

## 第9周作业

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解1:  $X_i$  可能的取值为 0, 1, 2

$$P(X_1=0, X_2=0) = P(X_1=0)P(X_2=0|X_1=0) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{6}{45} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P(X_1=0, X_2=1) = P(X_1=0)P(X_2=1|X_1=0) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{10}{45} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X_1=0, X_2=2) = P(X_1=0)P(X_2=2|X_1=0) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=0) = P(X_1=1)P(X_2=0|X_1=1) = \frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=1) = P(X_1=1)P(X_2=1|X_1=1) = \frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=2) = P(X_1=1)P(X_2=2|X_1=1) = \frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(X_1=2, X_2=0) = P(X_1=2)P(X_2=0|X_1=2) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$P(X_1=2, X_2=1) = P(X_1=2)P(X_2=1|X_1=2) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(X_1=2, X_2=2) = P(X_1=2)P(X_2=2|X_1=2) = 0$$

故  $(X_1, X_2)$  的联合分布律为

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{45}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
2	$\frac{2}{45}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	0

$$\Rightarrow P(X_1=0, X_2=0) + P(X_1=1, X_2=1)$$

$$+ P(X_1=2, X_2=2) = \frac{2}{15} + \frac{2}{9} + 0$$

$$= \frac{16}{45}$$

故两次取到球颜色相同的概率为  $\frac{16}{45}$ 解4: (1) 由  $X$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松分布  $\Rightarrow$ 

$$P(X=n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \quad \text{在上车人数为 } n \text{ 的条件下}$$

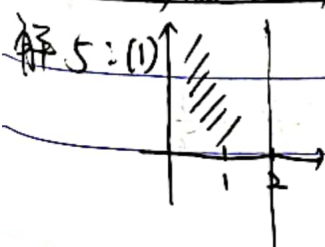
$$P(Y=m) = C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=m|X=n) = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$(2) P(X=n, Y=m) = P(X=n)P(Y=m|X=n)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{n-m} = \frac{\lambda^n}{m!(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

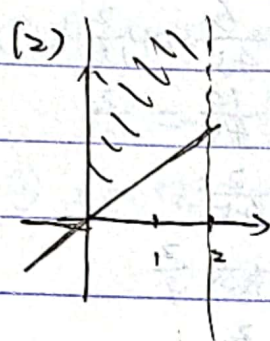
$$\text{故 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合分布律为 } P(X=n, Y=m) = \frac{\lambda^n}{m!(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda} p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{+\infty} A x e^{-y} dy dx$$

$$= A \int_0^2 x dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = A \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 A 的值为  $\frac{1}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned} P(X < Y) &= \int_0^2 \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x e^{-y} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x d e^{-x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (x e^{-x} \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^{-x} dx) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (2e^{-2} + e^{-x} \Big|_0^2) = -\frac{1}{2} (2e^{-2} + e^{-2} - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

故  $P(X < Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2}$

解 7 (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} k e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} k e^{-3x} \cdot e^{-4y} dx dy = k \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4y} dy \\ &= k \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{k}{12} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 12 \end{aligned}$$

故 k 的值为 12

(2)  $X=Y$  是一条直线  $\Rightarrow P(X=Y) = 0$

(3)  $\int_0^x \int_0^y f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^x \int_0^y 12 e^{-3x} e^{-4y} dy dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 12 \int_0^x e^{-3x} dx \int_0^y e^{-4y} dy = 12 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-3x})\right] \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-4y})\right] \\ &= (1 - e^{-3x}) (1 - e^{-4y}) \quad (x > 0, y > 0) \end{aligned}$$

故  $(x, y)$  的联合分布函数:  $F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-4y}) & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(4)  $P(0 < X < 1, 0 < Y < 2) = F(1, 2) - F(1, 0) - F(0, 2) + F(0, 0)$

$$= (1 - e^{-3})(1 - e^{-8}) - 0 - 0 + 0 = 1 - e^{-3} - e^{-8} + e^{-11}$$

故  $P(0 < X < 1, 0 < Y < 2) = 1 - e^{-3} - e^{-8} + e^{-11}$

解 8  $x, y$  可能的取值为  $-1, 1$

$P(X = -1, Y = -1) = P(W \leq -1, W \leq 1) = P(W \leq -1) = \frac{-1 - (-2)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(X = -1, Y = 1) = P(W \leq -1, W > 1) = 0$

