

一、填空题

- 1、设随机变量 X, Y, Z 相互独立, 且 $E(X) = 5, E(Y) = 11, E(Z) = 8$, 则 $E(2X + 3Y + 1) =$ _____;
 $E(YZ - 4X) =$ _____.

解 $E(2X + 3Y + 1) = 2E(X) + 3E(Y) + 1 = 2 \times 5 + 3 \times 11 + 1 = 44$

$$E(YZ - 4X) = E(YZ) - 4E(X) = E(Y) \cdot E(Z) - 4E(X) = 11 \times 8 - 4 \times 5 = 68$$

- 2、设随机变量 X 的分布律为

X	-1	0	1
P	p_1	p_2	p_3

且已知 $E(X) = 0.1, E(X^2) = 0.9$, 则 $p_1 =$ _____; $p_2 =$ _____; $p_3 =$ _____.

解 由已知得

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = -1 \times p_1 + 0 \times p_2 + 1 \times p_3 = -p_1 + p_3 = 0.1 \\ E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times p_1 + 0^2 \times p_2 + 1^2 \times p_3 = p_1 + p_3 = 0.9 \Rightarrow p_1 = 0.4, p_2 = 0.1, p_3 = 0.5 \\ p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- 3、设随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

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

则 $E(XY) =$ _____.

解 $E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x 2y dy = 0.25$.

- 4、已知 $E(X) = 1.4, D(X) = 0.24$, 则 $E(X^2) =$ _____.

解 由 $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ 得

$$E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 0.24 + 1.4^2 = 2.2$$

- 5、已知随机变量 $X \sim P(2)$, 且 $Z = 2X - 2$, 则 $E(Z) =$ _____, $D(Z) =$ _____.

解 由于 $X \sim P(2)$, 故 $E(X) = 2, D(X) = 2$. 于是

$$E(Z) = E(2X - 2) = 2E(X) - 2 = 2$$

$$D(Z) = D(2X - 2) = 4D(X) = 8$$

- 6、设连续型随机变量 X 的密度函数为

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

则 $D(X) =$ _____.

解 由于

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2 + 2x - 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}}$$

故 $X \sim N\left(1, \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2\right)$, 于是 $D(X) = \sigma^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

- 7、设随机变量 $X \sim U(a, b)$, 且 $E(X) = 3, D(X) = \frac{4}{3}$, 则 $a =$ _____, $b =$ _____.

解 由于 $X \sim U(a, b)$, 故

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} = 3 \\ D(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2 = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=6 \\ b-a=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=1, b=5.$$

8、已知随机变量 $X \sim b(n, p)$, $E(X) = 12$, $D(X) = 8$, 则 $p =$ _____; $n =$ _____.

解 由于 $X \sim b(n, p)$, 故

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = np = 12 \\ D(X) = np(1-p) = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow n = 36, p = \frac{1}{3}.$$

9、设 $X \sim N(1, 9)$, $Y \sim N(2, 4)$ 且 X, Y 相互独立, 则 $E(2X - 3Y) =$ _____, $D(2X - 3Y) =$ _____.

解 由于 $X \sim N(1, 9)$, $Y \sim N(2, 4)$, 故

$$E(X) = 1, D(X) = 9, E(Y) = 2, D(Y) = 4$$

于是

$$E(2X - 3Y) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) = 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 2 = -4$$

$$D(2X - 3Y) = 2^2 D(X) + (-3)^2 D(Y) = 2^2 \times 9 + (-3)^2 \times 4 = 72$$

10、已知 $D(X) = 2$, $D(Y) = 3$, $\text{cov}(X, Y) = -1$, 则 $\text{cov}(3X - 2Y + 1, X + 4Y - 2) =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \text{cov}(3X - 2Y + 1, X + 4Y - 2) &= 3\text{cov}(X, X) + 10\text{cov}(X, Y) - 8\text{cov}(Y, Y) \\ &= 3D(X) + 10\text{cov}(X, Y) - 8D(Y) \\ &= 3 \times 2 + 10 \times (-1) - 8 \times 3 \\ &= -28 \end{aligned}$$

二、计算题

1、设 (X, Y) 的分布律为

$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	1
1	0.2	0.1	0.1
2	0.1	0	0.1
3	0	0.3	0.1

求 $E(X), E(Y), E\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right)$.

解 $X, Y, \frac{X}{Y}$ 的分布律如下

X	1	2	3
1	0.4	0.2	0.4

Y	-1	0	1
1	0.3	0.4	0.3

$\frac{Y}{X}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
1	0.2	0.1	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

$$E(X) = 1 \times 0.4 + 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.4 = 2; E(Y) = -1 \times 0.3 + 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.3 = 0;$$

$$E\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) = -1 \times 0.2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 0.1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times 0 + 0 \times 0.4 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 + 1 \times 0.1 = -\frac{1}{15}.$$

2、设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

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

求 $E(X), D(X)$.

$$\text{解 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x)dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = 1.$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 x^2(2-x)dx = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

3、设随机变量 X, Y 的概率密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X+Y), E(2X-3Y^2)$.

$$\text{解 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-2x}dx = [-xe^{-2x}]_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x}dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf_Y(y)dy = \int_0^{+\infty} 4ye^{-4y}dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f_Y(y)dy = \int_0^{+\infty} 4y^2 e^{-4y}dy = \frac{1}{8}.$$

从而

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$E(2X-3Y^2) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y^2) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}.$$

4、设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在以 $(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)$ 为顶点的三角形区域上服从均匀分布, 求 $\text{cov}(X, Y)$ 和 ρ_{XY} .

解 如图 $S_D = S_D = \frac{1}{2}$, 故 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

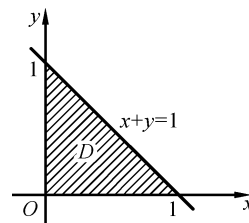
$$E(X) = \iint_D xf(x, y)dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 2xdy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \iint_D x^2 f(x, y)dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 2x^2 dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}.$$

同理

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}, D(Y) = \frac{1}{18}.$$



$$E(XY) = \iint_D xyf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D 2xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 2xy dy = \frac{1}{12}.$$

所以

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{36}.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$