

例6 设

$$X \sim U\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} \ln X, & X > 0, \\ 0, & X \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $E(Y)$, $D(Y)$.

解 $E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{+\frac{1}{2}} g(x) \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^{+\frac{1}{2}} \ln x \cdot 1 dx$$

$$= (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g^2(x) f_X(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{+\frac{1}{2}} \ln^2 x \cdot 1 dx = [x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + 1 + \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(Y) &= E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + 1 + \ln 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

例7 在 $[0, 1]$ 中随机地取两个数 X, Y , 求 $D(\min\{X, Y\})$

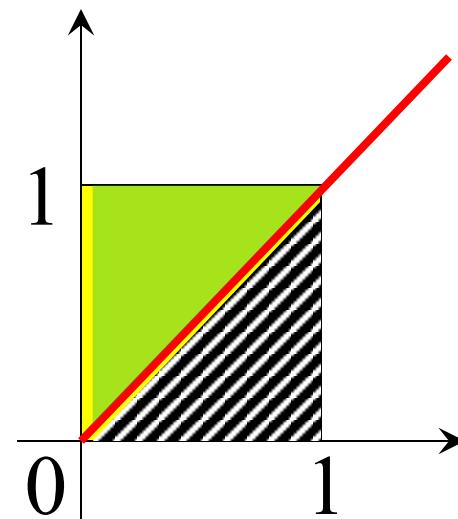
解
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\min\{X, Y\})$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < 1}} \min\{x, y\} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_x^1 x dy \right) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^1 y dx \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$



$$E(\min^2 \{X, Y\})$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_x^1 x^2 dy \right) dx + \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^1 y^2 dx \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D(\min \{X, Y\})$$

$$= E(\min^2 \{X, Y\}) - E^2(\min \{X, Y\})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

例8 将编号分别为 $1 \sim n$ 的 n 个球随机地放入编号分别为 $1 \sim n$ 的 n 只盒子中，每盒一球。若球的号码与盒子的号码一致，则称为一个配对。求配对个数 X 的期望与方差。

解

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \text{ 号球放入 } i \text{ 号盒} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

但 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 不相互独立，

X_i	1	0	$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$
P	$\frac{1}{n}$	$1 - \frac{1}{n}$	

$$E(X_i) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2 = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} X_i X_j\right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(X_i X_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

X_i^2	1	0
P	$\frac{1}{n}$	$1 - \frac{1}{n}$

$$E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{n} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$X_i X_j$	1	0
P	$\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$	$1 - \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$

$$E(X_i X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}^n E(X_i X_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}^n \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 2 \cdot C_n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 2 - 1^2 = 1$$

标准化随机变量

设随机变量 X 的期望 $E(X)$ 、方差 $D(X)$ 都存在, 且 $D(X) \neq 0$, 则称

$$X^* = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$$

为 X 的标准化随机变量. 显然,

$$E(X^*) = 0, \quad D(X^*) = 1$$

仅知随机变量的期望与方差并不能确定其分布，
例如：

X	-1	0	1
P	0.1	0.8	0.1

$$E(X) = 0, \quad D(X) = 0.2$$

Y	-2	0	2
P	0.025	0.95	0.025

$$E(Y) = 0, \quad D(Y) = 0.2$$

它们有相
同的期望、
方差
但是分布
却不同

与

但若已知分布的类型，及期望和方差，常能确定分布.

例9 已知 X 服从正态分布, $E(X) = 1.7$, $D(X) = 3$, $Y = 1 - 2X$, 求 Y 的密度函数.

解

$$E(Y) = 1 - 2 \times 1.7 = -2.4,$$

$$D(Y) = 2^2 \times 3 = 12$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y+2.4)^2}{24}},$$

$$-\infty < y < +\infty$$

例10 已知 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax^2 + Bx, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

其中 A, B 是常数, 且 $E(X) = 0.5$.

(1) 求 A, B .

(2) 设 $Y = X^2$, 求 $E(Y), D(Y)$

解 (1)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx &= \int_0^1 (Ax^2 + Bx)dx = \frac{A}{3} + \frac{B}{2} = 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx &= \int_0^1 x(Ax^2 + Bx)dx = \frac{A}{4} + \frac{B}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$A = -6,$$

$$B = 6$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -6x^2 + 6x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad E(Y) &= E(X^2) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x^2 (-6x^2 + 6x) dx = \frac{3}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y^2) &= E(X^4) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x^4 (-6x^2 + 6x) dx = \frac{1}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{1}{7} - \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 = \frac{37}{700}$$

作业 P122 (12)

设随机变量 X 在区间 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

上服从均匀分布，试求 $Y=\cos X$ 的概率密度

解： X 的概率密度

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

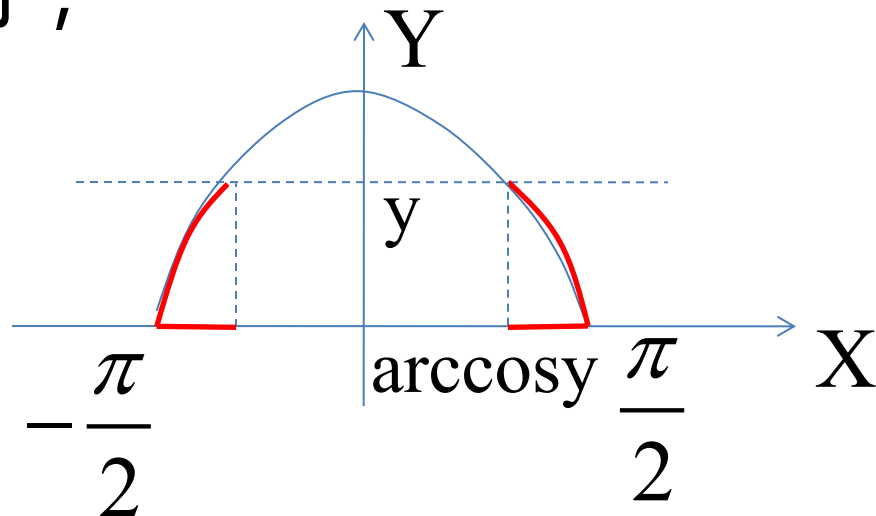
$$Y = \cos X \in [0, 1]$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\cos X \leq y)$$

$$(1) y < -1 \text{ 时}, F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\cos X \leq y) = 0$$

$$(2) y > 1 \text{ 时}, F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\cos X \leq y) = 1$$

(3) $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时 ,



$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\cos X \leq y)$$

$$= P\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq X \leq -\arccos y\right) + P\left(\arccos y \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2P\left(\arccos y \leq X \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos y\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos y\right)$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos y \right), & x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}, & x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$