$P(X = 1, Y = -1) = P(W > -1, W \leq 1) = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$



$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(W>1, W>1) = P(W>1) = \frac{2-1}{2-(-2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

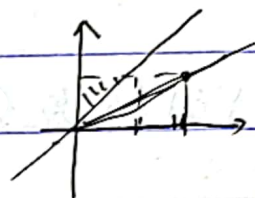
故  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布为:

$Y \backslash X$	-1	1
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$

解9:  $U, V$  的可能取值为 0, 1

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

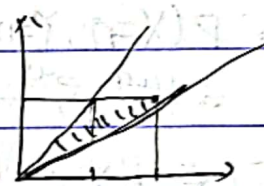
$$= P(X \leq Y) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$P(U=0, V=1) = P(X \leq Y, X > 2Y) = 0$$

$$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > Y, X \leq 2Y)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$



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

故  $(U, V)$  的联合分布

$V \backslash U$	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

解10: 当  $x \leq 0$  时,  $F_X(x) = 0$  当  $0 < x \leq 1$  时,  $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty)$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (2x - x^2) = 2x - x^2$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 1$$

当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 0$  当  $0 < y \leq 1$  时,  $F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y^2 = y^2$$

$$\text{当 } y > 1 \text{ 时 } F_Y(y) = 1$$

故  $X$  的边缘分布函数为

$Y$  的边缘分布函数为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 2x - x^2 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ y^2 & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

解11:  $(1-a) + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0.2$  故  $a$  的值为 0.2

$$12) P(X=-1) = 0.2+0.3=0.5 \quad P(X=0) = 0.3+0.1=0.4$$

$$P(X=2) = 0.1+0 = 0.1 \quad P(Y=1) = 0.2+0.3+0.1 = 0.6$$

$$P(Y=2) = 0.3+0.1+0 = 0.4$$

故 X 的边缘分布律为

X	-1	0	2
P	0.5	0.4	0.1

Y 的边缘分布律为

Y	1	2
P	0.6	0.4

$$\text{解 12: } P(X=n, Y=m) = \frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^n (6.86)^{n-m}}{n! (n-m)!} = \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m}$$

$$= \frac{14^n \cdot e^{-14}}{n!} \cdot C_n^m (0.51)^m (0.49)^{n-m}$$

$$P(X=n) = \sum_{m=0}^n P(X=n, Y=m) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{14^n e^{-14}}{n!} C_n^m (0.51)^m (0.49)^{n-m}$$

$$= \frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14} \sum_{m=0}^n C_n^m (0.51)^m (0.49)^{n-m} = \frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14} (0.51+0.49)^n$$

$$= \frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14}$$

$$P(Y=m) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P(Y=m|X=n) \cdot p(X=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P(X=n, Y=m) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^n (6.86)^{n-m}}{n! (n-m)!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} (7.14)^n \frac{(6.86)^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} = \frac{e^{-14}}{m!} (7.14)^m \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(6.86)^{n-m}}{(n-m)!}$$

$$= (7.14)^m \frac{e^{-14}}{m!} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(6.86)^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} = \frac{e^{-14}}{m!} \cdot e^{6.86} \cdot (7.14)^m$$

$$= \frac{(7.14)^m}{m!} e^{-7.14}$$

故 X 的边缘分布律为  $P(X=n) = \frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14}, n=0, 1, \dots$

Y 的边缘分布律为  $P(Y=m) = \frac{(7.14)^m}{m!} e^{-7.14}, m=0, 1, \dots$

解 14:  $f_X(X) = 0 \quad (X \leq 0), \quad f_Y(Y) = 0 \quad (Y \leq 0)$

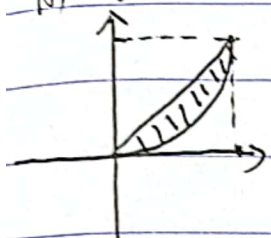
$$X > 0 \text{ 时, } f_X(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}$$

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

故 X 的边缘密度函数为  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  Y 的边缘密度函数为  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} ye^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$



解 16:  $x < 0$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ,  $y < 0$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ .



$$1 \geq x > 0 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_x^1 6 dy \\ = 6(x-1)$$

$$0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_y^1 6 dx \\ = 6(1-y)$$

$x > 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ,  $y > 1$  时,  $f_Y(y) = 0$ .

