

3.2.1.由归一化条件得 $\sum p_{ij} = 1$, 即 $40c = 1$, 解得 $c = \frac{1}{40}$

$$P(x = i) = \sum_{k=-2}^2 p_{ik} = \frac{i^2+6}{40}$$

$$\mathbf{3.2.3.} p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & y < 0 \text{ 或 } y > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{3.2.5.} p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dy$$

$$\text{令 } a = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{8\pi}}, b = -\frac{x^2}{2}, c = -|x| \text{ 则 } p_X(x) = a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(by^2+c)} dy$$

$$p_X^2(x) = a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(by^2+c)} dy \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a e^{(bz^2+c)} dz = a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{[b(y^2+z^2)+2c]} dy dz$$

$$\text{极坐标变换得 } p_X^2(x) = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(br^2+2c)} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\infty} e^{(br^2+2c)} dr^2 = a^2 \pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{(br^2+2c)} dr^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{|x|}{\sqrt{8\pi}}\right)^2 \pi \frac{2}{x^2} e^{-2|x|} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-2|x|}$$

$$\text{因此 } p_X(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}$$

$$\mathbf{3.2.6.} \text{由题意得 } (X, Y) \sim N(0, 1; 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{因此 } Y \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}), p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y^2}, P(Y > \sqrt{2}) = 1 - \Phi(2)$$

$$\mathbf{3.3.1.} \text{由题意得 } p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y)$$

$$\text{取 } p(1, 0) \text{ 解得 } c = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\text{取 } p(1, -1) \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{取 } p(0, 1) \text{ 解得 } b = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{答: } a = \frac{1}{18}, b = \frac{1}{6}, c = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\mathbf{3.3.3.} p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} -12y^3 + 12y^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < y < x < 1$ 时, $p_X(x)p_Y(y) \neq p(x, y)$, 因此 X 与 Y 不相互独立

$$\mathbf{3.3.6.} p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & |y| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $|x| < 1$ 且 $|y| < 1$ 时, $p_X(x)p_Y(y) \neq p(x, y)$, 因此 X 与 Y 不相互独立

3.3.7.(1)由 X 与 Y 独立得 $p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < 1 \text{ 且 } y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(2)令区域 D_1 为 $x = 1, y = 0, x + y = 1$ 围出的区域

$$\text{则 } P(X + Y \leq 1) = \iint_{D_1} p(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{e}$$

(3)令区域 D_2 为 $x = 0$ 与 $x = 1$ 之间, $y = x$ 以上的无限大区域

$$\text{则 } P(X \leq Y) = \iint_{D_2} p(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^\infty e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-1}$$