

概率统计

习题课 三



一、填空题

1. 设 $P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{3}{7}$, $P\{X \geq 0\} = P\{Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7}$,
则 $P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} = \underline{5/7}$.

解 $\max\{X, Y\} < 0 \Leftrightarrow X < 0, Y < 0$.

$$P\{\max\{X, Y\} < 0\} = P\{X < 0, Y < 0\}$$

$$\text{因为 } P\{X \geq 0\} = P\{Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7},$$

$$\text{所以 } P\{X < 0\} = P\{Y < 0\} = \frac{3}{7},$$

$$\text{又因为 } P\{(X < 0) \cup (Y < 0)\} = 1 - P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\text{故 } P\{X < 0, Y < 0\} = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$$



2. 已知 X 、 Y 的分布律为

$Y \backslash X$	0	1
0	$1/3$	b
1	a	$1/6$

且 $\{X = 0\}$ 与 $\{X + Y = 1\}$ 独立, 则 $a = \underline{1/3}$, $b = \underline{1/6}$.

解 $P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a$

$$P\{X = 0\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = a + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\{X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = a + b$$



因为 $\{X = 0\}$ 与 $\{X + Y = 1\}$ 独立，所以

$$P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0\} \cdot P\{X + Y = 1\}$$

即

$$a = (a + \frac{1}{3})(a + b)$$

联立

$$a + b + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$$

得到

$$a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{6}.$$



二、选择题

1. 已知 X_1 、 X_2 相互独立，且分布律为

X_i	0	1
P	$1/2$	$1/2$

$(i = 1, 2)$

那么下列结论正确的是 C.

A. $X_1 = X_2$

B. $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1$

C. $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1/2$

D. 以上都不正确



解 $\{X_1 = X_2\} = \{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} + \{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\}$

因为 X_1 、 X_2 相互独立，所以

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{X_1 = 0\} \cdot P\{X_2 = 0\} = 1/4$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1\} \cdot P\{X_2 = 1\} = 1/4$$

故 $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 1/2$



2. 设离散型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

(X, Y)	$(1, 1)$	$(1, 2)$	$(1, 3)$	$(2, 1)$	$(2, 2)$	$(2, 3)$
P	$1/6$	$1/9$	$1/18$	$1/3$	α	β

且 X 、 Y 相互独立, 则 A .

$A. \quad \alpha = 2/9, \beta = 1/9 \quad B. \quad \alpha = 1/9, \beta = 2/9$

$C. \quad \alpha = 1/6, \beta = 1/6 \quad D. \quad \alpha = 8/15, \beta = 1/18$



解 因为 X 、 Y 相互独立，所以

$$P\{X=1, Y=3\} = P\{X=1\} \cdot P\{Y=3\}$$

即

$$\frac{1}{18} = \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18}\right) \left(\frac{1}{18} + \beta\right)$$

解得

$$\beta = 1/9$$

又因为

$$\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \quad \text{或者} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

故

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{9}$$



3. 设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, 那么 X 和 Y 的联合分布为 C.

A. 二维正态分布, 且 $\rho = 0$

B. 二维正态分布, 且 ρ 不

C. 未必是二维正态分布

D. 以上都不对

当 X 、 Y 相互独立时, 则 X 和 Y 的联合分布为 A.

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}$$



三、解答题

1. 把一枚均匀硬币抛掷三次, 设 X 为三次抛掷中正面出现的次数, 而 Y 为正面出现次数与反面出现次数之差的绝对值, 求 (X, Y) 的分布律与边缘分布.

解 (X, Y) 可取值 $(0, 3), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 3)$

$$P\{X=0, Y=3\} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 1/8$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = \binom{3}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 3/8$$

$$P\{X=2, Y=1\} = \binom{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3/8$$

$$P\{X=3, Y=0\} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 1/8.$$

$X \backslash Y$	1	3
0	0	1/8
1	3/8	0
2	3/8	0
3	0	1/8



(X, Y) 关于 X 的边缘分布

$$P\{X=0\}=P\{X=0, Y=1\}+P\{X=0, Y=3\}=1/8,$$

$$P\{X=1\}=P\{X=1, Y=1\}+P\{X=1, Y=3\}=3/8,$$

$$P\{X=2\}=P\{X=2, Y=1\}+P\{X=2, Y=3\}=3/8,$$

$$P\{X=3\}=P\{X=3, Y=1\}+P\{X=3, Y=3\}=1/8.$$

(X, Y) 关于 Y 的边缘分布

$$P\{Y=1\}=\sum_{k=0}^3 P\{X=k, Y=1\}=3/8+3/8=6/8,$$

$$P\{Y=3\}=\sum_{k=0}^3 P\{X=k, Y=3\}=1/8+1/8=2/8.$$



2. 设二维连续型随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = A(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2})(C + \arctan \frac{y}{3})$$

