

概率论与数理统计第八次作业

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1 3.3.6

(1)

因为 $x, y > 0$, 所以当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$ 。当 $z > 0$ 时, 有下式:

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq 2z) = \int_0^{2z} \int_0^{2z-x} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = 1 - e^{-2z} - 2ze^{-2z}$$

所以, 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, 有 $p_Z(z) = 0$, 当 $z > 0$ 时, 有 $p_Z(z) = 4ze^{-2z}$ 。

(2)

当 $z \leq 0$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{y-z}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = 0.5e^z$$
$$p_Z(z) = 0.5e^z$$

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{x+z} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = 0.5e^{-z}$$
$$p_Z(z) = 0.5e^{-z}$$

2 3.3.9

首先可以得到:

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_X(x)p_Y(z-x)dx$$

(1)

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dx = z, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ \int_{z-1}^1 dx = 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(2) 在 $\{0 \leq x \leq 1\}$ 与 $\{z - x \geq 0\}$ 的交集区域中求得密度函数:

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z e^{-(z-x)} dx = 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ \int_0^1 e^{-(z-x)} dx = e^{-z}(e - 1), & z > 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

3 3.3.10

(1) 因为当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 1$, 且当 $y > 0$ 时, $p_Y(y) = e^{-y}$ 。所以 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数可以通过如下计算获得:

$$p_Z(z) = \int_0^{1/z} e^{-y} y dy = 1 - (1 + \frac{1}{z})e^{-1/z}$$

(2) 与问题 (1) 方法类似, 只是密度函数和积分区间不同。

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_1 z y} e^{-\lambda_2 y} y dy = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)^2}$$

4 3.3.11

记 $X_{(3)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$, $X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$, $X_{(2)} = X_1, X_2, X_3$ 三者中取值处于中间的。

$$p_{(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, X_{(3)})}(x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, x_{(3)}) = 6, \quad 0 < x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, x_{(3)} < 1$$

因此所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_{(3)} \geq X_{(1)} + X_{(2)}) &= 6 \int_0^1 \int_0^{x_{(3)}} \int_0^{\min|x_{(3)}-x_{(2)}, x_{(2)}|} dx_{(1)} dx_{(2)} dx_{(3)} \\ &= 6 \int_0^1 \int_0^{x_{(3)}} \frac{x_{(3)} - |x_{(3)} - 2x_{(2)}|}{2} dx_{(2)} dx_{(3)} \\ &= 6 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8} x_{(3)}^2 dx_{(3)} + 6 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8} x_{(3)}^2 dx_{(3)} = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

5 3.3.15

(X,Y) 的联合分布函数为:

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{R,\theta}(r,\theta) = P_{X,Y}(x(r,\theta), y(r,\theta)) \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$0 < r < 1, 0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

6 3.3.16

(1) 首先求出反函数变换的雅可比行列式:

$$J = -uv - u(1-v) = -u$$

当 (U,V) 取值在 $\{u > 0, 0 < v < 1\}$ 内有:

$$P_{U,V}(u, v) = p_X(uv)p_Y(u(1-v))|-u| = e^{-uv}e^{-u(1-v)} = ue^{-u}$$

(2)

$$p_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{U,V}(u, v)dv = \int_0^1 ue^{-u}dv = ue^{-u}, \quad u > 0$$

$$p_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{U,V}(u, v)du = \int_0^1 ue^{-u}du = 1, \quad 0 < v < 1$$

因为 $p_{U,V}(u, v) = p_U(u)p_V(v)$, 因此 U 和 V 独立。

7 3.4.4

n 个点把区间 (0, 1) 区间分成 n+1 段, 他们的长度依次记为 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n+1} 。因为 n 点随机取得, 所以 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n+1} 具有相同的分布, 从而具有相同的数学期望, 此外, $Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_{n+1} = 1$, 因此:

$$E(Y_1) = E(Y_2) = \dots = E(Y_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

而距离最远的亮点间距离为 $Y_2 + Y_3 + \dots + Y_n$, 因此所求期望为:

$$E(Y_2 + Y_3 + \dots + Y_n) = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

8 3.4.9

$$\begin{aligned} E|X - Y| &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m |i - j| \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^i (i - j) + \sum_{j=i+1}^m (j - i) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (i^2 - i - mi) = \frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} \\ &= \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{3m} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

9 3.4.24

$$\text{Var}(U) = \text{Var}(2X + Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda$$

$$\text{Var}(V) = \text{Var}(2X - Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda$$

所以

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = \text{Cov}(2X + Y, 2X - Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(Y) = 3\lambda$$

由此得出：

$$\text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

10 3.4.27

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x x dy dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x y dy dx = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_{-x}^x xy dy dx = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

由下列式子可以知道 XY 不独立，故协方差为 0.

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} 1+y, & -1 < y < 0, \\ 1-y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

11 3.4.32

(1)

$$E[\max\{X, Y\}] = E\left[\frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|)\right] = \frac{1}{2}E|X - Y|$$

因为 $X - Y \sim N(0, 2(1 - \rho))$ ，所以：

$$E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2(1-\rho)}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{4(1-\rho)}\right\} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{\pi}}$$

(2)

$$\text{Cov}(X - Y, XY) = \text{Cov}(X, XY) - \text{Cov}(Y, XY) = E(X^2Y) - E(X)E(XY) - E(Y^2X) + E(Y)E(XY)$$

因为 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$ ，所以：

$$Cov(X - Y, XY) = E(X^2Y) - E(XY^2)$$

因为对称性, 所以 $E(X^2Y) = E(XY^2)$, 因此:

$$Cov(X - Y, XY) = 0, \quad Corr(X - Y, XY) = 0$$

这说明, 当 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$ 时, $X - Y$ 与 XY 不相关。

12 3.4.35

(X, Y) 的联合密度函数为:

$$p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in G, \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$P(U = 0) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(U = 1) = 1 - P(U = 0) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(V = 0) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(V = 1) = 1 - P(V = 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Var(U) = \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$Var(V) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(UV) = P(UV = 1) = P(U = 1, V = 1) = P(X > Y, X > 2Y) = P(X > 2Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Cov(U, V) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

所以相关系数计算为:

$$Corr(U, V) = \frac{Cov(U, V)}{\sqrt{Var(U)}\sqrt{Var(V)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.5774$$