

1. X 的分布律如下, 试求 (1) EX, DX ; (2) $E(-2X+1), D(-2X+1)$; (3) EX^2, DX^2 .

解:

X	2
	1
P	$\frac{1}{8}$

(1) $EX = (-1) \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

$EX^2 = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$(2) E(-2X+1) = -2EX + 1 = -2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(-2X+1) = 4DX = 4 \times \frac{15}{16} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$(3) EX^2 = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$$

$$EX^4 = (-1)^4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^4 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1^4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2^4 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$DX^2 = E(X^2)^2 - (EX^2)^2 = EX^4 - (EX^2)^2 = \frac{5}{2} - 1^2 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

2. 设 $X \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, 试求: (1) EX, DX ; (2) EX^2, DX^2 ; (3) $E(\sin x), D(\sin x)$.

解: 由 $X \sim U(0, 2\pi)$, $p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} & x \in (0, 2\pi) \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$(1) EX = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{0+2\pi}{2} = \pi, \quad DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{4\pi^2}{12} = \frac{\pi^2}{3};$$

$$(2) \because DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2, \therefore EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \pi^2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi^2,$$

$$EX^4 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 p(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x^4}{2\pi} dx = \frac{16}{5}\pi^4,$$

$$DX^2 = EX^4 - (EX^2)^2 = \frac{16}{5}\pi^4 - \frac{16}{9}\pi^4 = \frac{64}{45}\pi^4;$$

$$(3) E(\sin x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot p(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{2\pi} dx = 0,$$

$$E(\sin x)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin^2 x \cdot p(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{2\pi} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore D(\sin x) = E(\sin x)^2 - [E(\sin x)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3. 测量球的直径, 若直径的值 $X \sim U(1, 2)$, 试计算球的数学期望与方差。

$$\text{解: } V = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6}\pi X^3, \quad EV = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{6}\pi x^3 dx = \frac{15}{24}\pi, \quad DV = D\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi X^3\right) = \frac{1}{36}\pi^2 DX^3$$

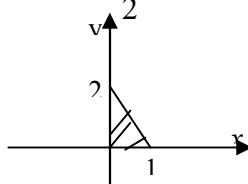
$$\therefore DX^3 = EX^6 - (EX^3)^2 = \int_1^2 x^6 dx - \left(\int_1^2 x^3 dx\right)^2 = \frac{127}{7} - \left(\frac{15}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{457}{112},$$

$$DV = \frac{1}{36}\pi^2 \cdot \frac{457}{112} = \frac{457}{4032}\pi^2.$$

4. 设 (X, Y) 服从区域 A 上的均匀分布, 且由 x 轴, y 轴及直线 $x + \frac{y}{2} = 1$ 所围成,

试求: (1) EX, DX ; (2) EY, DY ; (3) $E(XY), D(XY)$.

$$\text{解: } p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



$$(1) p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2(1-x)} 1 dy = 2(1-x) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x(1-x) dx = \left[x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 (2-2x) dx = \frac{1}{6}, \quad DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$(2) p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{1-\frac{y}{2}} 1 dx = 1 - \frac{y}{2} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^2 y \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{6}\right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^2 y^2 \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \left[\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{8}\right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(3) E(XY) = \iint_D xy p(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{2(1-x)} xy dy\right] dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E(X^2 Y^2) = \iint_D x^2 y^2 p(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{2(1-x)} x^2 y^2 dy\right] dx = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$D(XY) = E(X^2Y^2) - [E(XY)]^2 = \frac{2}{45} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{60}$$

5. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 相互独立且都服从 $N(12, 4)$ 分布, 试求 $E\left(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i\right)$ 与 $D\left(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i\right)$.

