



## 第三章.

2. 设  $\xi$  为伯努利试验中第一个游程 (连续的失败或成功) 的长, 求  $\xi$  的概率分布.

解:  $\xi \sim q(k|p)$ .

$$P(\xi=k) = p^k q + q^k p.$$

4. 若分布函数定义为  $F(x) = P\{\xi \leq x\}$ , 试证这时的  $F(x)$  具有下列性质,

(i) 非降. (ii)  $F(-\infty) = 0, F(+\infty) = 1$ ; (iii) 右连续

证明: (i) 当  $a < b$  时,  $F(b) - F(a) = P\{a < \xi \leq b\} \geq 0$ .

即  $F(x)$  非降.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii). } P\{-\infty < \xi \leq +\infty\} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P\{n < \xi \leq n+1\} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [F(n+1) - F(n)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F(n) - \lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} F(m) = 1.$$

由于  $F(x)$  非降,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} F(m)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F(n)$  存在.

由于  $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$ , 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = F(-\infty) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = F(+\infty) = 1.$$

(iii). 由于  $F(x)$  是单调函数, 只须证明对于一列单调下降的数列

$$x_0 > x_1 > x_2 > \cdots > x_n > \cdots, \quad x_n \rightarrow x \quad \text{或} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n) = F(x) \quad \text{即可}$$

$$F(x_0) - F(x) = P\{x_0 < \xi \leq x\}$$

$$F(x_0) - F(x) = P\{x < \xi \leq x_0\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [F(x_{n-1}) - F(x_n)] = F(x_0) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n)$$

所以  $F(x+0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n) = F(x)$ . 即  $F(x)$  右连续.



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5. 若  $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ , 试求常数  $a, b, c$ , 使 (1)  $a = P\{\xi \geq 1.645\}$ .

(2)  $P\{|\xi| < b\} = 95\%$ . (3)  $P\{|\xi - c| > c\} = 0.5$ .

解: 经查表得.

(1)  $a = 0.05$ .

(2)  $b = 1.96$ .

(3)  $c = 1.165$ .

7. 若  $\xi$  的分布函数为  $N(60, 9)$ , 求分点  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$ , 使  $\xi$  落在  $(-\infty, x_1), (x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_3), (x_3, x_4), (x_4, \infty)$  中的概率之比为

$7:24:38:24:7$ .

解: 标准化为  $N(0, 1)$  后, 经查表得

$\frac{x_1 - 60}{3} = -1.48, \quad x_1 = 55.56$ .

$\frac{x_2 - 60}{3} = -0.5, \quad x_2 = 58.5$ .

$\frac{x_3 - 60}{3} = 0.5, \quad x_3 = 61.5$ .

$\frac{x_4 - 60}{3} = 1.48, \quad x_4 = 64.44$ .

8. 在泊松分布  $\binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r q^{k-r}$  中, 令  $k\Delta t = t, p = \lambda\Delta t$ , 试证当  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$  时, 它能用  $\frac{\lambda(\lambda t)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \Delta t$  来逼近.

证明:  $k\Delta t = t, p = \lambda\Delta t$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r q^{k-r} &= \frac{(k-1)(k-2)\cdots[k-(r+1)]}{(r-1)!} (\lambda\Delta t)^r (1-\lambda\Delta t)^{\frac{t}{\Delta t}-r} \\ &= \frac{(k\Delta t - \Delta t)\cdots[k\Delta t - (r+1)\Delta t]}{(r-1)! (1-\lambda\Delta t)^r} \lambda^r \Delta t \cdot (1-\lambda\Delta t)^{\frac{t}{\Delta t}} \end{aligned}$$





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$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} (1 - \lambda \Delta t)^{\frac{t}{\Delta t}} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{t}{\Delta t} \ln(1 - \lambda \Delta t)} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(k\Delta t - \Delta t) \cdots [k\Delta t - (r+1)\Delta t] \lambda^r}{(r-1)! (1 - \lambda \Delta t)^r} \cdot \Delta t = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t - \Delta t) \cdots [t - (r+1)\Delta t] \lambda^r}{(r-1)! (1 - \lambda \Delta t)^r} = \frac{\lambda(\lambda t)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!}$$

于是,  $(\frac{k-1}{r-1}) p^r q^{k-r} = \frac{\lambda(\lambda t)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \Delta t + o(\Delta t)$

故  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$  时, 它能用  $\frac{\lambda(\lambda t)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \Delta t$  来逼近.

9. 在生存分析中, 若  $t$  是非负随机变量, 分布函数  $F(x)$ , 密度函数  $f(x)$ .

生存函数  $S(x) = P\{t \geq x\}$ , 失效率函数  $\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1-F(x)}$ . 试导出

$S(x)$ ,  $\lambda(x)$ ,  $F(x)$  及  $f(x)$  的关系, 并以指数函数验证之.

