

第四章 随机变量的数字特征答案

2、解：设每次检验 10 个产品中的次品数为 Y ，则 $Y \sim b(10, 0.1)$
于是，次品数多于 1 的概率为

$$P\{Y > 1\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} - P\{Y = 1\} = 1 - C_{10}^0 (0.1)^0 (0.9)^{10} - C_{10}^1 (0.1)^1 (0.9)^9$$

$$= 0.2639$$

已设 4 次检验中，需要调整设备的次数为 X ，则 $X \sim b(4, 0.2639)$
而 X 的可取值为 0、1、2、3、4.

$$P\{X=0\} = C_4^0 (0.2639)^0 (0.7361)^4 = 0.2936$$

$$P\{X=1\} = C_4^1 (0.2639)^1 (0.7361)^3 = 0.4210$$

$$P\{X=2\} = C_4^2 (0.2639)^2 (0.7361)^2 = 0.2264$$

$$P\{X=3\} = C_4^3 (0.2639)^3 (0.7361)^1 = 0.0541$$

$$P\{X=4\} = C_4^4 (0.2639)^4 (0.7361)^0 = 0.0049$$

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times 0.2936 + 1 \times 0.4210 + 2 \times 0.2264 + 3 \times 0.0541 + 4 \times 0.0049$$

$$= 1.0557$$

5、解： $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^{1500} x \frac{x}{1500^2} dx + \int_{1500}^{3000} x \left[\frac{-1}{1500^2} (x-3000) \right] dx$

$$= \frac{1}{1500^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1500} + \frac{1}{1500^2} \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3000 \times \frac{x^2}{2} \right] \Big|_{x=1500}^{x=3000} = 1500 \text{ (分)}$$

6、解：已知 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E(X) = -2 \times 0.4 + 0 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.3 = -0.2$$

$$E(X^2) = (-2)^2 \times 0.4 + 0^2 \times 0.3 + 2^2 \times 0.3 = 2$$

$$E(3X^2 + 5) = [3 \times 2 + 5] \times 0.4 + [3 \times 0 + 5] \times 0.3 + [3 \times 2 + 5] \times 0.3 = 2$$

7、解：已知 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$(1) E(Y) = E(2X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2xf(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-x}dx = 2\Gamma(1) = 2$$

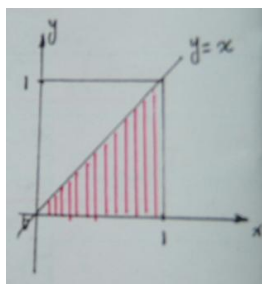
$$(2) E(Y) = E(e^{-2X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

8、解：由已知，得 (X, Y) 的联合密度与边缘密度是

Y \ X	1	2	3	P{Y = y _j }
-1	0.2	0.1	0	0.3
0	0.1	0	0.3	0.4
1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
P{X = x _i }	0.4	0.2	0.4	1

$$(3) E\{(X-Y)^2\} = (1+1)^2 \times 0.2 + (2+1)^2 \times 0.1 + (3+1)^2 \times 0.1 + (1-0)^2 \times 0.1 + (2-0)^2 \times 0 + (3-0)^2 \times 0.3 + (1-1)^2 \times 0.1 + (2-1)^2 \times 0.1 + (3-1)^2 \times 0.1 = 5$$

9、解：已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 12y^2 & 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



$$E(X) = L \quad E(Y) = L \quad E(XY) = L$$

$$E(X^2 + Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x^2 + y^2) 12y^2 dy = 12 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x^2 y^2 + y^4) dy = \frac{16}{15}$$

10、解：已知每台设备的寿命 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

∴ 每一台设备售出一年被调换的概率为

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

设出售一台设备净赢利 Y 元，由已知条件（若一年内被调换，则亏 200 元，若不被调换，则赚 100 元），于是，Y 服从两点分布。

$$\therefore Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -200 & 100 \\ 1-e^{-\frac{1}{4}} & e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } E(Y) = -200 \times (1-e^{-\frac{1}{4}}) + 100 \times e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 33.64 \text{ 元}$$

答:售出每台设备期望获利 33.64 元

12、解: 已知电压 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 即 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ ($-\infty < x < +\infty$)

检波器输出电压为 $Y=5X^2$

$$\therefore E(Y) = E(5X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 5x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x^2}{2} = t, \text{ 则 } x^2 = 2t, x = \sqrt{2t}, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=0$, 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(Y) &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} 2te^{-t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{90}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{90}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{90}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = 45 \quad (\text{v}) \end{aligned}$$

