习题课(三)

各知识点的关系

二维随机变量

独立性

随机变量函数的分布

联合分布 ——分布律、概率密度及性质

边缘分布——边缘分布函数、分布律、概率密度函数

条件分布一条件分布函数、分布律、概率密度函数



- 二、二维随机变量的联合分布
 - 1、联合分布函数及其性质 1

$$F(x,y) = P\{X \le x, Y \le y\}$$

- 1) 单调不减性 F(x,y) 分别对x,y 单调不减.
- 2) 有界性: $0 \le F(x,y) \le 1$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x,y) = 0, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} F(x,y) = 1 \quad \lim_{\substack{y \to -\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} F(x,y) = 0,$$

- 3) 右连续性 F(x,y) 分别关于x 或y右连续.
- 4) 相容性: 对任意 $x_1 < x_2, y_1 < y_2$, 有

$$F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_1, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) + F(x_1, y_1) \ge 0$$



2、联合概率密度及性质

1)
$$f(x, y) \ge 0$$
;

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1.$$

3) 若f(x,y)在(x,y)处连续,则

$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x,y)$$

$$4)$$
 若 $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$,有

$$P\{(X,Y)\in G\}=\iint_C f(x,y)d\sigma$$



- 1) 验证
- 2) 确定参数 4,10
- 3) 计算概率 6
- 3、联合分布律及性质 例 1

$$P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\} = p_{ij} \quad i, j = 1, 2,$$
 (*)

若 1) $p_{ij} \geq 0$; i, j = 1, 2, ...

2)
$$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} = 1$$
.

$$F(x,y) = P\{X \le x, Y \le y\} = \sum_{x_i \le x} \sum_{y_j \le y} p_{ij}$$

三、二维随机变量的边缘分布

由联合分布函数可确定边缘分布函数

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X \le x, Y < +\infty\}$$
$$= \lim_{y \to +\infty} F(x, y)$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{X \le +\infty, Y < y\}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x, y)$$



边缘分布律

$$P\{X = x_i\} = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} p_{ij} = p_i. \quad i = 1, 2, ...$$

$$P\{Y = y_j\} = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} p_{ij} = p_{\cdot j} \quad j = 1, 2, ...$$

边缘概率密度

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy,$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$



四、随机变量的独立性 7(15), 8, 9, 10, 21

对任意实数对(x,y)均有

$$P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq x\}P\{Y \leq y\}$$

 $\mathbb{R} : F(x,y) = F_{x}(x)F_{y}(y)$

1) (离散型)

$$P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i)P(Y = y_j)$$

2) (连续型)

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

在平面上除去"面积"为0的集合外成

五、条件分布

条件分布律

若 $P\{Y=y_j\}>0$,则在事件 $\{Y=y_j\}$ 发生的条件下事件 $\{X=x_i\}$ i=1,2,... 发生的条件概率为

$$P\{X = x_i | Y = y_j\} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{.j}}$$
 $i = 1,2,...$ (*)

1)
$$P\{X = x_i | Y = y_j\} \ge 0$$
 $i = 1,2,...$

2)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P\{X = x_i | Y = y_j\} = 1$$



条件概率密度

$$f_{Y}(y) > 0$$
,有

$$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{f(u,y)}{f_{Y}(y)} du$$

称

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = F'_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

x是自变量 y是固定值

为在Y=y的条件下随机变量X的条件概率密度.

$$P\{a < Y \le b | X = c\} = \int_a^b f_{Y|X}(y|c)dy$$

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例 2



六、随机变量函数的分布

Y = g(X) 是随机变量,则

$$P\{Y = y_j\} = P\{g(X) = y_j\}$$

$$= \sum_{x_i \in S_j} P\{X = x_i\}, \qquad j = 1,2,...$$
其中 $S_j = \{x_i | g(x_i) = y_j\}$



