$$=$$
 40 44 47 48 $=$ 1. 2(1)

40. 设随机向量 (X,Y) 的密度函数为

回

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 求 X 与 Y 的边缘密度函数;
- (2) 问 X 与 Y 是否相互独立?
- (3) 计算 $P(X + Y \leq 1)$.

44.* 设连续型随机变量 $X \sim f(x), Y$ 为取有限值的离散型随机变量,且 X, Y 相互独立.

- (1) 求 Z = X + Y 的分布. 由此回答随机变量 Z 是否为连续型的?
- (2) 求 W = XY 的分布, 问 W 是不是连续型随机变量? 以 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), Y \sim B(1, p)$ 为例求出 W 具体的分布.

(2)
$$f_{W}(w) = \sum_{k \in Y} P(Y=k) f(\frac{\omega}{k})$$

When $w \neq 0$, $7 \neq 3 f(+\infty) = 0$

when $\omega = 0$ then

 $P(W=\omega) = P(Y=0) + P(Y\neq 0)P(X=0) = P(Y=0) > 0$

权FW在O处有质量堆积

极不一定是连续型 nv (床非 P(Y:0)=0)

$$f(D) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{25^2} \mathcal{H}^2\right\} \mathcal{A} \tilde{m}$$

$$f(D) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta}} \exp \left\{-\frac{\mathcal{H}^2}{25^2} \mathcal{J}^{-1}\right\} \qquad \omega = 0$$

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$$f(y) = \int_0^1 3\chi \, I\{0 \le y < x \mid dx = \frac{3}{2}(1-y^2)$$
(1):
$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(x, y) \, dy = 3x^2 \quad \chi \in (0,1)$$

(2) $f(x,y) = 3x \quad I \{o \le y \le x \le 1\}$ 无齿变量分离 《不独艺

(3)
$$f_{Y|X=x}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x} [o < y < x]$$

$$x Y|X=x \sim U(0,x)$$

$$p(x+Y \le 1 \mid x=x)$$

*XIX=X ~ (D(x)

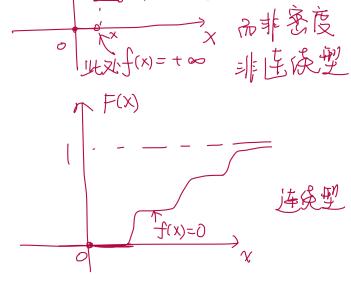
$$= P(Y \le |-X| X = X) = \min(\frac{|-X|}{x}, 1) \neq$$

$$P(X+Y \le 1) = \int_{0}^{1} P(X+Y \le 1 | X = X) \int_{X}^{1} (x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} 3x^{2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{|-X|}{x} \cdot 3x^{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

连俄型则开始信几个同学判错了,非产担歉~



47.* 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 证明: 存在常数 b, 使 X + bY, X - bY 相互独立.

48.* 设 $(X,Y) \sim N(0,0,1,1,\rho)$, 证明

(1) 随机变量 X 与随机变量 $Z = \frac{Y - \rho X}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}$ 相互独立;

(2) 利用 (1) 的结论证明

$$P(XY < 0) = 1 - 2P(X > 0, Y > 0) = \pi^{-1} \arccos \rho.$$
(3.28)

Step 2
$$P(X>0, Y>0) = P(X>0, \sqrt{1-\rho^2}Z + \rho X>0)$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{X}} P(Z>-\frac{\rho X}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \chi>0) \times = \chi \int_{\mathcal{X}} \varphi(x) dx \xrightarrow{Z \perp X} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(z) dz \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{X}} P(Z>-\frac{\rho X}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \chi>0) \times = \chi \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \xrightarrow{Z \perp X} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(z) dz \varphi(x) dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} P(Z>-\frac{\rho X}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \chi>0) \times = \chi \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{X}} P(Z) - \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}}, \chi_{0}|_{X} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}}, \chi_{0}|_{X} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}}, \chi_{0}|_{X} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^{2}+x^{2}}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} dz dx\right\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^{2}+x^{2}}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} dz dx\right\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I-P|^{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{z^{2}+x^{2}}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} dz dx\right\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \, dw \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \, dx \, dw$$

