

### 习题 3.4

1. 掷一颗均匀的骰子 2 次, 其最小点数记为  $X$ , 求  $E(X)$ 。

**解:** 方法一: 直接求二维随机变量函数的期望。

设  $X_1, X_2$  分别表示第一次、第二次掷出的点数, 有  $X = \min\{X_1, X_2\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(\min\{X_1, X_2\}) = \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=1}^6 \min\{i, j\} \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=1}^i j \cdot \frac{1}{36} + \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=i+1}^6 i \cdot \frac{1}{36} \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{i(i+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{36} \sum_{i=1}^6 i(6-i) = \frac{1}{72} \sum_{i=1}^6 (13i - i^2) = \frac{91}{36}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二: 先求其分布, 再求期望。

因  $X$  的全部可能取值为 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 其分布列为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X=1\} &= \frac{6^2-5^2}{6^2} = \frac{11}{36}, \quad P\{X=2\} = \frac{5^2-4^2}{6^2} = \frac{9}{36}, \quad P\{X=3\} = \frac{4^2-3^2}{6^2} = \frac{7}{36}, \\ P\{X=4\} &= \frac{3^2-2^2}{6^2} = \frac{5}{36}, \quad P\{X=5\} = \frac{2^2-1}{6^2} = \frac{3}{36}, \quad P\{X=6\} = \frac{1}{6^2} = \frac{1}{36}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{11}{36} + 2 \times \frac{9}{36} + 3 \times \frac{7}{36} + 4 \times \frac{5}{36} + 5 \times \frac{3}{36} + 6 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{91}{36}.$$

2. 求掷  $n$  颗骰子出现点数之和的数学期望与方差。

**解:** 设  $X_i$  表示第  $i$  颗骰子出现的点数, 且  $X_i$  的分布列为

|       |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| $X_i$ | 1             | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             |
| $P$   | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |

则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_i) &= 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{2}, \\ E(X_i^2) &= 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{91}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{35}{12},$$

又设  $X$  表示  $n$  颗骰子出现点数之和, 有  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , 且  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 故

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{7}{2}n, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{35}{12}n.$$

3. 从数字 0, 1,  $\dots$ ,  $n$  中任取两个不同的数字, 求这两个数字之差的绝对值的数学期望。

**解:** 方法一: 直接求二维随机变量函数的期望。

设  $X_1, X_2$  分别表示第一次、第二次取出的数字, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(|X_1 - X_2|) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n |i-j| \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (i-j) = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{2} i(i+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=0}^n (i^2 + i) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left[ \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \right] = \frac{n+2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

方法二：先求其分布，再求期望。

设  $X$  表示所取的两个数字之差的绝对值，有  $X$  的全部可能取值为  $1, 2, \dots, n$ ，其分布列为

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{n+1-k}{C_{n+1}^2} = \frac{2(n+1-k)}{n(n+1)}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k P\{X=k\} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k(n+1-k)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n [(n+1)k - k^2] \\
 &= \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \left[ (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) - \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) \right] = (n+1) - \frac{1}{3} (2n+1) = \frac{n+2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设在区间  $(0, 1)$  上随机地取  $n$  个点，求相距最远的两点之间的距离的数学期望。

**解：** 设  $X_i$  表示所取的第  $i$  个点，有  $X_i$  都服从均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$ ，密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

又设  $X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ ， $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ ，则相距最远的两点之间的距离为

$$R = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}.$$

因  $X_{(1)}$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_1(x) = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ 1 - (1-x)^n, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$p_1(x) = F_1'(x) = \begin{cases} n(1-x)^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X_{(1)}) &= \int_0^1 x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot d[-(1-x)^n] = -x(1-x)^n \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1-x)^n dx \\
 &= -\frac{(1-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

又因  $X_{(n)}$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_n(x) = [F(x)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x^n, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$p_n(x) = F'_n(x) = \begin{cases} nx^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则

$$E(X_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 x \cdot nx^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 nx^n dx = n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n}{n+1}。$$

故相距最远的两点之间的距离的数学期望

$$E(R) = E(X_{(n)}) - E(X_{(1)}) = \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{n+1}。$$

5. 盒中有  $n$  个不同的球, 其上分别写有数字  $1, 2, \dots, n$ 。每次随机抽出一个, 记下其号码, 放回去再抽。直到抽到有两个不同数字为止。求平均抽球次数。

**解:** 设  $X$  表示抽球次数, 有  $X$  的全部可能取值为  $2, 3, \dots$ , 其分布列为

$$P\{X=k\} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-2} \frac{n-1}{n}, \quad k=2, 3, \dots,$$

则

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} kP\{X=k\} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = (n-1) \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1},$$

因当  $|x| < 1$  时,

$$\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} = \left(\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} x^k\right)' = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{2x(1-x) - x^2 \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2x - x^2}{(1-x)^2},$$

故平均抽球次数

$$E(X) = (n-1) \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1}。$$

6. 设随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布列为

| $X \backslash Y$ | 0    | 1    |
|------------------|------|------|
| 0                | 0.1  | 0.15 |
| 1                | 0.25 | 0.2  |
| 2                | 0.15 | 0.15 |

试求  $Z = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(X+Y)\right]$  的数学期望。

**解:** 所求期望为

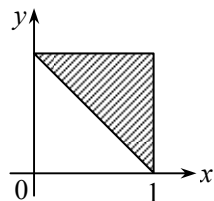
$$E(Z) = 0.1 \times \sin 0 + 0.15 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.25 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.2 \times \sin \pi + 0.15 \times \sin \pi + 0.15 \times \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0.25。$$

7. 随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从以点  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  为顶点的三角形区域上的均匀分布, 试求  $E(X+Y)$  和  $\text{Var}(X+Y)$ 。

解: 因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D; \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D. \end{cases}$$

其中区域  $D$  为以点  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  为顶点的三角形区域, 故



$$E(X+Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 (x+y) \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (x+y)^2 \Big|_{1-x}^1 = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 (x+y)^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x+y)^3 \Big|_{1-x}^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x) dx = \frac{11}{6},$$

故

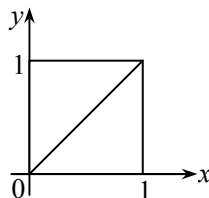
$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \frac{11}{6} - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}.$$

