

第三章 练习题参考答案

1. $N(0,5)$

2. 由 $P(A \cup B) = \frac{7}{9}$ 及 X, Y 相互独立得, $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{2}{9}$, 由此得

$$\frac{3-a}{2} \cdot \frac{a-1}{2} = \frac{2}{9},$$

解得: $a = \frac{5}{3}$ 或 $\frac{7}{3}$

3.

Z	0	1
P	0.25	0.75

4. $P(\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0) = P(X \geq 0 \text{ 或 } Y \geq 0)$

$$= P(X \geq 0) + P(Y \geq 0) - P(X \geq 0, Y \geq 0) = \frac{5}{7}$$

5. 由 $P(X = x_1, Y = y_1) + P(X = x_2, Y = y_1) = P(Y = y_1)$, 可得

$$P(X = x_1, Y = y_1) = \frac{1}{24},$$

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以

$$P(X = x_1, Y = y_1) = P(X = x_1)P(Y = y_1),$$

由此得 $P(X = x_1) = \frac{1}{4}$, 由

$$P(X = x_1) + P(X = x_2) = 1,$$

可得 $P(X = x_2) = \frac{3}{4}$, 由

$$P(X = x_1, Y = y_1) + P(X = x_1, Y = y_2) + P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = P(X = x_1)$$

得 $P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = \frac{1}{12}$, 因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以

$$P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = P(X = x_1)P(Y = y_3),$$

由此得 $P(Y = y_3) = \frac{1}{3}$, 由

$$P(Y = y_3) = P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) + P(X = x_2, Y = y_3),$$

可得 $P(\xi = x_2, \eta = y_3) = \frac{1}{4}$, 由

$$P(\eta = y_1) + P(\eta = y_2) + P(\eta = y_3) = 1$$

可得 $P(Y = y_2) = \frac{1}{2}$, 由联合分布律性质可得 $P(X = x_2, Y = y_2) = \frac{3}{8}$,

$\begin{matrix} Y \\ X \end{matrix}$	y_1	y_2	y_3	$P(X = x_i) = p_{i\cdot}$
x_1	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$P(Y = y_j) = p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

6. 设 (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布律为:

$\begin{matrix} X_2 \\ X_1 \end{matrix}$	-1	0	1
-1	p_{11}	p_{12}	p_{13}
0	p_{21}	p_{22}	p_{23}
1	p_{31}	p_{32}	p_{33}

由 $P(X_1 X_2 = 0) = 1$ 得: $p_{11} = 0, p_{13} = 0, p_{31} = 0, p_{33} = 0$

由 $P(X_1 = -1) = p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{13}$ 得: $p_{12} = 0.25$,

由 $P(X_2 = -1) = p_{11} + p_{21} + p_{31}$ 得: $p_{21} = 0.25$,

由 $P(X_2 = 1) = p_{13} + p_{23} + p_{33}$ 得: $p_{23} = 0.25$,

由 $P(X_1 = 1) = p_{31} + p_{32} + p_{33}$ 得: $p_{32} = 0.25$,

由联合分布律性质可得: $p_{22} = 0$ (也可用 $P(\xi_1 = 0) = 0.5$ 得到)

所以

$$P(X_1 = X_2) = P(X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1) + P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) \\ + P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = 0$$

7. $p + q = 7/30, p = 1/10, q = 2/15$

8.

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	3/35	2/35
1	0	6/35	12/35	2/35
2	1/35	6/35	3/35	0

9.

