

哈爾濱工業大學

第5章 随机变量的数字特征与极限定理

课堂练习









1 设二维随机变量(X,Y)在 $D=\{(x,y)|0< x<1, |y|< x\}$ 内服从均匀分布,求 $E(X), E(Y), E(XY), D(Y), \rho$

解

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{-x}^{+x} dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-x}^{+x} y dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{-x}^{+x} y dy = 0$$



1 设二维随机变量(X,Y)在 $D=\{(x,y)|0< x<1, |y|< x\}$ 内服从均匀分布,求 $E(X), E(Y), E(XY), D(Y), \rho$

解

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{-x}^{+x} dy = 1/2$$

$$E(Y^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^{2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-x}^{+x} y^{2} dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 1/2 - (2/3)^2 = 1/18, D(Y) = 1/6$$

 $\rho = 0$



2袋中有1个红球,2个黑球,3个白球,现有放回地从袋中取两次,每次取一球,以X,Y,Z 分别表示两次取球所得的红球、黑球与白球的个数. 求(1)P(X=1|Z=0);(2)(X,Y)的概率

分布.(3)
$$E(X^2 + Y^2)$$

(4)X与Y的相关系数.

解
$$P(X=1|Z=0)=4/9$$
,

$$(3) E(X^2 + Y^2) = 23/18$$

$$^{(4)} \rho = \frac{1/9 - 1/3 \cdot 2/3}{\sqrt{5/18} \cdot 2/3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

X	0	1	2
0	1/4	1/6	1/36
1	1/3	1/9	0
2	1/9	0	0



3 在长为l的线段上任取两点,求两点间距离的数学期望,方差.解设任取的两点为X, Y,则X, Y独立同分布于U(0,l)则

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1/l^2, \ 0 < x < l, 0 < y < l \\ 0, \ \ 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$E \mid X - Y \mid = \iint_{x>y} (x - y) f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{x$$

$$E(|X-Y|)^{2} = \int_{0}^{l} dx \int_{0}^{l} (x-y)^{2} \frac{1}{l^{2}} dy = \frac{l^{2}}{6}$$

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



4 设X,Y是两个独立且均服从正态分布N(0, 1/2) 的随机变量,求 $E(|X-Y|), D(|X-Y|), E(\max(X,Y)), E(\min(X,Y))$ 解 令 $Z=X-Y\sim N(0,1)$

$$E(|X-Y|) = E |Z| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| f_Z(z) dz = \sqrt{2/\pi}$$

$$D(|X-Y|) = D |Z| = E |Z|^2 - (E|Z|)^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$E(\max(X,Y)) = \frac{1}{2} E[(X+Y) + |X-Y|] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$E(\min(X,Y)) = \frac{1}{2} E[(X+Y) - |X-Y|] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$



求(1)
$$P(X+Y \le 1)$$
; (2) $E(\max(X,Y))$;(3) ρ

解(1)3/8 (2)7/8 (3) 1/3



6设(X, Y)服从区域 $G = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 上的均匀分布,令 $Z=\max(X,Y)$,求P(Z>1/2)

 $P(Z > 1/2) = 1 - P(Z \le 1/2) = 1 - P(X \le 1/2, Y \le 1/2) = 7/8$



7 设二维随机变量(X,Y) 的概率密度为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xe^{-y}, \ 0 < x < y \end{cases}$ 求 $E[\max(X,Y) + \min(X,Y)]$ 解 $E[\max(X,Y) + \min(X,Y)] = E(Y + X)$

$$E(X+Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} (x+y)x e^{-y} dy = 5$$



8 设随机变量 $X \sim E(\lambda)$,求随机变量 $Y=\min(X,2)$ 的数学期望.

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = E[\min(X, 2)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min(X, 2) f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} x f_X(x) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} 2f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} 2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\lambda}(1-e^{-2\lambda})$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 1, & y \ge 2 \end{cases}$$



9 设随机变量 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立同分布,其概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta \\ 0, & x \le \theta \end{cases} (\theta 为 常 数)$$

$$Z = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

求 (1)
$$E(Z)$$
, (2) $D(Z)$.

解
$$E(Z) = \frac{1}{2n} + \theta$$
 $D(Z) = \frac{1}{4n^2}$



10 设X为连续型随机变量,且方差存在,则对任意常数C和

$$\varepsilon > 0$$
,必有

$$\varepsilon > 0$$
, 必有
A. $P(|X - C| \ge \varepsilon) = \frac{E|X - C|}{\varepsilon}$

B.
$$P(|X-C| \ge \varepsilon) \ge \frac{E|X-C|}{\varepsilon}$$

C.
$$P(|X-C| \ge \varepsilon) \le \frac{E|X-C|}{\varepsilon}$$

D.
$$P(|X-C| \ge \varepsilon) \le \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$