第三章 随机变量的数字特征

§ 3.1 数学期望 § 3.2 方差

一、填空题

1.若随机变量 X 服从参数为 n, p 的二项式分布,则 E(X) = np 、 D(X) = npq .

2.已知随机变量 X 的分布律为: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $Y = g(X) = 5X^2 + X - 1$ 的期望 E(Y) = 37.8_.

4.已知连续型随机变量 X 的概率为 $f(X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2 + 2x - 1}$,则 X 的数学期望为 1 , X 的方差为 0.5 .

二、计算下列各题

1. 设球直径的测量值在 [a,b]上服从均匀分布,求球体积V 的数学期望.

解 设球的直径为
$$X$$
 ,其概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$

则球的体积
$$Y = g(x) = \frac{\pi x^3}{6}$$
,
$$E(Y) = E[g(x)] = \int_a^b \frac{\pi}{6} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{\pi}{6(b-a)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_a^b = \frac{\pi}{24} (a+b)(a^2+b^2)$$

2. 设随机变量 X 服从 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 上的均匀分布, $y=g(x)=\begin{cases} \ln x, & x>0 \\ 0, & x\leq 0 \end{cases}$,求

Y = g(x)的数学期望和方差。

解 X 的概率密度
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = E(g(x)) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x dx = -\frac{1 + \ln 2}{2},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln^2 x dx = \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} + \ln 2 + 1, \quad D(Y) = \frac{1}{4} (\ln 2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{4}.$$

3. 某射手每次命中目标的概率为 0.8,连续射击一个目标,直至命中目标一次为止。求射击次数的期望和方差。

 $\mathbf{M} A_k = "第 K 次命中目标", K = 1,2 …$

$$P\{x = k \} = P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \cdots \overline{A_{k-1}} A_k) = P(\overline{A_1}) P(\overline{A_2}) \cdots P(\overline{A_{k-1}}) P(A_k) = (1 - 0.8)^{k-1} \cdot 0.8$$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot 0.2^{k-1} \cdot 0.8 = 0.8 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot 0.2^{k-1} ,$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid S(x)] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{k}\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{\left(1-x\right)^{2}}, \quad |x| < 1,$$

所以
$$E(x) = \frac{0.8}{(1-0.2)^2} = \frac{1}{0.8} = 1.25$$
, $E(x^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot 0.2^{k-1} \cdot 0.8 = 0.8 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot 0.2^{k-1}$,

$$\mathbb{E}[x] \quad g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 x^{k-1} = \left(x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k x^{k-1} \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}, \quad |x| < 1$$

故
$$E(x^2) = 0.8 \cdot \frac{1 + 0.2}{(1 - 0.2)^3} = 1.875$$
, 从而 $D(x) = E(x^2) - (Ex)^2 = 0.3125$.

4. 设轮船横向摇摆的振幅
$$X$$
 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} Axe^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$, σ 为常数

试确定常数 A,并求 E(X)、D(X) 和 $P\{X > E(X)\}$.

$$\mathbf{F} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = -A \sigma^{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = A \sigma^{2} = 1, A = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x de^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} = -x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{3} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = -x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{3} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = 2\sigma^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = -2\sigma^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t de^{-t} = 2\sigma^{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - (E(X))^{2} = 2\sigma^{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\sigma^{2} = \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\sigma^{2}$$

$$P\{X > E(X)\} = 1 - P\{X \le E(X)\} = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma} \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

5. 设(X, Y)的联合分布为右表

(1)
$$\vec{x} E(X)$$
, $E(Y)$

(2) $\forall Z = Y / X$, $\vec{x} E(Z)$

(3) $\forall W = (X - Y)^2$, $\vec{x} E(W)$.

 X

1

2

3

Y

1

2

3

0.1

0.1

0.3

0.1

0.1

0.1

$$\mathbf{/}\mathbf{F} \quad E(Y) = (0.2 + 0.1 + 0) \times (-1) + (0.1 + 0 + 0.3) \times 0 + (0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1) \times 1 = 0$$

$$E(X) = (0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1) \times 1 + (0.1 + 0 + 0.1) \times 2 + (0 + 0.3 + 0.1) \times 3 = 2$$

$$E(Z) = 0.2 \times \left(-1\right) + 0.1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 0.1 \times 1 + 0.1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0.1 \times \frac{1}{2} = -0.0667$$

$$E(W) = 0.1 \times 0 + 0.2 \times 1 + 0.3 \times 4 + 0.4 \times 9 + 0 \times 16 = 5$$
.