解:  $S(x) = 1 - F(x) = \int_x^\infty f(x) dx.$

$$S'(x) = -f(x).$$

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1-F(x)} = -\frac{S'(x)}{S(x)}.$$

$$\int_0^x \lambda(x) dx = \int_0^x -\frac{S'(x)}{S(x)} dx = -\ln S(x)$$

$$S(x) = \exp\{-\int_0^x \lambda(x) dx\}.$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\{-\int_0^x \lambda(x) dx\}.$$

$$f(x) = -S'(x) = \lambda(x) \exp\{-\int_0^x \lambda(x) dx\} = F'(x).$$

指数分布中

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, \quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad S(x) = e^{-\lambda x}, \quad \lambda(x) = \lambda.$$



10.

12. 定义二元函数

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x+y > 0 \\ 0, & x+y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

验证此函数对每个变元非降, 左连续, 且满足分布函数性质(ii), 但无法使(3.2.5)保持非负.

(3.2.5).  $P\{a_1 \leq \xi_1 < b_1, a_2 \leq \xi_2 < b_2\} = F(b_1, b_2) - F(a_1, b_2) - F(b_1, a_2) + F(a_1, a_2).$

非降:  
证明: 对于固定的  $y$ , 取  $x_1 > x_2$ .

①  $x_1 + y \leq 0, x_2 + y \leq 0, F(x_1, y) - F(x_2, y) = 0 - 0 = 0$

②  $x_1 + y > 0, x_2 + y \leq 0, F(x_1, y) - F(x_2, y) = 1 - 0 = 1 > 0.$

③  $x_1 + y > 0, x_2 + y > 0, F(x_1, y) - F(x_2, y) = 1 - 1 = 0$

故  $F(x_1, y) - F(x_2, y) \geq 0$ . 这就证明了此函数对  $x$  非降. 对于  $y$  同理可证.

左连续: 由于  $F$  对每个变元非降, 设对于固定的  $y$ , 有一列单调上升的函数列

$x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n \rightarrow x$  或  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ . 不妨设  $x+y > 0$ , 由极限的保号性.

~~$F(x, y) - F(x_0, y) \geq 0$~~   $\exists N > 0, n > N$  时,  $x_n + y > 0$ .

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y) - F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y) = F(x, y) = F(x, y).$  故  $F$  关于  $x$  左连续. 对于  $y$  同理可证.

(ii) 性质.  $x \rightarrow +\infty, x+y > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1; x \rightarrow -\infty, x+y < 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = 0.$

对于  $y$  同理可证.

不满足.

(3.2.5) 取  $a_1 = a_2 = 0, b_1 = b_2 = 1$ , 则

$$P\{0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1\} = F(1, 1) - F(0, 1) - F(1, 0) + F(0, 0)$$

$$= 1 - 1 - 1 + 0 = -1 < 0.$$

□.





14. 若  $f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x)$  是对应于分布函数  $F_1(x), F_2(x), F_3(x)$  的密度函数. 证明对于一切  $\alpha (-1 < \alpha < 1)$ , 下列函数是密度函数, 且具有相同的边际密度函数

$$f_1(x_1), f_2(x_2), f_3(x_3):$$

$$f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f_1(x_1)f_2(x_2)f_3(x_3)\{1 + \alpha[2F_1(x_1)-1] \cdot [2F_2(x_2)-1] [2F_3(x_3)-1]\}.$$

证明:  $0 \leq F_i(x) \leq 1, i=1,2,3$  于是  $|-1 \leq 2F_i(x)-1| \leq 1$   $-1 < \alpha \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 [2F_i(x)-1] < 1$

$$f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) \geq 0.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_i(x_i)[2F_i(x_i)-1] dx_i = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [2F_i(x_i)-1] dF_i(x_i) = F_i^2(x_i) - F_i(x_i) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0.$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_i = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_i(x_i) dx_i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_2(x_2) dx_2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_3(x_3) dx_3 = 1, \quad i=1,2,3$$

从而  $f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  是密度函数.

$$p_1(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_2 dx_3 = f_1(x_1).$$

$$p_2(x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_3 = f_2(x_2)$$

$$p_3(x_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 = f_3(x_3) \quad \square.$$

15. 若  $(\xi, \eta)$  的联合概率分布为

$\eta \backslash \xi$	-1	0	1
-1	a	0	0.2
0	0.1	b	0.1
1	0	0.2	c

且  $P\{\xi \neq 0\} = 0.4, P\{\eta \leq 0 | \xi \leq 0\} = \frac{2}{3}$ . 试求:

