

数学作业纸

(科目: 随机统计)

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8. $4x^2 + 4kx + k + 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = (4k)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times (k+2)$$

$$= 16(k-2)(k+1) \geq 0$$

解得 $-1 \leq k \leq 2$

$$\therefore k \sim U(a, b)$$

$$\therefore P(-1 \leq k \leq 2)$$

$$= P(0 < k \leq 2)$$

$$= \frac{2-0}{5-0} = \frac{2}{5}$$

10. 记 $Z_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{顾客未等到服务(第 } i \text{ 次)} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$

$$X \sim E(\lambda) \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad x > 0$$

$$P(X \leq 10) = F_X(10) = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$\therefore P(Z_i = 0) = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$P(Z_i = 1) = e^{-2}$$

$$\text{则 } Z_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ e^{-2} & 1-e^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, 5$$

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^5 Z_i \sim B(5, e^{-2})$$

$$P(Y=k) = C_5^k (e^{-2})^k (1-e^{-2})^{5-k} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

Y 的分布列为

Y	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	$(1-e^{-2})^5$	$5e^{-2}(1-e^{-2})^4$	$10e^{-4}(1-e^{-2})^3$	$10e^{-6}(1-e^{-2})^2$	$5e^{-8}(1-e^{-2})$	e^{-10}

$$EY = 5e^{-2} \quad P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y=0) = 1 - (1-e^{-2})^5 \approx 0.5167$$

11. 由概率密度函数求概率

$$P(2 < X < 4) = P(0 < X < 2) = 0.3$$

$$P(X < 0) = P(X > 4) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2 \times 0.3) = 0.2$$

$$\therefore P(X < 0) = 0.2$$

14. $E|X-\mu| = \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} (\mu-x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$
 $+ \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} (x-\mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}, \text{ 则 } dx = \sigma dt, dx = \sigma dt$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 t e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} d(-\frac{1}{2}t^2) - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} d(-\frac{1}{2}t^2)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

15. $h(a) = E|X-a|$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^a (a-x) f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} (x-a) f(x) dx$$

$$= a \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^a x f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} x f(x) dx - a \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$h'(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + a f(a) - a f(a) - a f(a) - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx + a f(a)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(a) - (1-F(a))$$

$$= 2F(a) - 1$$



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$$\text{令 } h'(a) = 0, F(a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } h'(a) > 0, F(a) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } h'(a) < 0, F(a) < \frac{1}{2}$$


由于 $F(a)$ 随 a 单调递增(非严格)

$\therefore h'(a)$ 随 a 单调递增(非严格)

$$\therefore h(a)_{\min} = h(a)_{F(a)=\frac{1}{2}}$$

\therefore 且当 $F(a) = \frac{1}{2}$ 即 $P(X \leq a) = \frac{1}{2}$ 时

$h(a)$ 取得最小值。

16.  $\theta \sim U[0, \pi]$
 $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi}$

$$L(\theta) = 2R \sin \theta$$

$$EL = \int_0^{\pi} 2R \sin \theta \frac{1}{\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2R}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{2R}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d(\cos \theta)$$

$$= -\frac{2R}{\pi} \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{2R}{\pi} (-1 - 1) = \frac{4R}{\pi}$$

$$22. u^2 - 2Xu + Y = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4X^2 - 4Y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow X^2 \geq Y$$

$\therefore X, Y$ 独立

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2xe^{-y} & 0 < x < 1, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } D_f = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, y > 0\}$$

$$A = \{(x, y) | x^2 \geq y\}$$

$$\therefore P(X^2 \geq Y) = \iint_{A \cap D_f} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} 2xe^{-y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} -2x d(e^{-y})$$

$$= \int_0^1 -2xe^{-y} \Big|_0^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 -2xe^{-x^2} + 2x dx$$

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

$$= e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^1 + x^2 \Big|_0^1$$

$$= e^{-1} - 1 + 1 = e^{-1}$$

$$23. f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{x^2 y} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \ln y \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^x$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} (\ln x - \ln \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad 1 \leq x < +\infty$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} & 1 \leq x < +\infty \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



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$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2y} dx = \frac{1}{2y^2} & 1 \leq y < +\infty \\ \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2y} dx = \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x < +\infty, \frac{1}{x} < y < x\}$

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

$\therefore X, Y$ 不独立.

25.

$$(a) EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x e^{-|x|} dx$$

$= 0$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= - \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 d(e^{-x})$$

$$= -x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} 2x e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} x d(e^{-x}) = -2x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 2e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2 \quad \therefore DX = EX^2 - EX = 2$$

$$(b) \text{Cov}(X, |X|)$$

$$= E(X|X|) - E|X| EX$$

$$= E(X|X|)$$

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

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, |X|)$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore X$ 与 $|X|$ 不相关

$$(c) |X| = \begin{cases} X & X > 0 \\ -X & X < 0. \end{cases}$$

X 与 $|X|$ 显然不独立.

通过计算证明如下:

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x & x < 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^x dx + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{|X|}(x) = P(|X| \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ P(-x \leq X \leq x) = P(X \leq x) - P(X \leq -x) = 1 - e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X, |X|}(x, y) = P(X \leq x, |X| \leq y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} & 0 \leq y < x \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} & y \geq 0, y \geq x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} & y \geq 0 > x \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X, |X|}(x, y) \neq F_X(x) F_{|X|}(y) \quad \therefore X, |X| \text{ 不独立}$$



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32. $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^n &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} d(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) \\ &= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{n-1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d(x^{n-1}) \\ &= (n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= (n-1) EX^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

若 $n=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $EX^n = 0$

若 $n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $EX^n = EX^{2k} = (2k-1)!!$

$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, X^n) = EX^{n+1} - EX EX^n$

$$= EX^{n+1} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ (2k-1)!! & n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ n!! & n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases}$$

$DX = \sigma^2 = 1$

$DX^n = EX^{2n} - (EX^n)^2 = (2k-3)!!$ $n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$

$$\rho_{X, X^n} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, X^n)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DX^n}} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ \frac{(2k-1)!!}{\sqrt{(2k-3)!!}} & n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \\ \frac{n!!}{\sqrt{(2n-1)!!}} & n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+ \end{cases}$$



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