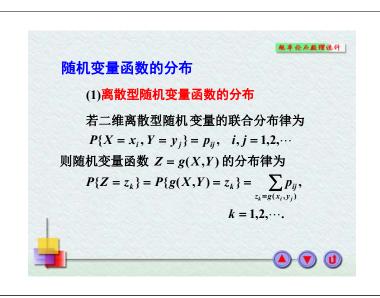
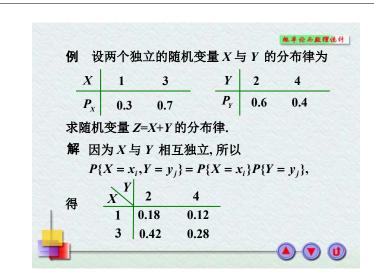
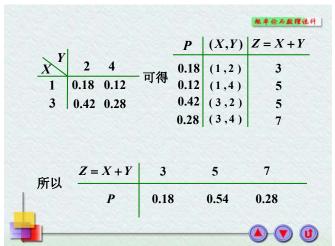


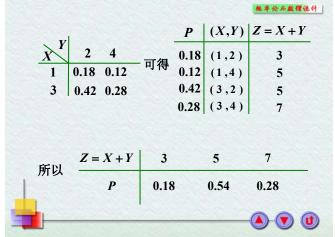
其中  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , F 依次为随机变量  $(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_m)$   $(Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_n)$  和  $(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_m, Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_n)$  的分布函数,则称随机变量  $(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_m)$  与  $(Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_n)$  是相互独立的。

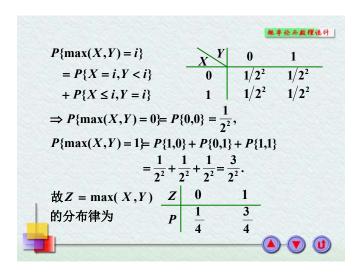
定理 设 $(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_m)$ 和 $(Y_1, Y_2, \cdots, Y_n)$ 相互独立。 则 $X_i$ (1,2,...,M)和 $Y_j$ (j = 1,2,...,M)和国独立。又若M, M0 是连续函数。则M1 以M2 以M3 以M4 以M5 以M6 以M9 以M

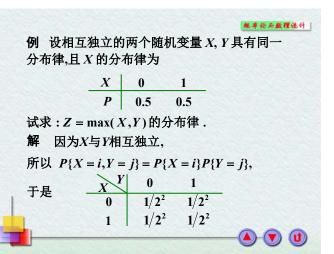


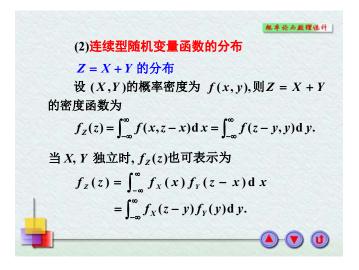


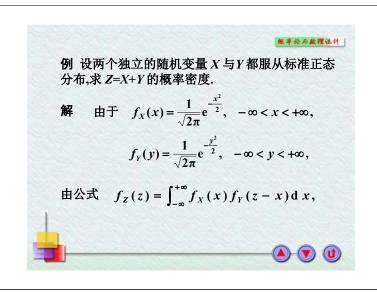


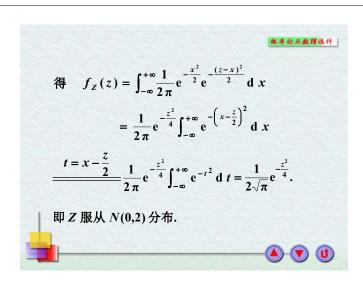


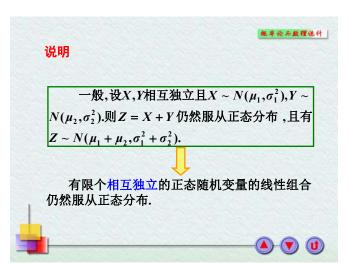


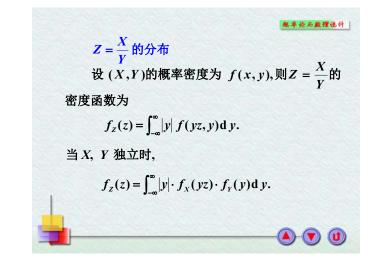


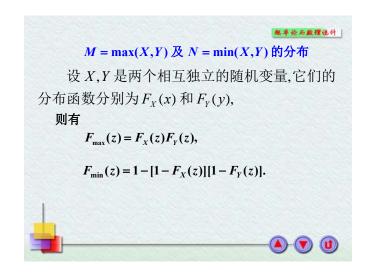


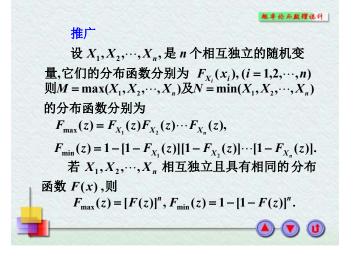


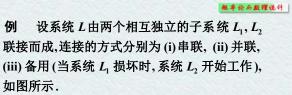




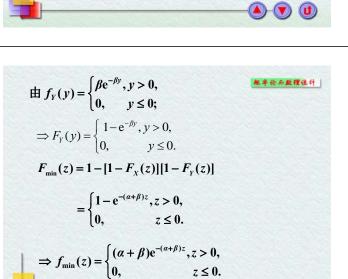




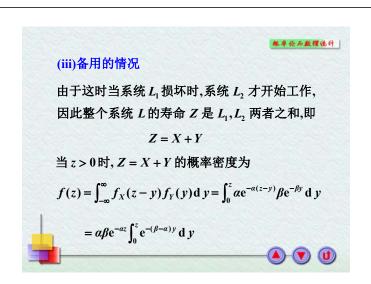


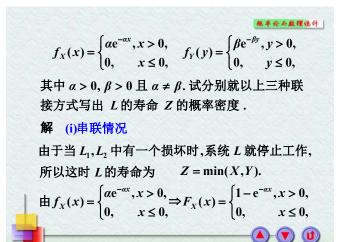


设  $L_1, L_2$  的寿命分别为 X, Y,已知它们的概率密度分别为



(A)-(V) (U)





## (ii) 并联情况 由于当且仅当 $L_1$ , $L_2$ 都损坏时,系统 L 才停止工作, 所以这时 L 的寿命为 $Z = \max(X,Y)$ . $Z = \max(X,Y)$ 的分布函数为 $F_{\max}(z) = F_X(z) \cdot F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\alpha z})(1 - e^{-\beta z}), z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$ $f_{\max}(z) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha z} + \beta e^{-\beta z} - (\alpha + \beta)e^{-(\alpha + \beta)z}, z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$

概率伦马数理统计

