

习题三

1. 填空题

(1) 将一枚硬币连续掷两次, 以 X, Y 分别表示两次所出现的正面次数, 则 (X, Y) 的分布律为 _____ . ($P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{1}{4}, (i, j=0, 1)$)

解: 由题意知, X 和 Y 的取值均为 0, 1, 且 X 和 Y 相互独立, 故对 $\forall i, j=0, 1$, 有

$$P\{X=i, Y=j\} = P\{X=i\} \cdot P\{Y=j\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 将一枚均匀的骰子投掷两次, 设 B, C 为两次中出现的点数, 则一元二次方程 $x^2 + Bx + C = 0$ 有实根的概率

$$p = \text{_____,} \left(\frac{19}{36}\right) \quad \text{有重根的概率 } q = \text{_____,} \left(\frac{1}{18}\right)$$

解: 由题意知, B 和 C 的取值均为 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 且 B 和 C 相互独立, 故对 $\forall i, j=1, 2, \dots, 6$, 有

$$P\{B=i, C=j\} = P\{B=i\} \cdot P\{C=j\} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}, \text{ 此即为随机向量 } (B, C) \text{ 的概率分布.}$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ 有实根} \Leftrightarrow B^2 - 4C \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow B^2 \geq 4C \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B=2 \text{ 时, } C=1 \\ \text{或者 } B=3 \text{ 时, } C=1, 2 \\ \text{或者 } B=4 \text{ 时, } C=1, 2, 3, 4 \\ \text{或者 } B=5 \text{ 时, } C=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \\ \text{或者 } B=6 \text{ 时, } C=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \end{cases}$$

从而 $x^2 + Bx + C = 0$ 有实根的概率:

$$\begin{aligned} p &= P\{B=2, C=1\} + P\{B=3, C=1\} + P\{B=3, C=2\} + \sum_{j=1}^4 P\{B=4, C=j\} + \sum_{j=1}^6 P\{B=5, C=j\} + \sum_{j=1}^6 P\{B=6, C=j\} \\ &= 19 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{19}{36}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ 有重根} \Leftrightarrow B^2 - 4C = 0 \Leftrightarrow B^2 = 4C \Leftrightarrow B=2, C=1, \text{ 或者 } B=4, C=4,$$

$$\text{从而 } x^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ 有重根的概率 } q = P\{B=2, C=1\} + P\{B=4, C=4\} = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{18}.$$

(3) 随机变量 $X_i (i=1,2)$ 的概率分布如下:

X_i	-1	0	1
P	0.25	0.5	0.25

且满足 $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$, 则 $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (0)

解: 见下面图片.

P113 习题三

1. (3) 设 (X_1, X_2) 的联合概率分布为

因 $P(X_1 X_2 = 0) = p_{12} + p_{21} + p_{22} + p_{23} + p_{32} = 1$

又 $\sum_{j=1}^3 p_{ij} = 1$, 则 $p_{11} + p_{13} + p_{31} + p_{33} = 0$

又 $p_{ij} \geq 0$ 故 $p_{11} = p_{13} = p_{31} = p_{33} = 0$

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$X_1 \backslash X_2$	-1	0	1	$P_{i \cdot}^{(1)}$
-1	$p_{11}=0$	$p_{12}=0.25$	$p_{13}=0$	0.25
0	$p_{21}=0.25$	p_{22}	$p_{23}=0.25$	0.5
1	$p_{31}=0$	$p_{32}=0.25$	$p_{33}=0$	0.25
$P_{\cdot j}^{(2)}$	0.25	0.5	0.25	

从而由边缘分布知, $p_{12}=0.25, p_{22}=0.25, p_{21}=0.25, p_{23}=0.25$

又 $p_{21} + p_{22} + p_{23} = P(X_1=0) = 0.5$ 故 $p_{22}=0$, 至此联合概率分布求出

则 $P(X_1=X_2) = p_{11} + p_{22} + p_{33} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

(4) 设 (X, Y) 的密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} k(6-x-y), & 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

则常数 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$ $P\{X+Y \leq 4\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

解: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 k(6-x-y) dy = 1$, 解之得: $k = \frac{1}{8}$.