设随机变量(X,Y)是离散型随机变量,X,Y相互独立,其分布律分别为

$$P\{X = k\} = p(k) \quad k = 0,1,2,...$$

$$P\{Y = r\} = q(r)$$
 $r = 0,1,2,...$

则X+Y的分布律为

$$P\{X+Y=m\} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} p(k)q(m-k) \quad m=0,1,2,...$$

离散卷积公式





- 2、连续型1)分布函数法例 32)公式法163)特殊函数的分布
- 1) 16, 17, 18, 19, 22
 - (1) 先求出 Z 的分布函数 $F_Z(Z)$;

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{G(X, Y) \le z\}$$

$$= \iint_{\{(x,y):G(x,y) \le z\}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

(2) 对 $F_Z(Z)$ 微分得到 $f_z(z)$;



3):

(1)
$$M = max(X,Y), N = min(X,Y)$$
 (24)

$$(2)$$
 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布 (22) 、例

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z - y, y) dy$$

若随机变量X, Y 相互独立,则

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$$

类似可得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,z-x) dx$$

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

(3) Z = X/Y 的分布

设随机变量(X, Y)的联合概率密度为f(x,y)

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(zy, y) dy$$
 教材例3.4.13

3、利用分布的可加性(二项、泊松、正态)

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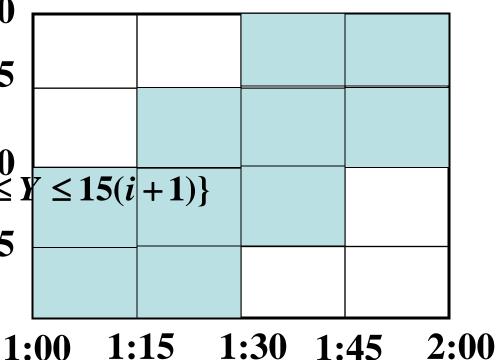


6 1) 见车就乘 1:45 所求概率为: $\sum_{i=0}^{3} P\{15i \le X \le 15(i+1), 15i \le Y \le 15(i+1)\}$ p=0.251:15

2) 最多等一辆车

所求概率为:

$$p = 5 / 8$$





例1 设随机变量Z服从参数为1的指数分布, 引入随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 0 \ \exists Z \le 1 \\ 1 \ \exists Z > 1 \end{cases}, Y = \begin{cases} 0 \ \exists Z \le 2 \\ 1 \ \exists Z > 2 \end{cases}$$

求(X,Y)的联合分布律。

解: 因为Z服从参数为1的指数分布,故其分布函数

$$F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$



故(X,Y)的联合分布律为

$$\begin{split} p_{00} &= P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P\{Z \le 1, Z \le 2\} \\ &= P\{Z \le 1\} = F(1) = 1 - e^{-1}, \\ p_{01} &= P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P\{Z \le 1, Z > 2\} \\ &= P\{\emptyset\} = 0, \\ p_{10} &= P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = P\{Z > 1, Z \le 2\} \\ &= P\{1 < Z \le 2\} = F(2) - F(1) = e^{-1} - e^{-2}, \\ p_{11} &= P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{Z > 1, Z > 2\} \\ &= P\{Z > 2\} = 1 - F(2) = e^{-2}. \end{split}$$



$$p = P\{X^{2} + Y^{2} \le r\}$$
极坐标变换
$$x = t \cos \theta$$

$$y = t \sin \theta$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{r}} t \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt \right] d\theta$$

$$=1-e^{-\frac{r}{2}}$$



#: 24
$$P\{X < Y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{20\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{20}} dy dx$$

极坐标变换…… =0.5

另解:
$$P\{X \ge Y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{y}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{20\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{20}} dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{20\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{20}} dy dx = P\{X < Y\}$$

