

二. (12分) 设连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A \cos x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0, \\ A(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求常数 A .

(2) 求 X 的分布函数 $F(x)$.

(3) 问 $P(-\frac{\pi}{4} < X < \frac{1}{2})$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \text{由 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \text{ 知 } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 A \cos x dx + \int_0^1 A(1-x) dx &= 1 \\ \text{即 } A \sin x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + A(x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \Big|_0^1 &= 1 \\ A + \frac{1}{2}A &= 1 \\ \therefore A &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2). f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \cos x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①. } x < -\frac{\pi}{2}: F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{②. } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0: F(x) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{2}{3} \cos t dt = \frac{2}{3} \sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x = \frac{2}{3}(\sin x + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{③. } 0 \leq x \leq 1: F(x) &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{2}{3} \cos t dt + \int_0^x A(1-t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + \frac{2}{3} \left(t - \frac{t^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{④. } x > 1: F(x) = 1$$

$$\text{综上: } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3}(\sin x + 1), & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13). P\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} < X < \frac{1}{2}\right) &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{2}{3} \cos x dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{3} (1-x) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sin x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 + \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}+3}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

三. (20分) 设随机变量 X 和 Y 均服从参数为 λ 的指数分布且相互独立, 记

$$Z = \frac{X}{X+Y}, \quad U = \min\{X, Y\}, \quad V = \max\{X, Y\} - \min\{X, Y\}.$$

- (1) 求 Z 的密度函数;
- (2) 给定 $U = u$ 时, 求 V 的条件密度函数;
- (3) 证明 U 和 V 相互独立.

$$X \sim E(\lambda), Y \sim E(\lambda), \quad f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0, \quad f_Y(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, y > 0.$$

$$\because X, Y \text{ 独立}, \therefore f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, \quad x > 0, y > 0$$

$$(1). \begin{cases} Z = \frac{X}{X+Y} \\ W = X+Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = ZW \\ Y = W(1-Z) \end{cases} \quad J = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(z, w)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} w & z \\ -w & 1-z \end{vmatrix} = w$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore P(Z=z, W=w) &= P\left(\frac{X}{X+Y}=z, X+Y=w\right) = P(X=zw, Y=w(1-z)) \\
 &= f(zw, w-wz) |J| dw dz = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda w} w dw dz
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore g(z, w) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda w} w, \quad z > 0, w > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(z, w) dw = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda w} w dw \stackrel{t=\lambda w}{=} \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(2) \\
 &= 1 \\
 &\quad (z > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad P(U > u) = P(X > u, Y > u) = P(X > u) \cdot P(Y > u) = [1 - F_X(u)]^2 \quad (F_X(x) \text{ 为 } e(u) \text{ 的分布函数})$$

$$\text{即 } F_U(u) = 1 - [1 - F_X(u)]^2 = -F_X(u)^2 + 2F_X(u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f_U(u) &= -2F_X(u) \cdot f_X(u) + 2f_X(u) \\ &= -2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda u} \cdot \int_0^u \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt + 2\lambda e^{-\lambda u} \\ &= -2\lambda e^{-\lambda u} \cdot [-e^{-t}]_0^u + 2\lambda e^{-\lambda u} = 2\lambda e^{-2\lambda u}, u > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } D = \{(u, v) \mid u > 0, v > 0\}, \text{ 则 } P((u, v) \in D) = 1, \text{ 且 } D \text{ 为开集.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(U=u, V=v) &= P(\min\{X, Y\} = u, \max\{X, Y\} - \min\{X, Y\} = v) \\ &= P(X=u, Y=u+v) + P(Y=u, X=u+v) \\ &= f(u, u+v) \cdot \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| du dv + f(u+v, u) \cdot \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| du dv \\ &= [f(u, u+v) + f(u+v, u)] du dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore U, V \text{ 的联合密度 } g(u, v) &= f(u, u+v) + f(u+v, u) \\ &= 2\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2u+v)}, u, v > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f_{V|U}(v|u) = \frac{g(u, v)}{f_U(u)} = \frac{2\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2u+v)}}{2\lambda e^{-2\lambda u}} = \lambda e^{-\lambda v}, v > 0.$$

$$(3) \text{ 证明: } P(V=v) = P(\max\{X, Y\} - \min\{X, Y\} = v) = P(X-Y=v) + P(Y-X=v) \quad ①$$

$$\text{考法} \quad \begin{cases} V = X - Y \\ W = X \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = W \\ Y = W - V \end{cases} \quad J = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(w, v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\therefore P(V=v, W=w) = P(X=w, Y=w-v)$$

$$= f(w, w-v) \cdot | -1 | dw dv$$

$$= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2w-v)} dw dv$$

$$\therefore V, W \text{ 的联合密度为 } h(v, w) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2w-v)}, w > v > 0$$

$$\therefore g_{1v}(v) = \int_v^\infty \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2w-v)} dw = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda v}$$

$$\text{用逆替换 } \begin{cases} V = Y - X \\ W = Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = W - V \\ Y = W \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由对称性得 } P(V=v, W=w) = \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(2w-v)} dw dv, w > v > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{仍有 } g_{2v}(v) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda v}$$

$$\therefore \text{①式中 } P(V=v) = \lambda e^{-\lambda v} dv, v > 0$$

即 $V = \max\{X, Y\} - \min\{X, Y\}$ 的概率密度为

$$f_v(v) = \lambda e^{-\lambda v} = f_{v|u}(v|u) \quad (v > 0)$$

$\therefore U$ 和 V 独立, 得证.