

微乙小考五 (2018/6/14)

1. (7分) 假設  $X$  和  $Y$  兩個隨機變數且其值域為  $I_X = I_Y = \{1, 2\}$ . 若是  $X$  和  $Y$  的聯合機率函數滿足  $P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{5}$ .

- (a) (2分)  $P(X = 2, Y = 2) = ?$   
 (b) (2分) 試求  $X$  的機率函數.  
 (c) (3分) 試問  $X$  和  $Y$  是否獨立? 為什麼?

sol: (a) 因為機率總合為 1, 我們會有

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 1) + P(X = 2, Y = 2) = 1$$

得

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + P(X = 2, Y = 2) = 1 \Rightarrow P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

(b)  $X$  取值共有  $X = 1, X = 2$ , 且

$$P(X = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) + P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

機率函數為:

$$P_X(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{5} & \text{if } t = 1 \\ \frac{3}{5} & \text{if } t = 2 \end{cases}$$

(c) 仿造 (b) 的計算我們會有

$$P_Y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{5} & \text{if } t = 1 \\ \frac{3}{5} & \text{if } t = 2 \end{cases}$$

但是

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{5} \neq P(X = 1) \cdot P(Y = 1) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{25}$$

故,  $X, Y$  並非獨立。

2. (7分) 設  $X$  是一個隨機變數且滿足  $P_X(-1) = \frac{4}{9}, P_X(0) = \frac{1}{3}$  和  $P_X(1) = \frac{2}{9}$ .

- (a) (3分) 試求  $E(X^3 + 3)$ .  
 (b) (4分) 設  $Y \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ . 若  $X$  和  $Y$  獨立, 則  $\text{Var}(3X + 2Y) = ?$

sol: (a) 由題目  $P_X(-1) = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $P_X(0) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P_X(1) = \frac{2}{9}$  可知道  $X$  取值只在  $X = -1, 0, 1$  且依照期望值公式, 我們有  $E(X^3 + 3) = E(X^3) + E(3)$ , 其中

$$E(X^3) = (-1)^3 P(X = -1) + (0)^3 P(X = 0) + (1)^3 P(X = 1) = \frac{-4}{9} + 0 + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$$E(3) = 3$$

所以我們會有

$$E(X^3 + 3) = E(X^3) + E(3) = \frac{-2}{9} + 3 = \frac{25}{9}$$

(b)

1°

$$E(X) = (-1) \cdot \frac{4}{9} + (0) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (1) \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + (0)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (1)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

故

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{-2}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{50}{81}$$

2° 因為  $Y \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$E(Y) = 0 \cdot P(Y = 0) + 1 \cdot P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y^2) = 0^2 \cdot P(Y = 0) + 1^2 \cdot P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

故

$$Var(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

所以由 1°, 2°

$$Var(3X + 2Y) = (3)^2 Var(X) + (2)^2 Var(Y) = \frac{59}{9}$$

3. (6分) 試求  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + x + 1)e^{-x^2} dx$ .

sol: 積分可以拆成:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + x + 1)e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

0° 其中  $x e^{-x^2}$  為奇函數, 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0$$

1° (由課本例題可知  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ )

2° (計算  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx$ )

由分部積分，我們會有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(xe^{-x^2}) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x d\frac{-e^{-x^2}}{2} = \left(\frac{-xe^{-x^2}}{2}\right)_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

由 0°, 1°, 2°, 我們會有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + x + 1)e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 0 + \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$