得 $P{X < Y} = 0.5$



: X,Y相互独立

$$\therefore p_{ij} = p_{i.}p_{.j}$$

$$p_{12} = p_{1.}p_{.2} \qquad p_{13} = p_{1.}p_{.3}$$

$$\parallel \begin{cases} 1/9 = (1/6 + 1/9 + 1/18)(1/9 + \alpha) \\ 1/18 = (1/6 + 1/9 + 1/18)(1/18 + \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2/9 \qquad \beta = 1/9$$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \le x \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{x}^{1} 8xy dy & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^{2}) & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{y} 8xy dx & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & y < 0 \text{ od } y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 4y^{3} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & y < 0 \text{ od } y > 1 \end{cases}$$
在区域 $G = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le y \le 1\}$ 中
$$f(x,y) \neq f_{X}(x) * f_{Y}(y)$$

$$X, Y \land H \subseteq 独立$$

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$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0, & \text{#} : \end{cases} \qquad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-2y}, & 0 \le x \le 2, y > 0 \\ 0, & \sharp : \exists$$

X,Y相互独立

$$a^2 + Xa + Y = 0$$
 有根 $X^2 - 4Y \ge 0$ 即: $Y \le \frac{X^2}{4}$

$$P\{Y \le \frac{X^{2}}{4}\} = \iint_{y \le \frac{x^{2}}{4}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{y \le \frac{x^{2}}{4}} e^{-2y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2}}{4}} e^{-2y} dy$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} - 1) dx = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\phi(2) - \phi(0)) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\phi(2) - 0.5)$$



(2)

$$P\{X + 2Y \le 3\} = \iint_{x+2y \le 3} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{3-x}{2}} e^{-2y} dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (1 - e^{-3+x}) dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3}$$





11、随机变量(X,Y)在D上服从均匀分布,其中 $D=\{(x,y):|x+y|\leq 1,|x-y|\leq 1\}$,讨论X与Y是否相互独立。讨论 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ 的存在区间,并在X=0的条件下求 $f_{Y|X}(y|0)$.

f(x,y) = $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & (x,y) \notin D \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{x-y=-1}$ x+y=1 x+y=-1 x+y=-1

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dy = \begin{cases}
\int_{-1-x}^{x+1} \frac{1}{2} dy = 1 + x, -1 \le x \le 0 \\
\int_{x-1}^{1-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = 1 - x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\
0,$$
其他

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 1 + y, & -1 \le y \le 0 \\ 1 - y, & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

当(x,y) ∈D时

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y),$$

故X与Y不相互独立

当 x∈(-1,1) 时,因 $f_X(x) > 0, f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{J(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$ 有定义,且

$$f_{Y|X}(y|0) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(0)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |y| \leq 1\\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$



书: 17

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3} \sin x \, dy = \sin x & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{ if } \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} \sin x dx = 1/3 & 0 \le y \le 3 \\ 0 & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

当
$$0 < x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} 1/3 & 0 \le y \le 3 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$

当
$$0 \le y \le 3$$
, $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \le x \le \pi/2 \\ 0 &$ 其他



例2、设(X,Y)的密度函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & x > 0, y > x \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$
 求: 1. 边缘密度函数; 2.条件密度函数;

$$3. P\{X > 2 | Y < 4\}.$$

解: 1.

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

2. 当x>0, $f_X(x)>0$,

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} e^{x-y}, & y > x; \\ 0, & \sharp \hat{\Sigma}. \end{cases}$$

当
$$y>0$$
, $f_Y(y)>0$,

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & x < y; \\ 0, & 其它。 \end{cases}$$



3.
$$P\{X > 2|Y < 4\} = \frac{P\{X > 2, Y < 4\}}{P\{Y < 4\}}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{2}^{4} dx \int_{x}^{4} e^{-y} dy}{\int_{0}^{4} y e^{-y} dy} = \frac{e^{-2} - 3e^{-4}}{1 - 5e^{-4}}$$





