

解 26. (1). 令  $g_1(X) = e^X$ , 由于

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g_1(x)|f(x)dx = \int_1^2 2e^x(x-1)dx = 2e, \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{故 } E(g_1(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_1(x)f(x)dx = 2e.$$

(2). 令  $g_2(X) = \frac{1}{X}$ , 由于

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g_2(x)|f(x)dx = \int_1^2 2\frac{1}{x}(x-1)dx = 2 - 2\ln 2, \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{故 } E(g_2(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_2(x)f(x)dx = 2 - 2\ln 2.$$

解 29. 设情人节期间玫瑰花的销售量为随机变量  $X$ , 该店获利为随机变量  $Y$ . 同时设情人节期间该店购入玫瑰花  $k$  朵. 显然若  $k < m$  或  $k > n$  均无法得到最高收益, 故不妨仅考虑  $m \leq k \leq n$ .

则有  $Y = aX - b(k - X) = (a + b)X - bk = g(X)$ .

由于  $X \sim U(m, n)$ , 则  $P(X = i) = p_i = \frac{1}{n - m + 1} (m \leq i \leq n)$ , 则:

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E(g(X)) = \sum_{i=m}^n g(i)p_i \\ &= \frac{1}{n - m + 1} \left( \sum_{i=m}^k ((a + b)i - bk) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n ak \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n - m + 1} \left( -\frac{1}{2}(a + b)k^2 + (an + bm + \frac{a - b}{2})k - \frac{1}{2}(a + b)m^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a + b)m \right) \end{aligned}$$

故当  $k$  取最靠近  $\frac{an + bm}{a + b} + \frac{a - b}{2(a + b)}$  的整数时, 店家能够获得最大平均收益.

注: 以上分析中销售量必然为整数, 故服从离散型的均匀分布。

解 31.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f(x)dx + \int_{-1}^0 -xf(x)dx + \int_0^1 xf(x)dx + \int_1^{+\infty} f(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}dx - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)}dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)}dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{-1} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ln 2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

解 32. (1). 设随机变量  $Y$  的密度函数为  $f(y)$ , 则  $f(y) = \sum_{i=1}^2 f(y|x=i)P(x=i)$ .

则

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 0 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

则分布函数

$$F(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y)dy = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{3y}{4} & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2} & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2). EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(y)dy = \int_0^1 \frac{3y}{4}dy + \int_1^2 \frac{y}{4}dy = \frac{3}{4}$$

解 81. (1).  $P(X = k, X + Y = m) = P(X = k, Y = m - k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\mu^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} e^{-\mu}$

$$\text{而 } P(X + Y = m) = \sum_{k=0}^m P(X = k)P(Y = m - k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \frac{\mu^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} e^{-\lambda-\mu} = \frac{(\lambda + \mu)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda-\mu}$$

$$\text{故 } P(X = k | X + Y = m) = \frac{P(X = k, X + Y = m)}{P(X + Y = m)} = \binom{m}{k} \frac{\lambda^k \mu^{m-k}}{(\lambda + \mu)^m}$$

$$E(X | X + Y = m) = \sum_{k=0}^m k \binom{m}{k} \frac{\lambda^k \mu^{m-k}}{(\lambda + \mu)^m} = \frac{1}{(\lambda + \mu)^m} \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m-1}{k-1} \lambda^{k-1} \mu^{m-k} = \frac{m\lambda}{(\lambda + \mu)^m} (\lambda + \mu)^{m-1} = \frac{\lambda m}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$(2). P(X = k, X + Y = m) = P(X = k, Y = m - k) = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k} p^m (1-p)^{2n-m}$$

$$P(X + Y = m) = \sum_{k=0}^m P(X = k)P(Y = m - k) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k} p^m (1-p)^{2n-m}$$

$$\text{故 } P(X = k | X + Y = m) = \frac{P(X = k)}{P(X + Y = m)} = \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k}}$$

$$E(X | X + Y = m) = \sum_{i=0}^m i \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{n}{m-i}}{\sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{m-k}} = \frac{m}{2}$$

