

第一题答案

解 (1) 根据题意,有

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y)dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x 2dy = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y)dx = \int_0^1 y dy \int_y^1 2dx = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2xydy = \frac{1}{4};$$

(2) 根据题意,有

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y)dy = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^x 2dy = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y)dx = \int_0^1 y^2 dy \int_y^1 2dx = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{1}{18};$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{1}{18};$$

$$(3) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{36};$$

$$(4) \text{根据(2)和(3),有 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1}{2};$$

(5) 根据(2)和(3), (X, Y) 的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{1}{18} \end{pmatrix}.$$

第二题答案

解 根据题意,有 $f_X(x) = \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8}(6-x-y)dy = \frac{3-x}{4}, 0 < x < 2;$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}(6-x-y)dx = \frac{5-y}{4}, 2 < y < 4. \text{ 则}$$

$$(1) E(X) = \int_0^2 xf_X(x)dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x}{4}(3-x)dx = \frac{5}{6};$$

$$(2) E(Y) = \int_2^4 yf_Y(y)dy = \int_2^4 \frac{y}{4}(5-y)dy = \frac{17}{6};$$

$$(3) \text{由于 } f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}(6-x-y)}{\frac{1}{4}(3-x)} = \frac{6-x-y}{6-2x}, 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4, \text{ 所以}$$

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_2^4 yf(y|x)dy = \int_2^4 y \frac{6-x-y}{6-2x} dy = \frac{26-9x}{9-3x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y)dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \int_2^4 (6-x-y)dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{8} \left[6xy - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 \right]_{y=2}^4 \Big|_{x=0}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 (6x - 2x^2) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left[24x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_{x=0}^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left(24 \cdot 2 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(48 - \frac{16}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{128}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

第三题答案

1. 设离散型随机变量 X 的分布律为

求: (1) $D(X)$; (2) $D(-3X^2 - 5)$

解 (1)

$$E(X) = -2 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.3 = -0.2,$$

$$E(X^2) = (-2)^2 \times 0.4 + 0^2 \times 0.3 + 2^2 \times 0.3 = 2.8, \text{ 所以 } D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 2.76;$$

$$(2) E(X^4) = (-2)^4 \times 0.4 + 0^4 \times 0.3 + 2^4 \times 0.3 = 11.2,$$

$$D(X^2) = E(X^4) - (E(X^2))^2 = 11.2 - 2.8^2 = 3.36, \text{ 所以 } D(-3X^2 - 5) = 9D(X^2) = 9 \times 3.36 = 30.24.$$

X	-2	0	2
p	0.4	0.3	0.3

第四题答案

$$\text{解 (1)} P(X = 2Y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 根据以上 X, Y 的概率分布, 得 X 的概率分布如下表:

X	0	1	2
p_k	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$\text{则有 } E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

同理, 根据以上 X, Y 的概率分布, 得 Y 的概率分布如下表:

Y	0	1	2
p_k	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

$$\text{则有 } E(Y) = 1, E(Y^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}, D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - 1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

XY 的概率分布如下表:

XY	0	1	2	4
(X, Y)	(0, 0)(0, 1)(0, 2)(1, 0)(2, 0)	(1, 1)(2, 1)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)
p_i	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{12}$

$$\text{于是 } E(XY) = 0 \times \frac{7}{12} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times 0 + 4 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X - Y, Y) &= \text{Cov}(X, Y) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) \\ &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) - D(Y) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times 1 - \frac{2}{3} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

第五题答案

15. 将 n 只球 ($1 \sim n$ 号) 随机地放进 n 个盒子 ($1 \sim n$ 号) 中去, 一个盒子装一只球. 若一只球装入与球同号的盒子中, 称为一个配对. 记 X 为总的配对数, 求 $E(X)$.

解 引入随机变量

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若第 } i \text{ 号球装入第 } i \text{ 号盒子中,} \\ 0, & \text{若第 } i \text{ 号球未装入第 } i \text{ 号盒子中,} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

则总的配对数 X 可表示成

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n,$$

显然

$$P\{X_i = 1\} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

X_i 的分布律为

X_i	0	1
p_k	$1 - \frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$

即有 $E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) \\ &= E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

第六题答案

解 根据题意, 有

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

$$D(Z) = \frac{1}{3^2}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D\left(\frac{X}{3}\right)D\left(\frac{Y}{2}\right)} = 3,$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = \text{Cov}\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0,$$

因此 $\rho_{XZ} = 0$.

第七题答案

解 由于 $F(x) = 0.3\Phi(x) + 0.7\Phi\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$, 所以 $F'(x) = 0.3\Phi'(x) + \frac{0.7}{2}\Phi'\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xF'(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\left[0.3\Phi'(x) + \frac{0.7}{2}\Phi'\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)\right]dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.3\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\Phi'(x)dx + 0.35\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\Phi'\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)dx.$$

而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\Phi'(x)dx = 0$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\Phi'\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)dx = 2$, 所以 $E(X) = 0 + 0.35 \times 2 = 0.7$

第八题答案

解 根据题意, 有 $E(X) = 1$, $D(X) = 2$, $E(Y) = 1$, $D(Y) = 4$, $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = 1$, $E[(XY)^2] = E(X^2Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2) = \{D(X) + [E(X)]^2\}\{D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2\} = (2+1)(4+1) = 15$, 则 $D(XY) = E[(XY)^2] - [E(XY)]^2 = 15 - 1 = 14$.

第九题答案

$$\text{证 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{x}{\pi} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x dx = 0.$$

$$\text{同样 } E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{y}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$\text{而 } E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{xy}{\pi} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 y dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x dx = 0,$$

从而

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y),$$

这表明 X, Y 是不相关的. 又

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

同样

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

显然 $f_X(x)f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$, 故 X, Y 不是相互独立的.

第十题答案

(2) 因 $X_i \sim U(0,1), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, X_i$ 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 故 $U = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0, \\ u^n, & 0 \leq u < 1, \\ 1, & u \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

U 的概率密度为

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} nu^{n-1}, & 0 < u < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(U) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} uf_U(u) du = \int_0^1 u \cdot nu^{n-1} du = n \int_0^1 u^n du = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

$V = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_V(v) = \begin{cases} 0, & v < 0, \\ 1 - (1-v)^n, & 0 \leq v < 1, \\ 1, & v \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

V 的概率密度为

$$f_V(v) = \begin{cases} n(1-v)^{n-1}, & 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(V) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} vf_V(v) dv = \int_0^1 vn(1-v)^{n-1} dv$$

$$= -v(1-v)^n \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1-v)^n dv$$

$$= -\frac{(1-v)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$