

解 63. 记 $Y(X) = \cos(2X - \pi)$, $Z(X) = \left|X - \frac{\pi}{2}\right|$, 则

$$Y(0) = -1, Y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1, Y(\pi) = -1, Y\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 1; Z(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, Z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, Z(\pi) = \frac{\pi}{2}, Z\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \pi$$

$$P(Y = -1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}; P(Z = 0) = \frac{1}{3}, P\left(Z = \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, P(Z = \pi) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Y 的分布列为:

Y	-1	1
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Z 的分布列为:

Z	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

解 22. 由概率密度函数的归一性有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y-x)^2} d(y-x) \\ &= A \sqrt{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= A \pi = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } A = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \quad \text{故 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x-y)^2}$$

解 29. (1).

$$f(x, y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9y^2}{x} & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2). 由于区域 $D: \{0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x\}$ 又可以表示为 $D: \{y < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$

$$\text{故 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 \frac{9y^2}{x} dx = -9y^2 \ln y$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} -9y^2 \ln y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

解 30. (1). 由题意知 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{x}$, 当 $0 < y < x$ 时.

故 $f(x, y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) f_X(x) = e^{-x}$, 当 $x > 0, 0 < y < x$ 时. 即:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2). 区域 $D: \{x > 0, 0 < y < x\}$ 又可以表示为 $D: \{y > 0, x > y\}$

$$\text{对随机变量 } Y, \text{ 当在区域 } D \text{ 内时 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-y}, \text{ 在区域 } D \text{ 外时 } f_Y(y) = 0$$

即有

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

解 37. 记 $D: \{(x, y) | |x + y| \leq 1, |x - y| \leq 1\}$.

(1). 由于 (X, Y) 在 D 上服从均匀分布, 故 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{|D|}$, 其中 $f(x, y)$ 为二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数,

$|D|$ 为区域 D 的面积. 则 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}$.

在 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{2}dy = x+1$

在 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \int_{x-1}^{-x+1} \frac{1}{2}dy = 1-x$

即:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 1-x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

同理有:

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y+1 & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ 1-y & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2). 显然有 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X, Y 不独立.

(3). $X = x$ 时, 由 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$, 有:

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2(1-x)} & x-1 \leq y \leq -x+1, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

解 58. (1). X, Y 的边缘密度函数分别为:

当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+xy}{4}dy = \frac{1}{2}$. 当 $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$

即:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

同理有

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & |y| < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

而 $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{4} \neq f(x, y)$, 故 X, Y 不独立.

(2). 令 $G(x, y) = P(X^2 \leq x, Y^2 \leq y)$, 由于 $P(X^2 \leq x) = P(-\sqrt{x} \leq X \leq \sqrt{x})$

$P(Y^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{y})$. 即:

$0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1$ 时, $G(x, y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(u, v)dudv$

$0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1$ 时, $G(x, y) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(u, v)dudv$

$x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1$ 时, $G(x, y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_{-1}^1 f(u, v)dudv$

$x \geq 1, y \geq 1$ 时, $G(x, y) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 f(u, v)dudv$

即得:

$$G(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{xy} & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \sqrt{x} & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{y} & 0 \leq y < 1, x \geq 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

而 $G_X(x) = P(X^2 \leq x) = P(-\sqrt{x} \leq X \leq \sqrt{x})$, $G_Y(y) = P(Y^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{y})$, 故:

$$G_X(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$G_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1 & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

显然有 $G(x, y) = G_X(x)G_Y(y)$, 故 X^2, Y^2 相互独立.

注: 以上通过分布函数求密度函数, 也可利用(随机向量)密度变换公式求得(联合)密度函数.

解 64. (1). 由分布函数的定义有 $F(-\infty) = 0$, $F(+\infty) = 1$. 即得:

$$\begin{cases} a - \frac{\pi}{2}b = 0 \\ a + \frac{\pi}{2}b = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

