

# 《概率论与数理统计》

## 习题解答

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# 目录

第一章 概率论的基本概念 .....	3
第二章 随机变量及其分布 .....	9
第三章 多维随机变量及其分布 .....	17
第四章 随机变量的数字特征 .....	27
第五章 大数定律及中心极限定理 .....	36
第六章 样本及抽样分布 .....	39
第七章 参数估计 .....	42
第八章 假设检验 .....	50

## 第一章 概率论的基本概念

1.1. 解: (1)  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ ;  $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ ;

(2) 假设第  $n$  次第一次击中目标, 则  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ ;  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ;

(3) 假设三段细棒的长度分别为  $x, y, z$ , 则  $S = \{x, y, z | x + y + z = 1, x, y, z > 0\}$ , 有

$$A = \{x, y, z | x + y + z = 1, x + y > z, x + z > y, y + z > x, x, y, z > 0\}. \square$$

1.2. 解: (1)  $P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C})$ ; (2)  $P(ABC)$ ; (3)  $P(A \cup B \cup C)$ ; (4)  $P(ABC)$ ; (5)  $P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C})$ ;

(6)  $P(\overline{A}\overline{B} \cup \overline{A}\overline{C} \cup \overline{B}\overline{C})$ ; (7)  $P(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \cup \overline{C}) = P(\overline{A \cap B \cap C})$ ; (8)  $P(AB \cup AC \cup BC)$ .  $\square$

注: 德摩根定律:  $\overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n} = \bigcap_{n \geq 1} \overline{A_n}$ ;  $\overline{\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \overline{A_n}$ .

1.3. 解: (1)  $AB \cup A\overline{B} = A$ ; (2)  $(A \cup B) \cup (\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}) = S$ ;

(3)  $(\overline{A \cup B}) \cap (A - \overline{B}) = (\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) \cap (A - \overline{B}) = \emptyset$ .  $\square$

1.4. 解: 注意到  $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup (A_3 - A_2) = A_1 \cup A_3$ , 其中  $A_2 \subseteq A_3$ .  $\square$

1.5. 解:  $A, B, C$  至少发生一个的概率为  $P(A \cup B \cup C)$ , 那么有

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 0 - 0 - \frac{1}{8} + 0 = \frac{5}{8}. \square \end{aligned}$$

注:  $A$  与  $B$  不能同时发生,  $B$  与  $C$  不能同时发生, 由此可得  $A, B$  和  $C$  均不能同时发生,

即  $P(ABC) = 0$ ; 或因为  $ABC \subseteq AB$ , 那么有  $0 \leq P(ABC) \leq P(AB) = 0 \iff P(ABC) = 0$ .

1.6. 解: 注意到  $P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.5 + 0.7 - 0.8 = 0.4$ , 那么有

$$\begin{aligned} P(A - B) &= P(A) - P(AB) = 0.5 - 0.4 = 0.1 \\ P(B - A) &= P(B) - P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.4 = 0.3. \square \end{aligned}$$

1.7. 解: (1) 设 4 处错误发生在最后一题为  $A$  事件, 则有

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{1296}$$

(2) 设 4 处错误发生在不同题目上为  $B$  事件, 则有

$$P(B) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3}{6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{5}{18}$$

(3) 设至少有 3 道题目全对为  $C$  事件, 其对立事件为只有 2 道题全对, 即事件  $\overline{C}$ , 则有

$$P(C) = P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - \frac{5}{18} = \frac{13}{18}. \square$$

1.8. 解: 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} P(B|A \cup \bar{B}) &= \frac{P[B \cap (A \cup \bar{B})]}{P(A \cup \bar{B})} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A) - P(A\bar{B})}{[1 - P(\bar{A})] + [1 - P(B)] - P(A\bar{B})} \\ &= \frac{[1 - P(\bar{A})] - P(A\bar{B})}{[1 - P(\bar{A})] + [1 - P(B)] - P(A\bar{B})} = \frac{(1 - 0.3) - 0.5}{(1 - 0.3) + (1 - 0.4) - 0.5} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25. \square \end{aligned}$$

1.9. 解: 因为

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB)}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3} \implies P(AB) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2} \implies P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

所以有

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}. \square$$

1.10. 解: (1) 设抽出两件都是正品为 A 事件, 则有

$$P(A) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{8 \times 7}{10 \times 9} = \frac{28}{45}$$

(2) 设抽出两件都是次品为 B 事件, 则有

$$P(B) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{2 \times 1}{10 \times 9} = \frac{1}{45}$$

(3) 设抽出一件次品, 一件正品为 C 事件, 则有

$$P(C) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{8 \times 2 + 2 \times 8}{10 \times 9} = \frac{16}{45}$$

(法二)

$$P(C) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) = 1 - \frac{28}{45} - \frac{1}{45} = \frac{16}{45}$$

(4) 设第二次取出的是次品为 D 事件, 则有

$$P(D) = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{8 \times 2 + 2 \times 1}{10 \times 9} = \frac{1}{5}. \square$$

1.11. 解: 设取到白球为 A 事件, 则有

$$P(A) = \frac{n}{m+n} \cdot \frac{N+1}{(N+1)+M} + \frac{m}{m+n} \cdot \frac{N}{N+(M+1)} = \frac{n(N+1) + mN}{(m+n)(N+M+1)}. \square$$

1.12. 解: (1) 设随机抽取到甲班为 A 事件, 随机抽取到乙班为 B 事件, 随机抽取到丙班为 C 事件, 随机抽取一人为集邮者为 D 事件, 则有



$$P(D) = P(AD) + P(BD) + P(CD) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{24}$$

(2)即要求

$$P(B|D) = \frac{P(BD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|B)P(B)}{P(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{7}{24}} = \frac{2}{7}. \square$$

1.13. 解: (1)设第一次及格为 A 事件, 第二次及格为 B 事件, 至少有一次及格为 C 事件, 则有

$$P(A) = p; P(B|A) = p; P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{p}{2}$$

那么可以得到

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \implies P(AB) = P(B|A)P(A) = p \cdot p = p^2$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)} \implies P(B) = [1 - P(A)]P(B|\bar{A}) + P(AB)$$

$$= (1 - p) \cdot \frac{p}{2} + p^2 = \frac{1}{2}p(p + 1)$$

$$P(C) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = p + \frac{1}{2}p(p + 1) - p^2 = \frac{1}{2}p(3 - p)$$

(2)即要求

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{p^2}{\frac{1}{2}p(p + 1)} = \frac{2p}{p + 1}. \square$$

1.14. 解: (1)设第一次取出的球全是新球为  $A_1$  事件, 一新一旧为  $A_2$  事件, 全是旧球为  $A_3$  事件, 第二次取出的球全是新球为 B 事件, 则有

$$P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3)$$

$$= \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} \cdot \frac{C_4^2}{C_6^2} + \frac{C_3^2}{C_6^2} \cdot \frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^2} + \frac{C_4^2}{C_6^2} \cdot \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{6}{15} + \frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 2}{15} + \frac{6}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{15} = \frac{4}{25}$$

(2)即要求

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_2) \cdot P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{3}{15} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 2}{15}}{\frac{4}{25}} = \frac{2}{3}. \square$$

1.15. 解: 设硬币是正品为 A 事件, 硬币是次品为 B 事件, 投掷  $r$  次每次都得到国徽为 C 事件, 即要求

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A|C) &= \frac{P(AC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(C|A)P(A)}{P(C|A)P(A) + P(C|B)P(B)} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^r \cdot \frac{m}{m+n}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^r \cdot \frac{m}{m+n} + 1 \cdot \frac{n}{m+n}} = \frac{m}{2^r \cdot n + m}. \square
 \end{aligned}$$

1.16. 解：设甲己丙三人分别命中目标为 A, B, C 事件，目标被击中为 D 事件，且甲己丙三人是否命中目标的事件相互独立，则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(D) &= P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

即要求

$$P(B|D) = \frac{P(BD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{9}{16}. \square$$

1.17. 解：(1) 运输的物品分成三部分：A<sub>1</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 2%；A<sub>2</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 10%；A<sub>3</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 90%，从这三部分中抽取，利用全概率公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B) &= P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3) \\
 &= 0.98^3 \cdot 0.8 + 0.9^3 \cdot 0.15 + 0.1^3 \cdot 0.05 = 0.862354
 \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A_1|B) &= \frac{P(A_1B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_1)P(A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.98^3 \cdot 0.8}{0.862354} = 0.873138 \\
 P(A_2|B) &= \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.9^3 \cdot 0.15}{0.862354} = 0.126804 \\
 P(A_3|B) &= \frac{P(A_3B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_3)P(A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1^3 \cdot 0.05}{0.862354} = 5.79809 \times 10^{-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 运输的物品分成四部分：A<sub>1</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 2%；A<sub>2</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 10%；A<sub>3</sub> 为一部分里面的物品损坏了 90%；B<sub>0</sub> 为一部分里面的物品完好，从这四部分中抽取，因为

$$P(B_0) = 1 - [P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3)] = 0.1$$

利用全概率公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(B) &= P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3) + P(B|B_0)P(B_0) \\
 &= 0.98^3 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9^3 \cdot 0.15 + 0.1^3 \cdot 0.05 + 1^3 \cdot 0.1 = 0.868234
 \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_1)P(A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.98^3 \cdot 0.7}{0.868234} = 0.758821$$

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.9^3 \cdot 0.15}{0.868234} = 0.125945$$

$$P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_3)P(A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1^3 \cdot 0.05}{0.868234} = 5.75881 \times 10^{-5} \square$$

1.18. 解: (1)事件 A 与 B 互不相容, 即  $P(AB) = 0$ , 则有

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &= \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]}{1 - P(B)} \\ &= \frac{1 - (0.3 + 0.6 - 0)}{1 - 0.6} = 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A} \cup B) &= P(\bar{A}) + P(B) - P(\bar{A}B) = 1 - P(A) + P(B) - [P(B) - P(AB)] \\ &= 1 - P(A) + P(AB) = 1 - 0.3 + 0 = 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

