

例5 设 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 1; 0, 1; 0)$, 求 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的数学期望.

解

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} r \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} r \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \\
& = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \frac{1}{-r} de^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} r de^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \\
& = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \\
& = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}
\end{aligned}$$

例6 五个独立元件，寿命分别为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 ，都服从参数为 λ 的指数分布，若将它们

(1) 串联； (2) 并联

成整机，求整机寿命的均值.

解 (1) 设整机寿命为 N ， $N = \min_{k=1,2,\dots,5} \{X_k\}$

$$F_N(x) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^5 (1 - F_k(x)),$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-5\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$f_N(x) = \begin{cases} 5\lambda e^{-5\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

即 $N \sim E(5\lambda)$, $E(N) = \frac{1}{5\lambda}$

(2) 设整机寿命为 $M = \max_{k=1,2,\dots,5} \{X_k\}$

$$F_M(x) = \prod_{k=1}^5 F_k(x) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^5, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$f_M(x) = \begin{cases} 5\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^4, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(M) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_M(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 5\lambda x e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^4 dx \\ &= \frac{137}{60\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{E(M)}{E(N)} = \frac{137/60\lambda}{1/5\lambda} > 11$$

可见，并联组成整机的平均寿命比串联组成整机的平均寿命长11倍之多。

例7 设 $X \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim N(0,1)$, X, Y 相互独立, 求

$E(\max(X, Y))$.

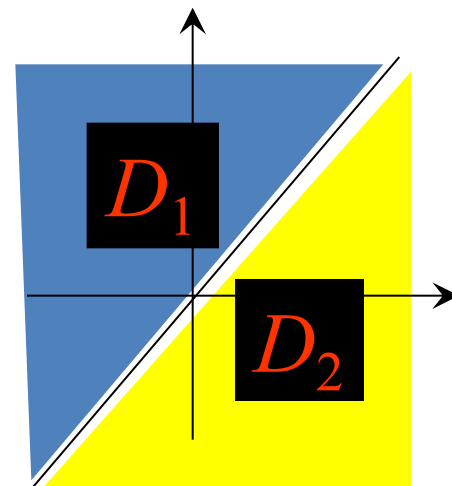
解

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

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

$$= \iint_{D_1} \max\{x, y\} f(x, y) dx dy$$

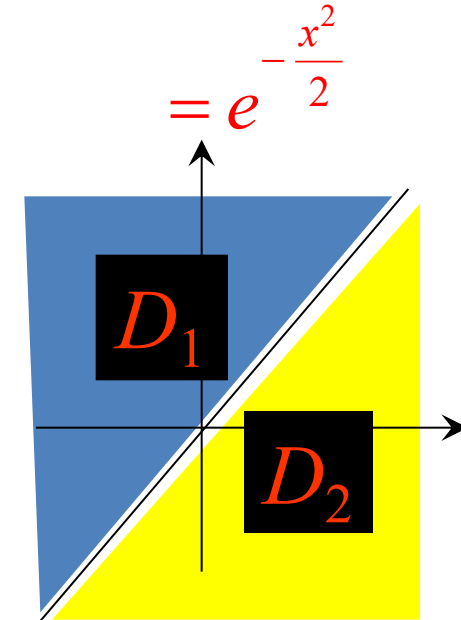
$$+ \iint_{D_2} \max\{x, y\} f(x, y) dx dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{D_1} y \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_x^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_y^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_x^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} d\frac{y^2}{2} = -e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \Big|_x^{+\infty}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
称为泊松-欧拉积分



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} \frac{1}{2} dr^2$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{2} = \pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

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

一般地, 若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,
 X, Y 相互独立, 则

$$E(\max\{X, Y\}) = \mu + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$E(\min\{X, Y\}) = \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

● 数学期望的性质

1、 $E(C) = C$

2、 $E(aX) = aE(X)$

3、 $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i + C\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E(X_i) + C$$

4、 当 X, Y 相互独立时, $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$.

证明: $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$

证: 以离散情况为例

$$\begin{aligned} E(X + Y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_i + y_j) p_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i\cdot} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{\cdot j} \\ &= E(X) + E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

证明：当 X, Y 相互独立时， $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$ 。

证：以离散情况为例

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (x_i \cdot y_j) p_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i \cdot} \cdot y_j p_{\cdot j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p_{i \cdot} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_j p_{\cdot j} \\ &= E(X) \cdot E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

注 性质 4 的逆命题不成立, 即

若 $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$, X, Y 不一定相互独立

反例 1

p_{ij} / $X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1	$p_{\cdot j}$
-1	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/8
0	1/8	0	1/8	2/8
1	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/8
$p_{i \cdot}$	3/8	2/8	3/8	

XY	-1	0	1
P	$2/8$	$4/8$	$2/8$

$$E(X) = E(Y) = 0; \quad E(XY) = 0;$$

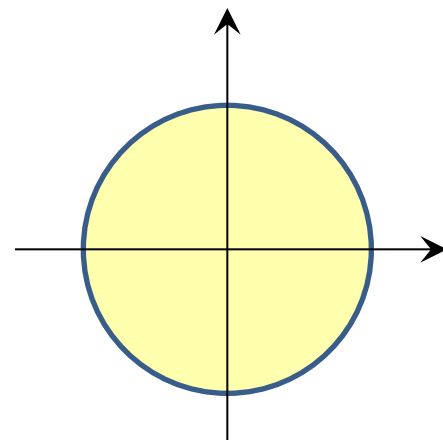
$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

但 $P(X = -1, Y = -1) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\neq P(X = -1)P(Y = -1) = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2$$

反例 2 $(X, Y) \sim U(D)$, $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

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



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi}, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} dx = 0; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi}, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0;$$

$$E(XY) = 0 = E(X)E(Y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

例8 将4个可区分的球随机地放入4个盒子中，每盒容纳的球数无限，求空着的盒子数的数学期望.

解一 设 X 为空着的盒子数, 则 X 的概率分布为

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{4!}{4^4}$	$\frac{C_4^1 C_4^2 P_3^3}{4^4}$	$\frac{C_4^2 (C_4^2 + C_2^1 C_4^3)}{4^4}$	$\frac{C_4^1}{4^4}$

$$E(X) = \frac{81}{64}$$

解二 引入 $X_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第}i\text{盒空,} \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$$

X_i	1	0
P	$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4$	$1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4$

$$E(X_i) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4$$

$$E(X) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 = \frac{81}{64}$$

例：将100只铅笔随机的分给80个孩子，
如果每支铅笔分给哪个孩子是等可能的，
问：平均有多少孩子得到铅笔？

解 引入 $X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 80$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第}i\text{个孩子得到了铅笔,} \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{80}$$

X_i	1	0
P	$1 - \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100}$	$\left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100}$

$$E(X_i) = 1 - \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100}$$

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{80} X_i\right) = 80 \left[1 - \left(\frac{79}{80}\right)^{100} \right]$$