

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

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

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

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g^2(x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\frac{1}{2}} \ln^2 x \cdot 1 dx = [x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + 1 + \ln 2$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + 1 + \ln 2 \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

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

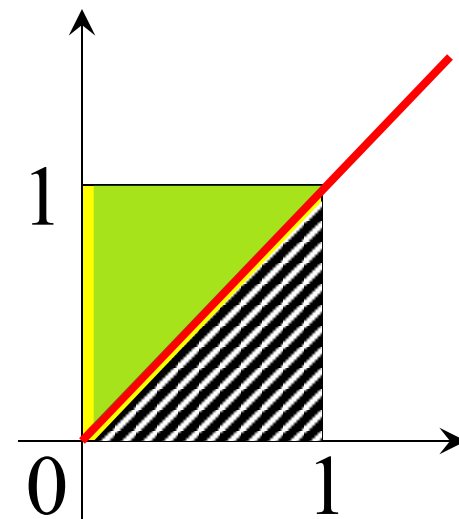
**解** 
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

**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

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

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

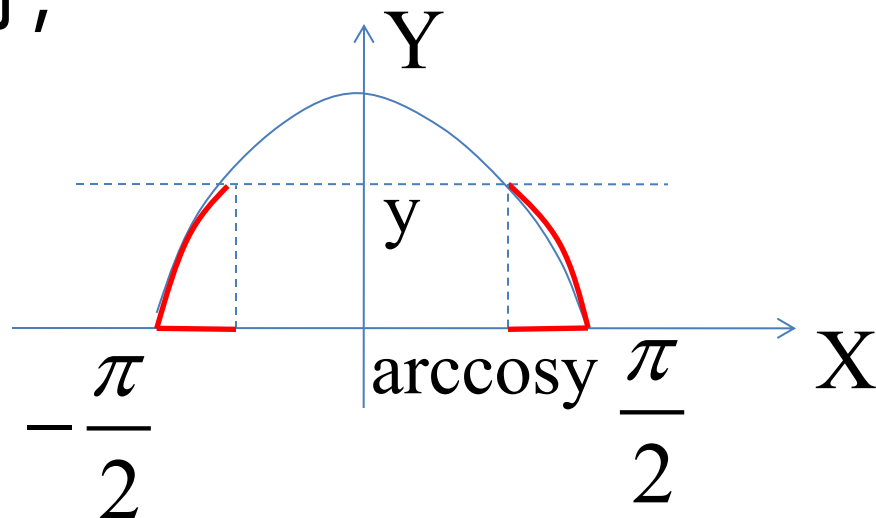
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\cos X \leq y)$$

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

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



(3)  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时,



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

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

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

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

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

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