

第三章课后习题：15、26、30、32、41、42

15. 设 X 和 Y 是相互独立的随机变量, $X \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$, 其中 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0$ 为常数. 引入随机变量

$$Z = \begin{cases} 1, & X \leq Y \\ 0, & X > Y \end{cases}$$

求 Z 的分布律.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (X, Y) &\sim N(0, 0, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, 0), \quad X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2), \\ \therefore P(Z = 1) &= P(X \leq Y) = P(X - Y \leq 0) = \frac{1}{2}; \\ P(Z = 0) &= P(X > Y) = P(X - Y > 0) = \frac{1}{2}. \\ \text{故 } Z &\sim B\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad \text{即 } Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

26. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, X 的分布为 $P(X = i) = \frac{1}{3}$, $i = -1, 0, 1$; Y 的密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = I_y[0, 1]$. 记 $Z = X + Y$.

(1) 求 $P(Z \leq \frac{1}{2} | X = 0)$;

(2) 求 Z 的密度函数.

解: (1) 由 X 与 Y 相互独立可知:

$$P\left(Z \leq \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = 0\right) = P\left(X + Y \leq \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = 0\right) = P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = 0\right) = P\left(Y \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_Y(y) dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 当 $-1 \leq z \leq 0$ 时,

$$F(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X = -1)P(Y \leq z + 1 | X = -1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (z + 1);$$

当 $0 \leq z \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = F(0) + P(0 \leq Z \leq z) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + P(0 \leq X + Y \leq z \mid X = 0)P(X = 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + z \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(z + 1); \end{aligned}$$

当 $1 \leq z \leq 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = F(1) + P(1 \leq Z \leq z) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + P(1 \leq X + Y \leq z \mid X = 1)P(X = 1) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + (z - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(z + 1); \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(z) = \frac{1}{3}(z + 1) \cdot I\{-1 \leq z \leq 2\} + 0 \cdot I\{z < -1\} + 1 \cdot I\{z > 2\}$, 进而可得

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

30. 设 X, Y 是两个相互独立的随机变量, X 在 $(0, 1)$ 上服从均匀分布, Y 的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-y/2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数;

(2) 求二次方程 $a^2 + 2Xa + Y = 0$ 有实根的概率.

解: (1)

$\because X, Y$ 独立

$$\therefore f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = I_{(0,1)}(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}I_{(0,+\infty)}(y)$$

$$\text{即 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(2) $\Delta = 4X^2 - 4Y$, $P(\text{方程有实根}) = P(\Delta \geq 0) = P(X^2 - Y \geq 0)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{方程有实根}) &= \iint_{x^2 \geq y} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} I_{(0,1)}(x) I_{(0,+\infty)}(y) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 -e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \Big|_0^{x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
 &= 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
 &= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi}(\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)) = 0.1445
 \end{aligned}$$

32、设随机变量 X, Y 的分布律分别为

X	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

和

Y	-1	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

且 $P(XY = 0) = 1$.

解:

$$P(Y = -1) = P(X = 0, Y = -1) + P(X = 1, Y = -1), \quad \therefore \frac{1}{4} = P(X = 0, Y = -1) + 0.$$

$$P(Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1), \quad \therefore \frac{1}{4} = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + 0.$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = -1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1), \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} = 0 + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + 0.$$

$$P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 0), \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

所以可得 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

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

41. 设 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{[1 - (x+1)e^{-x}]y}{1+y}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 X, Y 的边缘分布函数 $F_X(x)$ 和 $F_Y(y)$;

(2) 求 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数 $f(x, y)$ 以及边缘密度函数 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$;

(3) 验证 X, Y 是否相互独立.

解: (1)

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} F(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (x+1)e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{y} + 1} = 1 - (x+1)e^{-x}$$

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

(2)

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{1+y} (e^{-y} - (x+1)) e^{-x} = \frac{y}{1+y} \times e^{-x} = (1 - \frac{1}{1+y}) \times e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = x e^{-x} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+y)^2}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

$$f_X(x) = F'_X(x) = (x+1)e^{-x} - e^{-x} = x \cdot e^{-x} \cdot I\{x > 0\}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} \cdot I\{y > 0\}.$$

(3) $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 故 X, Y 相互独立.

42. 设随机向量 (X, Y, Z) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} (8\pi^3)^{-1} (1 - \sin x \sin y \sin z), & 0 \leq x, y, z \leq 2\pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

证明: X, Y, Z 两两独立但不相互独立.

解:

$$f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{8\pi^3} (1 - \sin x \sin y \sin z) dz = \frac{2\pi - 0}{8\pi^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2},$$

$$\text{同理 } f(y, z) = f(x, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi};$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \text{ 同理 } f_Y(y) = f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \quad f(x, z) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Z(z) \quad f(y, z) = f_Y(y) \cdot f_Z(z).$$

故 X, Y, Z 两两独立.

$$\text{但 } f(x, y, z) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot f_Z(z)$$

故 X, Y, Z 不相互独立.