13、解: $\therefore f_{X_1}(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}; f_{X_2}(x) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore E(X_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_{X_1}(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-2x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-t} \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore E(X_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_{X_2}(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 4xe^{-4x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-t} \frac{1}{4} dt = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma(2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore E(X_2^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_{X_2}(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 4e^{-4x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} t^2 e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt = \frac{1}{16} \Gamma(3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(1) E(X_1 + X_2) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(2X_1 - 3X_2^2) = 2E(X_1) - 3E(X_2^2) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

(2) 若 X_1 与 X_2 独立, 则

$$E(X_1 \cdot X_2) = E(X_1) \cdot E(X_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

14、解: 设 X 为总的配对数, 则 X 的可取值为 $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{令 } X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 号球恰进入第 } i \text{ 号盒子} \\ 0 & \text{第 } i \text{ 号球不进入第 } i \text{ 号盒子} \end{cases}$$

则 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$.

$$\text{但 } X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix} \quad E(X_i) = 0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + \dots + E(X_n) = n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

答：球的号数与盒子号数相同的配对数的期望值为 1 对。

15、解：设试开次数为 X ,

$$(1) \text{ 写出分布列——} \because X \sim P\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{n} \quad k=1,2,\dots,n \quad (\text{抽签问题})$$

$$\therefore E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

(2) 不写分布列——引入随机变量如下

$X_1=1$ (第 1 次试开成功);

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{前 } k-1 \text{ 次试开均不成功} \\ 0 & \text{前 } k-1 \text{ 次试开有一次成功} \end{cases} \quad k=2,3,4,\dots,n.$$

则 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$

$$\therefore E(X_1) = 1 \cdot P\{X_1=1\} = 1$$

$$E\{X_k\} = 1 \times P\{X_k=1\} = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_{k-1})$$

$$= P(\bar{A}_1) P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1) \dots P(\bar{A}_{k-1} | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \dots \bar{A}_{k-2})$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \dots \frac{n-(k-1)}{n-(k-2)} \quad (\text{利用古典定义})$$

$$= \frac{n-k+1}{n}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(X_1) + E\left(\sum_{k=2}^n X_k\right) = E(X_1) + \sum_{k=2}^n E(X_k) = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{n-k+1}{n}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left[\frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{k}{n} \right] = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{n+1}{n} - \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{k}{n} = 1 + \frac{n+1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n k$$

$$= 1 + \frac{n+1}{n} (n-1) - \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 \right] = \frac{n+1}{2} \quad (\text{次})$$

16、证明： $E\{[X-C]^2\} = E\{X^2 - 2CX + C^2\} = E(X^2) - 2CE(X) + C^2$

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

∴ 当 $C \neq E(X)$ 时, $D(X) < E\{[X - C]^2\}$

当 $C = E(X)$ 时, $D(X) = E\{[X - C]^2\}$

17、解: ∵ $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} = t \quad \text{则 } x^2 = 2\sigma^2 t \quad x = \sqrt{2}\sigma t^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sigma t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\sigma^2 t}{\sigma^2} e^{-t} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sigma t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2}\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{2}\sigma \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \sigma$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 2\sigma \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-t} dt = 2\sigma$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2\sigma^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \sigma\right)^2 = \frac{4-\pi}{2}\sigma^2$$

20、解: 设长方形的高为 X , 周长为 20, 长为 $10-X$, 则其面积为 $A=X(10-X)$

$$\therefore X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(A) = E[X(10-X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(10-x)f(x)dx = \int_0^2 x(10-x)\frac{1}{2}dx = 8.67 \text{ (m)}$$

$$E(A^2) = E\{[X(10-X)]^2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x(10-x)]^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^2 [x(10-x)]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = 96.53$$

$$D(X) = 96.53 - (8.67)^2 = 21.42(m^2)$$

22、解: 设 5 家商店两周的总销售量为 Y (公斤), 则 $Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5$

$$(1) E(Y) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) + E(X_4) + E(X_5)$$

$$= 200 + 240 + 180 + 260 + 320 = 1200$$

$$D(Y) = D(X_1) + D(X_2) + D(X_3) + D(X_4) + D(X_5)$$

$$= 225 + 240 + 225 + 265 + 270 = 35^2$$

(2) 设库存 n 公斤产品，为使商品不脱销的概率大于 0.99，则需

$$P\{Y \leq n\} > 0.99$$

$$P\left\{\frac{Y - 1200}{35} \leq \frac{n - 1200}{35}\right\} > 0.99$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{n - 1200}{35}\right) > 0.99$$

$$\frac{n - 1200}{35} > 2.33$$

$$n > 1281.55 \quad 1 \text{ (公斤)}$$

答：至少要库存 1282 公斤这类产品。

23、解：设装 n 袋水泥，求满足条件的 n 的最大值。已知各袋重量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