8. 设  $X, Y$  均为  $(0, 1)$  上独立的均匀随机变量, 试证:

$$E(|X-Y|^\alpha) = \frac{2}{(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

证明: 因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$



故

$$\begin{aligned} E(|X-Y|^\alpha) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 |x-y|^\alpha \cdot 1 dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-y)^\alpha dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{-1}{\alpha+1} (x-y)^{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^x \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} dx = \frac{2}{(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)} x^{\alpha+2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 设  $X$  与  $Y$  是独立同分布的随机变量, 且

$$P\{X=i\} = \frac{1}{m}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

试证:

$$E(X-Y) = \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{3m}.$$

注: 此题有误,  $E(X-Y)$  必等于 0, 应改为  $E(|X-Y|)$ 。

证明: 所求期望为

$$\begin{aligned} E(|X-Y|) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m |i-j| \cdot \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{2}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (i-j) = \frac{2}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} i(i-1) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (i^2 - i) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} m(m+1)(2m+1) - \frac{1}{2} m(m+1) \right] = \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} m(m+1) [(2m+1) - 3] = \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{3m}. \end{aligned}$$

10. 设随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  独立同分布, 且  $E(X) = \mu$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$ , 试求  $E(X-Y)^2$ 。

解: 所求期望为

$$E(X-Y)^2 = \text{Var}(X-Y) + [E(X-Y)]^2 = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + [E(X) - E(Y)]^2 = 2\sigma^2.$$

11. 设随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x(1+3y^2)/4, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求  $E(Y/X)$ 。

**解:** 所求期望为

$$E\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{x(1+3y^2)}{4} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{3}{4} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^2 \frac{5}{16} dx = \frac{5}{8}.$$

12. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5$  是独立同分布的随机变量, 其共同密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求  $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\}$  的密度函数、数学期望和方差。

**解:** 因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5$  的共同分布函数为

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(u) du = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则  $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\}$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_Y(y) = [F(y)]^5 = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y^{10}, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 10y^9, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

数学期望

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y \cdot 10y^9 dy = \frac{10}{11} y^{11} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{10}{11},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 10y^9 dy = \frac{10}{12} y^{12} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{10}{12},$$

方差

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{10}{12} - \left( \frac{10}{11} \right)^2 = \frac{10}{1452} = \frac{5}{726}.$$

13. 系统由  $n$  个部件组成。记  $X_i$  为第  $i$  个部件能持续工作的时间, 如果  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  独立同分布, 且

$X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , 试在以下情况下求系统持续工作的平均时间:

- (1) 如果有一个部件停止工作, 系统就不工作了;  
 (2) 如果至少有一个部件在工作, 系统就工作。

**解:** 因  $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , 可得  $X_i$  的密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

又设  $Y$  表示系统持续工作的时间。

- (1)  $Y = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ , 可得  $Y$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_Y(y) = 1 - [1 - F(y)]^n = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-n\lambda y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-n\lambda y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

即  $Y \sim \text{Exp}(n\lambda)$ , 故  $E(Y) = \frac{1}{n\lambda}$ 。

- (2)  $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ , 可得  $Y$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_Y(y) = [F(y)]^n = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^n, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

则

$$E(Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot n\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1} dy,$$

令  $t = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$ , 有  $y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(1-t)$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{\lambda(1-t)} dt$ , 且  $y=0$  时,  $t=0$ ;  $y \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $t \rightarrow 1$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(1-t) \right] \cdot n\lambda(1-t)t^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda(1-t)} dt = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 nt^{n-1} \ln(1-t) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln(1-t) d(1-t^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} (1-t^n) \ln(1-t) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 (1-t^n) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 (1+t+\dots+t^{n-1}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

14. 设  $X, Y$  独立同分布, 都服从正态分布  $N(0, 1)$ , 求  $E[\max\{X, Y\}]$ 。

**解:** 方法一: 先求最小值的分布函数, 再求其数学期望。

因  $X, Y$  独立且密度函数和分布函数都分别是标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$  的密度函数  $\varphi(x)$  和分布函数  $\Phi(x)$ ,

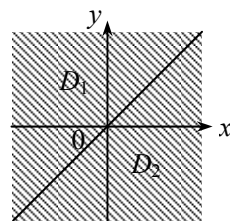
则  $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$  的分布函数为  $F(z) = [\Phi(z)]^2$ , 密度函数为  $p(z) = F'(z) = 2\Phi(z)\varphi(z)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot 2\Phi(z)\varphi(z)dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot 2\Phi(z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi(z) \cdot (-1) d e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Phi(z) e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \varphi(z) dz = 0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \\
&= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-z^2} dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法二：直接求最小值函数的期望。

因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$



故

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x, y\} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
&= 2 \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot (-1) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \Big|_x^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\end{aligned}$$

15. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 且都服从  $(0, \theta)$  上的均匀分布, 记

$$Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}, \quad Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\},$$

试求  $E(Y)$  和  $E(Z)$ 。

**解：**因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立且密度函数和分布函数分别是

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta; \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

则  $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$\begin{aligned}
F_Y(y) &= [F(y)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ \frac{y^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq y < \theta; \\ 1, & y \geq \theta. \end{cases} \\
p_Y(y) &= F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$E(Y) = \int_0^\theta y \cdot \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta.$$

又  $Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_Z(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0; \\ 1 - \frac{(\theta - z)^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq z < \theta; \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(\theta - z)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < z < \theta; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= \int_0^\theta z \cdot \frac{n(\theta - z)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dz = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta z \cdot d[-(\theta - z)^n] = -\frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot z(\theta - z)^n \Big|_0^\theta + \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta (\theta - z)^n dz \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{-(\theta - z)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta. \end{aligned}$$

16. 设随机变量  $U$  服从  $(-2, 2)$  上的均匀分布, 定义  $X$  和  $Y$  如下:

$$X = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{若 } U < -1; \\ 1, & \text{若 } U \geq -1. \end{cases} \quad Y = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{若 } U < 1; \\ 1, & \text{若 } U \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

试求  $\text{Var}(X+Y)$ 。

**解:** 方法一: 先求  $X+Y$  的分布。

因  $X+Y$  的全部可能取值为  $-2, 0, 2$ , 且

$$P\{X+Y=-2\} = P\{U < -1, U < 1\} = P\{U < -1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{X+Y=0\} = P\{U \geq -1, U < 1\} = P\{-1 \leq U < 1\} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{X+Y=2\} = P\{U \geq -1, U \geq 1\} = P\{U \geq 1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