$$P\{X+Y \leq 4\} = \iint_{x+y \leq 4} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_2^{4-x} \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(5) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(2, 3^2)$, $Y \sim N(-1, 3^2)$, 则 $\frac{1}{2}X + \frac{1}{3}Y \sim$ _____. $N(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{13}{4})$

解: $\frac{1}{2}X + \frac{1}{3}Y \sim N(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} \times (-1), \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 3^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times 3^2) = N(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{13}{4})$

(6) 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率分布为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	0.4	a
1	b	0.1

若事件 $\{X = 0\}$ 与事件 $\{X + Y = 1\}$ 相互独立, 则 a, b 分别为 _____. (0.4, 0.1)

解: 因为 $\sum_{i,j} p_{ij} = 1$, 则 $a + b + 0.5 = 1$, 故 $a + b = 0.5$, (1)

又 $P\{X = 0\} = a + 0.4$, (2)

$P\{X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = a + b$ (3)

又事件 $\{X = 0\}$ 与事件 $\{X + Y = 1\}$ 相互独立, 且由 (1), (2), (3) 得

$P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0\}P\{X + Y = 1\} = (a + 0.4)(a + b) = 0.5(a + 0.4)$, (4)

$P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a$, (5)

故由 (4), (5), 有 $a = 0.5(a + 0.4)$, 解之得, $a = 0.4$, $b = 0.1$.

2. 选择题

(1) 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim N(1, 1)$, 则 (B)

(A) $P\{X + Y \leq 0\} = 0.5$ (B) $P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = 0.5$

(C) $P\{X - Y \leq 0\} = 0.5$ (D) $P\{X - Y \leq 1\} = 0.5$

分析: 因为 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim N(1, 1)$, 则 $X + Y \sim N(0 + 1, 1 + 1) = N(1, 2)$,

$X - Y \sim N(0-1, 1+1) = N(-1, 2)$; 显然选项 B 正确.

(2) 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, $f_X(x)$ 和 $f_Y(y)$ 分别表示 X 和 Y 的密度函数, 则在 $Y = y$ 的条件下, X 的条件密度 $f(x|y)$ 为 (A) .

- (A) $f_X(x)$ (B) $f_Y(y)$ (C) $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ (D) $\frac{f_X(x)}{f_Y(y)}$

分析: 显然选项 A 正确, 略.

(3) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 其概率函数分别为

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

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

则 (C) 正确.

- (A) $X = Y$ (B) $P\{X = Y\} = 0$
(C) $P\{X = Y\} = \frac{1}{2}$ (D) $P\{X = Y\} = 1$

分析: 因为 X, Y 相互独立, 则

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

(4) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立且具有相同的概率函数. 已知

X	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

则随机变量 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 的概率函数为 (B) .

(A)

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

(B)

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{8}{9}$

(C)

Z	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$

(D)

Z	1
P	1

分析： 因为 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ ，由 X 与 Y 的取值知， $Z=0, 1$ ；且由 X, Y 相互独立，则

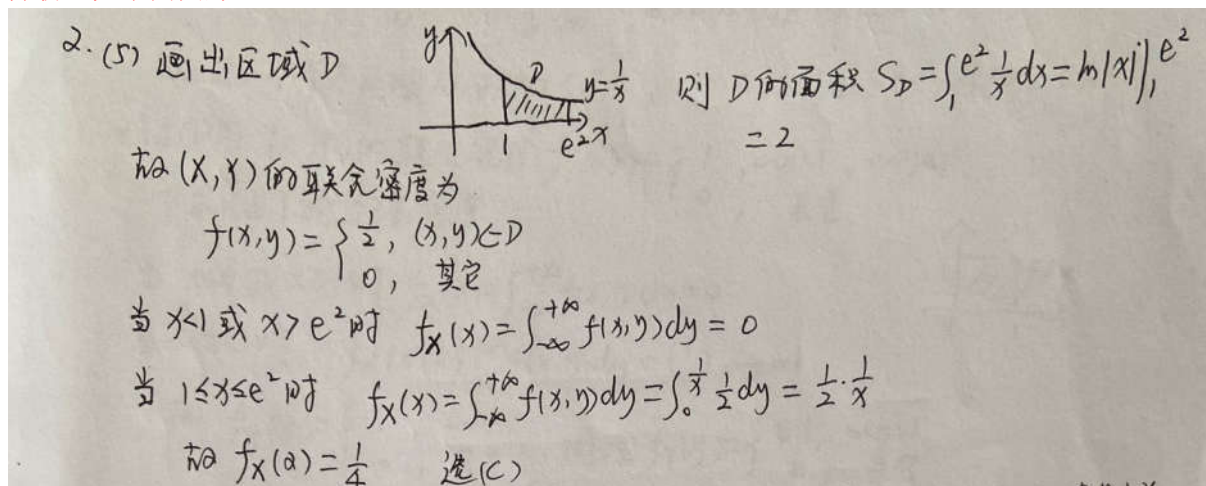
$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{\max(X, Y)=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} = P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$P\{Z=1\} = 1 - P\{Z=0\} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}; \text{ 故选项 B 正确.}$$