(2)事件 A 与 B 有包含关系, 即  $P(AB) = P(A)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.3}{0.6} = 0.5 \\ P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &= \frac{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A)]}{1 - P(B)} = 1 \\ P(\bar{A} \cup B) &= 1 - P(A) + P(AB) = 1 - P(A) + P(A) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3)事件 A 与 B 相互独立, 即  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ , 则有

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(B)} = P(A) = 0.3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &= \frac{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)]}{1 - P(B)} \\ &= \frac{[1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)]}{1 - P(B)} = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup B) = 1 - P(A) + P(AB) = 1 - P(A) + P(A)P(B) = 1 - 0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.6 = 0.88 \square$$

1.19. 解: 设第  $i$  名情报员能破译一份密码为  $A_i$  事件, 破译一份密码为 B 事件, 假设至少需要  $n$  名情报员才能使破译一份密码的概率大于 0.95, 即要求  $P(B) > 0.95$ , 因为每名情报员破译一份密码相互独立, 则有

$$P(B) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \bar{A}_i\right) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n P(\bar{A}_i) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - P(A_i)] = 1 - (1 - 0.6)^n > 0.95$$

即

$$0.4^n < 0.05 \iff n \ln(0.4) < \ln(0.05) \iff n > \frac{\ln(0.05)}{\ln(0.4)} = 3.27 \iff n_{\min} = 4$$

即至少需要 4 名情报员才能使破译一份密码的概率大于 0.95.□

1.20. 解: (1) 设第  $i$  台钢琴能出厂为  $A_i$  事件, 所有钢琴能出厂为  $B$  事件, 且各钢琴质量相互独立, 则有

$$P(B) = P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(A_i) = (0.7 + 0.3 \cdot 0.8)^n = 0.94^n$$

(2) 设恰有两架钢琴不能出厂为  $C$  事件, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(C) &= C_n^2 P^2(\overline{A_i}) P^{n-2}(A_i) = C_n^2 [1 - P(A_i)]^2 P^{n-2}(A_i) \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (1 - 0.94)^2 0.94^{n-2} = \frac{0.06^2 \cdot 0.94^{n-2} \cdot n(n-1)}{2}. \square \end{aligned}$$

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## 第二章 随机变量及其分布

2.1. 解: 随机变量  $X$  可能的取值为 0, 1, 2, 则有

$X$	0	1	2
$P(X)$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$ .□

2.2. 解: (1)由题意可得

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{3}, P(X=2) = \frac{1}{3^2}, \dots, P(X=k) = \frac{1}{3^k}$$

那么有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3} [1 - (\frac{1}{3})^k]}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 1$$

即不是随机变量的分布律.

(2)由题意可得

$$P(X=1) = \frac{a}{N}, P(X=2) = \frac{a}{N}, \dots, P(X=k) = \frac{a}{N}$$

那么有

$$\sum_{k=1}^N P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a}{N} = \frac{a}{N} \cdot N = a = 1 \implies a = 1. \square$$

2.3. 解: 方案一: 以  $X$  记第 1 个人维护的 30 台中同时发生故障的台数, 以  $A_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  表示事件第  $i$  个人维护 30 台中发生故障不能及时维修, 则知 90 台中发生故障而不能及时维修的概率为

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = 1 - P^3(X < 2) = 1 - \left[ \sum_{k=0}^1 P(X=k) \right]^3$$

因为  $X \sim B(30, 0.01)$ , 所以可得

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - [C_{30}^0 \cdot (0.01)^0 \cdot (0.99)^{30} + C_{30}^1 \cdot (0.01)^1 \cdot (0.99)^{29}]^3 = 0.104571$$

方案二: 以  $Y$  记 90 台中同一时刻发生故障的台数, 此时  $Y \sim B(90, 0.01)$ , 故 90 台中发生故障而不能及时维修的概率为

$$P(Y \geq 4) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^3 C_{90}^k \cdot (0.01)^k \cdot (0.99)^{90-k} = 0.0383203. \square$$

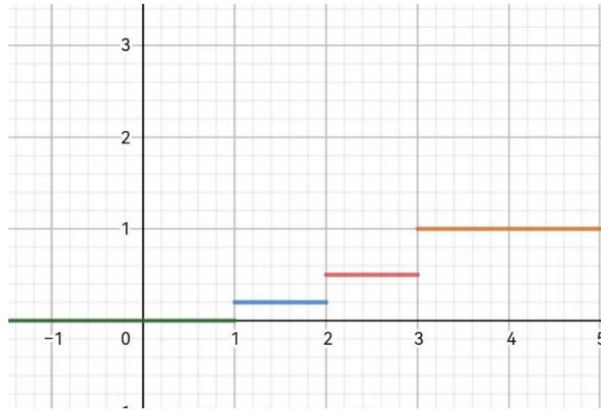
2.4. 解: 随机变量  $X$  对应的分布律为

$X$	1	2	3
$P(X)$	0.2	0.3	0.5

那么随机变量  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)$  为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.2, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.5, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases} \square$$

其函数图像如下



2.5. 解：随机变量  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)$  为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ 0.4, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.8, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

随机变量  $X$  对应的分布律为

$X$	-1	1	3
$P(X)$	0.4	0.4	0.2

2.6. 解：随机变量  $X$  的概率密度  $f(x)$  为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{9}, & 3 < x < 6 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

而

$$P(X > k) = 1 - P(X \leq k) = \frac{2}{3} \implies P(X \leq k) = \frac{1}{3}$$

结合随机变量  $X$  的概率密度图形可得  $1 \leq k \leq 3$ .  $\square$

2.7. 解：设随机变量  $X$  的分布函数分别为  $F(x)$ ，那么有

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



所以  $P\left(X < \frac{1}{2}\right) = F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 可知  $Y \sim B\left(3, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , 即随机变量  $Y$  对应的分布律为

$Y$	0	1	2	3
$P(Y)$	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

2.8. 解: (1) 因为  $F(e-0) = F(e) = a = 1$ , 即连续型随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

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

(2) 概率密度为

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 1 < x < e \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(3) 利用分布函数定义有

$$P(X < 2) = F(2) = \ln 2; \quad P(0 < X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(0) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$P(2 < X < 2.5) = F(2.5) - F(2) = \ln(2.5) - \ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right). \square$$

2.9. 解: (1) 因为  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{a}{x^2} dx = \frac{a+1}{2}$ , 即  $a=1$ .

(2) 随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{1}{4} dx, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4} dx + \int_2^x \frac{1}{x^2} dx, & x \geq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}x, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{x}, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}. \square$$

2.10. 解: 由题意可得  $X \sim U(a, b), (a > 0)$ , 则

(1) 因为  $P(3 \leq X \leq 4) = P(X > 4) - P(0 < X < 3) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 所以概率密度

$$f(x) = \frac{P(3 \leq X \leq 4)}{4-3} = \frac{1}{4} \implies b-a=4 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

又因为

$$P(X > 4) = \frac{1}{2} \implies \frac{a+b}{2} = 4 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

由此可得  $a=2, b=6$ , 即  $X \sim U(2, 6)$ .



(2)显然有  $P(1 < X < 5) = P(2 \leq X < 5) = (5-2) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ . □

2.11. 解: 随机变量  $X$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{x}{5}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{5}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$P(X > 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 10) = 1 - F_X(10) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\frac{10}{5}}\right) = e^{-2}$$

因此有  $Y \sim B(5, e^{-2})$ , 即随机变量  $Y$  对应的分布律为

$Y$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P(Y)$	$(1 - e^{-2})^5$	$5e^{-2}(1 - e^{-2})^4$	$10e^{-4}(1 - e^{-2})^3$	$10e^{-6}(1 - e^{-2})^2$	$5e^{-8}(1 - e^{-2})$	$e^{-10}$

于是

$$P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0) = 1 - (1 - e^{-2})^5. \square$$

2.12. 解: 因为  $X \sim N(3, 4)$ , 于是有  $\mu = 3, \sigma = 2$ .

(1)利用标准正态分布函数可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(2 < X < 5) &= P\left(\frac{2-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{5-3}{2}\right) = P\left(-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} < 1\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = \Phi(1) + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.5328 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-4 < X < 10) &= P\left(\frac{-4-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{10-3}{2}\right) = P\left(-\frac{7}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{7}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)\right] = 2\Phi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.9995 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X| > 2) &= 1 - P(|X| \leq 2) = 1 - P(-2 \leq X \leq 2) = 1 - P\left(\frac{-2-3}{2} \leq \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{2-3}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 - P\left(-\frac{5}{2} \leq \frac{X-3}{2} \leq -\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] + \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right] = 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 0.6977 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X > 3) = P\left(\frac{X-3}{2} > \frac{3-3}{2}\right) = P\left(\frac{X-3}{2} > 0\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)因为  $P(X > C) = P\left(\frac{X-3}{2} > \frac{C-3}{2}\right) = P(X < C) = P\left(\frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{C-3}{2}\right)$ , 于是  $\frac{C-3}{2}$  是

$Z = \frac{X-3}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$  的对称轴, 即  $\frac{C-3}{2} = 0 \iff C = 3$ . □

2.13. 解: 二次方程  $y^2 + 4y + X = 0$  无实根, 即  $\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot X = 16 - 4X < 0 \iff X > 4$ ,

于是有  $P(X > 4) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(1)  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  和  $P(X > 4) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{4 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以  $\frac{4 - \mu}{\sigma}$  是  $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

的对称轴, 即  $\frac{4 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0 \iff \mu = 4$ .

