

2. $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 则 X 的分布列为 $P(X=i) = \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} \quad i=0,1,2,\dots$

$$\text{则 } EX^{k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^{k+1} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^k \frac{\lambda^i}{(i-1)!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (i-1+1)^k \frac{\lambda^i}{(i-1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$(2j=i-1) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)^k \frac{\lambda^{j+1}}{j!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)^k \frac{\lambda^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda} = \lambda EX^{k+1}$$

$$EX^3 = \lambda EX(X+1)^2 = \lambda EX(X^2+2X+1) = \lambda^2 EX(X+1) + 2\lambda EX + \lambda = (\lambda^2+2\lambda)EX + \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

由于 $EX = \lambda$

$$\text{可得 } EX^3 = (\lambda^2+2\lambda)\lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda = \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda$$

4. 由题意 $X \sim U(0,1)$. 则其概率密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 p(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

6. 由题意 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$. 其概率密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } Ee^{\frac{x}{2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{x}{2}} p(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot e^{-x} dx = -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2$$

$$\text{同理 } Ee^{\frac{Y}{2}} = 2$$

$$\text{由于 } X, Y \text{ 相互独立 } E(e^{\frac{X+Y}{2}}) = E(e^{\frac{X}{2}} e^{\frac{Y}{2}}) = E(e^{\frac{X}{2}}) E(e^{\frac{Y}{2}}) = 4$$

8. 由题意 Y 可取 $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Y 的分布列:

$$P(Y=k) = P(k \leq X < k+1) = \int_k^{k+1} \lambda e^{-x} dx = e^{-k} (1 - e^{-1})$$

$$\text{则 } EY = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i e^{-\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda}) \cdot i = (1 - e^{-\lambda}) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i e^{-\lambda i}$$

$$\text{记 } A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i e^{-\lambda i} \text{ 则 } A = 0e^{-0} + 1e^{-\lambda} + 2e^{-2\lambda} + \dots + me^{-m\lambda}$$

$$e^{-\lambda} A = 0e^{-\lambda} + 1e^{-2\lambda} + \dots + (m-1)e^{-m\lambda} + me^{-(m+1)\lambda}$$

$$\text{则 } (1 - e^{-\lambda}) A = e^{-\lambda} + e^{-2\lambda} + \dots + e^{-m\lambda} - me^{-(m+1)\lambda}$$

$$A = \frac{e^{-\lambda}(1 - e^{-m\lambda})}{(1 - e^{-\lambda})^2} - me^{-(m+1)\lambda}$$

$$\text{当 } m \rightarrow \infty \quad 1 - e^{-m\lambda} \rightarrow 1 \quad me^{-(m+1)\lambda} \rightarrow 0 \quad A \rightarrow \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{(1 - e^{-\lambda})^2}$$

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

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

$$(1 - e^{-x})$$

4. $X \sim U(0,1)$ 其概率密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (x - \frac{1}{2})^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} - (-\frac{1}{24}) = \frac{1}{12}$$

5. 设 $X \sim N(0,1)$ 其概率密度函数 $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$Ee^X = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} dx = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{同理 } Ee^{2X} = e^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2}} dx = e^2$$

$$\text{则 } Var e^X = E(e^X - e^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 = E(e^{2X} - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}}e^X + e) = Ee^{2X} - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}}Ee^X + e = e^2 - 2e + e = e^2 - e$$

6. 当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时 $p(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+y}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2}$ 则 $p(x)$ 的概率密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

由于 x 与 y 对称可知 $E(XY) = 0$

$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = 0 \quad Var(X) = E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 xy \cdot \frac{1+y}{4} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dx \int_{-1}^1 (y+xy^2) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dx \int_{-1}^1 y dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{18} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2E[(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))] = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2E(XY) - 2E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} - 0 = \frac{8}{9}$$

8. $D = \{(x,y), 0 < x < y\}$

$$EX = \iint x p(x,y) dx dy = \iint_0^{+\infty} x e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} x dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -(1+x)e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$EY = \iint y p(x,y) dx dy = \iint_0^{+\infty} y e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y y e^{-y} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = -(y^2 + 2y + 2)e^{-y} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2$$

$$EXY = \iint xy p(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y xy e^{-y} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 e^{-y} dy = -(y^2 + 3y + 6)e^{-y} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 3$$

$$EX^2 = \iint x^2 e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y x^2 e^{-y} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3} y^3 e^{-y} dy = -(y^2 + 3y + 6)e^{-y} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2$$

$$EY^2 = \iint y^2 e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y y^2 e^{-y} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 e^{-y} dy = 6$$

$$\text{则 } Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad Var(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2E[(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))] = Var(X) + Var(Y) + 2(EXY - EXEY) = 1 + 2 + 2(3 - 2) = 5$$

$$\therefore EX = 1 \quad EY = 2 \quad EXY = 3 \quad Var(X) = 1 \quad Var(Y) = 2 \quad Var(X+Y) = 5$$