

# 随机变量函数中包含 $\Phi(X)$ 的数学期望研究

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## 摘要

论文研究随机变量函数中包含 $\Phi(X)$ 的数学期望, 给出了几个定理的证明, 而证明方法上具有较好的借鉴作用。

## 关键词

正态分布, 分布函数, 数学期望

# Study on the Mathematical Expectation of Functions of Random Variables Involving $\Phi(X)$

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## Abstract

This paper studies the mathematical expectation of functions of random variables that involve  $\Phi(X)$ , provides proofs of several theorems, and the proof methods offer good reference value for related research.

## Keywords

Normal Distribution, Distribution Function, Mathematical Expectation



## 1. 引言

正态分布在概率论与数理统计中起着举足轻重的作用，也是最为重要的教学内容之一，具体可查阅文献[1]-[5]。设随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ，其密度函数与分布函数分别记为  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$ ， $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(t) dt$ 。

若随机变量  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ，其密度函数与分布函数分别记为  $\frac{1}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ ， $\Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ 。本文研究随机变量函数中包含  $\Phi(X)$  的数学期望，给出了几个定理的证明，证明方法上具有较好的借鉴作用。

## 2. 随机变量函数中包含 $\Phi(X)$ 的数学期望

**引理 1:** 记  $t$  的函数  $g_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx$ ， $g_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx$ ， $g_3(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x|x|\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx$  以及  $g_4(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx$ ，则

$$g_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, g_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}, g_3(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right), g_4(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\arctan t}{2\pi}$$

**证明:** (1) 易见  $g_1(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x) dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} g_1'(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\varphi(tx)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1+t^2}{2}x^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1+t^2}{2}x^2\right) dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)\sqrt{1+t^2}} \int_0^{+\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)\sqrt{1+t^2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{aligned}$$

则  $g_1(t) = \int_0^t g_1'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$

(2) 易见  $g_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx$   
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(tx)dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(-tx)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}$

(3) 易见  $g_3(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x|x|\varphi(x)dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} g_3'(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2|x|\varphi(x)\varphi(tx)dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^3\varphi(x)\varphi(tx)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 \exp\left\{-\frac{(1+t^2)x^2}{2}\right\} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \int_0^{+\infty} te^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$g_3(t) = \int_0^t g_3'(z) dz = \int_0^t \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} dz = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z}{1+z^2} + \arctan z \right) \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right)$$

(4) 易见  $g_4(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$

$$g_4'(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\varphi(tx)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} x \exp\left(-\frac{1+t^2}{2}x^2\right)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

则

$$g_4(t) = g_4(0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\arctan t}{2\pi}$$

**定理 1:** 设随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ , 则(1)  $E[\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{2}$ ; (2)  $E[X\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$ ;

(3)  $E[X^2\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{2}$ ; (4)  $E[|X|\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ ; (5)  $E[X|X|\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$

**证明:** (1) 由于  $\Phi(X) \sim U(0,1)$ , 则  $E[\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{2}$ , 并由引理 1 可知:

$$(2) \quad E[X\Phi(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx = g_1(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$(3) \quad E[X^2\Phi(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx = g_2(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} E[|X|\Phi(X)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 x\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)\Phi(-x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad E[X|X|\Phi(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x|x|\varphi(x)\Phi(x)dx = g_3(1) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

**引理 2:** 记  $t$  的函数  $I(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx$ , 则

(1) 若  $n$  为偶数,  $I(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{n/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ ;

(2) 若  $n$  为奇数,

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &= \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n/2+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \sum_{i=0}^{(n+1)/2-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{(n+1)/2-1}^i}{2i+1} \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^i \end{aligned}$$

**证明:** (1) 若  $n$  为偶数,

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(-tx) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x^2/2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{n/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若  $n$  为奇数,

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(-tx) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

易见

$$I(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} I'(t) &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \varphi(x) \varphi(tx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left[-\frac{(1+t^2)x^2}{2}\right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2^{n/2}}{(1+t^2)^{n/2+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n/2} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2^{n/2}}{(1+t^2)^{n/2+1}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) \\ I(t) &= \int_0^t I'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n/2+1}} dx \end{aligned}$$

由于  $n$  是奇数, 记  $n = 2k - 1, k = 1, 2, \dots$ , 考虑不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} I_k &= \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n/2+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{k+1/2}} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^{2k+1} \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sec^{2k-1} \theta} d\theta = \int \cos^{2k-1} \theta d\theta \\ &= \int (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^{k-1} d \sin \theta = \int (1 - u^2)^{k-1} du = \int \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i C_{k-1}^i u^{2i} du = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{k-1}^i}{2i+1} u^{2i+1} + C \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{k-1}^i}{2i+1} \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^i + C \end{aligned}$$