(2) 因为  $P(4 < X < 8) = P\left(\frac{4 - 4}{\sigma} < \frac{X - 4}{\sigma} < \frac{8 - 4}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(0 < \frac{X - 4}{\sigma} < \frac{4}{\sigma}\right) = 0.3$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 0) &= P\left(\frac{X - 4}{\sigma} < \frac{0 - 4}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{X - 4}{\sigma} < -\frac{4}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{X - 4}{\sigma} > \frac{4}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{X - 4}{\sigma} > 0\right) - P\left(\frac{4}{\sigma} > \frac{X - 4}{\sigma} > 0\right) = \frac{1}{2} - 0.3 = 0.2. \square \end{aligned}$$

2.14. 解: (1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{c}{x} e^{-\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2}} dx = c \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2}} d(\ln x) \stackrel{t = \ln x}{=} c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \\ &= 2c \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 2c \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{2\pi} c \end{aligned}$$

于是可得  $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ .

注: 高斯积分  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  计算过程如下

$$\begin{aligned} I^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \stackrel{\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \rho e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{\rho^2}{2}\right) \stackrel{u = \frac{\rho^2}{2}}{=} 2\pi \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u} du = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

于是有  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$ .

(2) 设随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为  $F_X(x)$ , 即因为

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\ln X \leq y) = P(X \leq e^y) = F_X(e^y)$$

且有  $e^y > 0$ , 于是

$$G'(y) = g(y) = F'_X(e^y) \cdot (e^y)' = f(e^y) \cdot e^y = e^y \cdot \frac{1}{e^y} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\ln e^y)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

即  $g(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(3) 因为  $Y = \ln X$ ,  $X > 0$ ,  $Y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 于是  $G(Y) \in [0, 1]$ , 设  $Z = G(Y)$ , 由于  $Z$  在  $(-\infty, 0)$  和  $(1, +\infty)$  上的概率密度为 0, 又因为  $G(Y)$  是单调函数, 因此  $G(Y)$  必存在反函数  $G^{-1}(Y)$ , 所以当  $Z \in [0, 1]$  时有

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P\{G(Y) \leq z\} = P\{Y \leq G^{-1}(z)\} = G(G^{-1}(z)) = z$$

可得

$$F'_Z(z) = f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} . \square$$

2.15. 解: 随机变量  $X$  的分布律为

$X$	-2	-1	0	1	3
$P(X)$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{11}{30}$

随机变量  $Y = X^2$  可能的取值为 0, 1, 4, 9, 于是有

$$P(Y=0) = P(X=0) = \frac{1}{5}; \quad P(Y=1) = P(X=-1) + P(X=1) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$P(Y=4) = P(X=-2) = \frac{1}{5}; \quad P(Y=9) = P(X=3) = \frac{11}{30}$$

即随机变量  $Y$  的分布律为

$Y$	0	1	4	9
$P(Y)$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{30}$

2.16. 解: 因为随机变量  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ , 于是  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 设随机变量  $X, Y, Z$

对应的分布函数分别为  $F_X(x), F_Y(y), F_Z(z)$ , 则

(1) 当  $y \leq -1$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ ; 当  $y > -1$  时有

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(2X^2 - 1 \leq y) = P\left(|X| \leq \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) = F_X\left(\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) - F_X\left(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_Y(y) = f_Y(y) &= F'_X\left(\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right)' - F'_X\left(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right)' \\
 &= f_X\left(\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f_X\left(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}})^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}})^2}{2}}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y+1)}} e^{-\frac{y+1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Y$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y+1)}} e^{-\frac{y+1}{4}}, & y > -1 \\ 0, & y \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

(2) 当  $z < 0$  时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$ ; 当  $z \geq 0$  时有

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P\left(\frac{1}{2}|X| \leq z\right) = P(|X| \leq 2z) = F_X(2z) - F_X(-2z)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_Z(z) = f_Z(z) &= F'_X(2z) \cdot (2z)' - F'_X(-2z) \cdot (-2z)' \\
 &= 2f_X(2z) + 2f_X(-2z) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(2z)^2}{2}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(-2z)^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} e^{-2z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Z$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} e^{-2z^2}, & z \geq 0 \\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases} \square$$

2.17. 解: 由题意可得  $X \sim U(1, 2)$ , 即  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \text{else} \end{cases}$ , 于是设随机变量  $X, Y$  对应的

的分布函数分别为  $F_X(x), F_Y(y)$ , 则当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ ; 当  $y > 0$  时有

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{2X} \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{2} \ln y\right) = F_X\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln y\right)$$

于是有

$$F'_Y(y) = f_Y(y) = F'_X\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln y\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln y\right)' = f_X\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln y\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2y} = \frac{1}{2y}$$

即随机变量  $Y$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y}, & e^2 \leq y \leq e^4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \square$$

注:  $y$  的取值由  $1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \ln y \leq 2$  可得  $e^2 \leq y \leq e^4$ .

2.18. 解: 随机变量  $X$  的概率密度函数为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\pi^2}, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ , 于是设随机变量  $X, Y$  对

应的分布函数分别为  $F_X(x), F_Y(y)$ , 则当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ ; 当  $y > 0$  时有

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\sin X \leq y) = P\{0 \leq X \leq \arcsin y\} \cup \{\pi - \arcsin y \leq X \leq \pi\} \\ &= P\{0 \leq X \leq \arcsin y\} + P\{\pi - \arcsin y \leq X \leq \pi\} \\ &= F_X(\arcsin y) - F_X(0) + F_X(\pi) - F_X(\pi - \arcsin y) \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} F'_Y(y) &= f_Y(y) = F'_X(\arcsin y) \cdot (\arcsin y)' - F'_X(\pi - \arcsin y) \cdot (\pi - \arcsin y)' \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^2} \cdot \arcsin y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \cdot (\pi - \arcsin y) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-y^2}} \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Y$  的概率密度函数为

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

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## 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

3.1. 解: 显然有  $X + Y = 4$ , 那么有

$$P(X=2, Y=2) = \frac{C_3^2 \cdot C_2^2}{C_5^4} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad P(X=1, Y=3) = \frac{C_3^3 \cdot C_2^1}{C_5^4} = \frac{2}{5}$$

即  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合分布律为

$Y/X$	1	2	$P(Y=j)$
2	0	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
3	$\frac{2}{5}$	0	$\frac{2}{5}$
$P(X=i)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	1

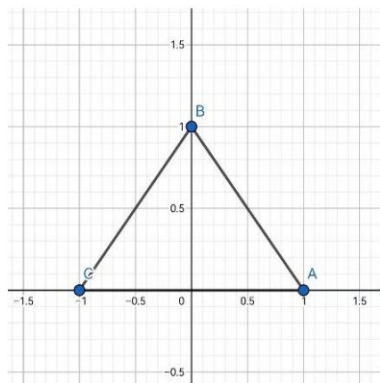
3.2. 解:  $X$  可能的取值为 0, 1, 2, 3;  $Y$  可能的取值为 1, 3; 则  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合分布律和边缘分布律为

$Y/X$	0	1	2	3	$P(Y=j)$
1	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$P(X=i)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	1

3.3. 解: (1) 设三角形区域为  $S$ , 因为二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  服从均匀分布, 则  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in S \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

其图像如下



(2) 设  $X$  和  $Y$  各自的边缘概率密度函数为  $f_X(x)$ ,  $f_Y(y)$ . 则当  $|x| > 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ; 当  $-1 \leq x < 0$  时有

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{x+1} dy = x+1$$

当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时有

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{-x+1} dy = -x+1$$

即  $X$  的边缘概率密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -x+1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

当  $y < 0, y > 1$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ ; 当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时有

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) dx = \int_{y-1}^{1-y} dx = (1-y) - (y-1) = 2-2y$$

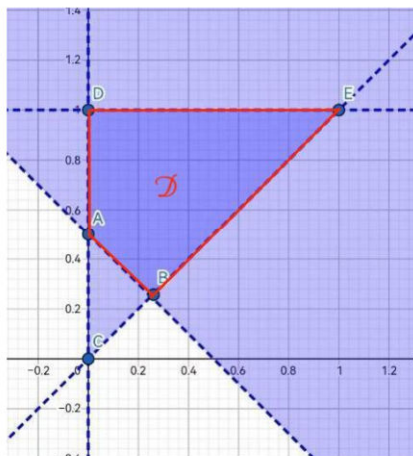
即  $Y$  的边缘概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2-2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

3.4. 解: (1) 因为  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y kxy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} ky^3 dy = \frac{1}{8} k$ , 即  $k = 8$ .

(2) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(X+Y > \frac{1}{2}\right) &= P\{(x,y) \in D\} = 1 - \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dy \int_0^y 8xy dx - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}-y} 8xy dx \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{256} - \frac{5}{768} = \frac{95}{96} \end{aligned}$$



(3) 设  $X$  和  $Y$  各自的边缘概率密度函数为  $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$ . 则当  $x < 0, x > 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ;

当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时有

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) dy = \int_x^1 8xy dy = 4x(1-x^2)$$

即  $X$  的边缘概率密度函数为



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^2), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

当  $y < 0$ ,  $y > 1$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ ; 当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时有

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{(x,y) \in S} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^y 8xy dx = 4y^3$$

即  $Y$  的边缘概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^3, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(4) 当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时有

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{8xy}{4y^3} = \frac{2x}{y^2}$$

即条件概率密度函数  $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$  为

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq y \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时有

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{8xy}{4x(1-x^2)} = \frac{2y}{1-x^2}$$

即条件概率密度函数  $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$  为

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{1-x^2}, & x \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(5) 因为  $f(x,y) = 8xy$ , 而  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = 4x(1-x^2) \cdot 4y^3 = 16x(1-x^2)y^3$ , 因此不独立. □

3.5. 解: 二维随机变量  $(X,Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为  $f(x,y) = Ae^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2}$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2} dy = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2-x^2} dy \\ &= -A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} d(x-y) \stackrel{t=x-y}{=} A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = A \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

即  $A = \frac{1}{\pi}$ , 那么联合概率密度函数为  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2}$ ,  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . 而