则

$$E(X+Y) = (-2) \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$E(X+Y)^2 = (-2)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2,$$

故

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = E(X+Y)^2 - [E(X+Y)]^2 = 2.$$

方法二: 用方差的性质。

因  $X$  和  $Y$  的全部可能取值都是  $-1, 1$ , 且

$$P\{X=-1, Y=-1\} = P\{U < -1\} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P\{X=-1, Y=1\} = P\{U < -1, U \geq 1\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=-1\} = P\{-1 \leq U < 1\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{U \geq 1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

则

$$E(X) = (-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + 0\right) + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(Y) = (-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \times \left(0 + \frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2},$$



$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + 0\right) + 1^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1, \quad E(Y^2) = (-1)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1^2 \times \left(0 + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1,$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + (-1) \times 0 + (-1) \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$

可得

$$\text{Var}(X) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

故

$$\text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2.$$

17. 一商店经销某种商品, 每周进货量  $X$  与顾客对该种商品的需求量  $Y$  是相互独立的随机变量, 且都服从区间  $(10, 20)$  上的均匀分布. 商店每售出一单位商品可得利润 1000 元; 若需求量超过了进货量, 则可从其他商店调剂供应, 这时每单位商品获利润为 500 元. 试求此商店经销该种商品每周的平均利润.

**解:** 二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从二维均匀分布, 联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{100}, & 10 < x < 20, 10 < y < 20; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

设  $Z$  表示此商店经销该种商品每周所得利润,

$$\text{当 } X \leq Y \text{ 时, } Z = 1000X + 500(Y - X) = 500X + 500Y,$$

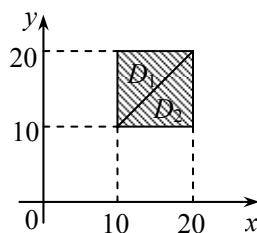
$$\text{当 } X > Y \text{ 时, } Z = 1000Y,$$

即

$$Z = g(X, Y) = \begin{cases} 500X + 500Y, & X \leq Y; \\ 1000Y, & X > Y. \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) p(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_1} (500x + 500y) \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} 1000y \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx dy = \int_{10}^{20} dx \int_x^{20} (5x + 5y) dy + \int_{10}^{20} dx \int_{10}^x 10y dy \\ &= \int_{10}^{20} dx \cdot \left( 5xy + \frac{5}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_x^{20} + \int_{10}^{20} dx \cdot 5y^2 \Big|_{10}^x = \int_{10}^{20} (100x + 1000 - \frac{15}{2}x^2) dx + \int_{10}^{20} (5x^2 - 500) dx \\ &= \left( 50x^2 + 1000x - \frac{5}{2}x^3 \right) \Big|_{10}^{20} + \left( \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 500x \right) \Big|_{10}^{20} = \frac{42500}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



18. 设随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  独立, 都服从正态分布  $N(a, \sigma^2)$ , 试证  $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ .

**证明:** 根据第 14 题结论. 因  $\frac{X-a}{\sigma}$  与  $\frac{Y-a}{\sigma}$  独立同分布, 都服从标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$ , 则

$$E\left[\max\left\{\frac{X-a}{\sigma}, \frac{Y-a}{\sigma}\right\}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}},$$

故

$$E[\max\{X, Y\}] = E\left[a + \sigma \max\left\{\frac{X-a}{\sigma}, \frac{Y-a}{\sigma}\right\}\right] = a + \sigma E\left[\max\left\{\frac{X-a}{\sigma}, \frac{Y-a}{\sigma}\right\}\right] = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

19. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布列为

| $X \backslash Y$ | -1   | 0    | 1    |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| 0                | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| 1                | 0.08 | 0.32 | 0.20 |

试求  $X^2$  与  $Y^2$  的协方差。

**解：** 因

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times (0.07 + 0.18 + 0.15) + 1^2 \times (0.08 + 0.32 + 0.20) = 0.6,$$

$$E(Y^2) = (-1)^2 \times (0.07 + 0.08) + 0^2 \times (0.18 + 0.32) + 1^2 \times (0.15 + 0.20) = 0.5,$$

$$E(X^2 Y^2) = 0 \times 0.07 + 0 \times 0.18 + 0 \times 0.15 + 1 \times 0.08 + 0 \times 0.32 + 1 \times 0.20 = 0.28,$$

故

$$\text{Cov}(X^2, Y^2) = E(X^2 Y^2) - E(X^2)E(Y^2) = 0.28 - 0.6 \times 0.5 = -0.02.$$

20. 把一颗骰子独立地掷  $n$  次, 求 1 点出现次数与 6 点出现次数的协方差及相关系数。

**解：** 设  $X$  与  $Y$  分别表示 1 点出现次数与 6 点出现次数, 又设

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次掷出 1 点;} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次没有掷出 1 点.} \end{cases} \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次掷出 6 点;} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次没有掷出 6 点.} \end{cases}$$

则  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  也相互独立, 而  $(X_i, Y_i)$  的联合分布列为

| $X_i \backslash Y_i$ | 0             | 1             |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0                    | $\frac{4}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 1                    | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 0             |

则

$$E(X_i) = 0 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad E(Y_i) = 0 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad E(Y_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X_i Y_i) = 0 \times \frac{4}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times 0 = 0,$$

可得

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = E(Y_i^2) - [E(Y_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_i) = E(X_i Y_i) - E(X_i)E(Y_i) = 0 - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

因  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ,  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ , 且当  $i \neq j$  时,  $X_i$  与  $Y_j$  相互独立, 故

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_i) = -\frac{n}{36}.$$

又因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  也相互独立, 则

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{5n}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{5n}{36},$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{n}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{5n}{36}}\sqrt{\frac{5n}{36}}} = -\frac{1}{5}.$$

21. 掷一颗骰子两次, 求其点数之和与点数之差的协方差。

**解:** 设  $X_1, X_2$  分别表示第一、二颗骰子出现的点数, 有  $E(X_1) = E(X_2)$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2) &= \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1) - \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) - \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) \\ &= \text{Var}(X_1) - \text{Var}(X_2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

