

第四章 测验答案

一. 选择题

(1) 因为 $X \sim B(16, 0.5)$, 所以 $DX = 16 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 4$; (C)
 而 $Y \sim P(9)$, 则 $DY = 9$, 故 $D(X-2Y+1) = DX + 4DY = 40$

(2) 因为 $\frac{1}{4} + p + \frac{1}{4} = 1$, 故 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, (B)

又 $EX = (-2) \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + X \times \frac{1}{4} = 1$, 故 $X = \frac{1}{4}$

(3) $EX = \frac{1}{3}$, $EY = \frac{1}{3}$, $EXY = 0$, 则 (A)

$Cov(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = -\frac{1}{9}$

(4) $E(X-c)^2 - E(X-\mu)^2 = E(X^2 - 2cX + c^2) - E(X^2 - 2\mu X + \mu^2)$ (D)
 $= (\mu - c)^2 \geq 0$

(5) 若 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则 X 与 Y 不相关, 反之不然!

即 X 与 Y 不相关时, X 与 Y 未必相互独立,

若 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布时, X 与 Y 相互独立和 X 与 Y 不相关等价, 但题中仅知 X 与 Y 服从正态分布. (C)

二. 填空题

(6) $E(3X^2 - 2) = 3E(X^2) - 2 = 3[DX + (EX)^2] - 2 = 3[3 + (-1)^2] - 2 = 10$.

(7) $Cov(X_1 + 2X_2, Y) = Cov(X_1, Y) + 2Cov(X_2, Y) = -1 + 2 \times 3 = 5$.

(8) 由题意得 $X \sim B(10, 0.4)$, 于是 $EX = 10 \times 0.4 = 4$

$DX = 10 \times 0.4 \times (1 - 0.4) = 2.4$, 故 $E(X^2) = DX + (EX)^2 = 2.4 + 4^2 = 18.4$.

(9) 因为 X 的 pdf 为: $f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{x^3}, & x \geq 2 \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$, 所以

$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{8}{x^2} dx = 4$.

(10) $EY = \frac{1}{3}(EX_1 + EX_2 + EX_3) = \lambda$, $DY = \frac{1}{9}(DX_1 + DX_2 + DX_3) = \frac{\lambda}{3}$.

故 $EY^2 = (EY)^2 + DY = \lambda^2 + \frac{\lambda}{3}$.

三. 解答题

(11) 解: (I) 因为 $\sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} = 1$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta + 0.6 = 1$, 即 $\alpha + \beta = 0.4$;

又 $EY = 1$, 即 $(\alpha + 0.2) \times 1 + (\beta + 0.1) \times 2 = 1$, 所以 $\alpha = \beta = 0.2$.

(II) $E(XY) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j p_{ij} = 1 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.2 = 0.6$.

(III) $EX = \sum_i \sum_j x_i p_{ij}$ (或 $\sum_i x_i p_{i\cdot}$) $= 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6$.

(12) 解: (I) $EZ = \frac{1}{3}EX + \frac{1}{2}EY = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$DZ = \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + \frac{1}{3} \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}$$

$$= \frac{3^2}{9} + \frac{4^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 \times 4 = 1 + 4 - 2 = 3.$$

$$(II) \text{Cov}(X, Z) = \frac{1}{3} \text{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 \times 4 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \rho_{XZ} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DZ}} = 0.$$

(13) 解法一: 因为 X, Y 相互独立, 故利用期望性质

$$E(XY) = EX \cdot EY = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx \cdot \int_5^{+\infty} y \cdot e^{-(y-5)} dy = 4.$$

$$\text{解法二: } E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f_X(x) f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 \int_5^{+\infty} xy \cdot 2x \cdot e^{-(y-5)} dx dy = 4.$$

(14) 解法一: 按一维随机变量的函数来做.

令 $Z = X - Y$, 由于 $X \sim N(0, (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2)$, $Y \sim N(0, (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2)$ 且 X 和 Y 相互独立.

故 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$. 因为 $D(|X - Y|) = D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - [E(|Z|)]^2$

$$\text{而 } E(Z^2) = (EZ)^2 + DZ = 0^2 + 1 = 1$$

$$E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\text{所以 } D(|X - Y|) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

(14) 解法 = : 按二维随机变量的五要素做

$$E(|X-Y|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x-y| f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x-y| \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x &= \rho \cos \theta \\ y &= \rho \sin \theta \end{aligned} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \theta - \sin \theta| d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\rho^2} \rho^2 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(|X-Y|^2) &= E[(X-Y)^2] = D(X-Y) + [E(X-Y)]^2 \\ &= DX + DY + (EX - EY)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0^2 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } D(|X-Y|) = E(|X-Y|^2) - [E(|X-Y|)]^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

(15) 解: $\therefore X$ 表示一周 5 天内机器发生故障的天数, 则 $X \sim B(5, 0.2)$

$$P\{X=0\} = 0.8^5 = 0.328, \quad P\{X=1\} = C_5^1 \times 0.2 \times 0.8^4 = 0.4096$$

$$P\{X=2\} = C_5^2 \times 0.2^2 \times 0.8^3 = 0.2048, \quad P\{X \geq 3\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} = 0.0576$$

则利润 Y 的分布律为

Y	10	5	0	-2
P	0.328	0.4096	0.2048	0.0576

$$EY = 5.2128$$

(16) 解: 已知 (X, Y) 的联合密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} ye^{-(x+y)}, & x, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} xy e^{-(x+y)} dx = 1$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-(x+y)} dy = 2$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y e^{-(x+y)} dx = 2,$$

$$EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 e^{-(x+y)} dy = 6.$$

$$\text{则 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1, \quad DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 2.$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} xy e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = 2$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = 0, \text{ 从而 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = 0, \text{ 即 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 不相关}$$

又 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} ye^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 从而 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 相互独立