

第四次作业

院(系)_____ 班级_____ 学号_____ 姓名_____

一、填空题

习题 17. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为

X	-2	0	2
P	0.4	0.3	0.3

$$\begin{aligned} D(3X^2+5) &= 9 D(X^2) = 36.24 \\ D(-2X^2-1) &= 4 D(X^2) = 13.44 \\ D(X^2) &= E(X^4) - [E(X^2)]^2 = 11.2 - 2.8^2 \\ &= 7.36 \end{aligned}$$

则 $E(X) = \underline{-0.2}$, $E(X^2) = \underline{2.8}$, $E(3X^2+5) = \underline{13.4}$.

2. 设随机变量 X 服从区间 $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上的均匀分布, 且 $Y = \sin X$, 则

$$E(X) = 0 \quad E(XY) = E(X \sin X) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$Cov(X, Y) = \underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

3. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$Y \sim B(4, p)$
 $p = P(X > \frac{\pi}{3}) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$
 $E(Y) = 2, D(Y) = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$

对 X 独立重复地观察 4 次, 用 Y 表示观察值大于 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 的次数, 则 $E(Y^2) = \underline{5}$.

4. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \pi(4)$, 并且 X 与 Y 的相关系数为 0.5, 则有

$$D(3X-2Y) = 13$$

$D(X)=1, D(Y)=4, Cov(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} = 0.5 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 1$
 $D(3X-2Y) = 9D(X) + 4D(Y) - 12Cov(X, Y) = 9 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 4 - 12 = 13$

5. 对一批圆木的直径进行测量, 设其服从 $[a, b]$ 上的均匀分布, 则圆木截面面积的数学期望为 $\underline{\frac{1}{12}\pi(a^2+ab+b^2)}$

$d \sim U[a, b], S = \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2, E(S) = \frac{1}{4}\pi E(d^2)$
 $E(d^2) = D(d) + [E(d)]^2 = \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a+b)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{3}(a^2+b^2+ab)$

6. 设随机变量 X 在 $[-1, 2]$ 上服从均匀分布, 设随机变量

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 0, \\ 0, & X = 0, \\ -1, & X < 0, \end{cases}$$

则 $D(Y) = \underline{\frac{8}{9}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= P(X > 0) - P(X < 0) = 1 - 2P(X < 0) = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ E(Y^2) &= P(X > 0) + P(X < 0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2 \cdot 2^{1/2-1}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$, 则

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

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

$$f(z) = 0.2f_1(z) + 1.6f_1(2z) \quad f_1(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{设 } X_1 \sim f_1(z) \quad \text{则 } E(X_1) = 1$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z f(z) dz = \int_0^{+\infty} 0.2 z f_1(z) dz + \int_0^{+\infty} 1.6 z f_1(2z) dz$$

$$= 0.2 \int_0^{+\infty} z f_1(z) dz + 0.8 \int_0^{+\infty} t f_1(t) dt$$

$$= 0.2 E(X_1) + 0.4 E(X_1) = 0.6$$

*8. 设随机变量 X 的分布函数 $F(x) = 0.2F_1(x) + 0.8F_1(2x)$, 其中 $F_1(x)$ 是服从参数为 1 的指数分布的随机变量的分布函数, 则期望 $E(X) = \underline{0.6}$.

二、选择题

1. 设 X 是一随机变量, 且 $E(X) = \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2$ ($\mu, \sigma > 0$ 为常数), 则对于任意常数 C , 必有 (D)

$(X-C)^2 = (X-\mu)^2 + (\mu-C)^2 + 2(\mu-C)(X-\mu)$
 $E[(X-C)^2] = E[(X-\mu)^2] + (\mu-C)^2 + 2(\mu-C)E(X-\mu)$
 $E[(X-C)^2] = E[(X-\mu)^2] + (\mu-C)^2 \geq E[(X-\mu)^2]$

(A) $E[(X-C)^2] = E(X^2) - C^2$.
 (B) $E[(X-C)^2] = E[(X-\mu)^2]$.
 (C) $E[(X-C)^2] < E[(X-\mu)^2]$.
 (D) $E[(X-C)^2] \geq E[(X-\mu)^2]$.
2. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(1, 2), Y \sim N(1, 4)$, 则 $D(XY) =$ (C)

$E(X) = 1, D(X) = 2 \Rightarrow E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 3$
 $E(Y) = 1, D(Y) = 4 \Rightarrow E(Y^2) = 5$

(A) 6.
 (B) 8.
 (C) 14.
 (D) 15.