22. 某箱装 100 件产品, 其中一、二和三等品分别为 80、10 和 10 件。现从中随机取一件, 定义三个随机变量  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  如下

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若抽到 } i \text{ 等品;} \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

试求随机变量  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  的相关系数  $\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2)$ 。

**解:** 因

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到三等品}\} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1,$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{\text{抽到二等品}\} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1,$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到一等品}\} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8,$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

则  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  的联合分布为

| $X_1 \backslash X_2$ | 0   | 1   |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 0                    | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 1                    | 0.8 | 0   |

因

$$E(X_1) = 0 \times (0.1 + 0.1) + 1 \times (0.8 + 0) = 0.8, \quad E(X_2) = 0 \times (0.1 + 0.8) + 1 \times (0.1 + 0) = 0.1,$$

$$E(X_1^2) = 0^2 \times (0.1 + 0.1) + 1^2 \times (0.8 + 0) = 0.8, \quad E(X_2^2) = 0^2 \times (0.1 + 0.8) + 1^2 \times (0.1 + 0) = 0.1,$$

$$E(X_1 X_2) = 0 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.8 + 1 \times 0 = 0,$$

则

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = E(X_1^2) - [E(X_1)]^2 = 0.8 - 0.8^2 = 0.16, \quad \text{Var}(X_2) = E(X_2^2) - [E(X_2)]^2 = 0.09,$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1)E(X_2) = 0 - 0.8 \times 0.1 = -0.08,$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_1)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_2)}} = \frac{-0.08}{0.4 \times 0.3} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

23. 将一枚硬币重复掷  $n$  次, 以  $X$  和  $Y$  分别表示正面朝上和反面朝上的次数, 试求  $X$  和  $Y$  的协方差及相关系数。

**解:** 根据相关系数的性质。因  $Y = n - X$ , 即  $X$  与  $Y$  线性负相关, 故  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = -1$ 。又因  $X$  和  $Y$  都服从二项分布  $b(n, 0.5)$ , 有  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0.5n$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 0.25n$ , 故

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)} \cdot \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \sqrt{0.25n} \cdot \sqrt{0.25n} \cdot (-1) = -0.25n.$$

24. 设随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  独立同服从参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松分布, 令  $U = 2X + Y$ ,  $V = 2X - Y$ , 求  $U$  和  $V$  的相关系数  $\text{Corr}(U, V)$ 。

**解:** 因  $X$  和  $Y$  独立同服从泊松分布  $P(\lambda)$ , 有  $E(X) = E(Y) = \lambda$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = \lambda$ , 则

$$E(U) = E(2X + Y) = 2E(X) + E(Y) = 3\lambda, \quad E(V) = E(2X - Y) = 2E(X) - E(Y) = \lambda,$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = \text{Var}(2X + Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda,$$

$$\text{Var}(V) = \text{Var}(2X - Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda,$$

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = \text{Cov}(2X + Y, 2X - Y) = 4\text{Cov}(X, X) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(Y) = 3\lambda,$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{3\lambda}{\sqrt{5\lambda} \cdot \sqrt{5\lambda}} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

25. 在一个有  $n$  个人参加的晚会上, 每个人带了一件礼物, 且假定各人带的礼物都不相同。晚会期间各人从放在一起的  $n$  件礼物中随机抽取一件, 试求抽中自己礼物的人数  $X$  的均值与方差。

**解:** 设

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人抽到自己的礼物;} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人抽到其他人的礼物.} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

有

$$P\{X_i = 1\} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad P\{X_i = 0\} = \frac{n-1}{n},$$

则

$$E(X_i) = 0 \times \frac{n-1}{n} + 1 \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad E(X_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{n-1}{n} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{n-1}{n^2}.$$

因当  $i \neq j$  时,  $(X_i, X_j)$  的联合分布列为

| $X_i \backslash X_j$ | 0                             | 1                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0                    | $\frac{(n-1)(n-2)+1}{n(n-1)}$ | $\frac{n-2}{n(n-1)}$ |
| 1                    | $\frac{n-2}{n(n-1)}$          | $\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$   |

则

$$E(X_i X_j) = 0 \times \frac{(n-1)(n-2)+1}{n(n-1)} + 0 \times \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} + 0 \times \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} + 1 \times \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)},$$

可得

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E(X_i X_j) - E(X_i)E(X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)}.$$

因抽中自己礼物的人数  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , 故

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1,$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = n \times \frac{n-1}{n^2} + n(n-1) \times \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1.$$

26. 设随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  数学期望分别为  $-2$  和  $2$ , 方差分别为  $1$  和  $4$ , 而它们的相关系数为  $-0.5$ , 试根据切比雪夫不等式, 估计  $P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\}$  的上限。

解: 因

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = -2 + 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}\text{Corr}(X, Y)$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times (-0.5) = 3,$$

则

$$P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\} = P\{|(X+Y) - E(X+Y)| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X+Y)}{6^2} = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12},$$

故  $P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\}$  的上限为  $\frac{1}{12}$ 。

27. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求  $E(X)$ ,  $E(Y)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ 。

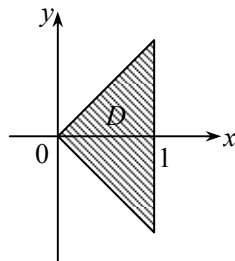
解: 因

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x y \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{-x}^x = 0,$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_{-x}^x = 0,$$

故

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.$$



28. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < y < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求  $X$  与  $Y$  的相关系数。

**解:** 因

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{3}{2} xy^2 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^2 \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 3x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y^2 \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot xy^3 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^4 dx = \frac{3}{10} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{10},$$

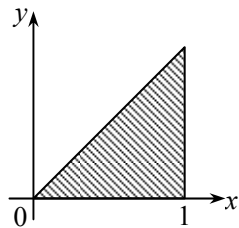
则

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{19}{320},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{160},$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{3}{160}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{80}}\sqrt{\frac{19}{320}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{19}}.$$



29. 已知随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  的相关系数为  $\rho$ , 求  $X_1 = aX + b$  与  $Y_1 = cY + d$  的相关系数, 其中  $a, b, c, d$  均为非零正常数。