例、设X, Y是相互独立同分布的离散型随机变量, 其分布律为

$$P\{X=n\} = \{Y=n\} = \frac{1}{2^n}, n=1,2,\cdots$$

求X+Y的分布律

$$P\{X + Y = m\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P\{X = k\} P\{Y = m - k\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = k\} P\{Y = m - k\} \quad k \ge 1 \quad m - k \ge 1$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{m-1}\frac{1}{2^m}=\frac{m-1}{2^m}$$

 $m \ge 2$



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$$P\left\{-\sqrt{2} < X + Y < 2\sqrt{2}\right\}$$

坐标或极坐标变换…… =0.8185

另解:

易知X,Y相互独立, $X \sim N(0,1),Y \sim N(0,1)$

从而
$$X+Y \sim N(0,2)$$

$$P\left\{-\sqrt{2} < X + Y < 2\sqrt{2}\right\}$$

$$= \mathbf{\Phi} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} - \mathbf{0}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \mathbf{\Phi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - \mathbf{0}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= 0.8185$$



16、设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,\sigma^2)$,试写出Y=|X|的概率密度。

$$F_{Y}(y) = P\{|X| \le y\} = \begin{cases} P\{-y < X < y\}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} \int_{-y}^{y} \varphi_{X}(x) dx, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

当y>0时

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y(y) = \varphi_X(y) + \varphi_X(-y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}, & y > 0\\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



例3、随机变量(X, Y)在

$$G = \{(x, y) : 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1\}$$

上服从均匀分布,试求边长为X和Y的矩形面积Z的的概率密度函数 $f_Z(z)$.

解: (X, Y)的联合密度为

$$\therefore f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x,y) \in G; \\ 0, & 其他。 \end{cases}$$



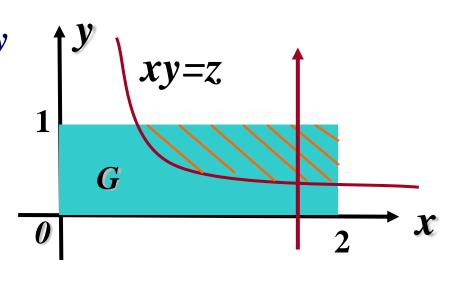
$$Z = XY$$
, 当 $0 < z < 2$

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{XY \le z\} = 1 - P\{XY > z\}$$

$$= 1 - \iint_{xy>z} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= 1 - \int_{z}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{z}{x}}^{1} \frac{1}{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{z}{2} (1 + \ln 2 - \ln z)$$



当
$$z\leq 0$$
, $F_{Z}(z)=0$;

当
$$z \ge 2$$
, $F_z(z) = 1$;

当
$$z \le 0$$
, $F_Z(z) = 0$; 当 $z \ge 2$, $F_Z(z) = 1$;
$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \ln z), & 0 < z < 2; \\ 0, & 其他。 \end{cases}$$



书: 31

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$$

$$G = \{(x,z) \mid x > 0, 0 < z - x < h\}$$

$$f_X(x)f_Y(z-x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \frac{1}{h} & (x,z) \in G \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{其他} \\ \int_{0}^{z} \frac{\lambda}{h} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{h} (1 - e^{-\lambda z}) & 0 < z \le h \\ \int_{z-h}^{z} \frac{\lambda}{h} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{h} e^{-\lambda z} (e^{-\lambda z} - 1) & z > h \end{cases}$$

h

2、已知随机变量X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1\\ \frac{4}{15}, & -1 \le x < 1\\ \frac{11}{15}, & 1 \le x < 2\\ 1, & 2 \le x \end{cases}$$