(5) 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 及直线 $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = e^2$ 所围成, 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在 D 上服从均匀分布, 则 (X, Y) 关于 X 的边缘密度在 $x = 2$ 处的值为 (C) .

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{5}$

分析: 见下面图片.



(6) 下列命题不正确的是 (A) .

- (A) 两个服从指数分布的相互独立的随机变量之和仍服从指数分布;
- (B) 两个服从正态分布的相互独立的随机变量之和仍服从正态分布;
- (C) 二维正态分布的两个边缘分布均为一维正态分布;
- (D) 若 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$ 上服从均匀分布, 则 X 与 Y 相互独立.

分析: 见下面图片.

(6) (A) 设 X 与 Y 均服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 则 X 与 Y 的密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

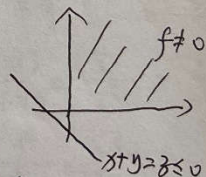
又 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则其联合密度为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

令 $Z = X + Y$, 求 Z 的分布函数 $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z)$

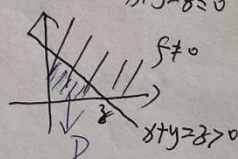
$$= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$1^\circ \text{ 当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时}, F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x+y \leq z} 0 dx dy = 0$$



2° 当 $z > 0$ 时

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx dy$$



$$= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dy$$

$$= \lambda^2 \int_0^z e^{-\lambda x} dx \int_0^{z-x} e^{-\lambda y} dy = \lambda^2 \int_0^z e^{-\lambda x} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda y} \Big|_0^{z-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \lambda^2 \int_0^z e^{-\lambda x} \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda(z-x)}) dx = 1 - e^{-\lambda z} - \lambda z e^{-\lambda z}$$

故当 $z > 0$ 时, Z 的密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = (1 - e^{-\lambda z} - \lambda z e^{-\lambda z})'$
 $= \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}$

故 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 不是指数分布的密度函数.

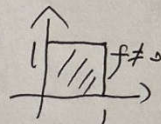
故 $Z = X + Y$ 不再服从指数分布, (A) 不对, (B), (C) 易知正确.

对于 (D): (X, Y) 的联合密度 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

求 X 与 Y 的边缘密度

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时}, f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 1 \cdot dy = 1$$



$$\text{故 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad \text{同理 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

故 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$, $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 故 X 与 Y 独立, (D) 也对

第 3-11 题: 见下面图片.

3. (1) 由联合分布可知 $P(X=0) = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{18}$

故 $P(Y=0|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=0)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{7}{18}} = \frac{4}{7}$, $P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{7}{18}} = \frac{3}{7}$

$P(Y=2|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=2)}{P(X=1)} = 0$

$Y \setminus X$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	0
2	0	0	0

(2) 同(1) 同解

(3) $P(X+Y=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$

故 $P(X=0|X+Y=1) = \frac{P(X=0, X+Y=1)}{P(X+Y=1)} = \frac{P(X=0, Y=1)}{P(X+Y=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{3}{5}$

$P(X=1|X+Y=1) = \frac{P(X=1, X+Y=1)}{P(X+Y=1)} = \frac{P(X=1, Y=0)}{P(X+Y=1)} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{2}{5}$

$P(X=2|X+Y=1) = \frac{P(X=2, X+Y=1)}{P(X+Y=1)} = \frac{0}{\frac{5}{9}} = 0$ → 不可能事件

故

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0
1	0	$\frac{1}{7}$	0
2	0	0	0

→ 可不出来.

