

习题集第四章

7. 解: $f(x) = ce^{-x+x} = ce^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}$

分布 $N(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 的密度函数为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}$

故 $ce^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, 从而 $X \sim N(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$\therefore EX = \frac{1}{2}, \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{2}$

8. 解: $EX = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{n!} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{n!} = n+1$

$E(X^2) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2} e^{-x}}{n!} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n+3)}{n!} = (n+1)(n+2)$

$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = n+1$

10. 解: 由 $\begin{cases} EX = 0.5 \\ \text{Var}(X) = 0.15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1 \\ \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 0.5 \\ \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = 0.4 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 12 \\ b = -12 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$

17. 解: 记次品数为 X , 可知 X 服从超几何分布

$$\text{即 } X \sim h(150, 20000, 1000)$$

对于超几何分布 $h(n, N, M)$, 其数学期望为

$$EX = \sum_{k=0}^r k \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = n \frac{M}{N} \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\binom{M-1}{k-1} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} = n \frac{M}{N}$$

其中 $r = \min\{M, n\}$

从而题中所要求的数学期望代入即得 7.5

18. 解: 记 X 为空盒子数, $X_k = 1$ 表示第 k 个盒子为空, 否则 $X_k = 0$
($k=1, 2, \dots, n$)

$$\text{则 } EX_k = P(X_k = 1) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$EX = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n EX_k = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 空盒子平均比例为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1}$

22. 解: $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 5 \Rightarrow EX^2 - 3EX - 3 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$

对于 Poisson 分布 $P(\lambda)$, $EX = \lambda$, $\text{Var}(X) = \lambda$

$$\text{故 } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \quad (\lambda > 0)$$