- (1)写出X的分布律; (2)计算概率P{X=1.5}和P{X≥1.5}, (3)计算条件概率P{X≤1.5|X≥0.5}.
- 解、(1) 根据分布函数的间断点知,X的可能取值为-1, 1, 2

$$P\{X = -1\} = F(-1) - F(-1 - 0) = \frac{4}{15}, P\{X = 1\} = F(1) - F(1 - 0) = \frac{7}{15},$$

$$P\{X = 2\} = F(2) - F(2 - 0) = \frac{4}{15},$$

$$(2)P\{X=1.5\}=0, P\{X\geq 1.5\}=1-P\{X<1.5\}=1-F(1.5)=\frac{4}{15}$$

$$(3)P\{X \le 1.5 \mid X \ge 0.5\} = \frac{P\{0.5 \le X \le 1.5\}}{P\{X \ge 0.5\}} = \frac{F(1.5) - F(0.5)}{1 - F(0.5)} = \frac{7}{11}$$

3、(15分)设随机变量X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} C(1-x^2), & -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{#d} \end{cases}$$

- 求(1)常数C;
 - (2) X的分布函数F(x);
 - (3) $P\{0 \le X \le 0.5\}$

解: (1) 由
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} C(1-x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}C$$

得
$$C = \frac{3}{4}$$

(2)
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \int_{-1}^{x} \frac{3}{4} (1 - t^{2}) dt, & -1 \le x \le 1, \\ 1, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{4} (-x^{3} + 3x + 2) & -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$P(0 \le X \le 0.5) = F(0.5) - F(0) = \frac{11}{32}$$

4、(15分)设(X, Y)的联合概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x, \ 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{‡他.} \end{cases}$$

试求:

- (1) (X,Y)求关于X与Y的边缘密度函数;
- (2) 讨论*X*与 Y是否独立:
- (3) 求 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ (4) 计算 $P(|Y| < \frac{1}{3} | X = \frac{1}{2})$

解 (1)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{x} dy = 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^{1} 1 dy = 1 + y, & -1 < y < 0, \\ \int_{y}^{1} 1 dy = 1 - y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, &$$
其他.

- (2) 当(x,y) ∈{|y|<x,0<x<1} 时
- $f_X(x) : f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$: X与Y不相互独立

(3) 当0<x<1时:

$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} & |y| < x \\ 0 & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{y} \notin (0,1)$ $f_{y|x}(y|x)$ 不存在

(4)

$$P(|Y| < \frac{1}{3} |X = \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} f_{Y|X}(y | \frac{1}{2}) dy = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}} 1 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

5、(10分)设随机变量X与Y相互独立, 其概率密度分别为

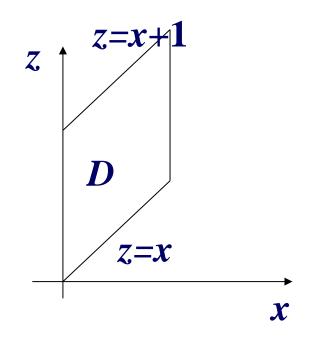
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ 0, & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases} \qquad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \le y \le 1, \\ 0, & \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

求随机变量Z=X+Y的概率密度函数 $f_Z(z)$.

解:
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, z) \middle| \begin{array}{l} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le z - x \le 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

其中D如图



$$f_{X}(x)f_{Y}(z-x) = \begin{cases} 2(z-x), & (x,z) \in D \\ 0, & \text{ if } z = x+1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \text{ if } z > 2, \\ \int_{0}^{z} 2(z - x) dx = z^{2}, & 0 \le z \le 1, \\ \int_{z-1}^{1} 2(z - x) dx = 2z - z^{2}, & 1 \le z \le 2. \end{cases}$$

18、设电路中的电压振幅 $X \sim N(0,1)$,求: 经过半波整流后的电压振幅 $Y = \frac{X + |X|}{2}$ 的分布函数,并讨论随机变量 Y 的类型.

则 $F_{V}(y)$ 在0处间断,故随机变量Y既非离散也非连续

19、假设随机变量X服从指数分布,试求 Y= min {X, 2} 的分布函数,并讨论随机变量 Y 是否为离散或连续型随机变量,为什么?