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2-x^2} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} d(x-y) \stackrel{t=x-y}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x-y)^2}, (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2. \square$$

3.6. 解: (1) 设  $X$  和  $Y$  各自的边缘概率密度函数为  $f_X(x)$ ,  $f_Y(y)$ , 则

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}; f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

因为随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 则  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}},$$

即

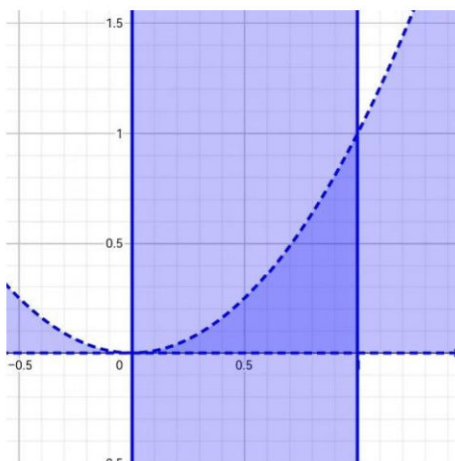
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(2) 方程  $a^2 + 2aX + Y = 0$  有实根, 即  $\Delta = (2X)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot Y = 4X^2 - 4Y \geq 0 \iff X^2 \geq Y$ , 于是

有

$$\begin{aligned} P(X^2 \geq Y) &= P\{(x,y) \in D\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy = \int_0^1 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\right) dx = 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} [\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)] = 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} (0.8413 - 0.5) = 0.1445. \square \end{aligned}$$

其图像如下



3.7. 解: 由题意可列联合分布律为

$P$	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.3
$(X, Y)$	(0, 1)	(0, 2)	(0, 3)	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 3)
$Z_1 = X + Y$	1	2	3	2	3	4
$Z_2 = XY$	0	0	0	1	2	3
$Z_3 = \max\{X, Y\}$	1	2	3	1	2	3
$Z_4 = \min\{X, Y\}$	0	0	0	1	1	1

所以有

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} Z_1 = X + Y & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline P & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{array}; \begin{array}{c|c|c} Z_2 = XY & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline P & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} Z_3 = \max\{X, Y\} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{array}; \begin{array}{c|c} Z_4 = \min\{X, Y\} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & 0.6 & 0.4 \end{array}$$

3.8. 解: (1) 假设随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(X^2 = Y^2) &= P(X=0, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=-1) \\ &= P(X=0)P(Y=0) + P(X=1)P(Y=1) + P(X=1)P(Y=-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

因此随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  不独立. 由题意可列  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布律

$X/Y$	-1	0	1	$P(Y=j)$
0	$P(X=0, Y=-1)$	$P(X=0, Y=0)$	$P(X=0, Y=1)$	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$P(X=1, Y=-1)$	$P(X=1, Y=0)$	$P(X=1, Y=1)$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$P(X=i)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

解方程可得

$$\begin{cases} P(X=0, Y=-1)=0; P(X=0, Y=0)=\frac{1}{3}; P(X=0, Y=1)=0 \\ P(X=1, Y=-1)=\frac{1}{3}; P(X=1, Y=0)=0; P(X=1, Y=1)=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

即  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布律为

$X/Y$	-1	0	1	$P(Y=j)$
0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$P(X=i)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

(2) 由(1)可列联合分布律

$P$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
$(X, Y)$	(0, -1)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, -1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
$Z = XY$	0	0	0	-1	0	1

所以  $Z = XY$  的分布律为

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} Z = XY & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \square$$

3.9. 解: 随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  各个值的概率分别为

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda_1^k e^{-\lambda_1}}{k!}, \quad P(Y=k) = \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_2}}{k!}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

所以  $Z = X + Y$ , 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z=k) &= \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i, Y=k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i)P(Y=k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^i e^{-\lambda_1}}{i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{k-i} e^{-\lambda_2}}{(k-i)!} \\ &= \lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^i}{i!(k-i)!} = \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^i \cdot \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^i \cdot C_k^i = \frac{\lambda_2^k e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2}}{k!} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right) + 1\right]^k = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

(2)注意到

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=k|Z=m) &= \frac{P(X=k, Z=m)}{P(Z=m)} = \frac{P(X=k, Y=m-k)}{P(Z=m)} \\ &= \frac{P(X=k)P(Y=m-k)}{P(Z=m)} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k e^{-\lambda_1}}{k!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{m-k} e^{-\lambda_2}}{(m-k)!}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^m e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{m!}} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_2^m \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^k e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{k!(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{m!}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^m e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}} \\ &= \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^m}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^m} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^k = \frac{\lambda_1^k \cdot \lambda_2^{m-k}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^m} C_m^k, \quad k \leq m. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3.10. 解: 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z = P(Z \leq z) &= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy \\ &\stackrel{x=u-y}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^z f(u-y, y) du \right] dy = \int_{-\infty}^z \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u-y, y) dy \right] du \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Z$  的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

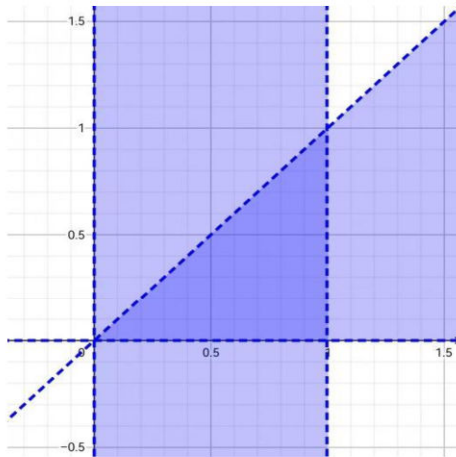
则当  $z \leq 0$ ,  $z \geq 1$  时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$ ; 当  $0 < z < 1$  时有

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_0^z 24x(z-x) dx = 24z \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^z - 24 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^z = 4z^3$$

即随机变量  $Z$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 4z^3, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}. \quad \square$$

注:  $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1-x \implies 0 < z-x < 1-x \implies 0 < x < z < 1$ . 其图像如下



3.11. 解: (1) 设  $X$  和  $Y$  各自的边缘概率密度函数为  $f_X(x)$ ,  $f_Y(y)$ , 则

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}; f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

由于  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 则随机变量  $Z = X + Y$  的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$$

则当  $z \leq 0$  时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$ ; 当  $0 < z < 1$  时有

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^z e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-z}$$

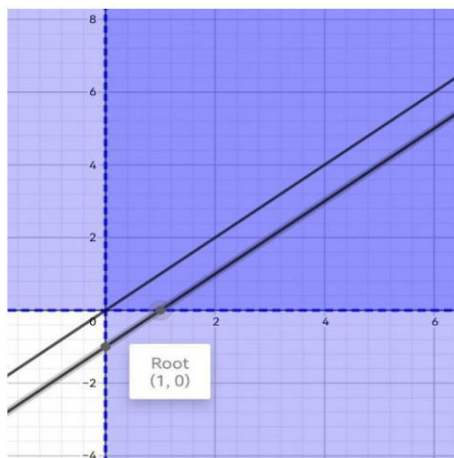
当  $z \geq 1$  时有

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{z-1}^z e^{-y} dy = e^{1-z} - e^{-z}$$

即随机变量  $Z = X + Y$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{1-z} - e^{-z}, & z \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

其图像如下



(2) 注意到

$$F_Z = P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{2x+y \leq z} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{z-y}{2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$\stackrel{2x=u-y}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^z f\left(\frac{z-y}{2}, y\right) du \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^z \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{z-y}{2}, y\right) dy \right] du$$

即随机变量  $Z = 2X + Y$  的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{z-y}{2}, y\right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X\left(\frac{z-y}{2}\right) f_Y(y) dy$$

则当  $z \leq 0$  时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$ ; 当  $0 < z < 2$  时有

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X\left(\frac{z-y}{2}\right) f_Y(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-z})$$

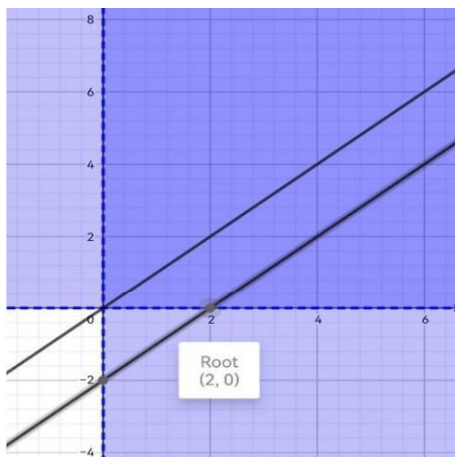
当  $z \geq 2$  时有

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X\left(\frac{z-y}{2}\right) f_Y(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{z-2}^z e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2-z} - e^{-z})$$

即随机变量  $Z = 2X + Y$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-z}), & 0 < z < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} (e^{2-z} - e^{-z}), & z \geq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \cdot \square$$

注:  $0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \implies 0 \leq \frac{z-y}{2} \leq 1 \implies z-2 \leq y \leq z$ . 其图像如下



3.12. 解:  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)}$ ,  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 注意到

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

有  $\rho = 0$ , 即随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立. 又因为  $X \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$ , 所以

$$Z = X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$



因此有

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}. \square$$

(法二)

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z = P(Z \leq z) &= \iint_{x-y \leq z} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{z+y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy \\ &\stackrel{x=u+y}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^z f(u+y,y) du \right] dy = \int_{-\infty}^z \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u+y,y) dy \right] du \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Z = X - Y$  的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z+y,y) dy$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z+y,y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(z+y)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}[(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)y^2 + 2z\sigma_2^2 y + \sigma_2^2 z^2]} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}\left[y^2 + 2\frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}y + \frac{\sigma_2^2 z^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}\left\{y^2 + 2\frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}y + \left[\frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]^2 - \left[\frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]^2 + \frac{\sigma_2^2 z^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right\}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}\left\{\left[y + \frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]^2 + \frac{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2 z^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^2}\right\}} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}\left[y + \frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]^2 - \frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}\left[y + \frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]^2} d\left[y + \frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right] \\ &\stackrel{t = y + \frac{z\sigma_2^2}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} t^2} dt \\ &\stackrel{u = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1\sigma_2} t}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \end{aligned}$$

