Chapter 3

随机变量的数字特征

3.2 一批零件中有9个合格品与3个废品,安装机器时从这批零件中任取1个。如果取出的废品不再放回去,求在取得合格品以前已取出的废品数的数学期望、方差与标准差。(参看习题2.3)

解: 有习题2.2, X的概率分布表如下:

X的数学期望为

$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1 \times \frac{9}{44} + 2 \times \frac{9}{220} + 3 \times \frac{1}{220} = 0.3.$$

又有

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1^2 \times \frac{9}{44} + 2^2 \times \frac{9}{220} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{220} = \frac{9}{22} (\approx 0.4091).$$

所以X的方差为

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{9}{22} - (0.3)^2 = \frac{351}{1100} (\approx 0.3191),$$

标准差为

$$\sigma(X) = \sqrt{\frac{351}{1100}} (\approx 0.5649).$$

注:本题得出精确值或至少三位近似小数均判正确。

3.5 设随机变量X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & 0 \le x < 2; \\ bx + c, & 2 \le x \le 4; \\ 0, & \sharp \, \text{th.} \end{cases}$$

已知X的数学期望E(X)=2,方差 $D(X)=\frac{2}{3}$,求常数a,b,c。

解: 由已知条件得 $E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{14}{3}$ 。 由密度函数性质及期望的计算公式得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{2} axdx + \int_{2}^{4} (bx+c)dx = 2a+6b+2c=1,$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{2} ax^{2}dx + \int_{2}^{4} (bx^{2}+cx)dx = \frac{8}{3}a + \frac{56}{3}b + 6c = 2,$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{0}^{2} ax^{3}dx + \int_{2}^{4} (bx^{3}+cx^{2})dx = 4a+60b + \frac{56}{3}c = \frac{14}{3}.$$

联立得线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 6b + 2c = 1, \\ \frac{8}{3}a + \frac{56}{3}b + 6c = 2, \\ 4a + 60b + \frac{56}{3}c = \frac{14}{3}. \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = -\frac{1}{4} \\ c = 1. \end{cases}$$

3.6 设随机变量X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

求数学期望E(X)及方差D(X)。

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解: X的数学期望为

$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 0.$$

又有

$$\begin{split} E(X^2) &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} B(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{split}$$

所以X的方差为

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{2} - 0^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3.7 (拉普拉斯分布)设随机变量X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

求数学期望E(X)及方差D(X)。

解: X的数学期望为

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = 0.$$

又有

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2.$$

所以X的方差为

$$D(X) = 2 - 0^2 = 2.$$

3.11 设随机变量X服从二项分布B(3,0.4),求下列随机变量函数的数学期望及方差: (参看习题2.27)

(2)
$$Y_2 = X(X-2)$$
.

解: 已知 $X \sim B(3,0.4)$,则有概率函数

$$P(x) = C_3^x(0.4)^x(0.6)^{3-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

由此得到X的概率分布表如下:

| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $p(x_i)$ | 0.216 | 0.432 | 0.288 | 0.064 |

(2) 由X的概率分布表及函数关系 $Y_2 = X(X-2)$ 得 Y_2 的数学期望为

$$E(Y_2) = 0 \times 0.216 + (-1) \times 0.432 + 0 \times 0.288 + 3 \times 0.064 = -0.24.$$

又有

$$E(Y_2^2) = 0^2 \times 0.216 + (-1)^2 \times 0.432 + 0^2 \times 0.288 + 3^2 \times 0.064 = 1.008.$$

所以Y₂的方差为

$$D(Y_2) = 1.008 - (-0.24)^2 = 0.9504.$$

3.12 设随机变量X服从指数分布 $e\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$,求随机变量函数 $Y=X^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$ 的数学期望及方差,其中 $\alpha>0$, $\beta>0$ 都是常数。(参看习题2.30)

解: 解法一: 依题意得, X的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-x/\alpha}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

则随机变量函数 $Y = X^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$ 的数学期望为

$$E(Y) = E(X^{\frac{1}{\beta}}) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{1/\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-x/\alpha} dx.$$

做变量替换 $t = \frac{x}{\alpha}$,则 $x = \alpha t$, $dx = \alpha dt$,

$$E(Y) = \alpha^{1/\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{1/\beta} e^{-t} dt = \alpha^{1/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + 1\right).$$

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类似可得

$$E(Y^2) = E(X^{\frac{2}{\beta}}) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2/\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-x/\alpha} dx = \alpha^{2/\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{2/\beta} e^{-t} dt = \alpha^{2/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\beta} + 1\right).$$
 所以,Y的方差为

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \alpha^{2/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\beta} + 1\right) - \alpha^{2/\beta} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + 1\right)\right]^2.$$