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
2	0	2/36	1/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
3	0	0	3/36	1/36	1/36	1/36
4	0	0	0	4/36	1/36	1/36
5	0	0	0	0	5/36	1/36
6	0	0	0	0	0	6/36

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6

Y	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	1/36	3/36	5/36	7/36	9/36	11/36

$$10. P(Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0) = P(X \leq 1, X \leq 2) = P(X \leq 1) = 1 - e^{-1},$$

$$P(Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 1) = P(X \leq 1, X > 2) = 0,$$

$$P(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 0) = P(X > 1, X \leq 2) = P(1 < X \leq 2) = e^{-1} - e^{-2},$$

$$P(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1) = P(X > 1, X > 2) = P(X > 2) = e^{-2}$$

$$11. (1) \text{ 由联合分布律性质得: } k = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$(2) \quad P(1 \leq X \leq 2, Y \geq 2) = P(X=1, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=3) \\ + P(X=2, Y=2) + P(X=2, Y=3) = \frac{15}{36}$$

$$(3) \quad P(X \geq 2) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) = \frac{30}{36}$$

$$(4) \quad P(Y < 2) = P(Y=1) = \frac{6}{36}$$

(5) 在 $X=1$ 条件下 Y 的条件分布律为

$$P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{1/36}{6/36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(Y=2|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=2)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{2/36}{6/36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y=3|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=3)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{3/36}{6/36} = \frac{1}{2}$$

在 $Y=2$ 条件下 X 的条件分布律为

$$P(X=1|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{2/36}{12/36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X=2|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=2, Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{4/36}{12/36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=3|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=3, Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{6/36}{12/36} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(6) 因为 $P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i)P(Y=j)$, 故 X 与 Y 独立

12. (1) 因为随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 所以

$$P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i)P(Y=j),$$

由此得 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为:

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3
-3	0.1	0.05	0.1
-2	0.1	0.05	0.1
-1	0.2	0.1	0.2

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{c|ccccccc} 2X+Y & -5 & -4 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & 0.1 & 0.05 & 0.2 & 0.05 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{array}$$

$$13. P(X=0, Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = (1-p)^2,$$

$$P(X=0, Z=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) = p(1-p),$$

$$P(X=1, Z=0) = P(X=1, Y=1) = p^2,$$

$$P(X=1, Z=1) = P(X=1, Y=0) = p(1-p),$$

因为 X 和 Z 相互独立, 所以

$$P(X=0, Z=1) = P(X=0) P(Z=1),$$

由此得

$$p(1-p) = (1-p) \cdot 2p(1-p),$$

从而 $p=0.5$

14. 因为 (X, Y) 服从均匀分布, 所以易得

$$P(X \leq Y) = 0.25, P(X > 2Y) = 0.5, P(Y < X \leq 2Y) = 0.25$$

而 (X, Y) 的可能取值为 $(0,0), (1,0), (1,1)$, 且

$$P(U=0, V=0) = P(X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y) = P(X \leq Y) = 0.25$$

$$P(U=1, V=0) = P(X > Y, X \leq 2Y) = P(Y < X \leq 2Y) = 0.5$$

$$P(U=1, V=1) = P(X > Y, X > 2Y) = P(X > 2Y) = 0.25$$

所以随机变量 (U, V) 的联合分布律为

$U \backslash V$	0	1
0		
1		

0	0.25	0
1	0.5	0.25

15. (1) 因 $\iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$, 即 $\int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 k(6-x-y) dy = 1$,

解得 $k = \frac{1}{8}$.

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} (3-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$$

同理得

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} (5-y), & 2 \leq y \leq 4, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(X+Y \leq 4) = \iint_{x+y \leq 4} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_2^{4-x} \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) P(X < 1, Y < 3) = \int_0^1 dx \int_2^3 \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(5) P(X < 1.5) = P(X < 1.5, 2 \leq Y \leq 4) = \int_0^{1.5} dx \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \frac{27}{32}$$

(6) 由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 不独立

16. (1) 由 $\iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 kx^2 y dy = 1$, 得 $k = \frac{21}{4}$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{21}{8} x^2 (1-x^4), & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$$

同理得

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{2} y^{\frac{5}{2}}, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^y \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dx = \frac{17}{20}$$

(4) 由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不独立

17. 因为 $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + 2Y \leq z)$

$$= \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-x-2y} dy, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{dF_Z(z)}{dz} = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$