

概率论与数理统计第七次作业

ZhaohengLi 2017050025

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1 3.1.7

(1)

$$P(0 < X < 0.5, 0.25 < Y < 1) = 4 \int_0^{0.5} x dx \int_{0.25}^1 y dy = \frac{15}{64}$$

(2)

$$P(X = Y) = 0$$

(3)

$$P(X < Y) = 4 \int_0^1 \int_0^y xy dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} y^3 dy = 0.5$$

(4)

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ or } y < 0, \\ x^2 y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 1 \leq y, \\ y^2, & 1 \leq x, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

2 3.1.8

设 $D = (x, y) | -1 \leq x, y \leq 1$, $G = (x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 。因为二维随机变量服从 D 上的均匀分布，且 D 的面积 S_D 为 4， G 的面积 S_G 为 π ，所以：

$$P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1) = \frac{S_G}{S_D} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3 3.1.10

解决此类问题的首先步骤是画出图像，找出重叠部分面积，在根据面积确定积分区域，积分上下限，由于 LATEX 画图十分繁琐，在此处便不在将草稿图呈现，望助教谅解。(1)

$$P(X > 0.5, Y > 0.5) = 6 \int_{0.5}^1 \int_{0.5}^y (1 - y) dx dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

(2)

$$P(X < 0.5) = 6 \int_0^{0.5} \int_x^1 (1-y) dy dx = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$P(Y < 0.5) = 6 \int_0^{0.5} \int_x^{0.5} (1-y) dy dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)

$$P(X+Y < 1) = 6 \int_0^{0.5} \int_x^{1-x} (1-y) dy dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

4 3.1.13

解决此类问题的首先步骤是画出图像，找出重叠部分面积，在根据面积确定积分区域，积分上下限，由于 LATEX 画图十分繁琐，在此处便不在将草稿图呈现，望助教谅解。

$$P(X+Y \leq 1) = \int_0^{0.5} \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy dx = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-0.5} = 0.1548$$

5 3.2.5

(1)

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-y} dy = ye^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

(2) 该分布区域为曲线与 x 轴包围的拱形区域，

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{1-x^2} \frac{5}{4}(x^2+y) dy = \frac{5}{8}(1-x^4), & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \frac{5}{4}(x^2+y) dx = \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{1-y}(1+2y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(3)

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dy = 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

6 3.2.13

(1) 该分布区域为 X 轴上方的倒三角区域, 由于 LATEX 画图十分繁琐, 在此处便不在将草稿图呈现, 望助教谅解。

对 x 分区间讨论,

当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, 有 $p_X(x) = \int_{-x}^1 dy = 1 + x$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, 有 $p_X(x) = \int_x^1 dy = 1 - x$, 因此有:

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ 1 - x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, 有:

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^y dx = 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

(2) 因为 $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$, 所以 XY 不独立。

7 3.3.1

$$P(U = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.12$$

$$P(U = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) + \sum_{i=0}^2 P(X = i, Y = 2) = 0.37$$

$$P(U = 3) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(X = i, Y = 3) = 0.51$$

U	1	2	3
P	0.12	0.37	0.51

$$P(V = 0) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(X = 0, Y = i) = 0.40$$

$$P(V = 1) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) + \sum_{i=0}^3 P(X = 1, Y = i) = 0.44$$

$$P(V = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 3) = 0.16$$

V	0	1	2
P	0.40	0.44	0.16

8 3.3.4

(1)

$$P(Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = P(X=0)P(Y=0) = 0.5 * 0.5 = 0.25$$

$$P(Z=1) = 1 - P(Z=0) = 0.75$$

(2)

$$P(X \leq i) = \sum_{j=i}^i (1-p)^{j-1} p = p \frac{1 - (1-p)^i}{1 - (1-p)} = 1 - (1-p)^i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(Z=i) = P(Z \leq i) - P(Z \leq i-1) = P(X \leq i)P(Y \leq i) - P(X \leq i-1)P(Y \leq i-1)$$

$$P(Z=i) = (1-p)^{i-1} p [2 - (1-p)^{i-1} - (1-p)^i], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

9 3.3.7

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z) = \int_0^z \int_0^x 3x dy dx + \int_z^1 \int_{x-z}^x 3x dy dx$$

$$F_Z(z) = \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^3$$

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - z^2), \quad 0 < z < 1$$

另外在区间 (0,1) 外的 z 有 $p_Z(z) = 0$ 。

10 3.3.12

$$Z = \max\{X_1, X_2\} - \min\{X_1, X_2\} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + |X_1 - X_2|}{2} - \frac{X_1 + X_2 - |X_1 - X_2|}{2}$$

$$Z = \max\{X_1, X_2\} - \min\{X_1, X_2\} = |X_1 - X_2|$$

设 $U = X_1 - X_2, V = X_2$, 则当 $0 < u + v < 1, 0 < v < 1$ 时, 有下式:

$$P_{U,V}(u, v) = p_{X_1}(u + v)p_{X_2}(v) = 2(u + v) * 2v$$

因此得到密度函数为

$$p_U(u) = \begin{cases} \int_{-u}^1 4(u+v)v dv = -\frac{2}{3}u^3 + 2u + \frac{4}{3}, & -1 < u < 0, \\ \int_0^{1-u} 4(u+v)v dv = \frac{2}{3}u^3 - 2u + \frac{4}{3}, & 0 < u < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

因为当 $0 < z < 1$ 时, $Z = |U|$ 的分布函数为:

$$F_Z(z) = P(|U| \leq z) = P(-z \leq U \leq z) = F_U(z) - F_U(-z)$$

所以 Z 的密度函数为:

$$p_Z(z) = p_U(z) + p_U(-z) = \frac{4}{3}z^3 - 4z + \frac{8}{3}, \quad 0 < z < 1.$$