**解:** 因

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X), \quad \text{Var}(Y_1) = \text{Var}(cY + d) = c^2 \text{Var}(Y),$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, Y_1) = \text{Cov}(aX + b, cY + d) = \text{Cov}(aX, cY) = ac \text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(X_1, Y_1) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, Y_1)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_1)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_1)}} = \frac{ac \text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{a^2 \text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{c^2 \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{ac}{|ac|} \rho.$$

因  $a, c$  均为非零正常数, 故  $\text{Corr}(X_1, Y_1) = \rho$ 。

30. 设  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  独立同分布, 其共同分布为  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 。试求  $Y_1 = 4X_1 - 3X_2$  与  $Y_2 = 3X_1 + X_2$  的相关系数。

**解:** 因  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  独立同分布, 有  $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$ , 则

$$\text{Var}(Y_1) = \text{Var}(4X_1 - 3X_2) = \text{Var}(4X_1) + \text{Var}(-3X_2) = 16 \text{Var}(X_1) + 9 \text{Var}(X_2) = 25 \text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_2) = \text{Var}(3X_1 + X_2) = \text{Var}(3X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) = 9\text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) = 10\text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \text{Cov}(4X_1 - 3X_2, 3X_1 + X_2) = \text{Cov}(4X_1, 3X_1) - \text{Cov}(3X_2, X_2)$$

$$= 12\text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) - 3\text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) = 12\text{Var}(X_1) - 3\text{Var}(X_2) = 9\text{Var}(X_1),$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_1)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_2)}} = \frac{9\text{Var}(X_1)}{\sqrt{25\text{Var}(X_1)}\sqrt{10\text{Var}(X_1)}} = \frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}.$$

31. 设  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  独立同分布, 其共同分布为  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 。试求  $Y = aX_1 + bX_2$  与  $Z = aX_1 - bX_2$  的相关系数, 其中  $a$  与  $b$  为非零常数。

**解:** 因  $X_1$  与  $X_2$  独立同分布, 有  $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \sigma^2$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$ , 则

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(aX_1 + bX_2) = \text{Var}(aX_1) + \text{Var}(bX_2) = a^2\text{Var}(X_1) + b^2\text{Var}(X_2) = (a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}(aX_1 - bX_2) = \text{Var}(aX_1) + \text{Var}(-bX_2) = a^2\text{Var}(X_1) + b^2\text{Var}(X_2) = (a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y, Z) = \text{Cov}(aX_1 + bX_2, aX_1 - bX_2) = \text{Cov}(aX_1, aX_1) - \text{Cov}(bX_2, bX_2)$$

$$= a^2\text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) - b^2\text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) = a^2\text{Var}(X_1) - b^2\text{Var}(X_2) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2,$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(Y, Z) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2}\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

32. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布  $N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$ 。

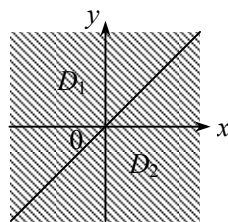
(1) 求  $E[\max\{X, Y\}]$ ;

(2) 求  $X - Y$  与  $XY$  的协方差及相关系数。

**解:** (1) 方法一: 直接计算。

因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$



则

$$\begin{aligned} E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x, y\} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} yp(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} xp(x, y) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^y ye^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^y ye^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+\rho^2 y^2+(1-\rho^2)y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-\frac{(x-\rho y)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx,$$

令  $u = x - \rho y$ , 有  $x = u + \rho y$ ,  $dx = du$ , 且当  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  时,  $u \rightarrow -\infty$ ; 当  $x = y$  时,  $u = (1-\rho)y$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right] \cdot (-1) dy e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left[ -e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(1-\rho)^2 y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} \cdot (1-\rho) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot (1-\rho) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{(1-\rho)^2 y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{1+\rho}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+\rho}}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+\rho} d\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+\rho}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\rho} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二：利用二维正态分布的性质。

因  $\max\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}(X+Y+|X-Y|)$ , 且  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ , 则

$$E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \frac{1}{2} E(X+Y+|X-Y|) = \frac{1}{2} [E(X) + E(Y) + E(|X-Y|)] = \frac{1}{2} E(|X-Y|),$$

因  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布  $N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$ , 有  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$ ,  $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho$ , 可得

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)} \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho,$$

又因  $X-Y$  服从正态分布, 且

$$E(X-Y) = E(X) - E(Y) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(X-Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2-2\rho,$$

即  $Z = X-Y$  服从正态分布  $N(0, 2-2\rho)$ , 密度函数为

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \frac{1}{2} E(|X-Y|) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \cdot [-(2-2\rho)] e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \cdot (2-2\rho) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$



(2) 因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$

则由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy = E(XY^2), \end{aligned}$$

且  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ , 故

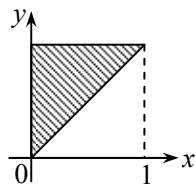
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X-Y, XY) &= E[(X-Y)XY] - E(X-Y)E(XY) \\ &= [E(X^2Y) - E(XY^2)] - [E(X) - E(Y)]E(XY) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Corr}(X-Y, XY) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X-Y, XY)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X-Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(XY)}} = 0.$$

33. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x\}$  上的均匀分布, 求  $X$  与  $Y$  的协方差及相关系数。

**解:** 因  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



则

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 y \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 2x(1-x) dx = \left( x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 y \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot y^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \left( x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 2x^2(1-x) dx = \left( \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 y^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{2}{3}y^3 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}(1-x^3) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left( x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 xy \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot xy^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 (x-x^3) dx = \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4},$$

可得

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18},$$

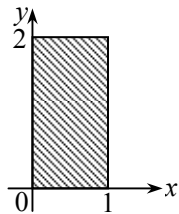
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{36},$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

34. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right), & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



