

习题(24)

24.1 设随机变量 X 在区间 $[-1, 2]$ 上服从均匀分布; 随机变量 $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } X > 0 \\ 0, & \text{若 } X = 0 \\ -1, & \text{若 } X < 0 \end{cases}$, 试求方差

$D(Y)$.

24.2 设一次试验成功的概率为 p , 进行 100 次独立重复试验, 当 p 为何值时, 成功次数的标准差最大? 并计算最大值.

24.3 某流水生产线上每个产品不合格的概率为 p ($0 < p < 1$), 各产品合格与否相互独立, 当出现一个不合格产品时即停机检修. 开机后第一次停机时所生产的产品个数记为 X . 试求 X 的数学期望 $E(X)$ 和方差 $D(X)$.

24.4 设随机变量 X 服从 $\Gamma(r, \lambda)$ 分布, 其密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} \cdot x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $r > 0, \lambda > 0$ 为常数, 试求: $E(X), D(X)$ 和 $E(X^3)$.

习题(24)参考解答

24.1 解: 由

$$E(Y) = 1 \cdot P\{Y = 1\} + (-1) \cdot P\{Y = -1\} = P\{X > 0\} - P\{X < 0\} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(Y^2) = 1^2 \cdot P\{Y = 1\} + (-1)^2 \cdot P\{Y = -1\} = P\{Y = 1\} + P\{Y = -1\}$$

$$= P\{X > 0\} + P\{X < 0\} = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{9}.$$

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24.2 解: 以 X 表示成功次数, 则 $X \sim b(100, p)$, X 的标准差为

$$\sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{100p(1-p)}.$$

由于函数 $p(1-p)$ 的最大值点在 $p=0.5$ 处, 则当 $p=0.5$ 时, $\sqrt{D(X)}$ 达最大, 且最大值为

$$\sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{100 \times 0.5(1-0.5)} = 5. \quad \clubsuit$$

24.3 解: 由题意知, X 服从几何分布, 即

$$P\{X=k\} = p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k-1)+1] \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= (1-p) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} l \cdot p(1-p)^{l-1} + 1 \\ &= (1-p) \cdot E(X) + 1 \\ E(X) &= \frac{1}{p}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理 } E(X^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k-1)+1]^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1)^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1) \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= (1-p) \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} l^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{l-1} + 2(1-p) \cdot E(X) + 1 \\ &= (1-p) \cdot E(X^2) + \frac{2(1-p)}{p} + 1 \Rightarrow E(X^2) = \frac{2-p}{p^2}. \end{aligned}$$

则

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}. \quad \clubsuit$$

24.4 解: $E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} \cdot x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$ (令 $t = \lambda x$, 得:)

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda \cdot \Gamma(r)} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} t^{r+1-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\lambda \cdot \Gamma(r)} \cdot \Gamma(r+1) = \frac{r}{\lambda};$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{\lambda^r}{\Gamma(r)} \cdot x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \quad (\text{令 } t = \lambda x, \text{得:})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2 \cdot \Gamma(r)} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} t^{r+2-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 \cdot \Gamma(r)} \cdot \Gamma(r+2) = \frac{(r+1)r}{\lambda^2}.$$

则

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{(r+1)r}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{r}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{r}{\lambda^2}. \quad \clubsuit$$