相互独立，且 $X_i \sim N(50, 2.5^2)$ ，于是， n 袋水泥总重量 Y 也必然

服从正态分布，即 $Y = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \sim N(50n, 2.5^2 n)$ ，依题意，有

$$P\{Y > 2000\} = 0$$

$$P\left\{\frac{Y - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}} > \frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right\} \leq 0.0$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right) \leq 0.0$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.99$$

$$\frac{2000 - 50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}} \geq 1.64$$

$$\text{解得 } \sqrt{n} \leq 6.2836 \quad n \leq 39.48 \quad \text{取 } n \leq 39$$

答：至多装 39 袋水泥。

24、解：已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$(1) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y)dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dxdy = 0$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y)dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dxdy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{r \leq 1} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 0$$

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

$\therefore X$ 与 Y 不相关。

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi} & y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 时, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$,

$\therefore X$ 与 Y 不独立。

26、解：由已知得： $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ P(\bar{A}) & P(A) \end{pmatrix}$ ； $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ P(\bar{B}) & P(B) \end{pmatrix}$

XY 的可取值为 0、1。且

$$P\{XY=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P(A \cap B) ; P\{XY=0\} = 1 - P(AB)$$

$$\therefore XY \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 - P(AB) & P(AB) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = P(A); E(Y) = P(B); E(XY) = P(AB)$$

如果 X 与 Y 不相关, 则 $\rho_{XY} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{cov}(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

$\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow A$ 与 B 相互独立

$\therefore A$ 与 \bar{B} \bar{A} 与 B \bar{A} 与 \bar{B} 也相互独立,

$\therefore P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = P\{X=1\} \cdot P\{Y=1\}$

$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B) = P\{X=1\} \cdot P\{Y=0\}$

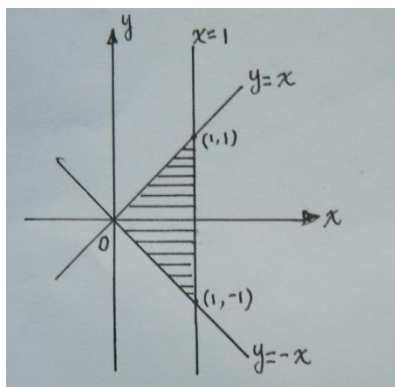
$P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B) = P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=1\}$

$P\{X=0, Y=0\} = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\}$

故 X 与 Y 相互独立 (联合分布列等于边缘分布列的相乘积)

说明: 当 X 与 Y 不相关时, 它们可能独立

27、解: 已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



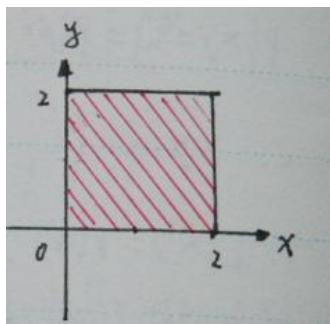
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0$$

28、解: 已知 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(x+y) & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 x dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 y f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 x dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8} y(x+y) dy = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{11}{36}} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{11}{36} + \frac{11}{36} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{36}\right) = \frac{10}{36}$$

29、解： $\because X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$; $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(Y) = \mu, \quad D(X) = D(Y) = \sigma^2$$

$$\therefore Z_1 = \alpha X + \beta Y \quad \text{和} \quad Z_2 = \alpha X - \beta Y$$