于是可得  $Z = X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$ , 因此有

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}. \square$$

3.13. 解: 相互独立的随机变量  $X_i$  的概率密度函数为  $f_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} \theta e^{-\theta x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ ; 随机变量  $X_i$  的



概率分布函数为  $F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\theta x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\} \leq y\right) = P(X_1 \leq y, X_2 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq y)P(X_2 \leq y) \cdots P(X_n \leq y) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq y) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(y) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - e^{-\theta y}) = (1 - e^{-\theta y})^n \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Y$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = [F_Y(y)]' = \begin{cases} n\theta e^{-\theta y} (1 - e^{-\theta y})^{n-1}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

而又有

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P\left(\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\} \leq z\right) = 1 - P\left(\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\} > z\right) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > z, X_2 > z, \dots, X_n > z) = 1 - P(X_1 > z)P(X_2 > z) \cdots P(X_n > z) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(X_1 \leq z)] [1 - P(X_2 \leq z)] \cdots [1 - P(X_n \leq z)] \\ &= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - P(X_i \leq z)] = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n [1 - F_{X_i}(z)] = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\theta z} = 1 - (e^{-\theta z})^n \end{aligned}$$

即随机变量  $Z$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = [F_Z(z)]' = \begin{cases} n\theta e^{-n\theta z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} . \square$$

## 第四章 随机变量的数字特征

4.1. 解: 由题目可得

$P$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
$X$	-1	0	1	2
$X^2$	1	0	1	4
$2X^2 + 3$	5	3	5	11

于是有

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i x_i = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 2 = 0.2$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i x_i^2 = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 4 = 0.8$$

$$E(2X^2 + 3) = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i (2x_i^2 + 3) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5 + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 11 = 4.6. \square$$

注:  $E(2X^2 + 3) = 2E(X^2) + 3 = 2 \cdot 0.8 + 3 = 4.6$ .

4.2. 解: 随机变量  $X$  的概率密度函数为  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 于是有

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

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|}dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x}dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{3-1} e^{-x}dx = \Gamma(3) = 2! = 2$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 2. \square$$

4.3. 解: 随机变量  $X$  服从几何分布, 其分布律为

$$P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, \quad 0 < p < 1$$

于是有

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^k = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(1-p)^k$$

考虑级数  $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' \\ &= x \cdot \frac{(1-x) - x \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = x \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

于是有  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(1-p)^k = S(1-p) = \frac{1-p}{(1-1+p)^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$ , 因此可得

$$E(X) = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(1-p)^k = \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^N P_k x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2(1-p)^k = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2(1-p)^k$$

考虑级数  $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S(x)}{x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(x^n)' = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n \right)' = \left( x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right)' = \left( x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^n)' \right)' \\ &= \left( x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \right)' = \left( x \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)' \right)' = \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{(1-x)^2 - x \cdot 2(1-x) \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

于是有  $S(x) = x \cdot \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-x)^3}$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$ , 因此可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2(1-p)^k = S(1-p) = \frac{(1-p)(1-p+1)}{(1-1+p)^3} = \frac{(1-p)(2-p)}{p^3}$$

即有

$$E(X^2) = \frac{p}{1-p} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2(1-p)^k = \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \frac{(1-p)(2-p)}{p^3} = \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{2-p}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}. \square$$

4.4. 解: 随机变量  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu, 1)$ , 且  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立.

(1) 设  $Z = X - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} E(|Z|) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz \\ &= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} E(e^X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} + x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} + (x-\mu) + \mu} d(x-\mu) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} + (x-\mu)} d(x-\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2} + t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\mu} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}}$$

(3) 设  $Z = X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2 + 1)$ , 于是有

$$E(|Z|) = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\pi}}$$

(4) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} E(|Z|^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z|^2 f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma^2 + 1)}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}} dz \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma^2 + 1)}} \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}} dz = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma^2 + 1)}} \cdot (\sigma^2 + 1) \int_0^{+\infty} z d\left(e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma^2 + 1)}} \cdot (\sigma^2 + 1) \cdot \left[ z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}} dz \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}} dz \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2(\sigma^2 + 1)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}}\right) \\ &= \frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sigma^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - E^2(|Z|) = (\sigma^2 + 1) - \frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\pi} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) (\sigma^2 + 1). \square$$

(法二)

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} D(|X - Y|) &= D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - E^2(|Z|) = E(Z^2) - E^2(|Z|) = D(Z) + E^2(Z) - E^2(|Z|) \\ &= (\sigma^2 + 1) + 0 - \frac{2(\sigma^2 + 1)}{\pi} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) (\sigma^2 + 1). \square \end{aligned}$$

4.5. 解: 直接利用定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = 12 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 dy = \frac{4}{5} \\ E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = 12 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y^3 dy = \frac{3}{5} \\ E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = 12 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^3 dy = \frac{1}{2} \\ E(X^2 + Y^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y) dx dy = 12 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x^2 + y^2) y^2 dy = \frac{16}{15}. \square \end{aligned}$$

(法二)

注意到

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^x 12y^2 dy = 4x^3; \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_y^1 12y^2 dx = 12y^2(1-y)$$

于是有

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^4 dx = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 12y^3(1-y) dy = \frac{3}{5}. \square$$

4.6. 解: 设若第  $i$  号球放入第  $i$  号盒子中  $X_i = 1$ ; 若第  $i$  号球未放入第  $i$  号盒子中  $X_i = 0$ ,则总的配对数  $X$  可表示成  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , 则有  $P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 于是有

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

4.7. 解: 设  $Y$  表示检验 1 次需要调整设备的次数, 于是有

$$P(Y = 0) = C_{10}^1 0.9^9 \cdot 0.1 + 0.9^{10} = 0.736099$$

$$P(Y = 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0) = 0.263901$$

则随机变量  $Y$  的分布律为

$Y$	0	1
$P$	0.736099	0.263901

因此有

$$E(Y) = 0 \cdot 0.736099 + 1 \cdot 0.263901 = 0.263901$$

$$E(X) = 4E(Y) = 4 \cdot 0.263901 = 1.0556. \square$$

4.8. 解: 设出售一台设备净盈利为  $Y$ , 则  $Y$  可能的取值为 100, -200, 于是有

$$P(Y = 100) = P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} dx$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x}{4}} d\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = 1 - \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-t} dt = 1 - (-e^{-t})\Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$P(Y = -200) = P(X \leq 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

则随机变量  $Y$  的分布律为

$Y$	100	-200
$P$	$e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$	$1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

因此有

$$E(Y) = 100 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 200 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}\right) = 300e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 200 = 33.6 \text{ (元)}. \square$$

4.9. 证明: 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} D(X) &= E(X^2) - E^2(X) = E\{(X-C)^2 + 2CX - C^2\} - E^2(X) \\ &= E\{(X-C)^2\} + 2CE(X) - E^2(X) - C^2 = E\{(X-C)^2\} - \{E(X) - C\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

因为  $C \neq E(X) \iff \{E(X) - C\}^2 > 0$ , 于是

$$D(X) = E\{(X-C)^2\} - \{E(X) - C\}^2 < E\{(X-C)^2\}. \square$$

4.10. 解: 直接利用定义可得

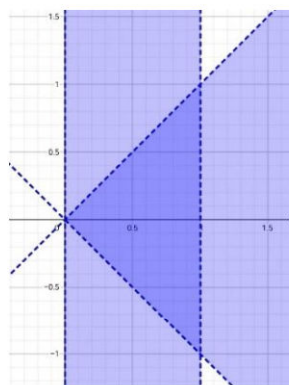
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x x dx dy = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x y dx dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x xy dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0. \square$$

其图像如下



4.11. 解: (1)  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 于是有  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ ;  $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$ , 可得

$$E(Z) = E(5X - Y + 15) = 5E(X) - E(Y) + 15 = 5 \cdot 3 - 1 + 15 = 29$$

$$D(Z) = D(5X - Y + 15) = 5^2 D(X) + D(Y) = 5^2 \cdot 4 + 9 = 109$$

(2)  $X$  和  $Y$  不相关, 于是有  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ ;  $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$ , 可得

$$E(Z) = E(5X - Y + 15) = 5E(X) - E(Y) + 15 = 5 \cdot 3 - 1 + 15 = 29$$

$$D(Z) = D(5X - Y + 15) = 5^2 D(X) + D(Y) = 5^2 \cdot 4 + 9 = 109$$

(3)  $X$  和  $Y$  相关系数为 0.25, 于是有  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = 0.25 \cdot \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{9} = 1.5$ ,

可得

$$E(Z) = E(5X - Y + 15) = 5E(X) - E(Y) + 15 = 5 \cdot 3 - 1 + 15 = 29$$

$$D(Z) = D(5X - Y + 15) = 5^2 D(X) + D(Y) - 2 \cdot 5 \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 5^2 \cdot 4 + 9 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 1.5 = 94. \square$$

4.12. 解: 直接利用定义可得

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, \quad y \in [-1, 1]$$

而

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

于是  $X$  和  $Y$  不独立, 因此有

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x dx dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 0$$