(3). 设随机变量 Y 的分布函数为 $G(Y) = P(Y \leq y)$. 则有:

$$G(y) = P(3 - \sqrt[3]{X} \leq y) = P(X \geq (3 - y)^3) = 1 - P(X \leq (3 - y)^3) + P(X = (3 - y)^3) = 1 - P(X \leq (3 - y)^3)$$

$$\text{而 } P(X \leq (3 - y)^3) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(3 - y)^3, \text{ 故 } G(y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(3 - y)^3$$

$$\text{则随机变量 } Y \text{ 的密度函数为 } p(y) = (G(y))' = \frac{3(3 - y)^2}{\pi[1 + (3 - y)^6]}$$

$$\text{解 65. 由于 } X \sim U(0, 1), \text{ 故随机变量 } X \text{ 的密度函数为 } f(x) = 1. \text{ 分布函数为 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(1). 设随机变量 Y_1 的分布函数为 $G_1(y)$. 则:

$$G_1(y) = P(Y_1 \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = F(\ln y). \text{ 故 } G_1(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < y < 1 \\ \ln y & 1 \leq y \leq e \\ 1 & y > e \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则随机变量 } Y_1 \text{ 的密度函数为 } g_1(y) = (G_1(y))' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & 1 \leq y \leq e \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2). 设随机变量 Y_2 的分布函数为 $G_2(y)$. 则: $G_2(y) = P(Y_2 \leq y) = P(X^{-1} \leq y)$

$$Y = X^{-1}, \text{ 解得 } X = Y^{-1}, \text{ 故 } g_1(y) = f(y^{-1})|y^{-1}|'$$

$$X < 0 \text{ 时, } g_1(y) = 0, y \in (-\infty, 0). \quad 0 < X < 1 \text{ 时, } g_2(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}, y \in (1, +\infty). \quad X \geq 1 \text{ 时, } g_3(y) = 0.$$

故综上, 令 $p(y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i(y)$, 得随机变量 Y 的密度函数为:

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2} & y > 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(3). 设随机变量 Y_3 的分布函数为 $G_3(y)$. 则:

$$G_3(y) = P(Y_3 \leq y) = P(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X \leq y) = P(X \geq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - P(X \leq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - F(e^{-\lambda y})$$

$$G_3(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

则随机变量 Y_3 的密度函数为

$$g_3(y) = (G_3(y))' = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

解 68. 由于随机变量 X 服从参数为1的指数分布, 则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

(1). 设随机变量 Y_1 的分布函数为 $G_1(y)$. 则

$G_1(y) = P(Y_1 \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F(\sqrt{y}) - F(-\sqrt{y}) = 1 - e^{-\sqrt{y}}$, 其中 $y > 0$.
 $y \leq 0$ 时, $G_1(y) = 0$. 故随机变量 Y_1 的密度函数为

$$g_1(y) = (G_1(y))' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\sqrt{y}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2). 设随机变量 Y_2 的分布函数为 $G_2(y)$. 则

$G_2(y) = P(Y_2 \leq y) = P(1 - e^{-X} \leq y) = P(X \leq -\ln(1 - y))$. 故可得

$$G_2(y) = \begin{cases} y & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

故随机变量 Y_2 的密度函数为

$$g_2(y) = (G_2(y))' = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

解 71.

解法 1:

由于随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

当 $X \leq 0$ 时, $Y = -X^2$, 解得 $X = -\sqrt{-Y}$, 故此时 $p_1(y) = f(-\sqrt{-y})|-\sqrt{-y}|' = 0$, $y \in (-\infty, 0)$

当 $0 < X < 1$ 时, $Y = -X^2$, 解得 $X = \sqrt{-Y}$, 故此时 $p_2(y) = f(\sqrt{-y})|\sqrt{-y}|' = \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{-y}} e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}}$, $y \in (-1, 0)$

当 $X \geq 1$ 时, $Y = X$, 解得 $X = Y$, 故此时 $p_3(y) = f(y)|y|' = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}$, $y \in [1, +\infty)$

故综上, 令 $p(y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i(y)$, 得随机变量 Y 的密度函数为:

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{-y}} e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}} & -1 < y < 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

解法 2:

随机变量 X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 1 \\ 0 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y \leq y) &= P(X \leq y)(X \geq 1 \text{ 时}) + P(-X^2 \leq y)(X < 1 \text{ 时}) \\
&= P(1 \leq X \leq y) + P(\sqrt{-y} \leq X < 1) + P(X \leq -\sqrt{-y}) \\
&= P(X \leq y)(y \in (1, +\infty)) - P(X < 1) + (P(X < 1) - P(X < \sqrt{-y}))(y \in (-1, 0)) \\
&\quad + P(X \leq -\sqrt{-y})(y \in (-\infty, 0)) \\
&= (1 - e^{-\lambda y})(y \in (1, +\infty)) - (1 - e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}})(y \in (-1, 0))
\end{aligned}$$

即随机变量 Y 的分布函数 $G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$ 为

$$G(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & y > 1 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}} & -1 < y < 0 \end{cases}$$

对 $G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$ 求导得密度函数 $p(y)$:

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y > 1 \\ \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{-y}} e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}} & -1 < y < 0 \end{cases}$$