例5 设  $(X,Y) \sim N(0,1;0,1;0)$ ,求  $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的数学期望.

$$\mathbf{F} E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{+\infty} r \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} r \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} r dr = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{2} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} dr$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{+\infty}r^{2}\frac{1}{-r}de^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}}=-\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{+\infty}rde^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ re^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

例6 五个独立元件,寿命分别为 X<sub>1</sub>,X<sub>2</sub>,…,X<sub>5</sub>,都服从参数为 λ 的指数分布,若将它们 (1) 串联; (2) 并联 成整机,求整机寿命的均值.

解(1)设整机寿命为 $N, N = \min_{k=1,2,\dots,5} \{X_k\}$ 

$$F_{N}(x) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^{5} (1 - F_{k}(x)),$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-5\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}, \end{cases}$$

$$f_N(x) = \begin{cases} 5\lambda e^{-5\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \Xi, \end{cases}$$

即 
$$N \sim E(5\lambda)$$
,  $E(N) = \frac{1}{5\lambda}$ 

(2) 设整机寿命为  $M = \max_{k=1,2,\dots,5} \{X_k\}$ 

$$F_{M}(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{5} F_{k}(x) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{5}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \, \dot{\Xi}, \end{cases}$$

$$f_{M}(x) = \begin{cases} 5\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{4}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}, \end{cases}$$

$$E(M) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_M(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} 5\lambda x e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{137}{60\lambda}$$

$$\frac{E(M)}{E(N)} = \frac{\frac{137}{60\lambda}}{\frac{1}{5\lambda}} > 11$$

可见,并联组成整机的平均寿命比串联组成整机的平均寿命长11倍之多.

例7 设 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(0,1), X, Y$ 相互独立,求

$$E\left(\max(X,Y)\right)$$
.

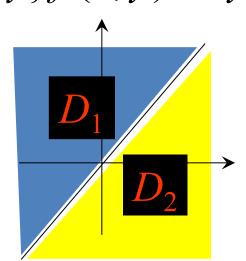
$$E\left(\max(X,Y)\right).$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$E(\max\{X,Y\}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x,y\} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} \max\{x, y\} f(x, y) dxdy$$
$$+ \iint \max\{x, y\} f(x, y) dxdy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{D_{1}} y \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} x \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2}} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx \int_{x}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} dy + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} dy \int_{y}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx \int_{x}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} dy = \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} d\frac{y^{2}}{2} = -e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}
\end{aligned}$$

 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{x}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} d\frac{y^2}{2} = -e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \Big|_{x}^{+\infty}$  $=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-x^2}dx=\frac{1}{\pi}\cdot\sqrt{\pi}$ 其中  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ 称为泊松-欧拉积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-(x^2+y^2)}dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} \frac{1}{2} dr^2$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{2} = \pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-r^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

所以 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$
 =  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

一般地,若  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2),$ X, Y相互独立,则

$$E(\max\{X,Y\}) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$
$$E(\min\{X,Y\}) = \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

## 数学期望的性质

1, 
$$E(C) = C$$

2. 
$$E(aX) = a E(X)$$

3. 
$$E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} X_{i} + C\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} E(X_{i}) + C$$

4、当X,Y相互独立时,E(XY) = E(X)E(Y).

证明: 
$$E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

证:以离散情况为例

$$E(X + Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_i + y_j) p_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i\cdot} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{\cdot j}$$

$$= E(X) + E(Y)$$

证明: 当X,Y相互独立时,E(XY) = E(X)E(Y).

证:以离散情况为例

$$E(XY) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_i \cdot y_j) p_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i} \cdot y_j p_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{ij}$$

$$= E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

## 注

## 性质 4 的逆命题不成立,即

若E(XY) = E(X)E(Y), X,Y不一定相互独立

反例 $1$ $Y$ $Y$ $Y$	-1	0	1	$p_{ullet j}$
<b>-1</b>	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/8
0	1/8	0	1/8	2/8
1	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/8
$p_{i^{ullet}}$	3/8	2/8	3/8	

$$E(X) = E(Y) = 0;$$
  $E(XY) = 0;$ 

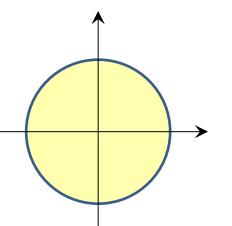
$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

但 
$$P(X = -1, Y = -1) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\neq P(X = -1)P(Y = -1) = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2$$

**D** 2 
$$(X,Y) \sim U(D)$$
,  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi}, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} dx = 0; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi}, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

$$E(XY) = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0; \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{7}, -1 < y$$

$$E(X) - \int_{-1}^{1} x dx = 0, \quad 3X$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} xy \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0;$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} Xy \, dx dy = 0,$$

$$E(XY) = 0 = E(X)E(Y)$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$\neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

例8 将4个可区分的球随机地放入4个盒子中,每盒容纳的球数无限,求空着的盒子数的数学期望.

解一 设 X 为空着的盒子数,则 X 的概率分布为

## 解二 引入 $X_i$ , i = 1,2,3,4

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第i盒空,} \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X_i & 1 & 0 \\ \hline P & \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 & 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 \end{array}$$

$$E(X) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 = \frac{81}{64}$$

$$E(X_i) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

例:将100只铅笔随机的分给80个孩子,如果每支铅笔分给哪个孩子是等可能的, 如果每支铅笔分给哪个孩子是等可能的, 问:平均有多少孩子得到铅笔?

解引入
$$X_i$$
,  $i = 1,2,...$ , 80 
$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第}i \land \text{孩子得到了铅笔,} \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$
  $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{80}$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X_i & 1 & 0 \\ \hline P & 1 - \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100} & \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100} \end{array}$$

$$E(X_i) = 1 - \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100}$$

$$E(X) = E(\sum_{i=1}^{80} X_i) = 80 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{79}{80} \right)^{100} \right]$$