解 7. 已知  $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ ,  $EX = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2+x} dx = ce^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = x - \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 有 } EX^2 = ce^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } Var(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

解 11. 因为随机变量  $X$  服从指数分布, 即随机变量  $X$  的密度函数为  $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $x > 0$  时. 故:

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 d(e^{-\lambda x}) = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$Var(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{故 } P(X > \sqrt{Var(X)}) = P(X > \frac{1}{\lambda}) = 1 - P(X \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}) = 1 - \int_0^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = e^{-1}$$

解 49. 由于  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 故

$$Var(X - Y + Z - 1) = Var(3X - Y - 1) = Var(3X) + Var(Y) + Var(-1) = 9Var(X) + Var(Y) = 18 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{217}{12}$$

注: 由于  $X, Z$  不相互独立, 故  $Var(X - Y + Z - 1) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + Var(Z)$  不成立。

**解 52.** (1). 设随机变量  $X_1$  的密度函数为  $f_1(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

随机变量  $X_2$  的密度函数为  $f_2(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$EX_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_1(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = 1$$

即  $\lambda_1 = 1$ . 同理  $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{即 } f_1(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

由于  $Y = \min\{X_1, X_2\}$ , 则

$$F_Y(y) = 1 - (1 - F_1(y))(1 - F_2(y)) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{3y}{2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3y}{2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{3y}{2}} dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

由于  $Z = \max\{X_1, X_2\}$ , 则

$$F_Z(z) = F_1(z)F_2(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{z}{2}} - e^{-z} + e^{-\frac{3z}{2}} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} + e^{-z} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3z}{2}} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^{+\infty} z \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} + e^{-z} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3z}{2}} \right) dz = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$(2). EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 \left( \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3y}{2}} \right) dy = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\text{故 } Var(Y) = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$EZ^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} + e^{-z} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-\frac{3z}{2}} \right) dz = 8 + 2 - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{82}{9}$$

$$Var(Z) = EZ^2 - (EZ)^2 = \frac{82}{9} - \frac{49}{9} = \frac{11}{3}$$

**解 63.** (1). 令  $Z_1 = \alpha X + \beta Y$ ,  $Z_2 = \alpha X - \beta Y$

$$\text{则 } EZ_1 = \alpha EX + \beta EY = (\alpha + \beta)\mu, \quad EZ_2 = \alpha EX - \beta EY = (\alpha - \beta)\mu$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 = (\alpha X + \beta Y)(\alpha X - \beta Y) = \alpha X^2 - \beta Y^2, \text{ 则: } EZ_1 Z_2 = \alpha EX^2 - \beta EY^2$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\mu + \sigma t)^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (\mu^2 \sqrt{2\pi} + \sigma^2 \sqrt{2\pi}) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\text{同理 } EY^2 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\text{故 } Cov(Z_1, Z_2) = EZ_1 Z_2 - EZ_1 EZ_2 = \alpha EX^2 - \beta EY^2 - \alpha^2 (EX)^2 + \beta (EY)^2 = (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \sigma^2$$

(2). 显然  $Z_1$  和  $Z_2$  均为正态随机变量, 考虑  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  的联合分布. 注意到  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布, 利用随机向量的密度变换公式, 易知  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  也服从二维正态分布, 此时,  $Z_1, Z_2$  的独立性等价于它们的不相关性, 从而当  $Cov(Z_1, Z_2) = 0$ , 即  $\alpha = \beta$  或  $\alpha = -\beta$  时,  $Z_1$  和  $Z_2$  相互独立.

注: 也可通过密度变换公式证明  $Z_1, Z_2$  相互独立来求解. 因为独立情形下的两个(或多个)正态随机变量, 它们的联合分布必然还是正态分布, 故独立等价于不相关.