## 随机变量的数字特征与中心极限定理复习自测题解答

## 一、单项选择题

1, (D), 2, (B), 3, (B), 4, (C), 5, (D), 6, (D),

## 二、填空题

1, 
$$N(\mu, \sigma^2/3)$$
,  $N(1-2\mu, 4\sigma^2/3)$   $2$ ,  $1$   $3$ ,  $3$ ,  $2/3$ 

4. 
$$\int_{1/2}^{+\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx = e^{-1}$$
 5. 0.9 6. 6 7.  $\underline{E(Y^2)} - [E(Y)]^2 = 1 - (1/3)^2 = 8/9$ 

$$8, \underline{21/20}, \underline{1/2}, \underline{-3/20}_{\circ}, \underline{9}, \underline{\Phi(x)}_{\circ}$$

## 三、计算及证明题

1、解: 设保险费为 
$$x$$
 元, 收益  $Y$  元, 则  $Y = \begin{cases} x, A$ 发生,  $x = x$  化  $x = x$ 

Y	x	x-a
P	1-p	p

故
$$E(Y) = x - ap = \frac{a}{10}$$
, 求得 $x = ap + \frac{a}{10}$ 。

2、解: (1) 由归一性得 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} ax dx + \int_{2}^{4} (bx + c) dx = 2a + 6b + 2c = 1$$
;

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} x \cdot ax dx + \int_{2}^{4} x (bx + c) dx = \frac{8a}{3} + \frac{56b}{3} + 6c \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} 2;$$

$$P\{1 < X < 3\} = \int_{1}^{3} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{2} ax dx + \int_{2}^{3} (bx + c) dx = \frac{3a}{2} + \frac{5b}{2} + c = \frac{3}{4};$$

解得
$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$
,  $b = -\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $c = 1$ 

(2) 
$$E(e^X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} e^x \cdot \frac{x}{4} dx + \int_{2}^{4} e^x (1 - \frac{x}{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} e^4 - \frac{1}{2} e^2 + \frac{1}{4} dx$$

3、解: 
$$(X, Y)$$
 的概率密度为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2, 0 \le x \le 1, 1-x \le y \le 1, \\ 0, 其它, \end{cases}$ 

$$E(X+Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x+y) f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{1} (x+y) 2 dy = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + 2x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$E[(X+Y)^{2}] == \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{1} (x+y)^{2} 2dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} [(x+1)^{3} - 1] dx = \frac{11}{6},$$

$$D(X+Y) = E[(X+Y)^{2}] - [E(X+Y)]^{2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

4. 
$$\Re: E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} x (x + y) dy = 7/12$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2(x+y)dy = 5/12$$
,  $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 11/144$ ;

由对称性得
$$E(Y) = \frac{7}{12}$$
,  $D(Y) = \frac{11}{144}$ ; 而 $E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy(x+y)dy = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

故 
$$\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{144}$$
,  $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{11}$ .

5、 $\mathbf{M}$ : 设X为同一时刻被使用的邮箱数,则 $X \sim B$  (1000, 0.05),

由 De Moivre-Laplace 中心极限定理得 $\frac{X-50}{\sqrt{47.5}}$ 近似服从N(0,1),

所求概率为
$$P{40 \le X \le 60} = P{\frac{-10}{\sqrt{47.5}} \le \frac{X-50}{\sqrt{47.5}} \le \frac{10}{\sqrt{47.5}}} \approx 2\Phi(\frac{10}{\sqrt{47.5}}) - 1$$

 $\approx 2\Phi(1.45) - 1 = 0.853$ .

6、解:设 Y 为该包装工完成 100 件包装需要的时间(单位:分), $X_i$  为该包装工包装第 i 件所用时间(单位:分)(i=1,2,…,100),则 $X_1$ ,…, $X_{100}$  独立同分布, $X_i \sim e$  (1/3),故  $E(X_i) = 3$ , $D(X_i) = 9$ ,E(Y) = 300,D(Y) = 900,

由中心极限定理得 $\frac{Y-300}{30}$ 近似服从N(0,1),

所求概率为
$$P{300 \le Y \le 360} = P{0 \le \frac{Y - 300}{30} \le 2} \approx \Phi(2) - \Phi(0) = 0.4772$$
。

7、证: 左式化简并结合 X 与 Y 相互独立得,

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

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

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