

概率统计——习题四解答

$$4.1 \quad (1) \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{9}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{9}; \quad (2) \quad Y = X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \quad U = \max\{X, Y\} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.25 & 0.75 \end{pmatrix}; \quad V = \min\{X, Y\} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.75 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4.2 \quad \text{由于 } X_1 X_4, X_2 X_3 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.64 & 0.36 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix} = X_1 X_4 - X_2 X_3 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.2304 & 0.5392 & 0.2304 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.3 计算得

P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
X	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin X$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$\frac{X^2}{\pi^2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\cos X$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0

$$\text{故有: } \sin X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\frac{X^2}{\pi^2} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{5}{16} & \frac{9}{16} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \cos X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{9}{16} & \frac{5}{16} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4.4 \quad P\{Z = k\} = P\{X + Y = k\} = \sum_{l=0}^k P\{X = l, Y = k - l\} = \sum_{l=0}^k P\{X = l\} P\{Y = k - l\} \\ = \sum_{l=0}^k C_{n_1}^l p^l (1-p)^{n_1-l} C_{n_2}^{k-l} p^{k-l} (1-p)^{n_2-(k-l)} = C_{n_1+n_2}^k p^k (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-k},$$

可见 $Z = X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$ 。

$$4.5 \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & , \quad 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & , \quad 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{7}{8} & , \quad 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & , \quad x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

4.6 (1) 若 $x < 0$, 则 $\{0 \leq X \leq x\}$ 是不可能事件, $F(x) = P\{0 \leq X \leq x\} = P\{\phi\} = 0$

(2) 若 $0 \leq x \leq 2$, $P\{0 \leq X \leq x\} = kx$; 当 $x=2$ 时, $P\{0 \leq X \leq 2\} = 2k = 1$

$$k=1/2; \text{ 所以 } F(x) = P\{0 \leq X \leq x\} = \frac{1}{2}x$$

(3) 若 $x > 2$, 则 $\{0 \leq X \leq x\}$ 是必然事件, $F(x) = 1$

$$\text{因此 } F(x) = P\{0 \leq X \leq x\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$4.7 \quad (1) \quad \because 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-|x|} dx = 2A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2A, \quad \therefore A = 1/2;$$

$$(2) \quad \because 1 = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{Ax}{(1+x)^4} dx = A \int_0^{\infty} (1+x)^{-3} dx - A \int_0^{\infty} (1+x)^{-4} dx = A/6, \quad .$$

$$\therefore A = 6$$

$$4.8 \quad (1) \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x^2/2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad P\{X < 0.5\} = F(0.5) = 0.125; \quad P\{X > 1.3\} = 1 - F(1.3) = 0.245;$$

$$P\{0.2 < X < 1.2\} = F(1.2) - F(0.2) = 0.66.$$

$$4.9 \quad (1) \quad F(1) = A \cdot 1^2 = 1, A = 1$$

$$(2) \quad P\{0.3 < X < 0.7\} = F(0.7) - F(0.3) = 0.7^2 - 0.3^2 = 0.4$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