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

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} xy dx dy = 0$$

而

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = 0 \iff \rho_{XY} = 0$$

因此  $X$  和  $Y$  不相关.  $\square$

4.13. 解: 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 且  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 由此可得  $X$  和  $Y$  不相关, 即有  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ , 亦即  $\rho_{XY} = 0$ , 那么有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2) &= \text{Cov}(aX + \beta Y, aX - \beta Y) = \text{Cov}(aX, aX - \beta Y) + \text{Cov}(\beta Y, aX - \beta Y) \\ &= \text{Cov}(aX, aX) - \text{Cov}(aX, \beta Y) + \text{Cov}(\beta Y, aX) - \text{Cov}(\beta Y, \beta Y) \\ &= a^2 \text{Cov}(X, X) - a\beta \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \beta a \text{Cov}(Y, X) - \beta^2 \text{Cov}(Y, Y) \\ &= a^2 \text{Cov}(X, X) - \beta^2 \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = a^2 D(X) - \beta^2 D(Y) \\ &= a^2 \cdot \sigma^2 - \beta^2 \cdot \sigma^2 = (a^2 - \beta^2) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$D(Z_1) = D(aX + \beta Y) = a^2 D(X) + \beta^2 D(Y) = a^2 \cdot \sigma^2 + \beta^2 \cdot \sigma^2 = (a^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2$$

$$D(Z_2) = D(aX - \beta Y) = a^2 D(X) + \beta^2 D(Y) = a^2 \cdot \sigma^2 + \beta^2 \cdot \sigma^2 = (a^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2$$

$$\rho_{Z_1, Z_2} = \frac{\text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2)}{\sqrt{D(Z_1)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Z_2)}} = \frac{(a^2 - \beta^2) \sigma^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2} \cdot \sqrt{(a^2 + \beta^2) \sigma^2}} = \frac{a^2 - \beta^2}{a^2 + \beta^2}. \square$$



注：二维正态随机变量 $(X, Y)$ ， $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立的充要条件是参数 $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 。

4.14. 解：随机变量 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的分布律分别为

$$\frac{X}{P} \begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline & 1-P(A) & P(A) \end{array}; \frac{Y}{P} \begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline & 1-P(B) & P(B) \end{array}$$

即二维随机变量 $(X, Y)$ 的混合分布律为

$Y/X$	0	1	$P(Y=j)$
0	$P(\overline{AB})$	$P(A\overline{B})$	$1-P(B)$
1	$P(\overline{A}B)$	$P(AB)$	$P(B)$
$P(X=i)$	$1-P(A)$	$P(A)$	1

那么随机变量 $Z = XY$ 分布律为

$$\frac{Z=XY}{P} \begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline & P(\overline{AB}) + P(A\overline{B}) + P(\overline{A}B) & P(AB) \end{array}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= P(A); E(Y) = P(B); E(XY) = P(AB) \\ D(X) &= P(A)[1-P(A)]; D(Y) = P(B)[1-P(B)] \\ \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = P(AB) - P(A)P(B) \end{aligned}$$

则 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的相关系数为

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{P(AB) - P(A)P(B)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0$$

由此我们可以得到

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

即事件 $A$ 和事件 $B$ 相互独立，即 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立。□

补充题目 4.1. 若 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ，求 $|X|$ ， $X^2$ 的期望。

解：因为 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ，于是随机变量 $X$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 那么有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(|X|) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|f(x)dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}dx \\ &= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2 e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt \stackrel{u=t^2}{=} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-u} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{3}{2}-1} e^{-u} du \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sigma^2. \square
\end{aligned}$$

注:  $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin\pi x}$ ,  $x \in (0, 1) \implies \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \sqrt{\pi}$ .

补充题目 4.2. 若  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 求  $(X - \mu)$ ,  $|X - \mu|$ ,  $e^{X-\mu}$ ,  $(X - \mu)^2$  的期望.

解: 随机变量  $Y = X - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$  的概率密度函数为  $f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 即

有

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = 0$$

$$E(|Y|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

$$= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$E(e^Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^y f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2} + y} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \stackrel{t = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2 e^{-\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt \stackrel{u=t^2}{=} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-u} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{3}{2}-1} e^{-u} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma^2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sigma^2. \square$$

补充题目 4.3. 若  $X, Y \sim N(0, 1)$ , 求  $\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$  的期望.

解: 因为  $X, Y \sim N(0, 1)$ , 有

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \stackrel{\substack{x=\rho\cos\theta \\ y=\rho\sin\theta}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}. \square
 \end{aligned}$$

注:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \sigma^3 \iff \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma^3.$

补充题目 4.4. 若  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$ , 且  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 求  $D(|X - \mu|)$  以及

$D(|X - Y|)$ .

解: 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ , 有  $Z = X - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(|Z|) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} dz \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1} \cdot \sigma_1^2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} d\left(\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) = \frac{2\sigma_1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sigma_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \\
 E(|Z|^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} dz = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1}\right)^2 e^{-\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1}\right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt \stackrel{u=t^2}{=} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-u} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{3}{2}-1} e^{-u} du \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma_1^2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sigma_1^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - E^2(|Z|) = \sigma_1^2 - \frac{2}{\pi} \sigma_1^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) \sigma_1^2$$

又因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$  且  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 有  $Z = X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$ , 于是

有

$$E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| f(z) dz = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$E(|Z|^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z|^2 f(z) dz = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2$$

$$D(|Z|) = E(|Z|^2) - E^2(|Z|) = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) \frac{2}{\pi} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2). \square$$

## 第五章 大数定律及中心极限定理

5.1. 解: (1) 设随机变量  $X$  表示误差, 则  $X \sim U(-0.5, 0.5)$ , 于是有

$$E(X) = 0; D(X) = \frac{(0.5 + 0.5)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

由题目可知每个误差之间相互独立且同分布, 由中心极限定理可得

$$Y_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)}{\sqrt{D\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - nE(X)}{\sqrt{nD(X)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

当  $n$  充分大的时候有

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\left|\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right| > 15\right) &= 1 - P\left(\left|\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right| \leq 15\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{-15}{\sqrt{\frac{1500}{12}}} \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{1500} X_k}{\sqrt{\frac{1500}{12}}} \leq \frac{15}{\sqrt{\frac{1500}{12}}}\right) \\ &= 1 - P\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{1500} X_k}{\sqrt{\frac{1500}{12}}} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) \approx 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\right] \\ &= 2 - 2\Phi(1.34) = 2 - 2 \cdot 0.9099 = 0.1802 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 即要求满足  $P\left(\left|\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right| < 10\right) > 0.9$  条件下  $n$  的最大值, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\left|\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right| < 10\right) &= P\left(-10 < \sum_{k=1}^n X_k < 10\right) = P\left(-\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}} < \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}} < \frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}\right) \\ &\approx \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}\right) - 1 > 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}\right) > 0.95 = \Phi(1.645) \iff \frac{10}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}} > 1.645 \iff n < 443.45$$

综上  $n_{\max} = 443$ , 即最多可有 443 个数相加使得误差总和的绝对值小于 10 的概率不小于 0.9

.□

5.2. 解: 设随机变量  $X$  表示一个电话分机是否需要使用外线, 则  $X \sim B(1, 0.05)$ , 于是有

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot 0.05 = 0.05; D(X) = 1 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 0.95 = 0.0475$$

由题目可知每个电话分机是否需要使用外线相互独立且同分布, 由中心极限定理可得

$$Y_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)}{\sqrt{D\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - nE(X)}{\sqrt{nD(X)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - 0.05n}{\sqrt{0.0475n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

当  $n$  充分大的时候, 设总机需要的外线的个数为  $N$ , 则要求满足  $P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < N\right) \geq 0.9$  条件

下  $N$  的最小值, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < N\right) &= P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{200} X_k - 0.05 \cdot 200}{\sqrt{0.0475 \cdot 200}} < \frac{N - 0.05 \cdot 200}{\sqrt{0.0475 \cdot 200}}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{200} X_k - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}} < \frac{N - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{N - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}}\right) \geq 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\Phi\left(\frac{N - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}}\right) \geq 0.9 = \Phi(1.28) \iff \frac{N - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}} \geq 1.28 \iff N \geq 13.945$$

综上  $N_{\min} = 14$ , 即总机需要 14 条外线才能以不低于 90% 的概率保证每个分机要使用外线时可供使用. □

5.3. 解: 因为

$$Y = X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot X_{100} \iff \ln Y = \ln X_1 + \ln X_2 + \cdots + \ln X_{100}$$

于是随机变量  $\ln X_1, \ln X_2, \dots, \ln X_{100}$  相互独立且同分布, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\ln X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x(\ln x - 1) \Big|_0^1 = -1 \\ E[(\ln X)^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln^2 x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d(\ln^2 x) \\ &= -2 \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = -2 \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -2 \cdot (-1) = 2 \\ D(\ln X) &= E[(\ln X)^2] - [E(\ln X)]^2 = 2 - (-1)^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

由中心极限定理可得

$$Z_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k - E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k\right)}{\sqrt{D\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k\right)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k - nE(\ln X)}{\sqrt{nD(\ln X)}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k + n}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\ln Y_n + n}{\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

当  $n$  充分大的时候有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y < 10^{-40}) &= P(\ln Y < \ln 10^{-40}) = P(\ln Y < -40 \ln 10) = P\left(\frac{\ln Y + 100}{\sqrt{100}} < \frac{-40 \ln 10 + 100}{\sqrt{100}}\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{\ln Y + 100}{\sqrt{100}} < 0.79\right) \approx \Phi(0.79) = 0.7852. \square \end{aligned}$$

5.4. 证明: 设随机变量  $X \sim \pi(1)$ , 则有  $Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \pi(n)$ , 于是有

$$E(X) = \lambda = 1; D(X) = \lambda = 1$$

由中心极限定理可得

$$Z_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)}{\sqrt{D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - nE(X)}{\sqrt{nD(X)}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{Y_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

当  $n$  充分大的时候有

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n^k}{k!} e^{-n} = P(Y_n \leq n) = P\left(\frac{Y_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{n - n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = P\left(\frac{Y_n - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 0\right) \approx \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}. \square$$



