

第三节 方差

$$D(X) = [E(X)]^2$$

1. 填空题

(1) 设随机变量 $X \sim \pi(2)$, 则 $E(X^2) = 6$.

(2) 设随机变量 $X \sim B(n, p)$ 分布, 已知 $E(X) = 1.6, D(X) = 1.28$, 则参数 $n = 8, p = 0.2$.

(3) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $D(X) = D(Y) = 1$, 则 $D(X-Y) = 2$.

(4) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(1, 4), Y \sim N(0, 1)$, 令 $Z = X - Y$, 则 $E(Z^2) = 6$.

(5) 设 $X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim B(16, \frac{1}{2})$, 且两随机变量相互独立, 则 $E(X+Y) = 8$, $D(2X+Y) = 8$.

(6) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(-1, 2), Y \sim N(1, 3)$, 则 $X+2Y$ 服从 $N(1, 14)$.

(7) 设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(8) 设 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$, 且 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 1$, 则 $\lambda = 1$.

(9) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $D(X) = 2, D(Y) = 1$, 则 $D(X-2Y+3) = 6$.

(10) 设随机变量 $X \sim E(1)$, 则 $E(2X^2 + e^{-X}) = \frac{9}{2}$.

$D(2X+1) = 4$.

(11) 设随机变量 X 的概率分布律为

X	-1	0	1
p	p_1	p_2	p_3
	0.4	0.1	0.5

且 $E(X) = 0.1, E(X^2) = 0.9$, 则 $D(-2X+1) = 3.56$.

$p_1 = 0.4; p_2 = 0.1; p_3 = 0.5$.

设随机变量 X 的分布律为

X	-1	0	1
p	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$

记 $Y = X^2$, 求 $D(X), D(Y)$.

$$E(X) = 0, E(Y) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{3}, E(Y^2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

3. 某商店经销商品的利润率 X 的概率密度函数为

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

求 $D(X)$.

4. 设 (X, Y) 的概率密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 12y^2, & 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

求 $D(X), D(Y)$.

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

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 \int_0^x 12y^2 x^2 dy dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{75}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 \int_y^1 12y^2 y dx dy = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 \int_y^1 12y^2 y^2 dx dy = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

5. 设两个随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且都服从均值为 0, 方差为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的正态分布, 求 $D(X-Y)$.

解: 设 $Z = X - Y, Z \sim (0, 1)$

$$D(X-Y) = D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2$$

$$= E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2$$

$$= 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$E(Z^2) = D(Z) = 1$$

6. 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且都服从 $[0, 1]$ 上的均匀分布, 令 $Z = \min(X, Y)$, 求 $D(Z)$.

$$E(Z) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \min(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Z^2) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \min(x, y)^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

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