6. 已知随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m!} x^m e^{-x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$,求 E(X) 和 D(X),并证明

$$P\{0 < X < 2(m+1)\} \ge \frac{m}{m+1}$$
.

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F} \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{m!} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{m+1} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{m!} x^{m+1} e^{-x} \quad \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{m+1}{m!} \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x} dx = m+1$$

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

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - (E(X))^{2} = (m+2)(m+1) - (m+1)^{2} = m+1$$

$$P\{0 < X < 2(m+1)\} = P\{X - (m+1) < m+1\} \ge 1 - \frac{m+1}{(m+1)^{2}} = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

§ 3. 3 协方差和相关系数

§ 3.4 矩、协方差矩阵

一、填空题

1. 已知随机变量 $X \sim N$ (-3, 1), $Y \sim N$ (2, 1), 且 X,Y 相互独立, 设随机变量 Z = X - 2Y + 7, $\square Z \sim N(0, 5)$.

- 2. 己知 D(X) = 25, D(Y) = 36, $\rho_{XY} = 0.4$, 则D(X + Y) = 85 , D(X Y) = 37 .
- 3. 随机变量 $X \sim N(2,16), Y$ 服从参数 $\lambda = 0.5$ 的指数分布, X, Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{xy} = 0.5$, 则 D(X+Y) = 28

二、单项选择题

- 1. 如果 X 和 Y 满足 D(X + Y) = D(X Y), 则必有 (B)

 - (A) X 和 Y 独立, (B) X 和 Y 不相关, (C) D(Y) = 0, (D) D(X)D(Y) = 0

- 2. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 独立同分布,记 U = X + Y, V = X Y 则 U 和 V 必然 (D)

- (A) 不独立, (B) 独立, (C) 相关系数不为零, (D) 相关系数为零,

三、计算下列各题

1. 若随机变量(X,Y)在区域D上服从均匀分布 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x\}$,求随机变 量X,Y的相关系数.

$$\Re A = \iint_{D} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & (x,y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} dy = \frac{2}{3}, \quad E(x^{2}) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy = \frac{1}{2}, \quad D(x) = E(x^{2}) - (E(x))^{2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$E(y) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} y dy = \frac{1}{3}, \quad E(y^{2}) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{2} dy = \frac{1}{6}, \quad D(y) = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$E(xy) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y dy = \frac{1}{4}, \quad Cov(x, y) = E(xy) - E(x)E(y) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{36}.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{D(x)}\sqrt{D(y)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{1/18}\sqrt{1/18}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 设随机变量 (X,Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x,y) = A \sin(x+y)$ $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

求: (1) 系数 A; (2) E(x), E(y), D(x), D(y); (3) 协方差及相关系数.

P (1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = A \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x + y) dy = 2A = 1$$
, $A = 0.5$

(2)
$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin(x+y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$E(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin(x+y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$$

$$D(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2;$$

由*X*与*Y*的对称关系,知 $E(Y) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $D(Y) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$.

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

 $\Rightarrow E(xy) = E(xy) - E(x)E(y) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}, \ \rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{cov}(x,y)}{\sqrt{D(x)}\sqrt{D(y)}} = -\frac{\pi^2 - 8\pi + 16}{\pi^2 + 8\pi - 32}$

3. 设随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2-x-y, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, &$ 其它 相关系数.

解
$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x(2-x-y)dy = \frac{5}{12}, \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{144}, \quad \text{由对称性} \quad E(Y) = \frac{5}{12}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{11}{144},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{6}, \quad Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{144}$$
所以 X和Y的相关系数为: $\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = -\frac{1}{11}$

4. 设随机变量 X 服从[$-\pi$, π]上的均匀分布,令 $Y = \sin X$, $Z = \cos X$.求 ρ_{YZ}

解 X的密度函数为
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & -\pi \le x \le \pi \\ 0, &$$
其它
$$E(Y) = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin x dx = 0, & E(Z) = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos x dx = 0, \\ E(YZ) = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin x \cos x dx = 0, & \cot(Y, Z) = E(YZ) - E(Y)E(Z) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 所以 $\rho_{YZ} = \frac{\cot Y, Z}{\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = 0.$

加. 证明题

设 X,Y 是随机变量, U=aX+b,V=cY+d. 其中 a,b,c,d 为常数,且 a,c 同号.证明: $\rho_{UV}=\rho_{XY}$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{UE}} \quad \rho_{\mathit{UV}} = \frac{Cov(aX+b,cY+d)}{\sqrt{D(aX+b)}\sqrt{D(cY+d)}} = \frac{abCov(X,Y)}{ab\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \rho_{\mathit{XY}}.$$