解法二:由习题2.30的结论, Y的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} y^{\beta - 1} e^{-y^{\beta}/\alpha}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

Y的数学期望为

$$E(Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} y^{\beta - 1} e^{-y^{\beta}/\alpha} dy.$$

做变量替换 $t=\frac{y^{\beta}}{\alpha}$,则 $y=\alpha^{\frac{1}{\beta}}t^{\frac{1}{\beta}},\ dy=\frac{1}{\beta}\alpha^{\frac{1}{\beta}}t^{\frac{1}{\beta}-1}dt$,

$$E(Y) = \alpha^{1/\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{1/\beta} e^{-t} dt = \alpha^{1/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + 1\right).$$

类似可得

$$E(Y^{2}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} y^{2} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} y^{\beta - 1} e^{-y^{\beta}/\alpha} dy = \alpha^{2/\beta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2/\beta} e^{-t} dt = \alpha^{2/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\beta} + 1\right).$$

所以, Y的方差为

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \alpha^{2/\beta} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\beta} + 1\right) - \alpha^{2/\beta} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\beta} + 1\right)\right]^2.$$

3.13 对球的直径作近似测量,设其值均匀分布在区间[a,b]内,求球体积的数学期望。

解: 用X表示球直径的测量值,Y表示球的体积,则 $Y=\frac{\pi}{6}X^3$ 。由已知条件X服从[a,b]上的均匀分布,其概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \le x \le b, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}. \end{cases}$$

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因此Y的数学期望为

$$E(Y) = E(\frac{\pi}{6}X^3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{6}x^3 f_X(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\pi}{6}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{6(b-a)} \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{\pi}{6(b-a)} \cdot \frac{b^4 - a^4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{24}(a+b)(a^2 + b^2).$$

3.16 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < 1, \ 0 < y < 1 - x; \\ 0, & \text{#$te.} \end{cases}$$

求随机变量Z = X + Y的数学期望E(Z)与方差D(Z)。

解法一: X,Y的数学期望分别为

$$E(X) = \iint_{D} x \cdot 2dxdy = 2\int_{0}^{1} xdx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy = 2\int_{0}^{1} x(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_{D} y \cdot 2dxdy = 2\int_{0}^{1} ydy \int_{0}^{1-y} dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} y(1-y)dy = \frac{1}{3}.$$

XY的数学期望为

$$E(XY) = \iint\limits_{D} xy \cdot 2dxdy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} xdx \int_{0}^{1-x} ydy = \int_{0}^{1} x(1-x)^{2}dx = \frac{1}{12}.$$

所以X与Y的协方差为

$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{36}.$$

其次由于

$$E(X^{2}) = \iint_{D} x^{2} \cdot 2dxdy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(Y^{2}) = \iint_{D} y^{2} \cdot 2dxdy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} y^{2}dy \int_{0}^{1-y} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} y^{2}(1-y)dy = \frac{1}{6},$$

因此X,Y的方差为

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \frac{1}{6} - (\frac{1}{3})^{2} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^{2}) - [E(Y)]^{2} = \frac{1}{6} - (\frac{1}{3})^{2} = \frac{1}{18}.$$

故随机变量Z = X + Y的数学期望为

$$E(Z) = E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3},$$

方差为

$$D(Z) = D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18} + 2(-\frac{1}{36}) = \frac{1}{18}.$$

解法二: 随机变量Z = X + Y的数学期望为

$$E(Z) = E(X+Y) = \iint_{D} (x+y) \cdot 2dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} 2(y+x)dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[(y+x)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1-x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} [1-x^{2}] dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

其平方的数学期望为

$$E(Z^{2}) = E[(X+Y)^{2}] = \iint_{D} (x+y)^{2} \cdot 2dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} 2(y+x)^{2}dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{2}{3}(y+x)^{3} \Big|_{0}^{1-x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} [1-x^{3}] dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

故Z = X + Y的方差为

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}.$$

3.17 在长为1的线段上任意选取两点,求两点间距离的数学期望及标准差。

解: 设线段在数轴上对应区间[0,l],随机变量X及Y分别表示在该线段上任意 选取的两点的坐标,则X与Y相互独立,并且都服从区间[0,l]上的均匀分布,概

率密度分别是

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l}, & 0 \le x \le l, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\mathfrak{r}}, \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l}, & 0 \le y \le l, \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\mathfrak{r}}. \end{cases}$$

于是, 得二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合概率密度

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l^2}, & 0 \le x \le l, \ 0 \le y \le l, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$$