解: $X_i \sim N(12, 4), EX_i = 12, DX_i = 4$

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i\right) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^5 EX_i = 12 \times 5 = 60; \quad D\left(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i\right) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^5 DX_i = 4 \times 5 = 20.$$

6. 袋中装有结构相同的 n 个小球, 将数字 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 上分别标这 n 个小球, 每个球上只有一个数字, 从中任取 k 次, 每次取一个球, 看过球上数字以后放回, 若 k 个数字的和为 X , 试求 X 的数学期望与方差.

解: 设第 i 次取出球的标数为随机变量 $X_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$. 各 X_i 相互独立同分布, 且

X_i	\dots	n
	\dots	
P	\dots	$\frac{1}{n}$
	\dots	$\frac{1}{n}$

$$EX_i = \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2},$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i, EX = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^k X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k EX_i = \frac{n+1}{2}k,$$

$$EX_i^2 = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n} = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$$

$$DX_i = EX_i^2 - (EX_i)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{n^2-1}{12},$$

$$DX = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^k X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k DX_i = \frac{n^2-1}{12}k.$$

7. 随机变量 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立, 其中 X_1 在区间 $[0, 6]$ 上服从均匀分布, X_2 服从 $N(0, 4)$,

X_3 服从参数 $\lambda=3$ 的 Poisson 分布, 记 $Y = X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3$ 则 $DY =$ _____.

解: $D(Y) = D(X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3) = D(X_1) + 4D(X_2) + 9D(X_3)$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} + 4 \cdot \sigma^2 + 9 \times \lambda = \frac{6^2}{12} + 4 \times 4 + 9 \times 3 = 46.$$

8. X 服从参数为 1 的指数分布, 则数学期望 $E(X+e^{-2X})$ _____.

解: $X \sim E(\lambda), \lambda = 1, p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \therefore EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1,$

$$E(e^{-2X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x} p(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(X + e^{-2X}) = E(X) + E(e^{-2X}) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

9. $X \sim B(n, p)$, 且 $EX=2.4$, $DX=1.44$, 则 $n=$ __6__, $p=$ __0.4__

解: $EX=np=2.4$, $DX=np(1-p)=1.44 \quad \therefore 1-p = \frac{1.44}{2.4} = 0.6, p = 0.4, n = 6.$

10. 设 X 与 Y 相互独立, 分布密度同为 $p(z) = \begin{cases} 2z\theta^2, 0 < z < \frac{1}{\theta} \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 则 $E(X+2Y) =$ _____.

解: $X \sim p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\theta^2, 0 < x < \frac{1}{\theta} \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$EX = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} x \cdot 2x\theta^2 dx = \frac{2}{3\theta}, \text{同理 } EY = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} y \cdot 2y\theta^2 dy = \frac{2}{3\theta}$$

$$\therefore E(X+2Y) = \frac{2}{3\theta} + \frac{4}{3\theta} = \frac{2}{\theta}$$

11. 某机器加工某产品的次品率为 0.1, 每天检查 4 次, 每次随机地抽取 5 件产品进行检验, 如果发现多于 1 件次品就要调整机器, 求一天中调整机器次数的数学期望.

解: 先看随机检查一次: 设从 5 件产品中抽得 X 件次品, 则多于 1 件次品的概率为:

$$P\{X > 1\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 1\} = 1 - P_5(0) - P_5(1) = 1 - C_5^0 0.1^0 0.9^5 - C_5^1 0.1^1 0.9^4 = 0.08146$$

设一天中调整机器 Y 次. 则 $Y \sim B(4, 0.08146)$, $EY = np = 4 \times 0.08146 = 0.3258$

12. 设一次试验成功的概率为 p , 若进行 100 次这样的试验, 则成功次数的标准差的最大值为

解: $X \sim B(100, p)$, $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{DX} = \sqrt{100p(1-p)}$, $\sigma^2(X) = 100(p-p^2)$

令 $[\sigma^2(X)]' = 100(1-2p) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$, 即当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, σ 最大, 且 $\sigma_{\max} = \sqrt{DX} = 5.$