

多维随机变量复习题解答

一、填空

1. 已知 $P(X \geq 0, Y \geq 0) = \frac{3}{7}$, $P(X \geq 0) = P(Y \geq 0) = \frac{4}{7}$, 则 $P(\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0) =$ ()。

解: $P(\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0) = P(X \geq 0 \text{ or } Y \geq 0) = P(X \geq 0) + P(Y \geq 0) - P(X \geq 0, Y \geq 0) = \frac{5}{7}$

2. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} k & 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 则 $k =$ _____,

X, Y 的边缘密度函数分别为: _____。

解: $1 = \iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y k dx = 0.5k$, $k = 2$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_x^1 2 dy = 2 - 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y 2 dx = 2y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

3. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	1/15	p	1/5
1	q	1/5	3/10

则当 $p =$ _____, $q =$ _____ 时 X, Y 相互独立。

解: $p + q + \frac{23}{30} = 1$, $P(X = 0, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{5} = P(X = 0)P(Y = 2) = \left(p + \frac{4}{15}\right) \times 0.5$

$$p = \frac{2}{15}, \quad q = \frac{1}{10}$$

4. 设随机变量 X, Y, Z 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(1, 2)$, $Y \sim N(0, 3)$, $Z \sim N(2, 1)$, 则 $2X + 3Y - Z$

服从 _____ 分布, $P(0 \leq 2X + 3Y - Z \leq 6) =$ _____。

解: $E(2X + 3Y - Z) = 0, D(2X + 3Y - Z) = 36 \Rightarrow 2X + 3Y - Z \sim N(0, 36)$

$$P(0 \leq 2X + 3Y - Z \leq 6) = \Phi\left(\frac{6-0}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0-0}{6}\right) = \Phi(1) - 0.5$$

5. 设 X, Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim N(0, 4)$, $Y \sim U(0, 4)$, 则 $D(2X + Y) =$ _____,

$D(X - 3Y) =$ _____。

解: $D(2X + Y) = 4DX + DY = 16 + 16/12 = \frac{52}{3}$

$$D(X - 3Y) = DX + 9DY = 4 + 9 \times 16/12 = 16$$

6. 已知 $DX = 10, DY = 5, \rho_{X,Y} = -0.5$, 则 $D(2X + 3Y) =$ _____, $D(2X - 3Y) =$ _____。

解: $D(2X + 3Y) = 4DX + 9DY + 12\text{cov}(X, Y) = 40 + 45 + 12 \times (-0.5) \times \sqrt{DXDY} = 85 - 30\sqrt{2}$

$$D(2X - 3Y) = 4DX + 9DY - 12\text{cov}(X, Y) = 40 + 45 - 12 \times (-0.5) \times \sqrt{DXDY} = 85 + 30\sqrt{2}$$

7. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$, 则 $EX =$ _____,

$DX =$ _____, $\text{cov}(X, Y) =$ _____, $X - Y$ 服从 _____ 分布, 当 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ 时

$E|X - Y| =$ _____。

解: $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \Rightarrow EX = \mu_1, DX = \sigma_1^2, \text{cov}(X, Y) = \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2$

$$X - Y \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$$

当 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ 时 $X - Y \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)$ 。所以

$$\begin{aligned} E|X - Y| &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}\right) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}\right) dx \\ &= -2 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2)}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{2\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

8. 随机变量 X, Y 之间的相关系数 ρ 反映了 X, Y 之间的 线性 相关程度。如果存在

常数 $a \neq 0, b$, 使得 $P(Y = aX + b) = 1$, 则 $|\rho| =$ 1。当 $a > 0$ 时 $\rho = 1$, 当 $a < 0$ 时 $\rho = -1$ 。

二、计算题

1. 掷均匀骰子二次, 设 X 是得偶数点数次数, Y 是得 3 点或 6 点次数, (1) 求 (X, Y) 的联合分布律和边缘分布律, (2) 判别 X, Y 是否独立? (3) 求 $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的

分布律，(4) 求 $E(XY)$ 。

$$\text{解: (1) } P(X=0, Y=0) = P(X=0)P(Y=0|X=0) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=0)P(Y=1|X=0) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=2) = P(X=0)P(Y=2|X=0) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P(X=1)P(Y=0|X=1) = \frac{18}{36} \times \frac{8}{18} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1)P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{18}{36} \times \frac{(2+2) \times 2}{18} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=2) = P(X=1)P(Y=2|X=1) = \frac{18}{36} \times \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=0) = P(X=2)P(Y=0|X=2) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=1) = P(X=2)P(Y=1|X=2) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{2+2}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=2) = P(X=2)P(Y=2|X=2) = \frac{9}{36} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{36}$$

(2) 容易验证 X, Y 独立

$$(3) \quad P(Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(Z=2) = P(X=2, Y=0) + P(X=2, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=2) + P(X=2, Y=2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

(4) 由 X, Y 的边缘分布律易得: $EX=1, EY=\frac{2}{3}$

而 X, Y 独立, 所以 $E(XY) = EXEY = \frac{2}{3}$

2. 设随机变量 $U \sim U(-2, 2)$, 令

$$X = \begin{cases} -1 & U < -1 \\ 1 & U \geq -1 \end{cases}, \quad Y = \begin{cases} -1 & U < 1 \\ 1 & U \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

