

P₁₂₂. 1:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(+\infty, +\infty) &= 1 \Rightarrow A(B + \frac{\pi}{2})(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \\ F(-\infty, y) &= 0 \Rightarrow A(B - \frac{\pi}{2})(\arctan \frac{y}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}, B = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

P₁₂₃, 2:

$$\text{令 } A: \{X \leq x\}, B: \{Y \leq y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= P(AB) = 1 - P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}) = 1 - P(\overline{A}) - P(\overline{B}) + P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) \\ &\geq 1 - P(\overline{A}) - P(\overline{B}) = 1 - P(X > x) - P(Y > y) \\ &= 1 - (1 - P(X \leq x)) - (1 - P(Y \leq y)) \\ &= 1 - (1 - F_X(x)) - (1 - F_Y(y)). \end{aligned}$$

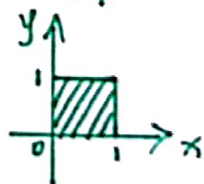
P₁₂₃, 4:

$$P(X=i, Y=j) = \frac{C_2^i C_2^j C_3^{3-i-j}}{C_7^3}, \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2. \quad i+j \leq 3$$

P₁₂₃, 8:

$$(1) \quad 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 kxy dx dy = k/4 \Rightarrow k=4$$

$$(2) \quad F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$$



① 当 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$ 时:

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y 0 dx dy = 0$$

② 当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 且 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时:

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y 4xy dx dy = x^2 y^2$$

③ 当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时:

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = x^2$$

④ 当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时:

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^y 4xy dx dy = y^2$$

⑤ 当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时:

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = 1$$

情形①的后面:

$x \geq 0$ 且 $y \geq 0$

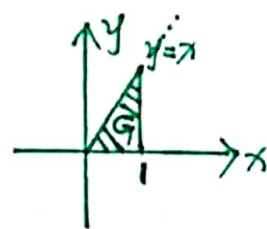
②③④⑤再对其细分.

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



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$$(3) P(Y \leq x) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x 4xy dy \right) dx \\ = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$



$P_{123}, 10:$

$x \backslash y$	1	3	$P_{\cdot j}$
0	0	$C_3^0 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1	$C_3^1 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
2	$C_3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	0	$C_3^3 \cdot \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$P_{i \cdot}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	

$P_{123}, 11:$

X 的边缘分布律:

$$(1) P(X=i) = \sum_{j=0}^n P(X=i, Y=j) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \frac{n!}{i! j! (n-i-j)!} p_1^i p_2^j p_3^{n-i-j} \\ = \frac{n!}{i! (n-i)!} p_1^i \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \frac{(n-i)!}{j! (n-i-j)!} p_2^j p_3^{n-i-j} \\ = \frac{n!}{i! (n-i)!} p_1^i (p_2 + p_3)^{n-i} \\ = C_n^i p_1^i (1-p_1)^{n-i}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n, \quad X \sim B(n, p_1)$$

同理对 i 从 0 到 $n-j$ 求和得:

$$P(Y=j) = C_n^j p_2^j (1-p_2)^{n-j}, \quad j=0, 1, \dots, n, \quad Y \sim B(n, p_2).$$

$$(2) P(X=i | Y=j) = \frac{P(X=i, Y=j)}{P(Y=j)} = \frac{\frac{n!}{i! j! (n-i-j)!} p_1^i p_2^j p_3^{n-i-j}}{\frac{n!}{j! (n-j)!} p_2^j (1-p_2)^{n-j}} \\ = \frac{(n-j)!}{i! (n-i-j)!} \cdot \frac{p_1^i}{(1-p_2)^i} \cdot \frac{p_3^{n-i-j}}{(1-p_2)^{n-i-j}} \\ = C_{n-j}^i \left(\frac{p_1}{p_1+p_3} \right)^i \left(\frac{p_3}{p_1+p_3} \right)^{n-i-j}$$

$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_1}{1-p_2} &= \frac{\#A_1}{\#A_2} \\ \frac{p_2}{1-p_2} &= \frac{\#A_2}{\#A_2} \\ \frac{p_3}{1-p_2} &= \frac{\#A_3}{\#A_2} \\ \frac{p_1}{p_1+p_3} &= \frac{\#A_1}{\#A_1+\#A_3} \rightarrow \text{受限空间大小} \end{aligned}$



P₁₂₄, 13:

$$11) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 (x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 (x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{6}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 2 \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{6x^2 + 2xy}{2+y}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \\ \text{当 } y < 0 \text{ 或 } y > 2 \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|y) \text{ 无定义.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{当 } \underline{0 < x \leq 1} \text{ 时, } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3x+y}{6x+2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \\ \text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } f_{Y|X}(y|x) \text{ 无定义.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(Y \leq \frac{1}{2} | X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_X(x) dx} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}) dx dy}{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x) dx} \\ = \frac{5}{32}.$$



P124, 16:

(1) 已知: $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

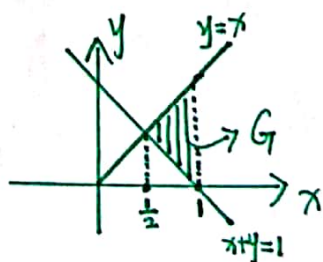
验证: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dy \right) dx = 1$

(2)

$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

验证: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 -\ln y dy = \int_{-\infty}^0 -z de^z \quad (\text{令 } \ln y = z)$
 $= -ze^z \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^z dz$
 $= 1$

(3)



$P(x+y > 1) = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\int_{1-x}^x \frac{1}{x} dy \right) dx$
 $= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x} (2x-1) dx = 1 - \ln 2$



P₁₂₄, 17:

$x \backslash y$	y_1	y_2	$P_{i\cdot}$
x_1	a	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{8}$	b	$b + \frac{1}{8}$
x_3	c	d	$c + d$
$P_{\cdot j}$	$a + c + \frac{1}{8}$	$b + d + \frac{1}{8}$	

$$a = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24}$$

X 与 Y 相互独立

$$a = \frac{1}{6} (a + c + \frac{1}{8}) \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$c = (c + d) (a + c + \frac{1}{8}) \Rightarrow d = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6} (b + d + \frac{1}{8}) \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{8}$$

\therefore

$x \backslash y$	y_1	y_2	$P_{i\cdot}$
x_1	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_3	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
$P_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	验证1

P₁₂₅, 20:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} (1 + x^3 y - x y^3) dy = \frac{1}{2}, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} (1 + x^3 y - x y^3) dx = \frac{1}{2}, & |y| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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



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