# 概率论与数理统计练习题(5)

## 随机变量的独立性、随机变量函数的分布

### 1. 填空题

(1) 设X与Y是相互独立的随机变量,其密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le x \le 1, \\ 0, \text{ \#th.} \end{cases} f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, y > 0, \\ 0, y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

则 X 与 Y 的联合密度函数 f(x, y) =\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$  ,则 Y = 2X 的密度函数

为\_\_\_\_\_.

(3) 设 $X_1 \sim N(1,2), X_2 \sim N(0,3), X_3 \sim N(2,1)$ , 且 $X_1, X_2, X_3$ 相互独立,则  $P\{0 \le 2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \le 6\} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

#### 2. 选择题

- (1) 设(X,Y)的密度函数为  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, 其他. \end{cases}$
- (A) 独立同分布; (B) 独立不同分布; (C) 不独立同分布; (D) 不独立也不同分布.
- (2) 设 X 与 Y 相互独立且同分布

$$P{X = -1} = P{Y = -1} = P{X = 1} = P{Y = 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

则下列各式中成立的是(

(A) 
$$P{X = Y} = \frac{1}{2}$$
;

(B) 
$$P{X = Y} = 1;$$

(C) 
$$P\{X + Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$$
; (D)  $P\{X - Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

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.

(3) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 其分布函数分别为  $F_{X}(z)$ ,  $F_{Y}(z)$ , 则

 $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$  的分布函数为 ( ).

(A) 
$$\max\{F_X(z), F_Y(z)\};$$
 (B)  $\frac{1}{2}(F_X(z) + F_Y(z));$ 

- (C)  $F_{X}(z)F_{Y}(z)$ ;
- (D) 以上结论都不对.
- **3.** 设随机变量 X 的分布律为  $P\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{2^k}, k=1,2,\cdots$ ,求  $Y = \sin \frac{\pi X}{2}$  的分布律.

- 4. 一电子仪器由两部件构成,以 X 和 Y 分别表示两部件的寿命(单位:千小时),已知 X 和 Y 的联合分布函数为  $F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 \mathrm{e}^{-0.5x} \mathrm{e}^{-0.5y} + \mathrm{e}^{-0.5(x+y)}, \, x \ge 0, \, y \ge 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$
- (1) 问X和Y是否相互独立? (2) 求两部件的寿命均超过 100 小时的概率.

5. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 其密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le x \le 1, \\ 0, \text{ \#th}, \end{cases} f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, y > 0, \\ 0, y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

求随机变量Z = 2X + Y的分布函数.

## 概率论与数理统计练习题(5)详细解答

#### 1. 填空题

(1) 因为 
$$X$$
 与  $Y$  相互独立,故  $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 \le x \le 1, y > 0; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

(2) Y = 2X 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{2X \le y\} = P\{X \le \frac{y}{2}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$$

所以Y = 2X的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi (1 + y^2 / 4)} = \frac{2}{\pi (4 + y^2)}.$$

(3)因为 $X_1$ , $X_2$ , $X_3$ 相互独立,且均服从正态分布,故 $Z=2X_1+3X_2-X_3\sim N(0,36)$ , 所以

$$P\{0 \le 2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \le 6\} = P\{0 \le Z \le 6\} = \Phi\left(\frac{6 - 0}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0 - 0}{6}\right)$$
$$= \Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = 0.8413 - 0.5 = 0.3413.$$

#### 2. 选择题

(1) 
$$f_{X}(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-x^{2}}, & 1 \le x \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^{2}} + dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{1-y^{2}}, & -1 \le y \le 1; \end{cases}$$

星生X与Y1日分布,但f(x,生)≠fx(x).fx(生),故x,Y不被

(3) 
$$F_{\text{max}}(z) = P\{\max(x, Y) \leq z\} = P\{x \leq z, Y \leq z\}$$
  
=  $P\{x \leq z\} \cdot P\{Y \leq z\} = F_{x}(z) \cdot F_{Y}(z)$ , 故迷(C).

3. 
$$Y = \begin{cases} -1, \frac{1}{3} X = 4k - 1 \text{ id}, \\ 0, \frac{1}{3} X = 2k \text{ id}, \\ 1, \frac{1}{3} X = 2k \text{ id}, \\ 1, \frac{1}{3} X = 4k - 3 \text{ id}, \end{cases}$$

$$P\{Y = -1\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = 4k - 1\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{4k+1}} = \frac{1}{1 - 16} = \frac{2}{15},$$

$$P\{Y = 0\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = 2k\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k}} = \frac{4}{1 - 4} = \frac{1}{3},$$

4. (1) 
$$F_{X}(x) = F(X,+\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-o.5X}, x \geqslant 0; \\ 0, x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-o.5y}, y \geqslant 0; \\ 0, y < 0. \end{cases}$$
因为  $F(x,y) = F_{X}(x) \cdot F_{Y}(y)$ , 所以 X.5 Y相是核之。

(2)  $P(X > 0.1, Y > 0.1) = P(X > 0.1) \cdot P(Y > 0.1)$ 

$$= [1 - P(X \le 0.1)][1 - P(Y \le 0.1)] = [1 - F_{X}(0.1)][1 - F_{Y}(0.1)]$$

$$= [1 - (1 - e^{-o.o5})][1 - (1 - e^{-o.o5})] = e^{-o.1}$$

5. 由于X与Y相互独立,所以(X,Y)的密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 \le x \le 1, y > 0; \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th.} \end{cases}$$

从而Z = 2X + Y的分布函数为

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{2X + Y \le z\} = \iint_{2x + y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \int_{0}^{z} dx \int_{0}^{z - 2x} e^{-y} dy, & 0 \le z \le 2, \\ \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{z - 2x} e^{-y} dy, & z > 2, \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} (e^{-z} + z - 1), & 0 \le z \le 2, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} (e^{2} - 1) e^{-z}, & z > 2. \end{cases}$$