

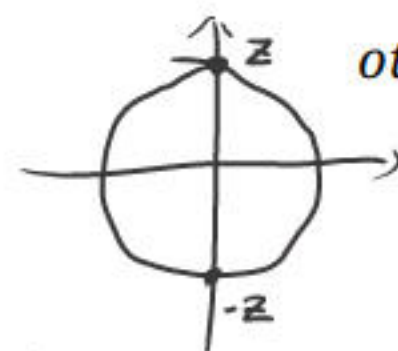
概率论与数理统计四次作业

截止日期: 2021 年 5 月 25 日

1. 设 X, Y 是相互独立的随机变量, 它们都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$.
试验证随机变量 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & z \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

解: $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$



$$F_Z(z) = \iint_G \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{极坐标}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^z \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} dr \right] d\theta = 1 - e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

2. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为 $f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \frac{z}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} be^{-(2x+y)}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < \infty, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 试确定常数 b
 (2) 求边缘概率密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$, X, Y 是否独立?
 (3) 求函数 $U = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布函数

解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = 1$ (2) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = be^{-(2x+y)}$
 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2x}-1) \cdot e^{-y}$
 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$

3. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为 $f_{\max}(u) = F_X(z) \cdot F_Y(z)$
 $b = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}e^{-2} + 1}$
 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6y^2, & 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$

求 $E(X), E(Y), E(XY), E(X^2 + Y^2)$

解: $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^x 6y^2 dy = 2x^3$
 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5}$
 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_y^1 6y^2 dx = 6y^2(1-y)$
 $E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 6y^3 - 6y^4 dy = \frac{3}{10}$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_y^1 6xy^2 dx \right] dy = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(X^2 + Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + y^2) f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_y^1 (x^2 + y^2) 6y^2 dx \right] dy = \frac{3}{5}$$

5. (1) 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(0,1)$, 且 X, Y 相互独立. 求 $E\left(\frac{X^2}{X^2+Y^2}\right)$.

- (2) 一飞机进行空投物资作业, 设目标点为原点 $O(0,0)$, 物资着陆点为 (X,Y) , X, Y 相互独立, 且设 $X \sim N(0,2), Y \sim N(0,2)$, 求原点到点 (X,Y) 间距离的数学期望. (tips: 积分可用极坐标计算)

解: (1) $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$
 $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$
 $E\left(\frac{X^2}{X^2+Y^2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$
 转换到极坐标下:
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos^2\theta \cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \cdot r dr d\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) $E(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2})$
 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$
 $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$
 $E(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$
 转换到极坐标下:
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r \cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \cdot r dr d\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\infty} r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 = 2$

$$\frac{4 \ln 4 - 4}{16} + \frac{\ln 4}{4} dy.$$

6. 设随机变量 X, Y 是相互独立的, 且服从 $(0, 4)$ 上的均匀分布。

(1) 求 $E(XY), E(\ln(XY)), E(|Y - X|)$

(2) 以 X, Y 为边长的一长方形, 以 A, C 表示长方形的面积和周长, 求 A 和 C 的相关系数。

解: (1) 变量相互独立.

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < x < 4 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16}, & 0 < x < 4, 0 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^4 \int_0^4 xy \cdot f_{XY}(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left[\int_0^4 \frac{xy}{16} dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \frac{y}{2} dy$$

$$= 4$$

$$E(\ln(XY)) = \int_0^4 \int_0^4 \ln(xy) \cdot f_{XY}(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left[\int_0^4 \frac{\ln(xy)}{16} dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left(\frac{x \ln xy}{16} \right) \Big|_0^4 + \left(\frac{y \ln xy}{16} \right) \Big|_0^4 dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \frac{\ln 4 - 1}{4} + \frac{\ln y}{4} dy$$

$$= (\ln 4 - 1) + \frac{1}{4} (y \ln y - y) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \ln 4 - 1 + \ln 4 - 1$$

$$= 4 \ln 2 - 2.$$

$$E(|Y - X|) = \int_0^4 \left[\int_0^4 \frac{|Y - X|}{16} dx \right] dy$$

$$C_2: A = E(2X + 2Y)$$

$$C = E(XY) = 4$$

$$= 2E(X) + 2E(Y)$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^4 x \cdot \frac{1}{4} dx = 2.$$

$$\therefore A = E(2X + 2Y) = 8.$$

7. 卡车装运水泥, 设每袋水泥重量 X (以 kg 计) 服从分布 $N(100, 25^2)$, 问最多装多少袋水泥使总重量超过 1000 的概率不大于 0.5

解:

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i > 1000\right\} \leq 0.5$$

$\therefore X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立.

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(100n, 25^2 \cdot n)$$

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i > 1000\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 100n}{25\sqrt{n}} > \frac{1000 - 100n}{25\sqrt{n}}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1000 - 100n}{25\sqrt{n}}\right) \leq 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{1000 - 100n}{25\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.5$$

查表得:

$$\frac{1000 - 100n}{25\sqrt{n}} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq 10.$$

\therefore 最多装 10 袋.