## 第六章 样本及抽样分布

6.1. 解: (1) 因为  $X \sim N(3.4, 6^2)$ , 样本容量为  $n$ , 于是有

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N\left(3.4, \frac{6^2}{n}\right)$$

(2) 即要求  $P(1.4 < \bar{X} < 5.4) \geq 0.95$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} P(1.4 < \bar{X} < 5.4) &= P\left(\frac{1.4 - 3.4}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{\bar{X} - 3.4}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{5.4 - 3.4}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) \\ &= P\left(-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} < \frac{\bar{X} - 3.4}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) \\ &= 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) - 1 \geq 0.95 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) \geq 0.975 = \Phi(1.96) \iff \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} \geq 1.96 \iff n \geq 34.5744$$

综上  $n_{\min} = 35$ . □

6.2. 解: (1) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} D(Y_i) &= D(X_i - \bar{X}) = D\left(X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) = D\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n X_k\right] \\ &= D\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)X_i\right] + D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n X_k\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} D\left(\sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n X_k\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n D(X_k) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (n-1)D(X_i) \\ &= \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} + \frac{n-1}{n^2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

(法二)

$$\begin{aligned} D(Y_i) &= D(X_i - \bar{X}) = D(X_i) + D(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) \\ &= D(X_i) + D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) - 2\text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) \\ &= D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n D(X_i) - 2\text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n} X_i\right) \\ &= D(X_i) + \frac{1}{n} D(X_i) - \frac{2}{n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ , 于是有

$$D\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = D[(n-1)S^2] = \sigma^4 D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = \sigma^4 \cdot 2(n-1) = 2(n-1)\sigma^4 = 2(n-1)$$

(3) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) &= \text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_n - \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) - \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_n) + \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) \\ &= \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}\left(X_1, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) - \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k, X_n\right) \\ &= \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}\left(X_1, \frac{1}{n} X_1\right) - \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} X_n, X_n\right) \\ &= D(\bar{X}) - \frac{1}{n} D(X_1) - \frac{1}{n} D(X_n) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{n}. \square \end{aligned}$$

6.3. 解: 直接利用定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu = \mu \\ D(\bar{X}) &= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ E(X_i^2) &= D(X_i) + E^2(X_i) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2; \quad E(\bar{X}^2) = D(\bar{X}) + E^2(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 \\ E(S^2) &= E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - \frac{n}{n-1} E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right) = \sigma^2. \square \end{aligned}$$

6.4. 解: (1) 因为  $X \sim N(0, 4)$ , 于是有  $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20)$ ;  $3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 100)$ , 即可得

$$Y = a(X_1 - 2X_2)^2 + b(3X_3 - 4X_4)^2 = 20a\left(\frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{\sqrt{20}}\right)^2 + 100b\left(\frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{\sqrt{100}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$$

于是利用  $20a=1$ ;  $100b=1$  可得  $a = \frac{1}{20}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{100}$ , 自由度  $n=2$ .

(2) 因为  $X \sim N(0, 4)$ , 于是有  $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$ ;  $\sum_{i=11}^{15} \left(\frac{X_i}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(5)$ , 即可得

$$Y = \frac{X_1^2 + \cdots + X_{10}^2}{2(X_{11}^2 + \cdots + X_{15}^2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2}{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=11}^{15} X_i^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2}{\sum_{i=11}^{15} X_i^2} \sim F(10, 5). \square$$

(3) 设  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 则

$$Y_1 - Y_2 = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^6 X_i - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=7}^9 X_i \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \iff \frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - Y_2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \iff \frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$$

又因为  $Y_1, Y_2, S^2$  相互独立, 即

$$Z = \frac{c(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} = \frac{c\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2}}} \sim t(n)$$

因此有  $c = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $n = 2$ .  $\square$

6.5. 解: 因为  $X \sim t(n)$ , 设  $X = \frac{T}{\sqrt{\frac{Z}{n}}}$ , 其中  $T \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Z \sim \chi^2(n)$ , 于是有  $T^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ , 则

$$Y = X^2 = \frac{T^2}{\frac{Z}{n}} = \frac{\frac{T^2}{1}}{\frac{Z}{n}} \sim F(1, n). \square$$

6.6. 解: 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \iff \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

则有

$$Y = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2 \cdot (n-1)}}} = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}}{\frac{S}{\sigma}} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

即有

$$P(\bar{X} > \mu + kS) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} > k\right) = P\left(\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} > \sqrt{n}k\right) \iff P(Y > 4k) = 0.95$$

于是有

$$4k = t_{0.95}(15) \iff k = \frac{1}{4} t_{0.95}(15) = -\frac{1}{4} t_{0.05}(15) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1.7531 = -0.438275. \square$$

## 第七章 参数估计

7.1. 解: (1)矩估计: 注意到

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

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1-2\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-1} = \frac{1-\frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1} = \frac{n-2\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}$$

(2)最大似然估计: 注意到  $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta+1)x_i^{\theta} = (\theta+1)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\theta}$ , 有

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta+1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \implies \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{\theta+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i} - 1. \square$$

7.2. 解: (1)矩估计:

$$E(X) = 1, D(X) = \sigma^2; E(X^2) = D(X) + E^2(X) = \sigma^2 + 1$$

因此有

$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 1$$

(2)最大似然估计: 注意到  $L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{(x_i-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ,

有

$$\ln L(\sigma) = -n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left[ e^{-\frac{(x_i-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)^2 - n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)$$

即

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} \ln L(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)^2 - \frac{n}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)^2 - \frac{n}{\sigma} = 0$$

因此有

$$\hat{\sigma}_2^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 1)^2$$

(3)注意到

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\sigma}_1^2) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 1\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - 1 = E(X^2) - 1 = \sigma^2 + 1 - 1 = \sigma^2 \\ E(\hat{\sigma}_2^2) &= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 1)^2\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(X_i - 1)^2] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2 - 2X_i + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [E(X_i^2) - 2E(X_i) + 1] = E(X^2) - 2E(X) + 1 = \sigma^2 + 1 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\hat{\sigma}_1^2$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_2^2$ 均是无偏估计.□

7.3. 解: (1)因为 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$ , 于是 $P(X = x; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} L(\lambda) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(X = x_i; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} = e^{-n\lambda} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} \\ \ln L(\lambda) &= -n\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(\frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!}\right) = -n\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln(\lambda^{x_i}) - \ln(x_i!)] = -n\lambda + \ln \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!) \end{aligned}$$

即

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$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln L(\lambda) = -n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} = 0$$

因此有

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i = \frac{1}{5} (1 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 1) = 2$$

(2)因为 $P(X = 0; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!} = e^{-\lambda}$ , 于是 $\hat{P}(X = 0; \lambda) = e^{-\hat{\lambda}} = e^{-2}$ .□

7.4. 解: (1)直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mu-\ln x)^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mu-\ln x)^2}{2}} dx \\ &\stackrel{t=\ln x}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mu-t)^2}{2}} \cdot e^t dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mu-t)^2}{2} + t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{[t-(\mu+1)]^2}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{[t-(\mu+1)]^2}{2}} d[t - (\mu+1)] \stackrel{u=t-(\mu+1)}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \stackrel{x=\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)矩估计: 由(1)可知 $E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}$ , 因此有

$$\hat{\mu} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)注意到  $L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x_i} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \ln x_i)^2}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \ln x_i)^2}{2}}$ , 有

$$\ln L(\mu) = -n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left[ \frac{1}{x_i} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \ln x_i)^2}{2}} \right] = -n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - \ln x_i)^2$$

即

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \ln L(\mu) = - \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - \ln x_i) = -n\mu + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

因此有

$$\bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

(4)注意到

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{\mu}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(\ln X_i) = E(\ln X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln x f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \ln x)^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln x \cdot e^{-\frac{(\mu - \ln x)^2}{2}} d(\ln x) \\ &\stackrel{t = \ln x}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-\frac{(\mu - t)^2}{2}} dt \stackrel{u = t - \mu}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u + \mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du + \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} = \mu \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\bar{\mu}$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计.  $\square$

7.5. 解: (1)矩估计:

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{6x^2}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^{\theta} (-x^3 + \theta x^2) dx = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

(2)直接计算即可, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} D(\hat{\theta}) &= D\left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot D(X) = \frac{4}{n} D(X) \\ E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{6x^3}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^{\theta} (-x^4 + \theta x^3) dx = \frac{3\theta^2}{10} \end{aligned}$$



即

$$D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4}{n} D(X) = \frac{4}{n} [E(X^2) - E^2(X)] = \frac{4}{n} \left( \frac{3\theta^2}{10} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}. \square$$

7.6. 解: (1)矩估计: 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} (\theta t + \mu) e^{-t} dt \\ &= \theta \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt + \mu \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \theta[-(t+1)e^{-t}]_0^{+\infty} + \mu(-e^{-t})_0^{+\infty} = \theta + \mu \\ E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = - \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x^2 d\left(e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}\right) \\ &= -\left(x^2 e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}\right)_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} d(x^2) = \mu^2 + 2\theta \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = \mu^2 + 2\theta(\theta + \mu) \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{cases} \bar{X} = \theta + \mu \\ \overline{X^2} = \mu^2 + 2\theta(\theta + \mu) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\mu} = \bar{X} - \sqrt{\overline{X^2} - \bar{X}^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2} \\ \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\overline{X^2} - \bar{X}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2} \end{cases}$$

(2)最大似然估计: 注意到  $L(\theta, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i-\mu}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{x_i-\mu}{\theta}}$ , 有

$$\ln L(\theta, \mu) = -n \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left( e^{-\frac{x_i-\mu}{\theta}} \right) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{n\mu}{\theta}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta, \mu) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{n\mu}{\theta^2} = 0$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} + \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln L(\theta, \mu) = \frac{n}{\theta} > 0$$

方程无解, 即取

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mu} = \min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\} \\ \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\}. \square \end{cases}$$