(4) $Z = X+Y = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

$P(Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{6}$, $P(Z=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{5}{9}$

$P(Z=2) = P(X=0, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=2, Y=0) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{18}$

$P(Z=3) = P(X=1, Y=2) + P(X=2, Y=1) = 0 + 0 = 0$, $P(Z=4) = P(X=2, Y=2) = 0$.

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率分布为

Z	0	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	0	0

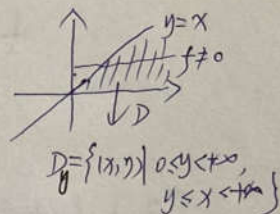
4. 由题意知 $f(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 又 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

则 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f(y|x) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

当 $y < 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$

当 $y \geq 0$ 时 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^{+\infty} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx$
 $= \lambda^2 \cdot \frac{1}{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_y^{+\infty} = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}$

故 Y 的密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



5. 画出区域 G , $S_G = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

故 (X, Y) 的联合密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

1) 要判断 X 与 Y 是否独立, 先求 X 与 Y 的边缘密度 $f_X(x)$ 与 $f_Y(y)$

当 $x < 0$ 或 $x > 1$ 时 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = 0$

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 2 dy = 2x$

故 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

同样, 当 $y < 0$ 或 $y > 1$ 时 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = 0$

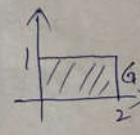
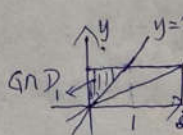
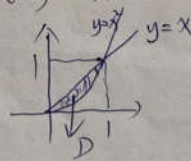
当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 2 dx = 2(1-y)$

故 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2(1-y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 因此 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 不独立

12) $P(Y > X^2) = \iint_{y > x^2} f(x, y) dx dy$

$= \iint_D 2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 2 dy$

$= \int_0^1 2(x - x^2) dx = 2 \cdot (\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$



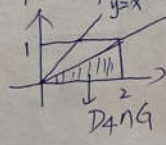
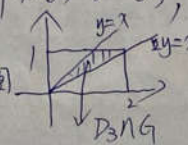
6. $P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y)$

令 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | x \leq y, x \leq 2y\}$

$D_2 = \{(x, y) | x \leq y, x > 2y\}$, $D_3 = \{(x, y) | x > y, x \leq 2y\}$, $D_4 = \{(x, y) | x > y, x > 2y\}$

显然 $D_2 \cap G = \emptyset$ (空集), $D_3 \cap G$ 如图

$D_4 \cap G$ 如图



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$$\text{则 } P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y) = \frac{S(D_1 \cap G)}{S(G)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(U=0, V=1) = P(X \leq Y, X > 2Y) = \frac{S(D_2 \cap G)}{S(G)} = \frac{0}{1 \times 2} = 0$$

$$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > Y, X \leq 2Y) = \frac{S(D_3 \cap G)}{S(G)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(U=1, V=1) = P(X > Y, X > 2Y) = \frac{S(D_4 \cap G)}{S(G)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 (U, V) 的联合概率分布为

UV	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

7. 由 (X_1, X_2) 的密度函数 $f(x_1, x_2)$ 可知 $(X_1, X_2) \sim N(4, 2, 3, 1, 0)$

又 $\rho=0$ 故 X_1 与 X_2 相互独立, 且 $X_1 \sim N(4, 3), X_2 \sim N(2, 1)$

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} X_1 = X+Y \\ X_2 = X-Y \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} X = \frac{1}{2}(X_1+X_2) \\ Y = \frac{1}{2}(X_1-X_2) \end{cases} \text{ 由 } p_{112}, (3.3.10) \text{ 式知 } X \sim N(3, 1) \\ Y \sim N(1, 1)$$

故 X 与 Y 的密度函数分别为:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-3)^2}{2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{2}}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

8. (1) $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^x dx \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dy$

1° 当 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$ 时 $f(x, y) = 0$, 则 $F(x, y) = 0$

