

1.(P116,1) 箱中装有6个球, 其中红、白、黑的个数分别为1,2,3, 现从箱中随机抽出2个球, 记 X 为取出红球的个数, Y 为取出白球的个数, 求随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数。

解:

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{C_1^1 C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{C_1^1 C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{C_1^1 C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{15}$$

则联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, y < 0, \\ \frac{1}{5}, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ \frac{3}{5}, & 0 \leq x < 1, 1 \leq y < 2, \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 0 \leq x < 1, 2 \leq y, \\ \frac{2}{5}, & 1 \leq x, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ \frac{14}{15}, & 1 \leq x, 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & 1 \leq x, 2 \leq y. \end{cases}$$

2.(P116,7) 设某个射手每次射中目标的概率为 $p(0 < p < 1)$, 射击进行到第二次射中目标为止, X 表示第一次射中目标所进行的射击次数, Y 表示第二次射中目标所进行的射击次数。

(1)求二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布律;

(2)求 X, Y 的边缘分布。

解:

$$(1) \text{当 } i < j \text{ 有 } P(X=i, Y=j) = (1-p)^{i-1} p (1-p)^{j-i-1} p = (1-p)^{j-2} p^2, \text{ 则 } P(X=i, Y=j) = \begin{cases} (1-p)^{j-2} p^2, & 1 \leq i < j, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(X=i) = (1-p)^{i-1} p, i \geq 1,$$

$$P(Y=j) = C_{j-1}^1 (1-p)^{j-2} p^2 = (j-1)(1-p)^{j-2} p^2, j \geq 2.$$

3.(P117,10) 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y, 0 < x, y < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(1)试求 (X, Y) 的分布函数;

(2)试求概率 $P(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} < Y < \frac{\pi}{2})$.

解:

$$(1) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv = \int_0^x \cos u du \int_0^y \cos v dv = \sin x \sin y$$

$$(2) P(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} < Y < \frac{\pi}{2}) = F(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}) - F(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) - F(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}) + F(0, \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 - \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}.$$

4.(P117,15) 设 X 和 Y 是相互独立的随机变量, $X \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$, 其中 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0$ 是常数, 引入随机变量:

求 Z 的分布律。

$$Z = \begin{cases} 1, & X \leq Y, \\ 0, & X > Y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: 由题, } f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, f_2(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}},$$

假设 $W = X - Y$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_W(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, x-w) dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(x) f_2(x-w) dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-w)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{w^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right\} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} w)^2}{2 \frac{\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}\right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp\left\{-\frac{w^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 有 $W \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$, 则 $P(Z=1) = P(W \leq 0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(Z=0) = 1 - P(Z=1) = \frac{1}{2}$.

5.(P121,42) 设随机向量 (X, Y, Z) 的密度函数为



$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} (8\pi^3)^{-1}(1 - \sin x \sin y \sin z), & 0 \leq x, y, z \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

证明: X, Y, Z 两两独立但不相互独立.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dz = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} (8\pi^3)^{-1}(1 - \sin x \sin y \sin z) dz = (8\pi^3)^{-1}(z + \sin x \sin y \cos z) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \\
 f(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dy dz = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

同理, 有 $f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$, $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq z \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x, y) = f(x)f(y)$, 因此 X, Y 独立. 同理, 有 X, Z 独立, Y, Z 独立, 则 X, Y, Z 两两独立.

但 $f(x, y, z) \neq f(x)f(y)f(z)$, 因此 X, Y, Z 不相互独立.



6.(P121,39(2)) 设 (X, Y) 服从正方形 $\{(x, y) : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ 内的均匀分布, 问 X, Y 是否相互独立?

解: X, Y 相互独立.

理由: 因为 (X, Y) 服从正方形 $\{(x, y) : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ 内的均匀分布, 因此有

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & |x| + |y| \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \text{ 同理, 有 } f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

则有 $f(x, y) = f(x)f(y)$, 因此 X, Y 相互独立.