$D(XY) = E(X^2Y^2) - [E(XY)]^2$
 $= E(X^2)E(Y^2) - [E(X)E(Y)]^2$
 $= 3 \cdot 5 - (1 \cdot 1)^2 = 14$
3. 对于以下各数字特征都存在的任意两个随机变量 X 和 Y , 如果 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$, 则有 (B)

$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) \Leftrightarrow X, Y$ 不相关
 $\Leftrightarrow D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$

(A) $D(XY) = D(X)D(Y)$.
 (B) $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$.
 (C) X 和 Y 相互独立.
 (D) X 和 Y 不相互独立.
4. 设 $E(X) = \mu, D(X) = \sigma^2 > 0$, 则为使 $E(a+bX) = 0, D(a+bX) = 1$, 则 a 和 b 分别是 (A)

$E(a+bX) = a + bE(X) = a + b\mu = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{a}{\mu}$
 $D(a+bX) = b^2 D(X) = b^2 \sigma^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma}$

(A) $a = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma}, b = \frac{1}{\sigma}$.
 (B) $a = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma}, b = \frac{\mu}{\sigma}$.
 (C) $a = -\mu, b = \sigma$.
 (D) $a = \mu, b = \frac{1}{\sigma}$.
5. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 且方差 $D(X) > 0, D(Y) > 0$, 则 (A)

$Cov(X, X+Y) = D(X) + Cov(X, Y) = D(X) > 0 \Rightarrow X$ 与 $X+Y$ 相关
 $Cov(X, XY) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(X^2)E(Y) - E(X)E(X)E(Y) = D(X)E(Y)$

(A) X 与 $X+Y$ 一定相关.
 (B) X 与 $X+Y$ 一定不相关.
 (C) X 与 XY 一定相关.
 (D) X 与 XY 一定不相关.
6. 若随机变量 X 与 Y 满足 $Y = 1 - \frac{X}{2}$, 且 $D(X) = 2$, 则 $Cov(X, Y) =$ (C)

$Cov(X, Y) = Cov(X, 1 - \frac{X}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}Cov(X, X) = -\frac{1}{2}D(X) = -1$

(A) 1.
 (B) 2.
 (C) -1.
 (D) -2.

$$P_{XY}=1 \Rightarrow P\{Y=a+bX\}=1 \quad \text{且 } b>0. \quad \text{其中 } E(Y)=E(a+bX)=a+bE(X)=a=1$$

$$D(Y)=D(a+bX)=b^2 D(X)=b^2=4 \Rightarrow b=2$$

7. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(1,4)$, 且相关系数 $\rho_{XY}=1$, 则 (C)

$$E(X)=0, D(X)=1, E(Y)=1, D(Y)=4.$$

$$(A) P\{Y=-2X-1\}=1.$$

$$(B) P\{Y=2X-1\}=1.$$

$$(C) P\{Y=2X+1\}=1.$$

$$(D) P\{Y=-2X+1\}=1.$$

三、计算题

AS 1. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & 0 < x < 2, \\ cx+b, & 2 \leq x < 4, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

已知 $E(X)=2, P\{1 < X < 3\} = \frac{3}{4}$, 求 a, b, c 的值.

解 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ 得 $\int_0^2 ax dx + \int_2^4 (cx+b) dx = 1$ 即 $2a + 2b + 6c = 1$ ①

由 $E(X)=2$ 得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = 2$ 即 $\int_0^2 ax^2 dx + \int_2^4 x(cx+b) dx = 2$

亦即 $\frac{2}{3}a + 6b + \frac{56}{3}c = 2$ ②

由 $P\{1 < X < 3\} = \frac{3}{4}$ 得 $\int_1^2 ax dx + \int_2^3 (cx+b) dx = \frac{3}{4}$ 即 $\frac{3}{2}a + b + \frac{5}{2}c = \frac{3}{4}$ ③

①, ②, ③ 联立解得 $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = 1, c = -\frac{1}{4}$

AN 2. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X), E(Y), \text{cov}(X, Y), \rho_{XY}$ 和 $D(X+Y)$.

