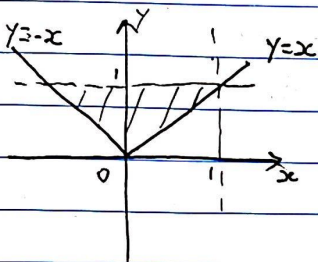


习题集第三章

20. 解: (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda x - \mu y} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

23. 解:



阴影区域 G

$$\iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-y}^y A x^2 dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A = 6$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^y 6x^2 dx = 4y^3 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}, \quad 0 < |x| < y$$

$$P(X \leq 0.25 | Y = 0.5) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{4}} f_{X|Y}(x|y) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{6x^2}{f_Y(y)} dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\text{故 } A = 6, \quad P(X \leq 0.25 | Y = 0.5) = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$2.8. \text{解: (1)} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} A e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 12$$

$$(2) f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} e^{-3x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y) \text{ 故 } X, Y \text{ 相互独立}$$

$$(3) f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^z 12e^{x-4z} dx = 12(e^{-3z} - e^{-4z}) & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) f(x, z) = \begin{cases} 12e^{x-4z} & 0 < x < z \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X|Z=1}(x) = \frac{f(x, z=1)}{f_Z(z=1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x}{e-1} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X|Z=1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{X|Z=1}(x) dx = \frac{1}{e-1}$$

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

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

(2) $f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+y)^2}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

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

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) $F(x, y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$, 故 X, Y 独立

57. 解: 可知 (X, Y) (Y, Z) (X, Z) 联合分布均为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

X, Y, Z 边缘分布均为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

从而 X, Y, Z 两两独立, 而 $f(x, y, z) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)f_Z(z)$, 故不相互独立

皆满足 $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

$$58. \text{证明: } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+xy}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

故 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 即 X, Y 不独立

$$\text{令 } U = X^2, V = Y^2$$

$$P(U \leq u, V \leq v) = P(-\sqrt{u} \leq X \leq \sqrt{u}, -\sqrt{v} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{v}) \quad (0 < u, v < 1)$$

$$\text{从而 } F_{U,V}(u, v) = \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} \int_{-\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{u}} \frac{1+xy}{4} dx dy = \sqrt{uv} \quad (0 < u, v < 1)$$

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{uv}}, & 0 < u, v < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{可求得 } f_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_V(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}}, & 0 < v < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{U,V}(u, v) = f_U(u)f_V(v), \text{ 从而 } U, V \text{ 即 } X^2, Y^2 \text{ 是相互独立的.}$$

$$\text{或者 } F_{U,V}(u, v) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{uv} & 0 < u, v < 1 \\ \sqrt{u} & 0 < u < 1, v \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{v} & 0 < v < 1, u \geq 1 \\ 1 & u, v \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad F_U(u) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{u} & 0 < u < 1 \\ 1 & u \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$F_V(v) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{v} & 0 < v < 1 \\ 1 & v \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{U,V}(u, v) = F_U(u)F_V(v), \text{ 从而 } \dots$$