

概率统计——习题六参考答案

$$6.1 \quad \frac{1}{4}. \quad 6.2 \quad (1) \quad \text{由} \begin{cases} F(-\infty, 0) = A(B - \frac{\pi}{2})C = 0, \\ F(0, -\infty) = AB(C - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, \\ F(-\infty, \infty) = A(B + \frac{\pi}{2})(C + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \begin{cases} B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{4}{\pi^2(4+x^2)(4+y^2)}, \quad -\infty < x, y < \infty;$$

$$(3) \quad F_X(x) = F(x, \infty) = \frac{1}{\pi}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2}), \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$F_Y(y) = F(\infty, y) = \frac{1}{\pi}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{2}), \quad -\infty < y < \infty,$$

$$f_X(x) = F'_X(x) = \frac{2}{\pi(4+x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi(4+y^2)}, \quad -\infty < y < \infty.$$

$$6.3 \quad p = P\{X < \frac{1}{2}\} + P\{Y < \frac{1}{2}\} - P\{X < \frac{1}{2}, Y < \frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$6.4 \quad (1) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 4.8y(2-x) dy = 2.4x^2(2-x), \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1), \quad \text{其它 } f_X(x) = 0;$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 4.8y(2-x) dx = 2.4y(3-4y+y^2), \quad (0 \leq y \leq 1), \quad \text{其它 } f_Y(y) = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, \quad (x > 0), \quad \text{其它 } f_X(x) = 0;$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, \quad (y > 0), \quad \text{其它 } f_Y(y) = 0.$$

$$6.5 \quad (1) \quad \int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 k(6-x-y) dy = 1 \Rightarrow k=1/8;$$

$$(2) \quad P\{X < 1, Y < 3\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_2^3 \frac{1}{8}(6-x-y) dy = \frac{3}{8};$$

$$(3) \quad P\{X < 1.5\} = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{1.5} dx \int_2^4 (6-x-y) dy = \frac{27}{32};$$

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

$$6.6 \quad (1) \quad f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 25e^{-5y} & , \quad 0 < x < 0.2, y > 0; \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其它} \end{cases};$$

$$(2) \quad P\{Y \leq X\} = \iint_{y \leq x} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{0.2} dx \int_0^x 25e^{-5y} dy = e^{-1}.$$

$$6.7 \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 (x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{2x}{3}, \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1), \quad \text{其它 } f_X(x) = 0;$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{6}, \quad (0 \leq y \leq 2), \quad \text{其它 } f_Y(y) = 0.$$

显然 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不相互独立。

6.8 (1) 由边缘密度分布函数的定义知

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}; \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5y}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

则对任意的 $x, y \in R$, 有 $F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 相互独立;

$$(2) \quad P\{X > \frac{100}{1000}, y > \frac{100}{1000}\} = 1 - P\{X \leq \frac{100}{1000}, y \leq \frac{100}{1000}\} = e^{-0.1}$$