1) a, b, c 之值. 2)  $\xi$  及  $\eta$  的边际概率分布 3)  $\xi + \eta$  的概率分布

解: (1)  $P\{\xi \neq 0\} = a + 0.2 + c = 0.4.$

$$P\{\eta \leq 0 | \xi \leq 0\} = \frac{a + 0.1 + b}{a + 0.1 + b + 0} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0.1 \\ b = 0.2 \\ c = 0.1 \end{cases}$$

$$a + b + c + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1 = 1$$

2)  $\xi$

$\xi$	-1	0	1
P	0.2	0.4	0.4

$\eta$

$\eta$	-1	0	1
P	0.3	0.4	0.3

3)  $\xi + \eta$

$\xi + \eta$	-2	-1	0	1	2
P	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1



18. 设二维随机变量  $(\xi, \eta)$  的联合密度为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} (y-x)^{k_2-1} e^{-y}$$

$k_1 > 0, k_2 > 0, 0 < x \leq y < \infty$ . 试求  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  的边缘密度函数.

解:  $p_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} \int_x^{+\infty} (y-x)^{k_2-1} e^{-y} dy$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} e^{-x} \int_x^{+\infty} (y-x)^{k_2-1} e^{-(y-x)} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} e^{-x} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{k_2-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} e^{-x} \cdot \Gamma(k_2) = \frac{x^{k_1-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(k_1)}, \quad x > 0.$$

$$p_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} e^{-y} \int_0^y x^{k_1-1} (y-x)^{k_2-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} e^{-y} y^{k_1+k_2-1} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{k_1-1} \left(1-\frac{x}{y}\right)^{k_2-1} d\frac{x}{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} e^{-y} y^{k_1+k_2-1} \int_0^1 t^{k_1-1} (1-t)^{k_2-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} e^{-y} y^{k_1+k_2-1} B(k_1, k_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} e^{-y} y^{k_1+k_2-1} \frac{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)}{\Gamma(k_1+k_2)} = \frac{y^{k_1+k_2-1}}{\Gamma(k_1+k_2)} e^{-y}, \quad y > 0. \quad \square$$

20. (1) 若  $(\xi, \eta)$  的联合密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1. \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

问  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是否相互独立

(2) 若  $(\xi, \eta)$  的联合密度函数为  $g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

问  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是否相互独立.

解: (1)  $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x.$

$$f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 4xy dx = 2y$$

$$f(x, y) = f_{\xi}(x) f_{\eta}(y). \quad \xi \text{ 与 } \eta \text{ 相互独立.} \quad \checkmark$$

(2)  $g_{\xi}(x) = \int_x^1 g(x, y) dy = \int_x^1 8xy dy = 4x(1-x^2)$





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$$g_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^y f(x, y) dx = \int_0^y 8xy dx = 4y^3.$$

$g(x, y) \neq g_x(x)g_y(y)$ , 故  $x$  与  $y$  不独立. □

21. 若  $x, y$  相互独立且皆以概率  $\frac{1}{2}$  取值  $+1$  及  $-1$ , 令  $z = xy$ , 试证  $z, x, y$  两两独立但不相互独立.

证明:  $P\{z=1\} = P\{x=1, y=1\} + P\{x=-1, y=-1\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

$$P\{z=-1\} = P\{x=1, y=-1\} + P\{x=-1, y=1\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$P\{z=1, x=1\} = P\{x=1, y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} = P\{z=1\}P\{x=1\}.$$

$$P\{z=1, x=-1\} = P\{x=-1, y=-1\} = \frac{1}{4} = P\{z=1\}P\{x=-1\}.$$

$$P\{z=-1, x=1\} = P\{x=1, y=-1\} = \frac{1}{4} = P\{z=-1\}P\{x=1\}.$$

$$P\{z=-1, x=-1\} = P\{x=-1, y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} = P\{z=-1\}P\{x=-1\}.$$

因此  $z$  与  $x$  独立. 同理  $z$  与  $y$  独立. 由此  $z, x, y$  两两独立.

然而  $P\{z=1, x=1, y=1\} = \frac{1}{8}$

$$P\{z=1\} = P\{x=1\} = P\{y=1\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{z=1, x=1, y=1\} \neq P\{z=1\}P\{x=1\}P\{y=1\}.$$

因此  $z, x, y$  不相互独立. □



22. 证明:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+xy}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2}. \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+xy}{4} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$p(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ . 故  $X, Y$  不独立.

而对于  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ .  $P\{X^2 < u\} = \int_{-\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{u}} f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{u}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \sqrt{u}$ .

$0 \leq v \leq 1$   $P\{Y^2 < v\} = \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \sqrt{v}$ .