7.7. 解: (1)矩估计: 注意到

$$E(X) = 1 \cdot \theta^2 + 2 \cdot 2\theta(1-\theta) + 3 \cdot (1-\theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3 - \frac{1}{4} (1+1+3+3) \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

最大似然估计: 注意到  $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X=x_i) = \theta^2 \cdot \theta^2 \cdot (1-\theta)^2 \cdot (1-\theta)^2 = \theta^4(1-\theta)^4$ , 有

$$\ln L(\theta) = 4 \ln \theta + 4 \ln(1-\theta) \implies \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{4}{\theta} - \frac{4}{1-\theta} = \frac{4(1-2\theta)}{\theta(1-\theta)} = 0$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)因为

$$\begin{aligned} E(N) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i N_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i E(N_i) = a_1 E(N_1) + a_2 E(N_2) + a_3 E(N_3) \\ &= a_1 \cdot 4 \cdot \theta^2 + a_2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2\theta(1-\theta) + a_3 \cdot 4 \cdot (1-\theta)^2 \\ &= 4(a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3)\theta^2 + 8(a_2 - a_3)\theta + 4a_3 = \theta \end{aligned}$$

比较系数可得

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3 = 0 \\ a_2 - a_3 = \frac{1}{8} \\ a_3 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{4} \\ a_2 = \frac{1}{8} \\ a_3 = 0 \end{cases} \square$$

7.8. 解: (1)矩估计: 注意到

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} = \theta$$

因此有

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

(2)最大似然估计: 注意到  $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n 1 = 1 \equiv \text{Const}$ , 又因为

$$\begin{cases} x_i \geq \theta - \frac{1}{2} \\ x_i \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

恒成立，因此

$$\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\} - \frac{1}{2} \leq \hat{\theta} \leq \min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\} + \frac{1}{2}$$

即

$$\hat{\theta} \in \left[ \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\} - \frac{1}{2}, \min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n\} + \frac{1}{2} \right]. \square$$

7.9. 解: (1) 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 则  $Y = X_1 - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{\sigma}) &= E\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} |X_1 - \mu|\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} E(|X_1 - \mu|) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} E(|Y|) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \\ &= \sigma \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \stackrel{t=\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}{=} \sigma \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sigma \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\bar{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} |X_1 - \mu|$  是  $\sigma$  的无偏估计.

(2) 注意到 [资源免费共享 收集网站 nuaa.store](http://nuaa.store)

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\sigma}) &= E\left(k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu|\right) = kE\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu|\right) = k \sum_{i=1}^n E(|X_i - \mu|) = k \cdot n \cdot E(|X - \mu|) \\ &= nk \cdot E(|X_1 - \mu|) = nk \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma = \sigma \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$k = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

下面比较  $\bar{\sigma}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}$  的有效性, 即比较  $D(\bar{\sigma})$ ,  $D(\hat{\sigma})$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} D(\bar{\sigma}) &= D\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} |X_1 - \mu|\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} D(|X_1 - \mu|) = \frac{\pi}{2} D(|Y|) = \frac{\pi}{2} [E(|Y|^2) - E^2(|Y|)] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} [E((Y)^2) - E^2(|Y|)] = \frac{\pi}{2} [D(Y) + E^2(Y) - E^2(|Y|)] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\sigma^2 + 0 - \frac{2}{\pi} \sigma^2\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) \sigma^2 = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} - 1\right) \sigma^2 \\ D(\hat{\sigma}) &= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu|\right) = \frac{\pi}{2n^2} D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu|\right) = \frac{\pi}{2n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(|X_i - \mu|) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2n^2} \cdot n \cdot D(|X - \mu|) = \frac{\pi}{2n} D(|X_1 - \mu|) = \frac{\pi}{2n} D(|Y|) = \frac{\pi}{2n} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} - 1\right) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

因为  $n \geq 1 \iff \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right) \sigma^2 \leq \left( \frac{2}{\pi} - 1 \right) \sigma^2 \iff D(\hat{\sigma}) \leq D(\bar{\sigma})$ , 即  $\hat{\sigma}$  比  $\bar{\sigma}$  更加有效.  $\square$

7.10. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 2.125, S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - X_i)^2} = 0.01713, \alpha = 0.1$$

(1) 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是  $Y = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $z_{0.05} = 1.645$ ,  $\sigma = 0.01$ , 则有

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\mu$  的一个置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为  $\left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$ , 即置信区间为

$$\left(2.125 - \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.645, 2.125 + \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.645\right) = (2.121, 2.129). \square$$

(2) 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是  $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$ ,  $t_{0.05}(15) = 1.7531$ , 则有

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$$P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}}\right| < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\mu$  的一个置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为  $\left(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$ , 即置信区间为

$$\left(2.125 - \frac{0.01713}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.7531, 2.125 + \frac{0.01713}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.7531\right) = (2.117, 2.132). \square$$

7.11. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$\bar{X} = 1003, S = 10, \alpha = 0.05$$

因为  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ , 于是  $\chi_{0.025}^2(24) = 39.364$ ,  $\chi_{0.975}^2(24) = 12.401$ , 则有

$$P\left(\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)\right) = P\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\sigma^2$  的一个置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为  $\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right)$ , 即置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(25-1) \cdot 10^2}{39.364}, \frac{(25-1) \cdot 10^2}{12.401}\right) = (60.9694, 193.533). \square$$

7.12. 解: 因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有

$$\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), \left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), Y = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

则有

$$P\left(\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n) < \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

即  $\sigma^2$  的一个置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为  $\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}\right)$ .  $\square$

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## 第八章 假设检验

8.1. 解: (1) 因为总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 则

当  $\alpha = 0.05$  时, 接受原假设  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$  时有  $|z| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.025}$ ;

当  $\alpha = 0.01$  时,  $|z| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| < z_{0.025} < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.005}$ , 即接受原假设  $H_0$ .

(2) 犯第一类错误(弃真)的概率为

$$P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2, X_3 = 3 | \theta = 0.1) = \theta \cdot 2\theta \cdot (1 - 3\theta) |_{\theta=0.1} = 0.014$$

犯第二类错误(取伪)的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 \neq 1 \cup X_2 \neq 2 \cup X_3 \neq 3 | \theta = 0.2) &= 1 - P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2, X_3 = 3 | \theta = 0.2) \\ &= 1 - \theta \cdot 2\theta \cdot (1 - 3\theta) |_{\theta=0.2} = 1 - 0.032 = 0.968. \square \end{aligned}$$

8.2. 解: (1) 因为总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 则

当  $\alpha = 0.05$  时,  $|z| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - 0}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \sqrt{10} |\bar{X}| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.025}$ , 即接受原假设  $H_0$ , 因为拒

绝域  $W = (|\bar{X}| \geq C)$ , 则

$$C = \frac{z_{0.025}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{10}} = 0.619806$$

(2)  $|z| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - 0}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \sqrt{10} |\bar{X}| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$  接受原假设  $H_0$ , 因为拒绝域  $R = (|\bar{X}| \geq 1.05)$ , 则

$$\frac{z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{10}} = 1.05 \iff z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.05\sqrt{10} = 3.32 \iff \alpha = 0.001. \square$$

8.3. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$\bar{X} = 2.81, S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{99} \cdot 225} = 1.508$$

(1) 因为总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$ , 则



当 $\alpha = 0.05$ 时, 接受原假设 $H_0: \mu = 0.25$ 时有

$$|t| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = \left| \frac{2.81 - 2.5}{\frac{1.508}{\sqrt{100}}} \right| = 2.0557 > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(99) = 1.984$$

因此需要拒绝原假设 $H_0: \mu = 2.5$ , 接受备择假设 $H_1: \mu \neq 2.5$ .

(2) 因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ , 则

当 $\alpha = 0.05$ 时, 原假设为 $H'_0: \sigma^2 = 2.35$ , 若想接受原假设, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) &< \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \\ \chi^2_{0.975}(99) &< \frac{99 \cdot \frac{1}{99} \cdot 225}{2.35} < \chi^2_{0.05}(99) \\ 74.22 &< 95.7447 < 129.56 \end{aligned}$$

条件成立, 因此接受原假设 $H'_0: \sigma^2 = 2.35$ . □

8.4. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$\bar{X} = 950, \sigma = 100, \alpha = 0.05$$

因为总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 若接受原假设 $H_0: \mu \geq 1000$ , 则有

$$z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{950 - \mu}{\frac{100}{\sqrt{25}}} = \frac{950 - \mu}{20} \leq \frac{950 - 1000}{20} = -2.5 < -z_{\alpha} = -z_{0.05} = -1.645$$

落在拒绝域内, 因此需要拒绝原假设 $H_0: \mu \geq 1000$ , 接受备择假设 $H_1: \mu < 1000$ . □

8.5. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$S = 0.007, \alpha = 0.05$$

因为总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ , 若接受原假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 0.005^2$ , 则有

$$\chi^2(n-1) = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{8 \cdot 0.007^2}{\sigma^2} \geq \frac{8 \cdot 0.007^2}{0.005^2} = 15.68 > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1) = \chi^2_{0.05}(8) = 15.507$$

落在拒绝域内, 因此需要拒绝原假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 0.005^2$ , 接受备择假设 $H_1: \sigma^2 > 0.005^2$ . □

8.6. 解: 通过样本总体可求得

$$\bar{X} = 2050, S = 490, \alpha = 0.01, n = 20$$

因为总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 于是有 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t(n-1)$ , 若接受原假设 $H_0: \mu \geq 2000$ , 则有

$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{2050 - \mu}{\frac{490}{\sqrt{20}}} \leq \frac{2050 - 2000}{\frac{490}{\sqrt{20}}} = 0.45634 > -t_{\alpha}(n-1) = -t_{0.01}(19) = -2.5395$$

落在拒绝域外，因此需要接受原假设  $H_0: \mu \geq 2000$ . □

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