

概率论与数理统计（第八周）

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Class Test

若 $X \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$, 则 $f_X(x) = 1$, $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(x)dx = x(0 < x < 1)$.

$P(G(X) \leq x) = P(X \leq F_X(x)) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$, 当 $0 < x < 1$.

$P(G(X) \leq x) = P(X \leq F_X(x)) = P(X \leq 0) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$, 当 $x \leq 0$.

$P(G(X) \leq x) = P(X \leq F_X(x)) = P(X \leq 1) = P(X \leq x) = F_X(x)$, 当 $x \geq 1$.

故 $F_{G(X)}(x) = F_X(x)$, 即 $G(X) \sim F$.

3.48

(1) 注意到每次掷骰子的事件是独立的, 此题过程如下:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = x, Y = y) &= P(\text{前 } x - 1 \text{ 次的点数均不超过 } 2, \text{ 最后一次掷出 } y) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x-1}, x = 1, 2, \dots, y = 3, 4, 5, 6 \\ P(X = x) &= \sum_{y=3}^6 P(X = x, Y = y) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x-1}, x = 1, 2, \dots \\ P(Y = y) &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P(X = x, Y = y) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}, y = 3, 4, 5, 6 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为

$$P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x)P(Y = y)$$

故 X, Y 互相独立。

3.55

$$(1.1) \quad F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - (x + 1)e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$(1.2) \quad F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{1 + y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$(2.1) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{x \exp(-x)}{(1 + y)^2}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

$$(2.2) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} x \exp(-x), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$(2.3) \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1 + y)^2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

(3) 因为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X, Y 相互独立。

3.58

设 X, Y 的边缘分布密度分别是 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases} \\ f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |y| < 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

故 X, Y 不是互相独立的。

设 X^2, Y^2 的联合分布函数为 $G(z, w)$, 则当 $z \geq 0, w \geq 0$ 时

当 $z < 1, w < 1$ 时,

$$G(z, w) = P(X^2 \leq z, Y^2 \leq w) = P(-\sqrt{z} \leq X \leq \sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{w} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{w})$$

记 $D=[-\sqrt{z},\sqrt{z}]\times[-\sqrt{w},\sqrt{w}]$, 则

$$G(z,w)=\iint_Df(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=\sqrt{zw}$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}G_{X^2}(z)&=G(z,1)=\sqrt{z}\\G_{Y^2}(w)&=G(1,w)=\sqrt{w}\end{aligned}$$

即

$$G(z,w)=G_{X^2}(z)G_{Y^2}(w)$$

当 $z<1,w\geq 1$ 时, 记 $D=[-\sqrt{z},\sqrt{z}]\times[-1,1]$, 则

$$G(z,w)=\iint_Df(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=\sqrt{z}$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}G_{X^2}(z)&=G(z,1)=\sqrt{z}\\G_{Y^2}(w)&=G(1,w)=1\end{aligned}$$

即

$$G(z,w)=G_{X^2}(z)G_{Y^2}(w)$$

当 $z\geq 1,w<1$ 时, 记 $D=[-1,1]\times[-\sqrt{w},\sqrt{w}]$, 则

$$G(z,w)=\iint_Df(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=\sqrt{w}$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}G_{X^2}(z)&=G(z,1)=1\\G_{Y^2}(w)&=G(1,w)=\sqrt{w}\end{aligned}$$

即

$$G(z,w)=G_{X^2}(z)G_{Y^2}(w)$$

当 $z\geq 1,w\geq 1$ 时, 记 $D=[-1,1]\times[-1,1]$, 则

$$G(z,w)=\iint_Df(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y=1$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}G_{X^2}(z)&=G(z,1)=1\\G_{Y^2}(w)&=G(1,w)=1\end{aligned}$$

即

$$G(z,w)=G_{X^2}(z)G_{Y^2}(w)$$

可见, 在所有情况下, 都满足

$$G(z,w)=G_{X^2}(z)G_{Y^2}(w)$$

因此 X^2,Y^2 相互独立。