则 $F_{Y}(y)$ 在y=2处间断,故随机变量Y既非离散也非连续

24、设随机变量 X_1 、 X_2 独立同分布,其概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 令 $Y_1 = \min\{X_1, X_2\}, Y_2 = \max\{X_1, X_2\}.$ 求 (Y_1, Y_2) 的联合分布函数。 解: $F_{X_1}(x) = F_{X_2}(x) = 1 - e^{-y}, y > 0$ $F_{Y_1}(y) = 1 - [1 - F_X(y)]^2 = 1 - e^{-2y}, y > 0$ $F_{Y_2}(y) = F_{X_2}(y) = (1 - e^{-y})^2, y > 0$ $F_{Y_1Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = P\{Y_1 \le y_1, Y_2 \le y_2\} = P\{Y_2 \le y_2\} - P\{Y_1 > y_1, Y_2 \le y_2\}$ $= P\{X_1 \le y_2, X_2 \le y_2\} - P\{X_1 > y_1, X_2 > y_1, X_1 \le y_2, X_2 \le y_2\}$ 当*y*₁ < *y*₂时 $= F_{X_1}^{2}(y_2) - P\{y_1 < X_1 \le y_2, y_1 < X_2 \le y_2\}$ $=F_{X_1}^2(y_2)-[F_{X_1}(y_2)-F_{X_1}(y_1)]^2=2F_{X_1}(y_2)F_{X_1}(y_1)-F_{X_1}^2(y_1)$

22、设 $P{X = 0} = P{X = 1} = 1/2, Y \sim U(0,1)$ 且X, Y解: izZ = X + Y.则 $F_z(z) = P\{X + Y \le z\}, \forall z$ $= P\{X + Y \le z, X = 0\} + P\{X + Y \le z, X = 1\}$ $= P{Y \le 0, X = 0} + P{1 + Y \le z, X = 1}$ $= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \le 0\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \le z - 1\}$ 当z < 0时, $F_z(z) = 0$ 当 $z \ge 2$ 时, $F_z(z) = 1$ 综上: 当 $0 \le z < 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}F_Y(z)$ 当 $1 \le z < 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}F_Y(z-1)$

例: 已 S_0 知服从0-1分布,其分布律为 $P\{S_0 = 0\} = P\{S_0 = 1\} = 0.5$, $N \sim N(0,1), S = S_0 + N$,若 S_0 与N相互独立,求 $P\{0.25 < S < 0.75\}$ (结果用 $\Phi(x)$ 表示即可,尽可能简化)

解:
$$P\{0.25 < S < 0.75\} = P\{0.25 < S_0 + N < 0.75\}$$

 $= P\{0.25 < S_0 + N < 0.75, S_0 = 0\} + P\{0.25 < S_0 + N < 0.75, S_0 = 1\}$
 $= P\{0.25 < N < 0.75, S_0 = 0\} + P\{0.25 < 1 + N < 0.75, S_0 = 1\}$
 $= P\{0.25 < N < 0.75\}P\{S_0 = 0\} + P\{0.25 < 1 + N < 0.75\}P\{S_0 = 1\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}P\{0.25 < N < 0.75\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{-0.75 < N < -0.25\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\Phi(0.75) - \Phi(0.25) + \Phi(-0.25) - \Phi(-0.75))$
 $= \Phi(0.75) - \Phi(0.25)$

例:设随机变量X,Y相互独立,且 $X \sim N(0,1)$,Y的概率分布为 $P\{Y=0\} = P\{Y=1\} = 0.5$,求 $P\{XY < z\}, z \in R$

解:
$$P{XY < z} = P{XY < z, Y = 0} + P{XY < z, Y = 1}$$

= $P{0 < z, Y = 0} + P{X < z, Y = 1}$

当
$$z < 0$$
时, $P\{XY < z\} = P\{X < z\}P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{2}\Phi(z)$

当
$$z \ge 0$$
时, $P\{XY < z\} = P\{Y = 0\} + P\{X < z\}P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\Phi(z)$