求(1) (X, Y) 的联合分布律和边缘分布律, (2) X, Y 是否独立, (3) 求给定 $X=1$ 下 Y 的

条件分布律, (4) $D(X+Y)$, (5) X, Y 的相关系数。

$$\text{解: (1) } P(X=-1, Y=-1) = P(U < -1, U < 1) = P(U < -1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=-1, Y=1) = P(U < -1, U \geq 1) = 0$$

$$P(X=1, Y=-1) = P(U \geq -1, U < 1) = P(-1 \leq U < 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(U \geq -1, U \geq 1) = P(U \geq 1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad P(X=-1) = P(X=-1, Y=-1) + P(X=-1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(Y=-1) = P(X=-1, Y=-1) + P(X=1, Y=-1) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X=-1, Y=-1) = \frac{1}{4} \neq P(X=-1)P(Y=-1) = \frac{3}{16}$$

所以 X, Y 不独立。

$$(3) \quad P(Y=-1|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=-1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(Y=1|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \quad EX = \frac{1}{2}, EX^2 = 1, DX = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$EY = -\frac{1}{2}, EY^2 = 1, DY = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(XY) = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = 0$$

$$D(X+Y) = DX + DY + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(5) \quad X, Y \text{ 的相关系数为 } \rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DXDY}} = 0$$

3. 设 X, Y 相互独立，且它们的分布律分别为： $P(X=0)=0.4$ ， $P(X=1)=0.6$ ，

$P(Y=-1)=0.4$ ， $P(Y=1)=0.6$ ，求(1) (X, Y) 的联合分布律，(2) $Z=XY$ 的分布律。

解：(1) (X, Y) 的联合分布律为：

$$P(X=0, Y=-1) = P(X=0)P(Y=-1) = 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.16$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=0)P(Y=1) = 0.4 \times 0.6 = 0.24$$

$$P(X=1, Y=-1) = P(X=1)P(Y=-1) = 0.6 \times 0.4 = 0.24$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1)P(Y=1) = 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$$

$$(2) \quad P(Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=-1) + P(X=0, Y=1) = 0.4$$

$$P(Z=-1) = P(X=1, Y=-1) = 0.24$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=1, Y=1) = 0.24$$

4. 设 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kx & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 求(1)常数 k , (2) X, Y 的边缘密度函数, (3) $P(X+Y \leq 1)$, (4) X, Y 是否独立, (5) $Z = X - Y$ 的密度函数, (6) X, Y 的相关系数。

解: (1) 由 $1 = \iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x kx dy = \frac{k}{3}$ 得: $k = 3$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2}(1-y^2) & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(X+Y \leq 1) = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{0.5} dy \int_y^{1-y} 3x dx = \frac{3}{8}$$

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

$$(5) F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z) = \iint_{x-y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{x-z} 3x dy = \frac{3z - z^3}{2} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-3z^2}{2} & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) EX = \iint_{R^2} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 3x^2 dy = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$EX^2 = \iint_{R^2} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 3x^3 dy = \frac{3}{5}, \quad DX = \frac{3}{80}$$

$$EY = \iint_{R^2} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 3xy dy = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$EY^2 = \iint_{R^2} y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 3xy^2 dy = \frac{1}{5}, \quad DY = \frac{19}{320}$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{R^2} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 3x^2 y dy = \frac{3}{10}, \quad \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{3}{160}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DXDY}} = \frac{\sqrt{57}}{19}$$

5. 设 X, Y 独立同分布均服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, 求 $E\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 。

解: 由 X, Y 独立同分布均服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 得 X, Y 的联合密度函数为:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } E\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} &= \iint_{R^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\rho \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} E(X^2) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \sigma^2 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

三、证明题

1. 设 $X \sim b(1, p_1)$, $Y \sim b(1, p_2)$, 证明 X, Y 相互独立的充分必要条件是不相关。

证明: 若 X, Y 相互独立, 则 X, Y 一定不相关。

若 X, Y 不相关, 则 $E(XY) = EXEY = p_1 p_2$

而 $E(XY) = P(X=1, Y=1)$, 所以

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = p_1 p_2 = P(X=1, Y=1)$$

注意到 $P(X=1) = P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=1)$, 所以

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P(X=1) - P(X=1, Y=1) = p_1 - p_1 p_2 = P(X=1, Y=0)$$

类似地有

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = P(Y=1) - P(X=1, Y=1) = p_2 - p_1 p_2 = P(X=0, Y=1)$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = P(Y=0) - P(X=1, Y=0) = 1 - p_2 - (p_1 - p_1 p_2) = P(X=0, Y=0)$$

从而 X, Y 相互独立

2. 设 X, Y 独立同分布均服从 $N(0, 1)$, 证明 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$ 服从均值为 2 的指数分布。

证明: 由 X, Y 独立同分布均服从 $N(0, 1)$ 得 X, Y 的联合密度函数为:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{所以 } F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq z) = \begin{cases} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{\rho}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} d\rho & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \rho e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} d\rho & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

因此

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{z} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

即 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$ 服从均值为 2 的指数分布。