设随机变量 Z表示这两点间的距离,则有

$$Z = |X - Y|.$$

由课本公式(3.17)得

$$\begin{split} E(Z) &= E(|X - Y|) = \iint_D |x - y| \cdot \frac{1}{l^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{l^2} \left[\int_0^l dx \int_0^x (x - y) dy + \int_0^l dx \int_x^l (y - x) dy \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{l^2} \left[\frac{l^3}{6} + \frac{l^3}{6} \right] = \frac{l}{3}, \end{split}$$

其中积分区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le l, 0 \le y \le l\}$ 。又有

$$E(Z^{2}) = E(|X - Y|^{2}) = \iint_{D} (x - y)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{l^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{l^{2}} \int_{0}^{l} dx \int_{0}^{l} (x - y)^{2} dy = \frac{1}{l^{2}} \cdot \frac{l^{4}}{6} = \frac{l^{2}}{6}.$$

所以X的方差为

$$D(Z) = \frac{l^2}{6} - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{l^2}{18},$$

标准差为

$$\sigma(Z) = \sqrt{\frac{l^2}{18}} = \frac{l}{3\sqrt{2}}.$$

3.19 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 独立,并且服从同一分布,数学期望为 μ ,方差为 σ^2 ,求这些随机变量的算术平均值 $\overline{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的数学期望及方差。

解: 由已知条件,

$$E(X_i) = \mu, \quad D(X_i) = \sigma^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

则 \overline{X}_n 的数学期望为

$$E(\overline{X}_n) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n}E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu = \mu.$$

又因为 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 独立,所以 \overline{X}_n 的方差为

$$D(\overline{X}_n) = D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2}D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n\sigma = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}.$$

3.20 N个人同乘一辆长途汽车,沿途有n个车站,每到一个车站时,如果没有人下车,则不停车。设每个人在任一站下车是等可能的,求停车次数的数学期望。

 \mathbf{m} : 设随机变量 X_i 表示这辆长途汽车在第i个车站的停车次数,则

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ wrth } x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ 1, & \text{ wrth } x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ 1, & \text{ wrth } x \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

其中 $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 。接题意,这辆长途汽车上的N个乘客中每人在第i个车站下车的概率都等于 $\frac{1}{n}$,不下车的概率都等于 $\frac{n-1}{n}$ 。于是,N 个乘客在第i 个车站都不下车,从而这辆汽车在第i个车站不停车的概率等于 $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N$;N个乘客中至少有一个人下车,从而这辆汽车在第i个车站停车的概率都等于 $1-\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N$ 。所以,随机变量 X_i ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$)的概率分布如下:

| X_i | 0 | 1 |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| p(x) | $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N$ | $1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N$ |

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 X_i 的数学期望为

$$E(X_i) = 0 \times \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N + 1 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N\right]$$
$$= 1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^N, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

设随机变量Y表示这辆长途汽车在沿途各站停车的总次数,则有

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i.$$

所以, Y的数学期望为

$$E(Y) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i) = n\left[1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{N}\right].$$

3.23 计算均匀分布U(a,b)的k阶原点矩与k阶中心距。

解: 设随机变量 $X \sim U(a,b)$,则有概率密度

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \le x \le b, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

X的k阶原点矩为

$$\nu_k(X) = \int_a^b x^k \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^k dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} (b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}) = \frac{b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}}{(k+1)(b-a)}.$$

因为 $E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$,则X的k阶中心矩为

$$\mu_k(X) = \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^k \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^k dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} \left[\left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{k+1} - \left(\frac{a-b}{2} \right)^{k+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{[1-(-1)^{k+1}]}{(k+1)(b-a)} \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^{k+1},$$

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所以

$$\mu_k(X) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k+1} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^k, & k 为 偶数, \\ 0, & k 为 奇数. \end{cases}$$

3.24 求习题2.35中随机变量X与Y的数学期望、方差、协方差及相关系数。

解: 在习题2.37中已求得二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合概率分布

| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | $\frac{1}{27}$ | $\frac{3}{27}$ | $\frac{3}{27}$ | $\frac{1}{27}$ |
| 1 | $\frac{1}{27}$ $\frac{3}{27}$ $\frac{3}{27}$ | $\frac{6}{27}$ | $\frac{3}{27}$ | 0 |
| 2 | $\frac{3}{27}$ | $\frac{3}{27}$ | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | $\frac{1}{27}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |

X的边缘概率分布

及Y的边缘概率分布

故X的数学期望为

$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{8}{27} + 1 \times \frac{12}{27} + 2 \times \frac{6}{27} + 3 \times \frac{1}{27} = 1,$$

 X^2 的数学期望为

$$E(X^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{8}{27} + 1^2 \times \frac{12}{27} + 2^2 \times \frac{6}{27} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{27} = \frac{5}{3},$$

X的方差为

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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同理可得, Y的数学期望与方差分别为

$$E(Y) = 1, \quad D(Y) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

又由

$$E(XY) = (1 \times 1) \times \frac{6}{27} + (1 \times 2) \times \frac{3}{27} + (2 \times 1) \times \frac{3}{27} = \frac{2}{3}$$

得X与Y的协方差为

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

X与Y的相关系数为

$$R(X,Y) = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

3.25 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 \le y \le x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

求(1)数学期望E(X)及E(Y); (2)方差D(X)及D(Y); (3)协方差cov(X,Y)及相关系数R(X,Y).