解 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}x(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}y(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}x^2(x+y) dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}y^2(x+y) dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}xy(x+y) dy = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{11}{36}} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{11}{36} + \frac{11}{36} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{36}\right) = \frac{5}{9}.$$

3. 设二维离散型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布为

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
-1	a	0	0.2
0	0.1	b	0.2
1	0	0.1	c

其中 a, b, c 为常数, 且 $E(X) = -0.2, P\{Y \leq 0 | X \leq 0\} = 0.5$, 记 $Z = X + Y$, 求: (1) a, b, c

的值; (2) Z 的概率分布; (3) $P\{X = Z\}$.

解. (1) 由 $\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 p_{ij} = 1$ 得 $a + b + c = 0.4$ ①

由 $E(X) = -0.2$ 得 $(-1) \times (a + 0.2) + 0 \times (0.1 + b) + 1 \times (0 + 0.1) = -0.2$ 即 $-a + c = -0.1$ ②

由 $P\{Y \leq 0 | X \leq 0\} = 0.5$ 得 $\frac{P\{X \leq 0, Y \leq 0\}}{P\{X \leq 0\}} = \frac{a + b + 0.1}{a + b + 0.5} = 0.5$ 即 $a + b = 0.3$ ③

①, ②, ③ 联立解得 $a = 0.2, b = 0.1, c = 0.1$

(2) Z 的分布律为

z	-2	-1	0	1	2
P	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

(3) $P\{X = Z\} = P\{Y = 0\} = b + 0.1 = 0.2$.

B1 4. 在数轴上的区间 $[0, a]$ 内任意独立地选取两点 M 与 N , 求线段 MN 长度的数学期望和方差.

解. 设 M, N 两点的坐标分别为 x, y 则 (x, y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(|X - Y|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - y| f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^a |x - y| \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^a dx \int_0^x (x - y) \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} dy + \int_0^a dx \int_x^a (y - x) \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{a}{6} + \frac{a}{6} = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$E((X - Y)^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - y)^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x - y)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} a^2$$

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

5. 已知二维随机变量 $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 0, 3^2, 4^2, -\frac{1}{2})$. 设 $Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$. 求 (1) Z 的数学期望与方差; (2) X 与 Z 的相关系数; (3) X 与 Z 是否相互独立? 为什么?

解 由已知, $E(X)=1$, $D(X)=3^2$, $E(Y)=0$, $D(Y)=4^2$, $\rho_{XY}=-\frac{1}{2}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} D(Z) &= D(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}) = D(\frac{X}{3}) + D(\frac{Y}{2}) + 2\text{Cov}(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}) = \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 9 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 + \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 \times 4 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{Cov}(X, Z) &= \text{Cov}(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{3}D(X) + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\rho_{XZ}=0$

(3) (X, Z) 仍服从二维正态分布. 由二维正态随机变量相关与相互独立等价知

X 和 Z 相互独立

6. 随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 都服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 以 X 和 Y 为边长做一个

长方形, 用 S 和 C 分别表示长方形的周长和面积, 求 S 和 C 的相关系数.

解. (X, Y) 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(Y) = \frac{1}{2}, D(X) = D(Y) = \frac{1}{12} \\ E(X^2) &= E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{3}, E(XY) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = 2(X+Y), S = XY$$

$$\text{Cov}(C, S) = \text{Cov}(2(X+Y), XY) = 2\text{Cov}(X, XY) + 2\text{Cov}(Y, XY)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, XY) = E(X \cdot XY) - E(X)E(XY) = E(X^2)E(Y) - [E(X)]^2E(Y) = D(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y, XY) = E(Y \cdot XY) - E(Y)E(XY) = E(X)E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2E(X) = E(X)D(Y) = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{于是 } \text{Cov}(C, S) = 2\text{Cov}(X, XY) + 2\text{Cov}(Y, XY) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D(S) = D(XY) = E(X^2Y^2) - [E(XY)]^2 = E(X^2)E(Y^2) - [E(X)E(Y)]^2 = (\frac{1}{3})^2 - (\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{7}{144}$$

$$D(C) = 4D(X+Y) = 4[D(X) + D(Y)] = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{于是 } \rho_{CS} = \frac{\text{Cov}(C, S)}{\sqrt{D(C)}\sqrt{D(S)}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}$$