求  $X$  与  $Y$  的协方差及相关系数。

**解:** 因

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left( \frac{6}{7} x^3 y + \frac{3}{14} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{12}{7} x^3 + \frac{6}{7} x^2 \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{3}{7} x^4 + \frac{2}{7} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left( \frac{3}{7} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{7} x y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{12}{7} x^2 + \frac{8}{7} x \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{4}{7} x^3 + \frac{4}{7} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{7}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left( \frac{6}{7} x^4 y + \frac{3}{14} x^3 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{12}{7} x^4 + \frac{6}{7} x^3 \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{12}{35} x^5 + \frac{3}{14} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{12}{35} + \frac{3}{14} = \frac{39}{70}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left( \frac{2}{7} x^2 y^3 + \frac{3}{28} x y^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{16}{7} x^2 + \frac{12}{7} x \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{16}{21} x^3 + \frac{6}{7} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{16}{21} + \frac{6}{7} = \frac{34}{21}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left( x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left( \frac{3}{7} x^3 y^2 + \frac{1}{7} x^2 y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{12}{7} x^3 + \frac{8}{7} x^2 \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{3}{7} x^4 + \frac{8}{21} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{8}{21} = \frac{17}{21}, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{39}{70} - \left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^2 = \frac{23}{490},$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{34}{21} - \left(\frac{8}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{46}{147},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{17}{21} - \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{8}{7} = -\frac{1}{147},$$

故

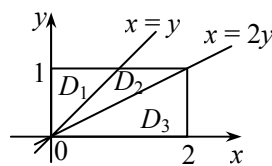
$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{147}}{\sqrt{\frac{23}{490}}\sqrt{\frac{46}{147}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{23\sqrt{3}}.$$

35. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  在矩形  $G = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  上服从均匀分布, 记

$$U = \begin{cases} 1, & X > Y; \\ 0, & X \leq Y. \end{cases} \quad V = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 2Y; \\ 0, & X \leq 2Y. \end{cases}$$

求  $U$  和  $V$  的相关系数。

解: 因



$$P\{U=0, V=0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_1\} = \frac{S_{D_1}}{S_G} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25,$$

$$P\{U=0, V=1\} = P\{X \leq Y, X > 2Y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$P\{U=1, V=0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_2\} = \frac{S_{D_2}}{S_G} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25,$$

$$P\{U=1, V=1\} = P\{X > Y, X > 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_3\} = \frac{S_{D_3}}{S_G} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5,$$

则

$$E(U) = 0 \times (0.25 + 0) + 1 \times (0.25 + 0.5) = 0.75, \quad E(V) = 0 \times (0.25 + 0.25) + 1 \times (0 + 0.5) = 0.5,$$

$$E(U^2) = 0^2 \times (0.25 + 0) + 1^2 \times (0.25 + 0.5) = 0.75,$$

$$E(V^2) = 0^2 \times (0.25 + 0.25) + 1^2 \times (0 + 0.5) = 0.5,$$

$$E(UV) = 0 \times 0.25 + 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0.25 + 1 \times 0.5 = 0.5,$$

有

$$\text{Var}(U) = E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 = 0.75 - 0.75^2 = 0.1875,$$

$$\text{Var}(V) = E(V^2) - [E(V)]^2 = 0.5 - 0.5^2 = 0.25,$$

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = 0.5 - 0.75 \times 0.5 = 0.125,$$

故

$$\text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{0.125}{0.25\sqrt{3} \times 0.5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

36. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数如下, 试求  $(X, Y)$  的协方差矩阵。

$$(1) \quad p_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6xy^2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad p_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{8}, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 因

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot 2x^2 y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{4} xy^4 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x dx = \frac{3}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot 2x^3 y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{2}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{5} xy^5 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{6}{5} x dx = \frac{3}{5} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{4} x^2 y^4 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

有

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 0,$$

故协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{18} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{80} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 因

$$E(X) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{8} x^2 y + \frac{1}{16} xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{16} xy^2 + \frac{1}{24} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{8} x^3 y + \frac{1}{16} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) dx = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{24} xy^3 + \frac{1}{32} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{16} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{24} xy^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3},$$

有

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

故协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{36} & -\frac{1}{36} \\ -\frac{1}{36} & \frac{11}{36} \end{pmatrix}.$$

37. 设  $a$  为区间  $(0, 1)$  上的一个定点, 随机变量  $X$  服从区间  $(0, 1)$  上的均匀分布, 以  $Y$  表示点  $X$  到  $a$  的距离. 问  $a$  为何值时  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关.

**解:** 因  $X$  服从区间  $(0, 1)$  上的均匀分布, 有  $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$  且  $X$  的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 |x - a| \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^a (a - x) dx + \int_a^1 (x - a) dx = -\frac{1}{2}(a - x)^2 \Big|_0^a + \frac{1}{2}(x - a)^2 \Big|_a^1 = \frac{1}{2} - a + a^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_0^1 x|x - a| \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^a x(a - x) dx + \int_a^1 x(x - a) dx = \left( \frac{1}{2}ax^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^a + \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 \right) \Big|_a^1 \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^3 \right) - 0 + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}a \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3}a^3 - \frac{1}{2}a^3 \right) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{3}a^3, \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{3}a^3 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - a + a^2 \right) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^3,$$

令

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^3 = \frac{1}{12}(2a - 1)(2a^2 - 2a + 1) = 0,$$

可得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  或  $a = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4}$ . 因  $a$  为区间  $(0, 1)$  上的一个定点, 故当  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ , 即  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关.

38. 设随机向量  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  满足条件

$$aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3 = 0,$$

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = d,$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2,$$

其中  $a, b, c, d, \sigma^2$  均为常数, 求相关系数  $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$ .

**注:** 此题条件有误, 应更正为“其中  $a, b, c, \sigma^2$  均为非零常数,  $d$  为常数”.

**解:** 因  $cX_3 = -aX_1 - bX_2$ , 有  $\text{Var}(cX_3) = \text{Var}(-aX_1 - bX_2)$ , 则

$$c^2 \text{Var}(X_3) = a^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + 2ab \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)。$$

因  $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2$ ， $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = \sigma^2 \rho_{12}$ ，且  $a, b, c, \sigma^2$  均为非零常数，故

$$\rho_{12} = \frac{c^2 - a^2 - b^2}{2ab}，$$

同理可得

$$\rho_{23} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{2bc}，\quad \rho_{31} = \frac{b^2 - a^2 - c^2}{2ac}。$$

此外，因  $aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3 = 0$ ，且  $E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = d$ ，则

$$E(aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3) = aE(X_1) + bE(X_2) + cE(X_3) = (a + b + c)d = 0，$$

