

# 概统作业 (Week 6)

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## 1 (P116 T6)

(1) 由题意可得  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $1 \leq i < j$ , 有

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

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=i) &= p(1-p)^{i-1}. \quad (i \in \mathbb{N}^*) \\ P(Y=j) &= (j-1) \cdot p^2(1-p)^{j-2}. \quad (j \in \mathbb{N}^*, j \geq 2) \end{aligned}$$

## 2 (P116 T10)

(1)

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^y dv \cos u \cos v = \begin{cases} 0, & (x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \leq 0) \\ \sin x \sin y, & (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin x, & (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, y \geq \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin y, & (x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 1. & (x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}, y \geq \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

(2)

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

## 3 (P116 T9)

(1)

$$\begin{cases} F(+\infty, +\infty) &= a(b + \pi/2)(c + \pi/2) = 1 \\ F(-\infty, -\infty) &= a(b - \pi/2)(c - \pi/2) = 0 \\ F(0, -\infty) &= ab(c - \pi/2) = 0 \\ F(-\infty, 0) &= ac(b - \pi/2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi^2}, b = \frac{\pi}{2}, c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}P(X > 0, Y > 0) &= 1 - P(X \leq 0) - P(Y \leq 0) + P(X \leq 0, Y \leq 0) \\&= 1 - F(0, +\infty) - F(+\infty, 0) + F(0, 0) \\&= 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\&= \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

#### 4 (P116 T5)

由题意可得

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = -1, X + Y = 0) &= P(X = -1) \cdot P(X + Y = 0) \\&\Leftrightarrow P(X = -1, Y = 1) = P(X = -1) \cdot [P(X = 1, Y = -1) + P(X = -1, Y = 1)] \\&\Leftrightarrow a = (a + 0.2) \cdot (a + b)\end{aligned}$$

又  $a + b + 0.2 + 0.3 = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 0.5 \\ a = (a + 0.2)(a + b) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 0.2, b = 0.3.$$

#### 5 (P117 T17)

(1) 对于  $X = x (0 < x < 1)$ , 有

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_1(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3y^2}{x^3}, & (0 < y < x) \\ 0, & (\text{其他}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x, y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot f_1(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9y^2}{x} & (0 < y < x < 1) \\ 0, & (\text{其他}) \end{cases}$$

又  $\forall x \notin (0, 1)$ ,  $f_X(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = 0$ , 故

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{9y^2}{x} & (0 < y < x < 1) \\ 0, & (\text{其他}) \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} -9y^2 \ln y, & (0 < y < 1) \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$