故  $X$  的边缘密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 6(1-x) & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$Y$  的边缘密度函数为  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 6(1-y) & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

解 17:  $x < 0$  或  $x > 1$ ,  $0 < y < 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ,  $f_Y(y) = 0$

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

$$0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 (x+y) dx = y + \frac{1}{2}$$

$0 < x < 1$  或  $x > 1$ ,  $y < 0$  或  $y > 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$ ,  $f_Y(y) = 0$

$$0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_{2X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 (0.5+x)(0.5+y) dy = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_{2Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 (0.5+x)(0.5+y) dx = y + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_{2X}(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y + \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_{2Y}(y) = \begin{cases} y + \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

故他们具有相同的边缘密度函数. 证毕.

解 (19.4): 由  $(X,Y)$  联合分布律得:

$$\begin{cases} A + 0.2 = 0.4 \\ 0.3 + A + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2 + B = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} A = 0.2 \\ B = 0.1 \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } A, B \text{ 的值为 } 0.2, 0.1$$

(2).  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布与边缘分布如下所示:

$Y \backslash X$	-1	0	2	$Y$
1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
$X$	0.4	0.4	0.2	

$$P(X=-1, Y=1) = 0.3 \neq P(X=-1)P(Y=1) = 0.4 \times 0.6 = 0.24$$

故  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立

解 22:  $x < 0$  时,  $F_X(x) = 0$ ,  $y < 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 0$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{-xy} = 1 - e^{-dx}$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - e^{-dx}) y = y$$

$$y > 1 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - e^{-dx} = 1$$

$$\text{故 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-dx} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ y & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } x \geq 0, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) = y(1 - e^{-dx}) = F(x, y)$$

$$x \geq 0, y > 1 \text{ 时, } F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) = (1 - e^{-dx}) \cdot 1 = 1 - e^{-dx} = F(x, y)$$

$$\text{其他时, } F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y) = 0 = F(x, y)$$

故  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立. 证毕

$$\text{解 23(1): 由 } X \sim U(0, 1) \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } Y \sim E(1) \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由  $X$  与  $Y$  的独立性:  $x < 0$  或  $y < 0$  时,  $f(x, y) = 0$

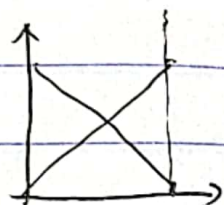
$$0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq 0 \text{ 时, } f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$$



故  $(X, Y)$  联合密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

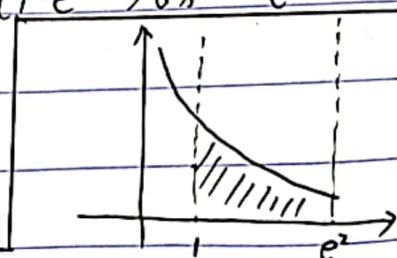
$$(2) P(Y < X) = \int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{-y} dy dx = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-x}) dx = e^{-1}$$

$$(3) P(X+Y < 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy dx = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-x-1}) dx = e^{-1}$$



故 (2)  $P(Y < X) = e^{-1}$

(3)  $P(X+Y < 1) = e^{-1}$



解 24: (1)  $S = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|_1^{e^2} = 2$

$\Rightarrow (X, Y)$  的联合密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & xy \in G \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(2)  $x < 1$  或  $x > e^2$  时,  $f_x(x) = 0$ .

$1 \leq x \leq e^2$  时,  $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2x}$

$y < 0$  或  $y > 1$  时,  $f_y(y) = 0$ .

$0 < y < \frac{1}{e^2}$  时,  $f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1)$

$\frac{1}{e^2} < y < 1$  时  $f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^1 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2y} - \frac{1}{2}$

故  $f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} & 1 \leq x \leq e^2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$   $f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) & 0 < y < \frac{1}{e^2} \\ \frac{1}{2y} - \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{e^2} \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(3) 当  $1 \leq x \leq e^2, 0 < y < \frac{1}{e^2}$  时,  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}$

而  $f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{4x}(e^2 - 1) \neq \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow X$  与  $Y$  不相互独立.