第四章习题

说明:证明期望是否存在,要说明绝对收敛;计算数学期望时,只要用定义的公式直接计算。 关于积分、二重积分的计算,如果不熟练,一定要把高等数学书上的习题多做几个!

9.

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$
 (奇函数在对称区间上的积分为 0)
$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = EX^2$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2$$

10.

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} e^{\sigma t + \mu} dt [x = e^{\sigma t + \mu}; dx = \sigma e^{\sigma t + \mu} dt]$$

$$= e^{\mu + \sigma^{2}/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t - \sigma)^{2}}{2}} dt = e^{\mu + \sigma^{2}/2}.$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} e^{2\sigma t + 2\mu} dt [x = e^{\sigma t + \mu}; dx = \sigma e^{\sigma t + \mu} dt]$$

$$=e^{2\mu+2\sigma^2}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(t-2\sigma)^2}{2}}dt=e^{2\mu+2\sigma^2}.$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^{2}} - (e^{\mu + \sigma^{2}/2})^{2} = e^{2\mu + \sigma^{2}} (e^{\sigma^{2}} - 1).$$

11.

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x} dx$$
$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha + 1}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (\beta x)^{\alpha} e^{-\beta x} d(\beta x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$
$$EX^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\beta x} dx$$

$$=\frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\cdot\frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha+2}}\int_{0}^{+\infty}(\beta x)^{\alpha+1}e^{-\beta x}d(\beta x)=\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\cdot\beta^{2}}=\frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{2}}$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\beta^{2}} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\beta^{2}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^{2}}$$

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$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{x^{2}}{\sigma^{3}} \sqrt{2/\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3}}{\sigma^{3}} \sqrt{2/\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \sigma \sqrt{2/\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{3} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt [dx = \sigma dt]$$

$$= \sigma \sqrt{2/\pi} [-t^{2} e^{-t^{2}/2}]_{0}^{\infty} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt] = 2\sigma \sqrt{2/\pi}.$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{\sigma^{3}} \sqrt{2/\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4}}{\sigma^{3}} \sqrt{2/\pi} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{4} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{4} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt = \sigma^{2} \sqrt{2/\pi} \left[-t^{3} e^{-t^{2}/2} \right]_{0}^{\infty} + 3 \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{2} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt \right]$$

$$= 3\sigma^{2} \sqrt{2/\pi} \left[-t^{t} e^{-t^{2}/2} \right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt \right] = 3\sigma^{2}.$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = 3\sigma^{2} - \frac{8}{\pi}\sigma^{2}.$$

武者使用伽玛函数:

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3}}{\sigma^{3}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot 2\sigma \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} d(\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}})$$

$$= 2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \Gamma(2) = 2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4}}{\sigma^{3}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}\sigma^{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} (\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}})^{3/2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} d(\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}})$$

$$= \frac{4\sigma^{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{5}{2}) = 3\sigma^{2}$$

所以
$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 3\sigma^2 - \frac{8}{\pi}\sigma^2$$
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17.
$$Z = g(X,Y) = \begin{cases} 1000Y, Y \le X \\ 500(X+Y), X < Y \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{10}, 10 < x, y < 20\\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$EZ = \iint_{y \le x} g(x, y) \cdot f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{y \le x} 1000 y \cdot f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{y > x} 500(x + y) \cdot f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{10}^{20} (\int_{10}^{x} 10 y dy) dx + \int_{10}^{20} (\int_{x}^{20} 5(x + y) dy) dx$$

≈14166.67(如果累次积分的积分次序发生变化,积分上下限会有变化,自己注意)

20.在长为 a 的线段上随机地取两点 X,Y.求两点间距离的数学期望和方差。解:以线段的左端点作为坐标轴的原点,以 X,Y 记两点的坐标。则 $X\sim U[0,a],Y\sim U[0,a],且$ X 和 Y 相互独立。两点的距离为|X-Y|。 用 $f_X(x),f_Y(y),f(x,y)$ 分别表示随机变量 X,Y 的密度函数和他们的联合密度函数。

$$E | X - Y | = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} |x - y| f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} |x - y| f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} |x - y| \frac{1}{a^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} (x - y) dy dx + \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{y} (y - x) dx dy$$

$$= a/3.$$

$$E |X - Y|^2 = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} (x - y)^2 f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{\infty} (x - y)^2 f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} (x - y)^2 \frac{1}{a^2} dx dy = a^2 / 6.$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = a^2 / 18.$$

22. 提示:用书上 109 页的结论可以得到, $Z = X - Y \square N(0,1)$,再分别计算 $E|Z|,EZ^2,D|Z|$ 。

$$E \mid Z \mid = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mid z \mid \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} d(\frac{z^2}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$E |Z|^2 = EZ^2 = E(X - Y)^2 = EX^2 - 2EXEY + EY^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad (如果用 \ Z \ 的密度函数计算,同样可以得到这个结论。)$$

$$D | Z | = EZ^2 - (E | Z |)^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

如果直接用向量函数期望的计算公式 (定理 4.2),就要计算二重积分,而且这个积分不管是使用直角坐标变成累次积分还是极坐标,计算量都比较大。

24. 令 X_i =1 表示第 i 号球放在第 i 号盒子里, X_i =0 表示第 i 号球不在第 i 号盒子里; i=1,2,...,n

$$\text{ of } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \; , \quad EX_i = \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} = \frac{1}{n}$$

所以
$$EX = E(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i) = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

(注意: (1) 这里的 X_1, \ldots, X_n 同分布,但是并不是相互独立的,所以X不是二项分布;

2) 这题用定义计算非常麻烦,因为 X 的分布律公式复杂.)

27.令 X_1 表示抽到第一种颜色球时的实验次数, X_i 表示抽到第 i-1 种颜色的球之后到抽到第 i 种颜色球的实验次数,i=1,2, ···, n

则:
$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
 (抽到 n 种颜色球时的实验次数)

其中
$$X_i$$
 服从几何分布, 概率值 $p_i = \frac{N-i+1}{N}$, $EX_i = \frac{1}{p_i}$

所以:
$$EX = E(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i)$$

34.
$$D(X+Y+Z) = cov(X+Y+Z, X+Y+Z)$$

= $DX + DY + DZ + 2cov(X,Y) + 2cov(X,Z) + 2cov(Y,Z)$
= $1+1+1+0+(-\frac{1}{2})\times 1\times 1+\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times 1=3$

如果用方差的定义,去计算各种期望值,也可以,但是明显比使用协方差要繁琐,大家自己比较一下,然后想一想在不同的条件,采用什么方法更合适。

35,
$$cov(\alpha X + \beta Y, \alpha X - \beta Y)$$

$$= \alpha^2 DX - \beta^2 DY + \alpha \beta \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) - \alpha \beta \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \sigma^2$$

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

$$\text{FFIU}\,\rho_{Z_1Z_2} = \frac{(\alpha^2-\beta^2)\sigma^2}{\sqrt{(\alpha^2+\beta^2)\sigma^2\cdot(\alpha^2+\beta^2)\sigma^2}} = \frac{\alpha^2-\beta^2}{\alpha^2+\beta^2}$$

(X,Y 相互独立, 所以协方差为 0, 注意方差计算时, 系数要平方。)