如果  $d \neq 0$ ，有  $a + b + c = 0$ ，即  $c = -a - b$ ，故

$$\rho_{12} = \frac{(-a-b)^2 - a^2 - b^2}{2ab} = 1，$$

同理可得  $\rho_{23} = 1$ ， $\rho_{31} = 1$ 。

39. 设随机向量  $X$  与  $Y$  都只能取两个值，试证： $X$  与  $Y$  的独立性与不相关性是等价的。

**证明：**因独立必然不相关，只需证明若  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关可推出  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立。

设  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关，且  $X$  只能取两个值  $a$  与  $b$ ， $Y$  只能取两个值  $c$  与  $d$ ，有  $a \neq b$ ， $c \neq d$ ，令

$$X^* = \frac{X-a}{b-a}，\quad Y^* = \frac{Y-c}{d-c}，$$

有  $X^*$  与  $Y^*$  只能取两个值 0 与 1，且

$$\text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{X-a}{b-a}, \frac{Y-c}{d-c}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X-a, Y-c)}{(b-a)(d-c)} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{(b-a)(d-c)} = 0。$$

设二维随机变量  $(X^*, Y^*)$  的分布列为

| $X^* \backslash Y^*$ | 0             | 1             | $p_{i\cdot}$ |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0                    | $p_{11}$      | $p_{12}$      | $p_{1\cdot}$ |
| 1                    | $p_{21}$      | $p_{22}$      | $p_{2\cdot}$ |
| $p_{\cdot j}$        | $p_{\cdot 1}$ | $p_{\cdot 2}$ |              |

则

$$\text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = E(X^* Y^*) - E(X^*) E(Y^*) = p_{22} - p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = 0，$$

即  $p_{22} = p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}$ ，有

$$p_{12} = p_{\cdot 2} - p_{22} = p_{\cdot 2} - p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = (1 - p_{2\cdot}) p_{\cdot 2} = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2}，$$

$$p_{21} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{22} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = p_{2\cdot} (1 - p_{\cdot 2}) = p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1}，$$

$$p_{11} = p_{1\cdot} - p_{12} = p_{1\cdot} - p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = p_{1\cdot} (1 - p_{\cdot 2}) = p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1}，$$

故  $p_{ij} = p_{i\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot j}$ ,  $i, j=1, 2$ , 即  $X$  与  $Y$  独立, 得证。

40. 设随机变量  $X$  服从区间  $(-0.5, 0.5)$  上的均匀分布,  $Y = \cos X$ , 则  $X$  与  $Y$  有函数关系。试证:  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关, 即  $X$  与  $Y$  无线性关系。

**证明:** 因  $X$  服从区间  $(-0.5, 0.5)$  上的均匀分布, 有  $E(X) = 0$  且  $X$  的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -0.5 < x < 0.5; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则

$$E(Y) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \cos x \cdot 1 dx = \sin x \Big|_{-0.5}^{0.5} = \sin 0.5 - \sin(-0.5) = 2 \sin 0.5,$$

又因  $x \cos x$  为奇函数, 有

$$E(XY) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} x \cos x \cdot 1 dx = 0,$$

故

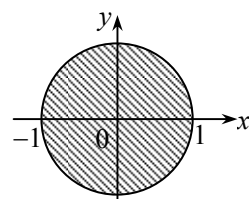
$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - 0 \times 2 \sin 0.5 = 0,$$

即  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关,  $X$  与  $Y$  无线性关系。

41. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从单位圆内的均匀分布, 其联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 < 1; \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

试证  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立且  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关。



**证明:** 支撑区域  $D: -1 < x < 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} < y < \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 。当  $-1 < x < 1$  时,

$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad -1 < x < 1,$$

又支撑区域  $D: -1 < y < 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} < x < \sqrt{1-y^2}$ 。当  $-1 < y < 1$  时,

$$p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, \quad -1 < y < 1,$$

因  $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$ , 故  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立。

因

$$E(X) = \iint_{x^2+y^2<1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{x}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} dx = -\frac{2}{3\pi} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0,$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_{x^2+y^2<1} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{y}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \cdot \frac{y^2}{2\pi} \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0,$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2+y^2<1} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{xy}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \cdot \frac{xy^2}{2\pi} \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0,$$

则

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - 0 \times 0 = 0,$$

故  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关。

42. 设随机向量  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  的相关系数分别为  $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$ , 证明  $\rho_{12}^2 + \rho_{23}^2 + \rho_{31}^2 \leq 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31}$ 。

**证明：** 设  $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma_i^2$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , 有

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)} \text{Corr}(X_i, X_j) = \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3; \quad i \neq j.$$

对任意实数  $c_1, c_2, c_3$ , 都有  $\text{Var}(c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + c_3 X_3) \geq 0$ , 即

$$c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + c_3^2 \sigma_3^2 + 2c_1 c_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho_{12} + 2c_2 c_3 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \rho_{23} + 2c_3 c_1 \sigma_3 \sigma_1 \rho_{31} \geq 0,$$

$$(c_1 \sigma_1, c_2 \sigma_2, c_3 \sigma_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \sigma_1 \\ c_2 \sigma_2 \\ c_3 \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0.$$

根据二次型理论及  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  的任意性, 可知三维随机向量  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  的相关系数矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为半正定矩阵, 故

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31} - \rho_{12}^2 - \rho_{23}^2 - \rho_{31}^2 \geq 0,$$

即

$$\rho_{12}^2 + \rho_{23}^2 + \rho_{31}^2 \leq 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31}.$$

43. 设随机向量  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  的相关系数分别为  $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$ , 且

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2,$$

令

$$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2, \quad Y_2 = X_2 + X_3, \quad Y_3 = X_3 + X_1,$$

**证明：**  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  两两不相关的充要条件为  $\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1$ 。

**证明：** 充分性, 设  $\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1$ 。

因  $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2$ , 有

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)} \text{Corr}(X_i, X_j) = \sigma^2 \rho_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3; \quad i \neq j,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) &= \text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_2 + X_3) \\ &= \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_1, X_3) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_3) \end{aligned}$$



$$= \sigma^2 \rho_{12} + \sigma^2 \rho_{31} + \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \rho_{23} = \sigma^2 (\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} + 1) = 0,$$

同理可证  $\text{Cov}(Y_2, Y_3) = 0$ ,  $\text{Cov}(Y_3, Y_1) = 0$ , 故  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  两两不相关。

