

习题 4.2

1. 0.301, 0.322.

2. $D(XY) = D(X)D(Y) + D(X)[E(Y)]^2 + D(Y)[E(X)]^2$.

3. $E(XY) = 0$, $D(X + Y) = \frac{16}{3}$, $D(2X - 3Y) = 28$.

4. $EY = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \ln 2)$, $D(Y) = \frac{1}{4}\ln^2 2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4}$.

5. $E(X)$ 不存在, $D(X)$ 也不存在.

解: 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-A}^A |x| \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^A \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^A = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln(1+A^2), \end{aligned}$$

而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \ln(1+A^2) = +\infty$.

由数学期望定义, 可知 $E(X)$ 不存在, 因而 $D(X)$ 也不存在.

6. $f_T(t) = \begin{cases} 25te^{-5t}, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$ $E(T) = \frac{2}{5}$, $D(T) = \frac{2}{25}$.

7. 证明: 设事件 A 在一次实验中发生的概率为 p , 又设随机变量 $X = \begin{cases} 1, & A \text{ 生}, \\ 0, & A \text{ 不生}. \end{cases}$ 则

$$P\{X=0\} = 1-p, \quad P\{X=1\} = p,$$

则 $E(X) = 0 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p = p$, $E(X^2) = 0^2 \cdot (1-p) + 1^2 \cdot p = p$

又因为, $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$, 得 $D(X) = p - p^2 = -\left(p - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}$,

故 $\max D(X) = \frac{1}{4}$.

证法(二): 随机变量 X 服从 0-1 分布, 故 $D(X) = pq \leq \left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, 则

$\max D(X) = \frac{1}{4}$.