$$\therefore E(Z_1) = \alpha E(X) + \beta E(Y) = (\alpha + \beta)\mu$$

$$E(Z_2) = \alpha E(X) - \beta E(Y) = \alpha - \beta$$

$$D(Z_1) = \alpha^2 D(X) + \beta^2 D(Y) + 2\alpha\beta \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$D(Z_2) = \alpha^2 D(X) + \beta^2 D(Y) - 2\alpha\beta \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Z_1 Z_2) &= E[(\alpha X + \beta Y)(\alpha X - \beta Y)] = E[\alpha^2 X^2 - \beta^2 Y^2] \\
&= \alpha^2 E(X^2) - \beta^2 E(Y^2) = \alpha^2 \{D(X) + [E(X)]^2\} - \beta^2 \{D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2\} \\
&= \alpha^2(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \beta^2(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) = (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\
\text{cov}(Z_1, Z_2) &= E[Z_1 Z_2] - E[Z_1]E[Z_2] \\
&= (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) - (\alpha + \beta)\mu(\alpha - \beta)\mu = \sigma^2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \\
\therefore \rho_{Z_1 Z_2} &= \frac{\text{cov}(z_1, z_2)}{\sqrt{D(Z_1)}\sqrt{D(Z_2)}} = \frac{\sigma^2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)}{\sigma^2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}
\end{aligned}$$

30、解：(1) $E(w) = E[(aX + bY)^2] = E[a^2 X^2 + 6aXY + 9Y^2]$

$$= a^2 E(X^2) + 6aE(XY) + 9E(Y^2)$$

$$\because E(X) = E(Y) = 0, \quad D(X) = 4, \quad D(Y) = 16, \quad \rho_{XY} = -0.5$$

$$E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 4 + 0 = 4$$

$$E(Y^2) = D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 16 + 0 = 16$$

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

$$= \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} = -0.5 \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{16} = -4$$

$$\therefore E(w) = 4a^2 - 24a + 144 = 4(a-3)^2 + 108$$

当 $a=3$ 时， $E(w)$ 取最小值 108.

(2) 已知 X, Y 都是正态变量，且 $D(X) = \sigma_X^2$ ； $D(Y) = \sigma_Y^2$

$\therefore W = X - aY$ $V = X + aY$ 也是正态变量

要证当 $a^2 = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_Y^2}$ 时， W 与 V 相互独立，需证 W 与 V 不相关。即需

$$\text{证 } \text{cov}(W, V) = 0$$

$$\text{但 } \text{cov}(W, V) = E(WV) - E(W)E(V)$$

$$= E\{(X - aY)(X + aY)\} - E(X - aY)E(X + aY)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E[X^2 - a^2 Y^2] - [E(X) - aE(Y)] \cdot [E(X) + aE(Y)] \\
&= E(X^2) - a^2 E(Y^2) - [E(X)]^2 + a^2 [E(Y)]^2 \\
&= D(X) - a^2 D(Y) = \sigma_X^2 - a^2 \sigma_Y^2
\end{aligned}$$

当 $a^2 = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_Y^2}$ 时, $\text{cov}(W, V) = \sigma_X^2 - \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_Y^2} \sigma_Y^2 = 0$

故 W 与 V 不相关, 也就相互独立。

32、解: 设每毫升血液含白细胞数为 X, 由车比雪夫不等式, 得

$$P\{|X - E(X)| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{D(X)}}{\varepsilon^2}$$

已知 $E(X) = 7300$, $\sqrt{D(X)} = 700$

$$P\{5200 < X < 9400\} = P\{5200 - 7300 < X - 7300 < 9400 - 7300\}$$

$$= P\{-2100 < X - 7300 < 2100\} = P\{|X - 7300| < 2100\}$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{700}{2100^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

答: 所求概率不小于 $\frac{8}{9}$

33、证明: (1) 若 $E(V^2) = 0$

$$\therefore 0 = E(V^2) = D(V) + [E(V)]^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D(V) = 0 \\ E(V) = 0 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 由方差性质 (4), 得 $P\{V = 0\} = P\{V = E(V)\} = 1$

故 $P\{VW = 0\} = 1$ 式子的等号成立。

(2) 若 $E(W^2) = 0$, 同理证明式子的等号成立。

(3) 若 $E(V^2) > 0$, $E(W^2) > 0$, 考虑实变量 t 的函数

$$\begin{aligned}
q(t) &= E[(V + tW)^2] = E[V^2 + 2tVW + t^2W^2] \\
&= E(V^2) + 2tE(VW) + t^2E(W^2)
\end{aligned}$$

显然， $q(t)$ 是 t 的一元二次函数，由于 $E(W^2) > 0$ ， $q(t) > 0$

$$\therefore \Delta = [2E(VW)]^2 - 4E(V^2) \cdot E(W^2) < 0$$

即 $[E(VW)]^2 \leq E(V^2) \cdot E(W^2)$ 成立

综上所述，原不等式成立。