必要性, 设  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  两两不相关。

因  $\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = 0$ , 且

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \sigma^2 (\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} + 1),$$

故  $\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1$ 。

44. 设  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y$  各以 0.5 的概率取值  $\pm 1$ , 且假定  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立。令  $Z = X \cdot Y$ , 证明:

(1)  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ ;

(2)  $X$  与  $Z$  不相关, 但不独立。

**证明:** (1)  $Z = X \cdot Y$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{Y = -1, X \cdot (-1) \leq z\} + P\{Y = 1, X \cdot 1 \leq z\} \\ &= P\{Y = -1\}P\{X \geq -z\} + P\{Y = 1\}P\{X \leq z\} = \frac{1}{2}[1 - \Phi(-z)] + \frac{1}{2}\Phi(z) = \Phi(z), \end{aligned}$$

故  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ 。

(2) 因  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y$  各以 0.5 的概率取值  $\pm 1$ ,  $Z = XY \sim N(0, 1)$ , 有

$$E(X) = 0, \quad E(Y) = 0, \quad E(Z) = 0, \quad E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = E(X^2)E(Y) = 0,$$

故  $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - E(X)E(Z) = 0$ , 即  $X$  与  $Z$  不相关。

根据  $(X, Z)$  的联合分布函数分析独立性, 因

$$\begin{aligned} F_{XZ}(x, z) &= P\{X \leq x, XY \leq z\} = P\{X \leq x, X \leq z, Y = 1\} + P\{X \leq x, X \geq -z, Y = -1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq x, X \leq z\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq x, X \geq -z\}, \end{aligned}$$

当  $x = z < 0$  时, 有

$$F_{XZ}(x, x) = \frac{1}{2}P\{X \leq x\} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(x)。$$

但此时  $F_X(x)F_Z(x) = [\Phi(x)]^2$ , 故  $F_{XZ}(x, x) \neq F_X(x)F_Z(x)$ , 即  $X$  与  $Z$  不独立。

45. 设随机变量  $X$  有密度函数  $p(x)$ , 且密度函数  $p(x)$  是偶函数, 假定  $E(|X|^3) < +\infty$ 。证明  $X$  与  $Y = X^2$  不相关, 但不独立。

**证明:** 因  $p(x)$  是偶函数, 有  $x p(x)$  与  $x^3 p(x)$  都是奇函数, 则

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = 0, \quad E(X^3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 p(x) dx = 0,$$

故

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(X^3) - E(X)E(X^2) = 0 - 0 \times E(X^2) = 0,$$

即  $X$  与  $Y = X^2$  不相关。

因  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布函数

$$F_{XY}(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, X^2 \leq y\},$$

当  $y = x^2, x > 0$  时,

$$F_{XY}(x, x^2) = P\{X \leq x, X^2 \leq x^2\} = P\{-x \leq X \leq x\} = F_X(x) - F_X(-x),$$

但

$$F_X(x)F_Y(x^2) = F_X(x)P\{X^2 \leq x^2\} = F_X(x)P\{-x \leq X \leq x\} = F_X(x)[F_X(x) - F_X(-x)],$$

故当  $y = x^2, x > 0$  且  $F_X(x) < 1$  时,  $F_{XY}(x, x^2) \neq F_X(x)F_Y(x^2)$ , 即  $X$  与  $Y = X^2$  不独立。

46. 设二维随机向量  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布, 且  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $E(XY) < 0$ , 证明: 对任意正常数  $a, b$  有  $P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} \leq P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\}$ 。

**证明:** 设  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布  $N(0, 0, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ , 则  $(X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]},$$

因  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $E(XY) < 0$ , 则

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \frac{E(XY)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} < 0,$$

当  $x > 0, y > 0$  时, 有

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]} \leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_2^2}},$$

即对任意正常数  $a, b$  有

$$P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} = \int_a^{+\infty} dx \int_b^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy \leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2}} dx \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_2^2}} dy,$$

令  $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$ , 有  $dx = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} du$ ,  $dy = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dv$ 。当  $x = a$  时,  $u = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$ , 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

时,  $u \rightarrow +\infty$ ; 且当  $y = b$  时,  $v = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$ , 当  $y \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $v \rightarrow +\infty$ ; 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \sqrt{1-\rho^2} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dv \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv, \end{aligned}$$

又因  $X$  服从正态分布  $N(0, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y$  服从正态分布  $N(0, \sigma_2^2)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv,
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} &\leq \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv = P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\}.
\end{aligned}$$

47. 设随机向量  $(X, Y)$  满足  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho$ , 证明:

$$E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] \leq 1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}.$$

**证明:** 因  $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho$ , 则

$$E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 1, \quad E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 1,$$

$$E(XY) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + E(X)E(Y) = \rho,$$

因

$$\max\{X^2, Y^2\} = \frac{1}{2}[X^2 + Y^2 + |X^2 - Y^2|],$$

则

$$E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] = \frac{1}{2}[E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + E(|X^2 - Y^2|)] = 1 + \frac{1}{2}E(|X^2 - Y^2|),$$

根据 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式有  $E(UV) = \sqrt{E(U^2)E(V^2)}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}E(|X^2 - Y^2|) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}E(|X + Y| \cdot |X - Y|) \\
&\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{E(|X + Y|^2)E(|X - Y|^2)},
\end{aligned}$$

因

$$E(|X + Y|^2) = E(X^2 + Y^2 + 2XY) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(XY) = 2 + 2\rho,$$

$$E(|X - Y|^2) = E(X^2 + Y^2 - 2XY) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) - 2E(XY) = 2 - 2\rho,$$

故

$$E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(2+2\rho)(2-2\rho)} = 1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}.$$

48. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  中任意两个的相关系数都是  $\rho$ , 试证:  $\rho \geq -\frac{1}{n-1}$ .

**证明:** 设  $X_i^* = \frac{X_i - E(X_i)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 有  $\text{Var}(X_i^*) = 1$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 且

$$\text{Cov}(X_i^*, X_j^*) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{X_i - E(X_i)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}}, \frac{X_j - E(X_j)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}} = \rho, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n,$$

因

$$0 \leq \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^*\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i^*) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i^*, X_j^*) = n + 2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \rho = n[1 + (n-1)\rho],$$

故  $\rho \geq -\frac{1}{n-1}$ 。