

2025.10.23 HW4 习题三.

A9. (1)

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3	4	5	6	$P(X=i)$
1	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	0	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
3	0	0	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
4	0	0	0	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
5	0	0	0	0	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
6	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
$P(Y=j)$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$	1

$$(2) P(X=1 | Y=6) = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(X=2 | Y=6) = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(X=3 | Y=6) = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(X=4 | Y=6) = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(X=5 | Y=6) = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$P(X=6 | Y=6) = \frac{6}{11}$$

A11. (1) $F(0,1) = 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.2$

$$F(1,1.5) = 0.1 + 0.1 + 0 + 0.2 = 0.4$$

$$F(2.1, 1.1) = 0.1 + 0.1 + 0 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0 = 0.6$$

$$(2) F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 0.2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.6, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

A12. (1)

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
1	0.1	0.2
2	0.3	0.4

(2) 边缘分布律为 $P(X=1)=0.3$ $P(Y=0)=0.4$
 $P(X=2)=0.7$ $P(Y=1)=0.6$

$$\therefore P(X=1|Y=0) = \frac{0.1}{0.4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=2|Y=0) = \frac{0.3}{0.4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore F_{X|Y}(x|0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.25, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

A13. (1) $P(B\bar{A}) = 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.35$, $P(BA) = 0.4 - 0.35 = 0.05$

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	0.35	0.35
1	0.25	0.05

$$P(\bar{B}A) = 0.3 - 0.05 = 0.25$$

$$(2) F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 0.7, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) F_{Y|X}(y|1) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{5}{6}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

B2. 即 $P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

$$(1) P(X=i, Y=j) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^i}{i!} C_j^i 0.1^j 0.9^{i-j}$$

$$i=0, 1, \dots; j=0, 1, \dots, i$$

$$(2) P(Y=j) = \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} P(X=i, Y=j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^i 0.1^j 0.9^{i-j}}{(i-j)! j!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{0.9\lambda} \cdot \frac{(0.1)^j \lambda^j}{j!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-0.1\lambda} (0.1\lambda)^j}{j!}, j=0, 1, 2, \dots$$