解:

(1) X的数学期望为

$$E(X) = \iint_D x \cdot 3x dx dy = 3 \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^x dy = 3 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

Y的数学期望为

$$E(Y) = \iint_{D} y \cdot 3x dx dy = 3 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8}$$

(2) 由于 $E(X^2) = \iint\limits_D x^2 \cdot 3x dx dy = 3 \int_0^1 x^3 dx \int_0^x dy = 3 \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5}$

$$E(Y^{2}) = \iint\limits_{D} y^{2} \cdot 3x dx dy = 3 \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{x} y^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{4} dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

因此X的方差为

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \frac{3}{5} - (\frac{3}{4})^{2} = \frac{3}{80}$$
$$D(Y) = E(Y^{2}) - [E(Y)]^{2} = \frac{1}{5} - (\frac{3}{8})^{2} = \frac{19}{320}$$

(3) XY的数学期望为

$$E(XY) = \iint\limits_{D} xy \cdot 3x dx dy = 3 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{x} y dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x^{4} dx = \frac{3}{10}$$

所以X与Y的协方差为

$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{160}$$

X与Y的相关系数为

$$R(X,Y) = \frac{cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)\sqrt{D(Y)}}} = \frac{\frac{3}{160}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{80}}\sqrt{\frac{19}{320}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{19}}$$

3.26 设二维随机变量(X.Y)的联合概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y), & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

求(1)数学期望E(X)及E(Y); (2)方差D(X)及D(Y); (3)协方差cov(X,Y)及相关系数R(X,Y)。

解: 记区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le 2, 0 \le x \le 2\}$ 。

(1) X,Y的数学期望分别为

$$E(X) = \iint_{D} x \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8}(\int_{0}^{2} x^{2}dx \int_{0}^{2} dy + \int_{0}^{2} xdx \int_{0}^{2} ydy) = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_{D} y \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8}(\int_{0}^{2} xdx \int_{0}^{2} ydy + \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{2} y^{2}dy) = \frac{7}{6}.$$

(2) 由于

$$E(X^{2}) = \iint_{D} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8}(\int_{0}^{2} x^{3}dx \int_{0}^{2} dy + \int_{0}^{2} x^{2}dx \int_{0}^{2} ydy) = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(Y^{2}) = \iint_{D} y^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8}(\int_{0}^{2} xdx \int_{0}^{2} y^{3}dy + \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{2} y^{2}dy) = \frac{5}{3}.$$

因此X,Y的方差为

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \frac{5}{3} - (\frac{7}{6})^{2} = \frac{11}{36},$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^{2}) - [E(Y)]^{2} = \frac{5}{3} - (\frac{7}{6})^{2} = \frac{11}{36}.$$

(3) XY的数学期望为

$$E(XY) = \iint\limits_D xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dxdy = \frac{1}{8}(\iint\limits_D x^2ydxdy + \iint\limits_D xy^2dxdy) = \frac{4}{3},$$

所以X与Y的协方差为

$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

X与Y的相关系数为

$$R(X,Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)\sqrt{D(Y)}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{11}{36}}\sqrt{\frac{11}{36}}} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$

3.30 为了确定事件A的概率,进行10000次重复独立试验。利用切比雪夫不等式估计: 用事件A在10000次试验中发生的概率 $f_n(A)$ 作为事件A的概率的近似值时,误差小于0.01的概率。

解: 设随机变量X表示事件A在 $n = 10000次重复独立试验中发生的次数,则<math>X \sim B(n,p)$,并且有

$$E(X) = np, \quad D(X) = np(1-p).$$

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于是, 按切比雪夫不等式得

$$P\{|f_n(A) - p| < 0.01\} = P\left\{ \left| \frac{X}{n} - p \right| < 0.01 \right\} = P\{|X - np| < 0.01n\}$$
$$\ge 1 - \frac{np(1-p)}{(0.01n)^2} = 1 - \frac{p(1-p)}{0.0001n}.$$

又 $n = 10000, p(1-p) \le 0.25,$ 所以有

$$P\{|f_n(A) - p| < 0.01\} \ge 1 - p(1 - p) \ge 0.75.$$