10 (D)6

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

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

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

(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： $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X + Y) &= D(X) + D(Y) + 2Cov(X, Y) \\ &= D(X) + D(Y) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

求 $E(XY)$, $E(X - Y^2)$.

$$\text{解 } E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(x + y)dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x - y^2)(x + y)dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy - xy^2 - y^3)dx dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

3、有一物品的重量为1克,2克, \dots 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 ,

$$U = k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, 10),$$

$$P\{U = k\} = 1/10 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, 10).$$

$$\{X = 1\} = \{U = 1\} + \{U = 2\} + \{U = 5\} + \{U = 10\}$$

$$\{X = 2\} = \{U = 3\} + \{U = 4\} + \{U = 6\} + \{U = 7\}$$

$$\{X = 3\} = \{U = 8\} + \{U = 9\}$$

X	1	2	3
p_k	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$

Y	1	2	3	4
p_k	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

Z	1	2	3
p_k	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$

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

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

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

$$\{A \text{ 胜 } 4 \text{ 场}\}$$

$$= \{A \text{ 在前 } 4 \text{ 场中胜 } 3 \text{ 场, } B \text{ 胜 } 1 \text{ 场}\} \cap \{\text{第 } 5 \text{ 场 } A \text{ 必胜}\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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	$1/10^5$	$2/10^5$	$10/10^5$	$100/10^5$	$1000/10^5$	p_0

X	10000	5000	1000	100	10	0
p	$1/10^5$	$2/10^5$	$10/10^5$	$100/10^5$	$1000/10^5$	p_0

每张彩票平均能得到奖金

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

每张彩票平均可赚 $2 - 0.5 - 0.3 = 1.2(\text{元})$.

因此彩票发行单位发行10万张彩票的创收利润为

$$100000 \times 1.2 = 120000(\text{元}).$$

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

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

因此期望利润为

$$\begin{aligned} E[H(X)] &= \int_{10}^{30} \frac{1}{20} H(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \int_{10}^a (600x - 100a) dx + \frac{1}{20} \int_a^{30} (300x + 200a) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[H(X)] &= \frac{1}{20} \left(600 \times \frac{x^2}{2} - 100ax \right) \Big|_{10}^a + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{20} \left(300 \times \frac{x^2}{2} + 200ax \right) \Big|_a^{30} \\
 &= -7.5a^2 + 350a + 5250.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $-7.5a^2 + 350a + 5250 \geq 9280$,

解得 $20\frac{2}{3} \leq a \leq 26$, 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.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx \\
&= \left[-x^2 e^{-x} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx \\
&= 2 \left[-x e^{-x} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

故 $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2$

习题课2

证明 (2) X 与 $|X|$ 不相互独立, 因为任给 $x > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq x, |X| \leq x) &= P(|X| \leq x) \\ &\neq P(X \leq x)P(|X| \leq x) \end{aligned}$$

随机变量函数
的数学期望

奇函数

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

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

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