习题 3-2

1. 设 X 表示随机在 1~4 的 4 个数中任取的一个整数,Y 表示在 1~ X 中随机的取出一个整数. 求 (1) (X,Y) 的联合分布及边缘分布; (2) 在 X = 3 时,Y 的条件分布.

解(1)由题意知, X,Y可能取值均为1,2,3,4,且

不可能事件

$$P\{X=1,Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{4}, \qquad P\{X=1,Y=2\} = P\{X=1,Y=3\} = P\{X=1,Y=4\} = 0;$$

$$P\{X=2,Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}, \qquad P\{X=2,Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}, \qquad P\{X=2,Y=3\} = P\{X=2,Y=4\} = 0;$$

$$P\{X=3,Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}, \qquad P\{X=3,Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}, \qquad P\{X=3,Y=3\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P\{X=3,Y=4\} = 0; \qquad P\{X=4,Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}, \qquad P\{X=4,Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16},$$

$$P\{X=4,Y=3\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}, \qquad P\{X=4,Y=4\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

故(X,Y)的联合分布为:

Y	1	2	3	4
X				
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
3	$\frac{1}{12}$	1/12	$\frac{1}{12}$	0
4	$\frac{1}{16}$	<u>1</u> 16	$\frac{1}{16}$	1 16

关于X,Y的边缘分布分别为

X	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(2)
$$P{Y=1 | X=3} = \frac{P{X=3, Y=1}}{P{X=3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 , 同理可得

$$P\{Y=2 \mid X=3\} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $P\{Y=3 \mid X=3\} = \frac{1}{3}$, $P\{Y=4 \mid X=3\} = 0$ (此式可不写).

故得在X = 3时,Y的条件分布为

Y	1	2	3	
$P\{Y \mid X=3\}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	

第3题,第4题见下面图片。

5. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布,且

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

试求 $P{X = Y}$.

解 显然
$$P{X = -1} + P{X = 1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$
, 故关于 X 的概率分布为

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X & -1 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

同理Y的概率分布同X的概率分布,又X与Y独立,则

$$\begin{split} P\{X=Y\} &= P\{X=-1,Y=-1\} + P\{X=1,Y=1\} = P\{X=-1\} \\ P\{Y=-1\} + P\{X=1\} \\ P\{Y=1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \,. \end{split}$$

6. (1) 因为
$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$
, 施 联合密度函和 $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f(y|x)$
(2) $f_X(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f(y|x) dx$
(3) $f(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{f_X(x)f(y|x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f(y|x) dx}$

7. 解

7. (1) 因为
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} csin(x+y) dy = C \int_{0}^{\pi} (cosx-cos(x+x)) dx$$

$$= c(S-1), |\lambda| c = \frac{1}{E-1} = J^{2} + 1$$

$$(2) \quad \pm x < 0 \quad \text{of} \quad x_{7} + \text{of}$$

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9. 先求X&Y的边缘密度出知. 由国可知,在D上,fix,n)=8xy 若将D看作《空区域,则Dx={1x,y) 0<x≤1, x≤y≤1}

则当x<0或x>1Vf fx(x)= s+00f(x,y)dy=0 /上下限3以一級. $\pm 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ Hd}$, $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{x}^{1} 8xy dy = 4x (1-x^2)$ ta X的边缘密度曲和 大(x)={4x(1-x²), o≤x≤)

将 D看作 9型区域,则 D,= \$(x,y) 0< y≤), 0< y≤y} ta 当りくの或りフトルタ、かり)= (tafix,y)dx=0 J.下限当此范围-部 当のsy=1 Dt, fxly)=1+のf(x,y)dx=5 gxydx=4y3 ta Y的落度由和为 fy(y)= § 4y³, 0≤y≤)

显然 升水川产 fx(x) fx(y), 则 X3 Y独立不独立

10. 没X, YS划表示从(0,1)中任取的2个数,则由超竞知, XS 恆相 独立,且服从区间[0,1]上的均匀分布, to 友(x)={1, x∈[0,1] frly)= { 1 , be[0,1] 又XSY独立, 以fxxy)=fx(x)fxy) 显塑(X,T)服从区域 D={(x,y)|05/51,05/51}={1,05/51,05/51 上的均分分布

(1) $P(X+Y<1.2) = \frac{S(9nD)}{S(D)} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}X0.8X0.8}{|X|} = 0.68$

(a) $26_2 = \{(x,y) \mid xy < 0.05\}$ (b) $S(G_2 \cap D) = |x + f| = \frac{0.25}{3} dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{$

11. 因为
$$X \sim U(0,2]$$
, $Y \sim EXP(\omega)$, to $X \in Y$ 何 密度 曲 も 分) 为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x \in (0,2] \\ 0, & y \in \end{cases}$ $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} a e^{-2y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \in \end{cases}$ $y \in X$ y