

10-17 作业

27. 记标准正态分布的分布函数、密度函数分布为 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 及 $\phi(\cdot)$ 。 $|Y|$ 取值非负, 所以

$$y < 0, F(y) = P(|Y| \leq y) = 0, f_{|Y|}(y) = 0;$$

$$y \geq 0, F(y) = P(|Y| \leq y) = P(-y \leq Y \leq y) = 1 - 2P(Y > y) = 1 - 2(1 - \Phi(y)) = 2\Phi(y) - 1,$$

$$f_{|Y|}(y) = 2\phi(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}},$$

又因为 X, Y 相互独立, $X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$, 所以

$$f(X, |Y|) = f_X(x)f_{|Y|}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-(x+\frac{y^2}{2})}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

29. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim B(1, p)$. 记标准正态分布的分布函数为 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 。令 $Z = XY$, 则当 $z < 0$ 时, 有

$$P(Z \leq z) = P(XY \leq z) = P(X = 1, Y \leq z) = p\Phi((z - \mu)/\sigma),$$

当 $z \geq 0$ 时, 有

$$P(Z \leq z) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1, Y \leq z) = 1 - p + p\Phi((z - \mu)/\sigma).$$

$$\text{即 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} p\Phi((z - \mu)/\sigma), & z < 0, \\ 1 - p + p\Phi((z - \mu)/\sigma), & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

35. (1) 由密度函数的正则性

$$\int \int A e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy = \frac{A}{4} \int e^{-3x} dx = \frac{A}{12} = 1.$$

所以 $A = 12$.

(2) 因为 $f(x, y)$ 可分离变量, 所以 X, Y 相互独立。

(或通过求边际密度可得 $X \sim \text{Exp}(3), Y \sim \text{Exp}(4)$, 可得 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$.)

(3) 对于 $\forall z > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z \leq z) &= P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} 12e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^z 3e^{-3x} - 3e^{-4z+x} dx \\ &= 1 - 4e^{-3z} + 3e^{-4z} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 12e^{-3z} - 12e^{-4z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(4) 因为 (X, Z) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, z) = f(x, z - x) \cdot |J| = 12e^{-(4z-x)}, \quad x, z > 0,$$

所以当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$f_{X|Z}(x|z=1) = \frac{f(x, z)}{f(z)} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{12e^{-4+x}}{12e^{-3} - 12e^{-4}} = \frac{e^x}{e-1}.$$

所以

$$P(X > 0.5 | X + Y = 1) = \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{e^x}{e-1} dx = \frac{1}{e-1} e^x \Big|_{0.5}^1 = \frac{e - e^{-1/2}}{e-1}.$$

42.

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x, y, z) dy dz = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 < x < 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x, y, z) dz = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi^2}, & 0 < x, y < 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

由对称性可知, $f_Y(y), f_Z(z)$ 与 $f_X(x)$, $f(x, z), f(y, z)$ 与 $f(x, y)$ 有相同的形式, 因为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$,

所以 x, y 相互独立, 同理可得 X, Y, Z 两两独立。

因为 $f(x, y, z) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)f_Z(z)$, 所以 X, Y, Z 不相互独立。

47. $(X, Y) \sim N(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 其联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\},$$

$$-\infty < x, y < \infty.$$

$$\begin{cases} U = X + bY, \\ V = X - bY, \end{cases} \quad \text{的反函数为} \quad \begin{cases} X = \frac{1}{2}(U + V), \\ Y = \frac{1}{2c}(U - V). \end{cases} \quad \text{对应的雅可比行列式为}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2c} & -\frac{1}{2c} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2c = b}$$

则 (U, V) 的联合密度为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{UV}(u, v) &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}(u+v), \frac{1}{2b}(u-v)\right) \cdot |J| \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}(u+v) - \mu_1\right)^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2\rho \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}(u+v) - \mu_1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2b}(u-v) - \mu_2\right)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2b}(u-v) - \mu_2\right)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\} \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{2b} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{4|b|\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} [A_2u^2 + A_1v + B_2v^2 + B_1v + C_2uv + D] \right\}, \\ &\quad -\infty < u, v < \infty. \quad \text{其中 } C_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{1}{2b^2\sigma_2^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

要使 U, V 独立, 由分离变量法, 即要求 uv 项系数 C_2 为 0 即可:

$$C_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{1}{2b^2\sigma_2^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow b = \pm \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}$$

48. (1) 令 $Z = \frac{Y - \rho X}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}$, 则

$$J^{-1} = \frac{\partial(x, z)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}, \Rightarrow J = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$$

所以 (X, Z) 的联合密度

$$f_{XZ}(x, z) = f(x, z(x, y))|J| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\{-(x^2 + z^2)/2\}, (x, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

即 $(X, Z) \sim N(0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$, 所以 X, Z 相互独立。

(2) $P(Y > 0) = P(X > 0) = 1/2$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} P(XY < 0) &= P(X < 0, Y > 0) + P(X > 0, Y < 0) \\ &= P(Y > 0) - P(X > 0, Y > 0) + P(X > 0) - P(X > 0, Y > 0) \\ &= 1 - 2P(X > 0, Y > 0). \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 0, Y > 0) &= P\left(X > 0, Z > -\frac{\rho x}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}\right) \quad (\text{令 } x = r \sin \theta, z = r \cos \theta) \\ &= \int_{\arccot -\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}}^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{\arccot -\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \arccos \rho. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $P(XY < 0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \rho$ 。