

# Probability and Statistics

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## Section 3.4

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### P77 Q19

由于  $T_1$  和  $T_2$  是独立的且服从参数分别为  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  的指数分布, 则其联合密度  $f(t_1, t_2) = f(t_1)f(t_2) = \alpha\beta e^{-\alpha t_1}e^{-\beta t_2}$ 。

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P\{T_1 > T_2\} &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^{t_1} \alpha\beta e^{-\alpha t_1} e^{-\beta t_2} dt_2 dt_1 \\ &= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} \int_0^{t_1} \beta e^{-\beta t_2} dt_2 dt_1 \\ &= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} (-e^{-\beta t_2}) \Big|_0^{t_1} dt_1 \\ &= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} (1 - e^{-\beta t_1}) dt_1 \\ &= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} dt_1 - \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t_1} dt_1 \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \\ &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{T_1 > 2T_2\} &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\frac{t_1}{2}} \alpha\beta e^{-\alpha t_1} e^{-\beta t_2} dt_2 dt_1 \\
&= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} \int_0^{\frac{t_1}{2}} \beta e^{-\beta t_2} dt_2 dt_1 \\
&= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} (-e^{-\beta t_2}) \Big|_0^{\frac{t_1}{2}} dt_1 \\
&= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} (1 - e^{-\frac{\beta t_1}{2}}) dt_1 \\
&= \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-\alpha t_1} dt_1 - \int_0^\infty \alpha e^{-(\alpha + \frac{\beta}{2})t_1} dt_1 \\
&= \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \frac{\beta}{2}} \\
&= 1 - \frac{2\alpha}{2\alpha + \beta} \\
&= \frac{\beta}{2\alpha + \beta}
\end{aligned}$$

## 补充 1

(1)

当先后有放回地取两球时,  $X$  表示第一次取到白球的数量,  $Y$  表示第二次取到白球的数量。则易知  $P\{X = 0\} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $P\{X = 1\} = \frac{2}{5}$ ,  $P\{Y = 0\} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{2}{5}$ 。其联合频率函数及边缘频率函数如下:

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$f_X(x)$
0	$\frac{9}{25}$	$\frac{6}{25}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
1	$\frac{6}{25}$	$\frac{4}{25}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
$f_Y(y)$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1

易知  $X$  和  $Y$  独立。

(2)

当先后无放回地取两球时,  $X$  表示第一次取到白球的数量,  $Y$  表示第二次取到白球的数量。则有  $P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$ ,  $P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$ ,  $P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$ ,  $P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{10}$ 。其联合频率函数及边缘频率函数如下:

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$f_X(x)$
0	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
$f_Y(y)$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1

易知  $X$  和  $Y$  不独立, 因为  $P\{X=0, Y=0\} = \frac{3}{10} \neq \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\}$ 。

## 补充 2

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} c dx dy \\
 &= c \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} dx dy \\
 &= c\pi R^2 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $c = \frac{1}{\pi R^2}$ 。

(2)

其边缘密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_X(x) &= \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \\
 f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-y^2} \\
 f_X(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} & -R \leq x \leq R \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 f_Y(y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2-y^2} & -R \leq y \leq R \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

变量  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立, 因为  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{4}{\pi^2 R^4}(R^2 - x^2)(R^2 - y^2) \neq \frac{1}{\pi R^2} = f(x, y)$ 。