

## 习题 4.4

1.  $\frac{1}{9}$ .

证明: 由 Chebyshev 不等式, 对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n EX_i\right| \geq \varepsilon\right\} \leq \frac{D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

所以对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n EX_i\right| \geq \varepsilon\right\} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = 0$$

故  $\{X_n\}$  服从大数定律.

2.  $P\{|X - Y| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{1}{12}$ .    3. 略.    4. 0.9842.    5. 142.

6. chebyshev 不等式:  $n \geq 250$ , 中心极限定理:  $n = 68$ .

解: 设  $X$  表示投掷一枚均匀硬币  $n$  次“正面向上”的次数, 则

$$X \sim B(n, 0.5), E(X) = np = 0.5n, D(X) = np(1-p) = 0.25n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) P\left\{0.4 < \frac{X}{n} < 0.6\right\} &= P\{0.4n < X < 0.6n\} \\ &= P\{-0.1n < X - 0.5n < 0.1n\} \\ &= P\{|X - 0.5n| < 0.1n\} \\ &\geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{(0.1n)^2} = 1 - \frac{0.25n}{0.01n^2} = 1 - \frac{25}{n} \geq 0.9, \end{aligned}$$

由此得  $\frac{25}{n} \leq 0.1, n \geq 250$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\left\{0.4 < \frac{X}{n} < 0.6\right\} &= P(0.4n < X < 0.6n) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{0.6n - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.25n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0.4n - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.25n}}\right) \\ &= \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-0.2\sqrt{n}) \\ &= 2\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.9, \end{aligned}$$

由此得  $\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.95$ .

查表得  $0.2\sqrt{n} \geq 1.645, n \geq 67.65$ , 取  $n = 68$ .

## 习题四

### 一、填空题

1. 36.

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5.

分析: 若  $X$  满足二项分布, 则  $D(X) = np(1-p)$ ,

$$\frac{dD(X)}{dp} = n(1-p) - np = n(1-2p) = 0, \quad p = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{d^2 D(X)}{dp^2} \Big|_{p=\frac{1}{2}} = -2n < 0.$$

若  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  是方差最大值点, 也是标准差的最大值点, 方差最大值为

$$np(1-p) \Big|_{p=\frac{1}{2}} = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 25,$$

从而标准差最大值为  $\sqrt{25} = 5$ .

3. 1.

### 二、计算题

1. (1)  $e^{-\frac{1}{8}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ; (2)  $\sqrt{2\pi}$ .

2. (1)  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; (2)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ .

3. (1)  $a = 0.2$ ,  $b = 0.1$ ,  $c = 0.1$ .

(2)  $Z$  的概率分布为

| $Z$ | -2  | -1  | 0   | 1   | 2   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $P$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

(3)  $P\{X=Z\} = 0.4$ .

4.  $E(Y^2) = 5$ .

解: 因为

$$P\left\{X > \frac{\pi}{3}\right\} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以  $Y \sim B\left(4, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 从而

$$EY = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2, \quad DY = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

所以

$$EY^2 = DY + (EY)^2 = 1 + 2^2 = 5.$$

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

6.  $E(Z) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{3n}a$ .

7. (1)  $Y$  的分布列为  $P(Y = k) = C_{100}^k (0.6826)^k (0.3174)^{100-k}$ ;  
 (2)  $EY = 100 \times 0.6826 = 68.26$ ,  $DY = 68.26 \times 0.3174 = 21.6657$ .  
 8. (1)  $E(X) = 0$ ,  $D(X) = 2$ .  
 (2)  $\text{Cov}(X, |X|) = 0$ ,  $X$  与  $|X|$  不相关;  
 (3) 随机变量  $X$  与  $|X|$  不独立.  
 9.  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关不独立.

**解:** 由于

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 0, \quad E(Y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = 0.$$

而  $E(XY) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 0$ . 因此

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

从而  $X$  与  $Y$  不相关. 但由于  $X$  与  $Y$  满足关系

$$X^2 + Y^2 = 1,$$

所以  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立.

10. (1)  $X + Y$  的概率分布.

| $S$              | 0    | 1    | 2    | 3    |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| $P\{X + Y = S\}$ | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.15 |

- (2) 0.25;

- (3)  $\rho_{XY} = -0.0676$ .

11. (1)  $E(Z) = \frac{1}{3}$ ;  $D(Z) = 3$ ;

- (2)  $\rho_{XZ} = 0$ ;

- (3)  $X$  与  $Z$  相互独立.

