

BDCDB

DBDCD

2/3

13/8

0

e

8

$$16. (1) \cdot P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A+B).$$

$$0.7 \leq P(A+B) \leq 1. \quad \text{当 } A \subset B \text{ 时, } P(A+B) = 0.7.$$

$$\text{当 } A+B = \Omega \text{ 时, } P(A+B) = 1.$$

$$P(AB)_{\max} = 0.6 \quad P(AB)_{\min} = 0.3.$$

17. $X \sim U(-\pi, \pi)$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} E[\min(|X|, 1)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\min(|x|, 1)}{2\pi} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{-1} \frac{1}{2\pi} dx + \int_1^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi - 1}{2\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

18. (1). $f_X(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x, y) dy$

$$= \left. \frac{3}{2}xy \right|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 3x^2 \cdot (0 < x < 1).$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

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

(2). $f_{Y|X=\frac{1}{2}}(y|\pi) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$P\{Y \leq \frac{1}{4} | X = \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 1 dy = \frac{3}{4}.$$

(3). $P\{X+Y > 1\} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{1-x}^x \frac{3}{2}x dy = \frac{5}{16}.$

$$19. w. EZ = EX - EY = 0.$$

$$DZ = DX + DY - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3\sigma^2.$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{6\sigma^2}}.$$

$$12). L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}}.$$

$$= (6\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}}.$$

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} (\ln 6\pi + \ln \sigma^2) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{6\sigma^2}.$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d\sigma^2} = \frac{-\frac{n}{2}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{6\sigma^4} = 0.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{3n}.$$

$$13). E\hat{\sigma}^2 = E \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}{3n}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3n} \cdot E \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} E Z^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [DZ + (\bar{E}Z)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [3\sigma^2 + 0]$$

$$= \sigma^2. \quad \text{是不偏估计量.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20) (1) f_X(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} [(1+py)(1+px) - p] e^{-x-y-pxy} dy \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+px)} (1+py)(1+px) dy - \int_0^{+\infty} p e^{-y(1+px)} dy \right] \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} -(1+py) d e^{-y(1+px)} - \int_0^{+\infty} p e^{-y(1+px)} dy \right] \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[-(1+py) e^{-y(1+px)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} p e^{-y(1+px)} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} p e^{-y(1+px)} dy \right] \\
 &= e^{-x} \cdot (x > 0) \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$F(x) = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C \quad (x > 0) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad f(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$12) \rho = 0. f(x, y) = e^{-x-y} \cdot (x > 0, y > 0).$$

$$EY = \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-y} dy = 1$$

$$EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 1$$

$$EXY = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} xy e^{-x-y} dx dy = 1.$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = 0.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D_X} \cdot \sqrt{D_Y}} = 0.$$

$$13) Z = 2(X+Y).$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^z f_X(2x) f_Y(z-2x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^z e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-(z-2x)} dx = \int_0^z e^{-2x} e^{2x-z} dx \\
 &= x e^{-z} \Big|_0^z \\
 &= z e^{-z} \cdot (z > 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

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