由此

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n/2+1}} dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \sum_{i=0}^{(n+1)/2-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{(n+1)/2-1}^i}{2i+1} \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^i$$

进而

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \sum_{i=0}^{(n+1)/2-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{(n+1)/2-1}^i}{2i+1} \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^i$$

注: 记  $t$  的函数  $I(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|^n \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx$ , 类似于引理的证明有:

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{n/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$$

由引理 2 易见如下定理 2:

**定理 2:** (1) 若  $n$  为偶数,  $E[X^n \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{n/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ ; (2) 若  $n$  为奇数,

$$E[X^n \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{(n+1)/2-1} (-1)^i \frac{C_{(n+1)/2-1}^i}{2i+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i$$

(3)  $E[|X|^n \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{n/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$

特别地, 当  $n = 1$  时,

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{1/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{1/2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{1/2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}},$$

$$E[X \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad E[|X| \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

当  $n = 2$  时,

$$E[X^2 \Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{2+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

当  $n=3$  时,

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{3/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}+1\right) \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2+1}} dx = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \frac{3+2t^2}{1+t^2},$$

$$E[X^3\Phi(X)] = \frac{5}{4\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad E[|X|^3\Phi(X)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

当  $n=4$  时,

$$E[X^4\Phi(X)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2\Gamma\left(\frac{4+1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

当  $n=5$  时,

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{5/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}+1\right) \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{5/2+1}} dx = \frac{15}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{5/2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \frac{15+20t^2+8t^4}{(1+t^2)^2},$$

$$E[X^5\Phi(X)] = \frac{43}{8\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad E[|X|^5\Phi(X)] = 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

**定理 3:** 设随机变量  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 则  $E[\Phi(X)] = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+1}}\right)$

**证明:**

$$\begin{aligned} E[\Phi(X)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi(x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right) dy \end{aligned}$$

考虑如下问题: 若  $Z_1 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $Z_2 \sim N(0,1)$ , 且  $Z_1, Z_2$  相互独立, 求  $P(Z_2 - Z_1 < 0)$

由于  $Z_2 - Z_1 \sim N(-\mu, \sigma^2 + 1)$ ,  $\frac{Z_2 - Z_1 + \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1}} \sim N(0,1)$ , 则

$$P(Z_2 - Z_1 < 0) = P\left(\frac{Z_2 - Z_1 + \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1}} < \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1}}\right)$$

将  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  视作二维正态分布, 然后求  $P(Z_2 - Z_1 < 0)$

易见

$$P(Z_2 - Z_1 < 0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{Z_2}(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^x f_{Z_1}(y) dy$$

则

$$E[\Phi(X)] = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 1}}\right)$$

**另证:**  $E[\Phi(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Phi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \Phi(\sigma x + \mu) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma x + \mu} \varphi(y) dy$

考虑如下问题: 若  $Z_1 \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $Z_2 \sim N(0,1)$ , 且  $Z_1, Z_2$  相互独立

将  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  视作二维正态分布, 则  $P(Z_2 - \sigma Z_1 \leq \mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma x + \mu} \varphi(y) dy$

又易见

$$Z_2 - \sigma Z_1 \sim N(0, 1 + \sigma^2), \quad \frac{Z_2 - \sigma Z_1}{\sqrt{1 + \sigma^2}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$P(Z_2 - \sigma Z_1 \leq \mu) = P\left(\frac{Z_2 - \sigma Z_1}{\sqrt{1 + \sigma^2}} \leq \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{1 + \sigma^2}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{1 + \sigma^2}}\right)$$

则 
$$E[\Phi(X)] = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+1}}\right)$$

**定理 4:** 设随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $\sigma > 0$  则  $E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right] = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+1}}\right)$

注 2: 若将定理 3 改为: 若随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $\sigma > 0$ , 则

$$E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \varphi(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(y) dy \int_{\sigma y+\mu}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$$

考虑如下问题: 若  $Z_1 \sim N(0,1), Z_2 \sim N(0,1)$ , 且  $Z_1, Z_2$  相互独立

将  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  视作二维正态分布, 则  $P(Z_1 - \sigma Z_2 \geq \mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(y) dy \int_{\sigma y+\mu}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$

又易见  $Z_1 - \sigma Z_2 \sim N(0, 1+\sigma^2), \frac{Z_1 - \sigma Z_2}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2}} \sim N(0,1)$

$$P(Z_1 - \sigma Z_2 \geq \mu) = P\left(\frac{Z_1 - \sigma Z_2}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2}} \geq \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2}}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{1+\sigma^2}}\right)$$

则 
$$E\left[\Phi\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)\right] = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+1}}\right)$$