2° 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^x dx \int_0^y 4xy dy = x^2 y^2$

3° 当 $x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^y 4xy dy = y^2$

4° 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^x dx \int_0^1 4xy dy = x^2$

5° 当 $x > 1, y > 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 4xy dy = 1$

$$\text{故 } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ x^2 y^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ y^2, & x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 1 \\ 1, & x > 1, y > 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) $P(0 \leq X < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \leq Y < 1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 4xy dy = \frac{15}{64}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{16} + 0 = \frac{15}{64}$$

(3) $P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D 4xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 4xy dy = \frac{1}{2}$



9. 因为 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $Y \sim B(m, p)$ 则 $X+Y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m+n$

又 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则

$$P(X+Y=k) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i, Y=k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i)P(Y=k-i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i} C_m^{k-i} p^{k-i} (1-p)^{m-(k-i)} = \sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i C_m^{k-i} p^k (1-p)^{m+n-k}$$

$$= C_{m+n}^k p^k (1-p)^{m+n-k}, \text{ 这里 } \sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i C_m^{k-i} = C_{m+n}^k, \text{ 故 } X+Y \sim B(m+n, p)$$

10. (1) 由题意知 $\xi = 1, 2, 3$, $\eta = 1, 2, 3$. 又 $X = \max\{\xi, \eta\}$

故 $X = 1, 2, 3$ 且

$$P(X=1) = P(\xi=1, \eta=1) \xrightarrow{\text{因为 } \xi \text{ 与 } \eta \text{ 独立}} P(\xi=1)P(\eta=1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=2) = P(\xi=1, \eta=2) + P(\xi=2, \eta=1) + P(\xi=2, \eta=2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=3) = 1 - P(X=1) - P(X=2) = 1 - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 的概率分布为 } \begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{9} \end{array}$$

同样, 因为 $Y = \min\{\xi, \eta\}$ 故 $Y = 1, 2, 3$, 且

$$P(Y=3) = P(\xi=3, \eta=3) = P(\xi=3)P(\eta=3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(Y=2) = P(\xi=2, \eta=3) + P(\xi=3, \eta=2) + P(\xi=2, \eta=2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y=1) = 1 - P(Y=2) - P(Y=3) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{故 } Y \text{ 的概率分布为 } \begin{array}{c|ccc} Y & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{array}$$

$$(2) P(\xi=\eta) = P(\xi=1, \eta=1) + P(\xi=2, \eta=2) + P(\xi=3, \eta=3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

11. (1) 因为 X 与 Y 相互独立, 故 (X, Y) 的联合密度 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

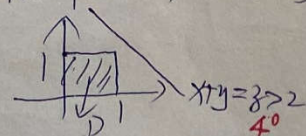
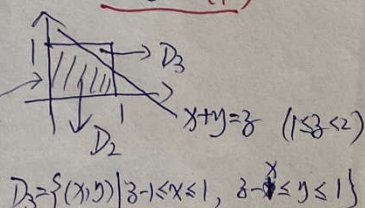
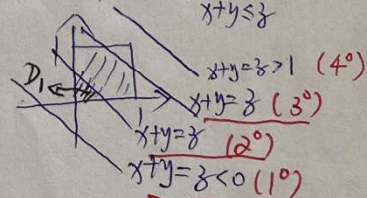
(2) 利用分布函数法, 先求分布函数 $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X+Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

$$1^\circ \text{ 当 } z < 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = 0$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 当 } 0 \leq z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \iint_{D_1} 2y dx dy = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 2y dy = \int_0^z (z-x)^2 dx = \frac{z^3}{3}$$

$$3^\circ \text{ 当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \iint_{D_2} 2y dx dy = 1 - \iint_{D_3} 2y dx dy = 1 - \int_{z-1}^1 dx \int_{z-x}^1 2y dy = \frac{-z^3 + 3z^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$4^\circ \text{ 当 } z \geq 2 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) = \iint_D 2y dx dy = 1$$



故 $Z=X+Y$ 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{z^3}{3}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{-z^3 + 3z^2 - 1}{3}, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

故 Z 的密度函数 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z^2, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ -z^2 + 2z, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$