

习题(26)

26.1 已知二维离散型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布:

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
0	1/4	1/12	1/4
1	1/8	1/6	1/8

则下面结论正确的是 **【 】**

(A) $E(X) = E(Y)$. (B) $\text{cov}(X, Y) \neq 0$. (C) X 与 Y 不相关. (D) X 与 Y 相互独立.

26.2 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 且相互独立. 令 $\xi = \alpha X + \beta Y$, $\eta = \alpha X - \beta Y$, 其中 α, β 为非零常数. 求 ξ 与 η 的相关系数.

26.3 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y < +\infty \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

1) 求 $E(X)$, $D(X)$ 及 $E(Y)$, $D(Y)$;

2) 计算协方差和相关系数.

26.4 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在圆盘 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ 内服从均匀分布, 即有密度函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi R^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 > R^2 \end{cases},$$

试证: X 与 Y 不相关, 但 X 与 Y 不是相互独立的.

习题(26)参考解答

26.1 解: 由 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布 $\{p_{ij}\}$ 算出边缘分布律 $\{p_{i\cdot}\}$ 和 $\{p_{\cdot j}\}$, 并列如下表:

$X \quad Y$	-1	0	1	$p_{\cdot j}$
0	1/4	1/12	1/4	7/12
1	1/8	1/6	1/8	5/12
$p_{i \cdot}$	3/8	1/4	3/8	

则有 $E(X)=0, E(Y)=5/12$,故

$$E(X) \neq E(Y).$$

由 $\frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{12}$,则 X 与 Y 不相互独立.又由

$$E(XY) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j \cdot p_{ij} = (-1) \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} = 0,$$

则

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0,$$

即 X 与 Y 不相关.故答案应为(C).

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26.2 解: 由 $\rho_{\xi\eta} = \frac{\text{cov}(\xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{D(\xi) \cdot D(\eta)}}$,而

$$D(\xi) = D(\alpha X + \beta Y) = \alpha^2 \cdot D(X) + \beta^2 \cdot D(Y) = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \cdot \sigma^2,$$

$$D(\eta) = D(\alpha X - \beta Y) = \alpha^2 \cdot D(X) + \beta^2 \cdot D(Y) = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \cdot \sigma^2,$$

$$\text{cov}(\xi, \eta) = \text{cov}(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y)$$

$$= \alpha^2 \cdot D(X) + \alpha\beta \cdot \text{cov}(Y, X) - \alpha\beta \cdot \text{cov}(X, Y) - \beta^2 \cdot D(Y)$$

$$= (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \cdot \sigma^2$$

$$\rho_{\xi\eta} = \frac{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \cdot \sigma^2}{\sqrt{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2 \cdot (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2}} = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}.$$

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26.3 解: 1) 利用 $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$,且 $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$,则

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} x \left[\int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \right] dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1,$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \left[\int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \right] dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2 - 1^2 = 1;$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-y} \left[\int_0^y 1 dx \right] dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 \cdot e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(3) = 2,$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y} \left[\int_0^y 1 dx \right] dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 \cdot e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(4) = 6$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 6 - 2^2 = 2.$$

2) 由

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot e^{-y} \left[\int_0^y x dx \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 \cdot e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Gamma(4) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 3 - 1 \times 2 = 1.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

注：关于 1), 也可先求出边缘密度函数 $f_X(x)$ 和 $f_Y(y)$, 再计算 $E(X), D(X), E(Y), D(Y)$. ♣

26.4 证：由 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$, 而

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dx dy = \int_{-R}^R \frac{x}{\pi R^2} \cdot \left(\int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} y dy \right) dx = 0,$$

$$E(X) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dx dy = \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \cdot \left(\int_{-\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} x dx \right) dy = 0,$$

同理, 得 $E(Y) = 0$.

于是, 有 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关. 又由

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy & , \quad |x| \leq R \\ 0 & , \quad |x| > R \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} & , \quad |x| \leq R \\ 0 & , \quad |x| > R \end{cases},$$

同理得

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} & , \quad |y| \leq R \\ 0 & , \quad |y| > R \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y).$$

故 X 与 Y 不相互独立.

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