

答案：本科概率论与数理统计作业卷(七)

一、 填空题

1. 解 由 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (a + bx^2)dx = a + \frac{1}{3}b$ 得 $3a + b = 3$

再由 $\frac{3}{5} = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 (a + bx^2)dx = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b$ 得 $2a + b = \frac{12}{5}$

联立 (1)、(2) 两式解得 $a = \frac{3}{5}, b = \frac{6}{5}$, 代入 $f(x)$ 表达式中即得

$$\begin{aligned} D(X) &= E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \int_0^1 x^2 (1 + 2x^2)dx - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{11}{25} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{2}{25}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 解 根据独立随机变量和性质以及服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布的数学期望和方差均为 λ 知

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}(EX_1 + EX_2 + EX_3) = \lambda, \quad D(Y) = \frac{1}{9}(DX_1 + DX_2 + DX_3) = \frac{1}{3}\lambda,$$

故 $E(Y^2) = (EY)^2 + D(Y) = \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda$, 所以应填 $\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda$.

3. 解 由题意得到 $X \sim B(10, 0.4)$ 于是

$$EX = 10 \times 0.4 = 4 \quad DX = 10 \times 0.4 \times (1 - 0.4) = 2.4$$

由 $DX = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ 推得

$$E(X^2) = DX + [E(X)]^2 = 2.4 + 4^2 = 18.4$$

所以应填 18.4.

4. 解 本题最简便的方法是利用均值为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 的正态分布的密度函数

为 $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}}$, 由于 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2+2x-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(x-1)^2}{\frac{1}{2}}}$, 所以 X 的数学

期望是 1, 方差是 $\frac{1}{2}$.

令外也可由数学期望和方差的定义直接求 EX 和 DX .

5. 解 由切比雪夫不等式 $P\{|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$, 把 $D(X) = 2, \varepsilon = 2$ 代入得

$$P\{|X - E(X)| \geq 2\} \leq \frac{2}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

所以应填 $\frac{1}{2}$.

二、选择题

1. 解 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx = 1$ 所以 $\int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1$

于是 $\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b + c = 1$

又 $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x) dx = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx$ 故 $\frac{1}{4}a + \frac{1}{3}b + \frac{1}{2}c = 0.5$

再由 $D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2, 0.15 = E(X^2) - 0.5^2$

2. 解(D) $E(X) = 1 - p, E(X^2) = 1 - p \Rightarrow D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = p - p^2$

对 p 求导得 $D'(X) = 1 - 2p = 0 \Rightarrow$ 驻点: $p = \frac{1}{2}$. 又 $D''(X) = -2 < 0$,

所以当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $D(X)$ 有极大值 $\frac{1}{4}$, 也是最大值.

3. 解(B) 由已知条件可得 $E(X) = 3, D(X) = 2.1, E(Y) = 4, D(Y) = 2.4$

所以 $E(2X - Y)^2 = [E(2X - Y)]^2 + D(2X - Y)$

$$= [2E(X) - E(Y)]^2 + 4D(X) + D(Y) = 14.8$$

三、计算、证明题

1. 解 (1) 由于 $P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2-4x+4}{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \times 3}}$

所以, $X \sim N(2, 3)$, 从而, 知 $E(X) = 2, D(X) = 3$

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^c P(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \times 3}} dx$ $t = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \Phi\left(\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$\int_c^{+\infty} P(x) dx = \int_c^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \times 3}} dx$ $t = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

所以, 得 $\Phi\left(\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 从而, 知 $\Phi\left(\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{c-2}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$

所以, $c = 2$.

也可: 因为 $P(X < c) = P(X \geq c) = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $c = \mu = 2$.

2. 解 $E[(x-1)(x-2)] = E(x^2 - 3x + 2) = Ex^2 - 3Ex + 2 = Dx + (Ex)^2 - 3Ex + 2 = 1$

由 $Dx = Ex = \lambda$ 知 $\lambda + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$

3. 证: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} DX &= E(X - EX)^2 = E[(E - C) + (C - EX)]^2 \\ &= E(X - C)^2 + E(C - EX)^2 + 2E[(X - C)(C - EX)] \\ &= E(X - C)^2 - E(C - EX)^2 < E(X - C)^2 \end{aligned}$$

4. 解 $E(X_i) = \lambda, D(X_i) = \lambda$, 代入独立同分布的中心极限定理, 即得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}} \leq x \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$