**解:** (1)  $E(Z) = E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} D(Z) &= D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = D\left(\frac{X}{3}\right) + D\left(\frac{Y}{2}\right) + 2\text{cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}\text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 4^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)} \\ &= 1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \rho_{XZ} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Z)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}[D(X + Z) - D(X) - D(Z)]}{\sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Z)}}$$

$$\text{而 } D(X + Z) = D\left(X + \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = D\left(\frac{4}{3}X + \frac{1}{2}Y\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + 2 \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 4^2 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$\therefore \rho_{XZ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(12 - 3^2 - 3)}{3 \times 3} = 0$$

(3) 由于  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布, 且  $Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$ ,

因此  $(X, Z)$  的联合分布也是二维正态分布, 根据  $\rho_{XZ} = 0$  可以确定  $X$  与  $Z$  相互独立.

12. (1) 常数  $a = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $b = -\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $c = 1$ ;

(2) 方差  $D(X) = \frac{2}{3}$ .

(3)  $E(Y) = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1)^2$ ,  $D(Y) = \frac{1}{4}e^2(e^2 - 1)^2$ .

13. (1)

| $X_2 \backslash X_1$ | 0   | 1   |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
|                      |     |     |
| 0                    | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| 1                    | 0.1 | 0   |

(2)  $P = -\frac{2}{3}$ .

$$14. \frac{\sigma_2^2 - \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}X_1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2 - \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}X_2.$$

15.  $E(X) = \frac{7}{6}$ ,  $E(Y) = \frac{7}{6}$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = -\frac{1}{36}$ ,  $\rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{11}$ ,  $D(X + Y) = \frac{5}{9}$ .

16. (1)  $f_V(v) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2v}, & v > 0 \\ 0, & v \leq 0 \end{cases}$ ; (2)  $E(U + V) = 2$ .

解: (1) 设  $V$  的分布函数为  $F_V(v)$ , 则

$$F_V(v) = P\{V \leq v\} = 1 - P\{V > v\} = 1 - P\{X > v\}P\{Y > v\}$$

当  $v < 0$  时,  $F_V(v) = 0$ ;

当  $v \geq 0$  时,  $F_V(v) = 1 - \int_v^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \int_v^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-2v}$

故  $V$  的概率密度  $f_V(v) = F'_V(v) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2v}, & v > 0 \\ 0, & v \leq 0 \end{cases}$

(2) 解法一:  $U = \max\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}[(X + Y) + |X - Y|]$

$$V = \min\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}[(X + Y) - |X - Y|]$$

则  $U + V = X + Y$   $E(U + V) = E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 1 + 1 = 2$ .

解法二: 同理,  $U$  的概率密度  $f_U(u) = F'_U(u) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - e^{-u})e^{-u}, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$E(U + V) = E(U) + E(V) = \int_0^{+\infty} u2(1 - e^{-u})e^{-u}du + \int_0^{+\infty} v2e^{-2v}dv = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2.$$

17. (1)0.894 4; (2)0.137 9.

解:  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 人治愈,} \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, 100.$

$$\text{令 } x = \sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i.$$

(1)  $X \sim B(100, 0.8)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i > 75\right\} &= 1 - P(X \leq 75) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{75 - 100 \times 0.8}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.8 \times 0.2}}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(-1.25) = \Phi(1.25) = 0.8944. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $X \sim B(100, 0.7)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i > 75\right\} &= 1 - P(X \leq 75) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{75 - 100 \times 0.7}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.7 \times 0.3}}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{21}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.09) = 0.1379. \end{aligned}$$

18.  $P\{X = k\} = C_{100}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{100-k}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ ; 0.927.

解: (1)  $X$  可看作 100 次重复独立试验中, 被盗户数出现的次数, 而在每次试验中被盗户出现的概率是 0.2, 因此  $X \sim B(100, 0.2)$ , 故  $X$  的概率分布是

$$P\{X = k\} = C_{100}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{100-k}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 100.$$

被盗索赔户不少于 14 户且不多于 30 户的概率即为事件  $\{14 \leq X \leq 30\}$  的概率. 由中心极限定理, 得

$$\begin{aligned} P\{14 \leq X \leq 30\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{30 - 100 \times 0.2}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{14 - 100 \times 0.2}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8}}\right) \\ &= \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) = 0.994 - [-0.933] = 0.927. \end{aligned}$$

19.  $n \geq 14$ .

解: 设  $X$  表示要求使用外线的分机数, 则  $X \sim b(200, 0.05)$ , 设总机处有  $n$  条外线, 则

$$P\{X \leq n\} \geq 0.9,$$

由 De Moivre - Laplace 定理:  $E(X) = np = 10$ ,

$$D(X) = np(1 - p) = 9.5. \quad P(X \leq n) = P\left\{\frac{X - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}} \leq \frac{n - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{n - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}}\right) \geq 0.9 \text{ 查表}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{n - 10}{\sqrt{9.5}} \geq 1.285 \quad n \geq 14.$$

20. 0.1814.

21. (1)0.18; (2)443.