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$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+w^2)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \, dw$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+w^2)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \, dw$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+w^2)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \, dw$$

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$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+w^2)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \exp \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2(Hw^2)}$$

在考时周卷时,一定也是安意歌信分的,如果能写到step3 变量升换,哪怕最后估果有欠缺,也几乎不会够响得分!反之,算3一堆却不知道自己算空的…

1. 篮球联赛的总决赛采用七战四胜制, 即哪支球队先获得四场比赛的胜利即可获得该年度 的总冠军. 假设 A, B 两队势均力敌, 即每场各队获胜的概率都为 p = 0.5, 以 X 表示一 届总决赛的比赛场次, 试求 E(X). 若 A 队每场获胜的概率均为 p=0.6 呢?

2. 设随机变量 X 的期望存在, 试证明:

(1) 若 X 为非负整值随机变量,则

业经典的内

$$E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \ge n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X > n);$$

$$\uparrow f: |EX| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(X = n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{+\infty}{k = n} P(X \ge n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \ge n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{form}}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \ge n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X \ge n)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{form}}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X \ge n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(X \ge n)$$

设随机变量 X,Y 和 Z 相互独立, 且均服从参数为 1 的指数分布. 记

$$U = \frac{X}{X+Y}, \quad V = \frac{X+Y}{X+Y+Z}, \quad W = X+Y+Z.$$

- (1) 计算随机向量 (U, V, W) 的联合密度函数.
- (2) 随机变量 U, V 和 W 是否相互独立? 请证明你的结论.

根底
(本) 湖 Exp (x) 求和 ⇒
$$\int (x, x)$$

 $\int (x) = \int (x) =$

X

(2) 由分离变量和独立不用算边际,而且边际是显然的、W~1(3,11)U~1/(0,11)V~f(1)=2VI的V<0 显然的3点是对户好足够3解十奏小成

$$Y \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/6 & 1/3 & 1/2 \end{array} \right).$$

话记:连续型+任意概定 ru 与连续型

$$Z = X + Y$$
. 问 Z 是否为连续型随机变量? 若是,请计算其密度函数;若否,请说明理由.
$$\int_{Z} (Z) = P(Y = -1) \int_{Z} (Z + 1) + P(Y = 0) \int_{Z} (Z + 1) \int_{Z} (Z - 2)^{2} \int_$$

设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立且均服从正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$. 记随机变量 $U=(X^2+Y^2)/\sigma^2$ 及 V=|Y|/X. 试求 (U,V) 的联合密度函数, 指出 U 和 V 各自服从的具体分布, 并证明两者相互独立.

其体分析, 并证明网督和互独立。
$$f_{|Y|}(y) = 2f_{Y}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \, 6^{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^{2}}{2\, 5^{2}}\right\} \left[\{y > 0 \right]$$
用于 $x = 2f_{Y}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \, 6^{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^{2}}{2\, 5^{2}}\right\} \left[\{y > 0 \right]$
用于 $x = 2f_{Y}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial(U,V)}{\partial(X,|Y|)}\right) = \left|\frac{2X}{5^{2}}\right| = \frac{2}{5^{2}}(HV^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial(U,V)}{\partial(X,|Y|)} = \left|\frac{2X}{5^{2}}\right| = \frac{2}{5^{2}}(HV^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial(U,V)}{\partial(X,|Y|)} = \left|\frac{2X}{5^{2}}\right| = \frac{2}{5^{2}}(HV^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial(U,V)}{\partial(X,|Y|)} = \frac{2X}{5^{2}} = \frac{2X}{5^{2}$$

一些题外治:希望大家提高等可效平与时间杠杆,一个小时的摄入排的上很久很久的光闸沙不采用已确的方法,在老场不可能得分不采用已确的方法,在老场不可能得分