**定理 5:** 设随机变量  $X \sim \chi^2(1)$ , 则  $E[\Phi(\sqrt{X})] = \frac{3}{4}$

**证明:** 易见  $E[\Phi(\sqrt{X})] = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} e^{-x/2} \Phi(\sqrt{x}) dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \Phi(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(y) dy$

考虑如下问题: 若  $Z_1 \sim N(0,1), Z_2 \sim N(0,1)$ , 且  $Z_1, Z_2$  相互独立, 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(y) dy = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

则 
$$E[\Phi(\sqrt{X})] = \frac{3}{4}$$

**另证:** 由引理 1 知:  $g_4(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \Phi(tx) dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\arctan t}{2\pi}$

$$E[\Phi(\sqrt{X})] = 2g_4(1) = 2\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

**注:** 定理 3~5 中引入随机变量  $Z_1, Z_2$  也是求解这类题目的常用方法。

**引理 3:** 设  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $k$  为正整数, (1) 若  $k$  为奇数, 则  $E(X^k) = 0$ ; (2) 若  $k = 2l$  为偶数,  $l$  为正整数, 则  $E(X^k) = \frac{2^{k/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) = \frac{2^l}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right) = (2l-1)(2l-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1$

**证明:** 易见, 若  $k$  为奇数,  $E(X^k) = 0$

若  $n$  为偶数, 即  $n = 2l$ , 则  $E(X^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2/2} dx$   

$$= \frac{2^{k/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{(k-1)/2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{2^{k/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) = \frac{2^l}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
  

$$= \frac{2^l}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(l + \frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \left(l + \frac{1}{2} - 2\right) \cdots \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = (2l-1)(2l-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1$$

若记函数  $M(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0, & k \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$ , 于是  $E(X^k) = M(k) \frac{2^{k/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)$

特别地, 若  $X \sim N(0,1)$ , 则  $E(X) = E(X^3) = E(X^5) = E(X^7) = 0$ ,  $E(X^2) = 1$ ,  $D(X) = 1$

$$E(X^4) = 3, \quad D(X^2) = 2, \quad E(X^6) = 15, \quad E(X^8) = 105$$

**定理 6:** 设随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $n$  是正整数, 则

$$E[X^n \Phi(aX+b)] = M(n) \frac{2^{n/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Phi(b) \int_0^1 \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2x^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2x^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \left(\frac{abx}{\sqrt{a^2x^2+1}}\right)^{n+1-i} dx$$

**证明:** 记函数  $I(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(atx+b) dx$

由引理 3 易见:  $I(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n \varphi(x) \Phi(b) dx = M(n) \frac{2^{n/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Phi(b)$

$$\begin{aligned} I'(t) &= a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \varphi(x) \varphi(atx+b) dx = \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}[x^2+(atx+b)^2]\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}[(a^2t^2+1)x^2+2abtx+b^2]\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2t^2+1}{2}\left(x^2+2\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}x+\frac{b^2}{a^2t^2+1}\right)\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2t^2+1}{2}\left[\left(x+\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}\right)^2+\frac{b^2}{a^2t^2+1}-\left(\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}\right)^2\right]\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2t^2+1}{2}\left(x+\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}\right)^2\right\} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(u-\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}\right)^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{a^2t^2+1}{2}u^2\right\} du \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}}-\frac{abt}{a^2t^2+1}\right)^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{v^2}{2}\right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}} dv \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2t^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(v-\frac{abt}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}}\right)^{n+1} \exp\left\{-\frac{v^2}{2}\right\} dv \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2t^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-i} C_{n+1}^i \left(\frac{abt}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}}\right)^{n+1-i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v^i \varphi(v) dv \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2t^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2t^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-i} M(i) 2^{i/2} C_{n+1}^i \left(\frac{abt}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}}\right)^{n+1-i} \Gamma\left(\frac{i+1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &= I(0) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-i} M(i) 2^{i/2} C_{n+1}^i \Gamma\left(\frac{i+1}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \cdot \int_0^1 \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2x^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2x^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \left(\frac{abx}{\sqrt{a^2x^2+1}}\right)^{n+1-i} dx \end{aligned}$$

进而

$$E[X^n \Phi(aX+b)] = M(n) \frac{2^{n/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Phi(b) \int_0^1 \exp\left\{-\frac{b^2}{2(a^2x^2+1)}\right\} \frac{1}{(a^2x^2+1)^{n/2+1}} \left(\frac{abx}{\sqrt{a^2x^2+1}}\right)^{n+1-i} dx$$

**定理 7:** 设随机变量  $X \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $n$  是正整数, 则  $E[\Phi^n(X)] = \frac{1}{n+1}$

**证明:**  $E[\Phi^k(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi^k(x) \varphi(x) dx = \Phi^{k+1}(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi^k(x) \varphi(x) dx = 1 - kE[\Phi^k(X)]$

则

$$E[\Phi^k(X)] = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

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