$P\{X^2 < u, Y^2 < v\} = \iint_{\substack{x^2 < u \\ y^2 < v}} p(x, y) dx dy = \sqrt{u}\sqrt{v}$ , 故  $X^2, Y^2$  独立.  $\square$

24. 解: (1)  $P\{\mu_1 = n_1, \mu_2 = n_2\} = \frac{C_{N_1}^{n_1} C_{N_2}^{n_2} C_{N-N_1-N_2}^{n-n_1-n_2}}{C_N^n}$

(2)  $P\{\mu_1 = n_1\} = \sum_{n_2=0}^{n-n_1} \frac{C_{N_1}^{n_1} C_{N_2}^{n_2} C_{N-N_1-N_2}^{n-n_1-n_2}}{C_N^n} = \frac{C_{N_1}^{n_1} C_{N-N_1}^{n-n_1}}{C_N^n}$

(3)  $P\{\mu_2 = n_2 | \mu_1 = n_1\} = \frac{P\{\mu_1 = n_1, \mu_2 = n_2\}}{P\{\mu_1 = n_1\}} = \frac{C_{N_2}^{n_2} C_{N-N_1-N_2}^{n-n_1-n_2}}{C_{N-N_1}^{n-n_1}} \quad \square$

26. 证明: (1)  $P\{Z_1 + Z_2 = n\} = \sum_{k=0}^n P\{Z_1 = k\} P\{Z_2 = n-k\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}$   
 $= e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{C_n^k}{n!} \lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k} = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$ .

故  $Z_1 + Z_2 \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ .

(2)  $P\{Z_1 = k | Z_1 + Z_2 = n\} = \frac{P\{Z_1 = k, Z_2 = n-k\}}{P\{Z_1 + Z_2 = n\}} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}}$   
 $= C_n^k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^{n-k}$ .





27. 解: 1)  $P\{\eta < y\} = P\{\xi^{-1} < y\} = P\{\xi > y^{-1}\} = \int_{y^{-1}}^{+\infty} p(y^{-1}) dy$

故密度函数为  $p(y^{-1})y^{-2}$ ,  $y \neq 0$ .

12)  $P\{\eta < y\} = P\{\tan \xi < y\} = P\{\xi < \arctan y\}$

密度函数为  $\frac{1}{1+y^2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (n\pi + \arctan y)$ .

13)  $P\{\eta < y\} = P\{|\xi| < y\} = P\{-y < \xi < y\} = \int_{-y}^y p(y) dy$

故密度函数为  $p(y) + p(-y)$ ,  $y \geq 0$ . ✓

28. 解: 设  $P\{\xi = i\} = q^{i-1} p$ .

1)  $i < k$  时,  $P\{\xi = k, \eta = i\} = P\{\eta = k, \xi = i\} = p^2 q^{i+k-2}$

$i = k$  时  $P\{\xi = k, \eta = i\} = \sum_{j=1}^k P\{\eta = j, \xi = k\} = p q^{k-1} \frac{1-q^k}{1-q} \cdot p = p q^{k-1} (1-q^k)$ .

$i > k$  时  $P\{\xi = k, \eta = i\} = 0$ .

2)  $P\{\xi = k\} = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} P\{\xi = i, \eta = k\} + \sum_{j=1}^k P\{\xi = k, \eta = j\} = p q^{k-1} (2 - q^{k-1} - q^k)$ .

3)  $P\{\xi = i | \xi = k\} = \frac{P\{\xi = i, \xi = k\}}{P\{\xi = k\}} = \begin{cases} \frac{p q^{i-1}}{2 - q^{k-1} - q^k} & i < k \\ \frac{1 - q^k}{2 - q^{k-1} - q^k} & i = k \\ 0 & i > k \end{cases}$  ✓

33. 解: 指数分布的密度函数  $p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ , 分布函数  $f(x) = F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $x > 0$

$F_Y(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_i(x)) = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)x}$ ,  $x > 0$ .

$p_Y(x) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)x}$ ,  $x > 0$ .

$Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)$  ✓



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39. 解: 设  $u = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $v = \frac{x}{y}$ .

$$J^{-1} = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ \frac{1}{y} & -\frac{x}{y^2} \end{vmatrix} = -2(v^2 + 1).$$

$$|J| = \frac{1}{2(v^2 + 1)}.$$

$$q(u,v) = p(x,y) |J| = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+v^2)} \\ = p_U(u) \cdot p_V(v)$$

于是  $U, V$  相互独立,  $p_U(u) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, u > 0$ ,  $p_V(v) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+v^2)}, -\infty < v < +\infty$ . ✓

41. 解: (1)  $p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(1-\frac{1}{2})} \left[(x-4)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(x-4)(y-3)}{1 \cdot \sqrt{2}} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{2}\right]\right\}$ .

(2)  $\mu_1 = 4, \mu_2 = 3, \sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{2}, \rho = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

(3)  $p_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-4)^2}{2}}$ .

(4)  $p(x|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left\{-\left[x - \left(\frac{11}{2} - \frac{y}{2}\right)\right]^2\right\}$ . ✓