- (1) 求 A 、 B 、 C 的值，
- (2) 求 (X, Y) 的联合密度，
- (3) 判断 X 、 Y 的独立性。



解 (1) 由 $F(+\infty, -\infty) = 0$, $F(-\infty, +\infty) = 0$,
 $F(+\infty, +\infty) = 0$, 得到

$$A(B + \frac{\pi}{2})(C - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$A(B - \frac{\pi}{2})(C + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$A(B + \frac{\pi}{2})(C + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

解得 $A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$, $B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}$.



$$\begin{aligned}(3) F_X(x) &= F(x, +\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}F_Y(y) &= F(+\infty, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{3} \right) \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

可见 $F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), (x, y) \in R^2.$

故 X 、 Y 相互独立.



(2) (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{6}{\pi^2 (4 + x^2)(9 + y^2)}$$

$$(3) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi^2 (4 + x^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{9 + y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi^2 (4 + x^2)} \left[\arctan \frac{y}{3} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{2}{\pi (4 + x^2)}$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \frac{6}{\pi^2(9+y^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi^2(9+y^2)} \left[\arctan \frac{x}{2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi(9+y^2)} \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

可见 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \quad (x, y) \in R^2$.

故 X 、 Y 相互独立.



3. 设 X 、 Y 相互独立且服从 $U[-b, b]$, 求方程 $t^2 + tX + Y = 0$ 有实根的概率, 并求当 $b \rightarrow \infty$ 时这概率的极限.

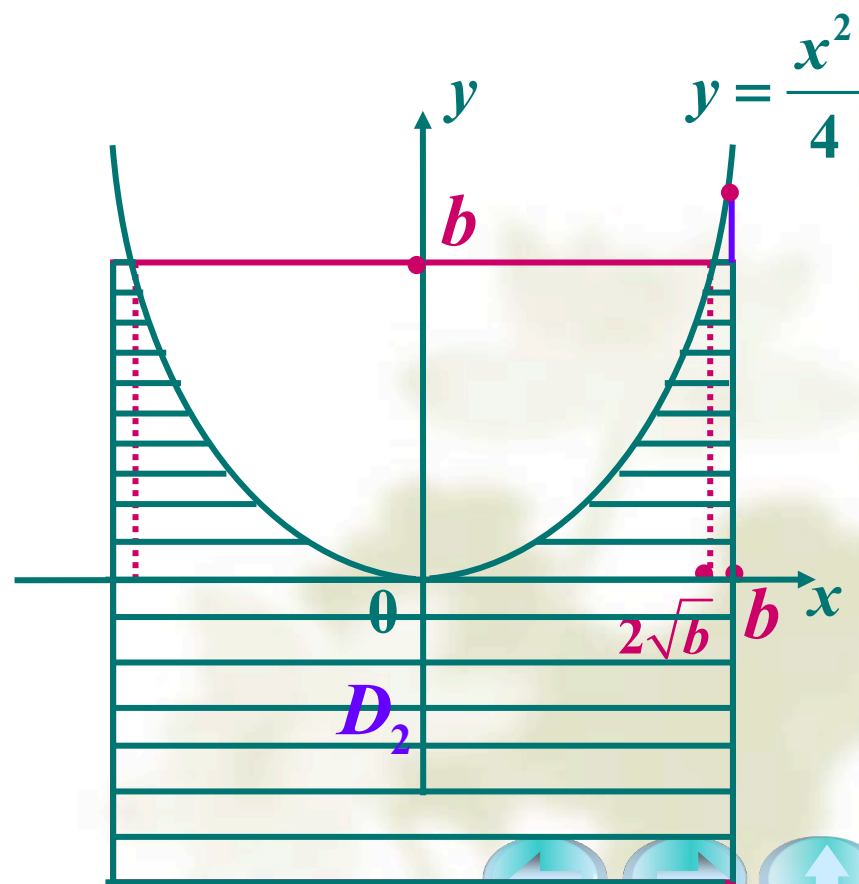
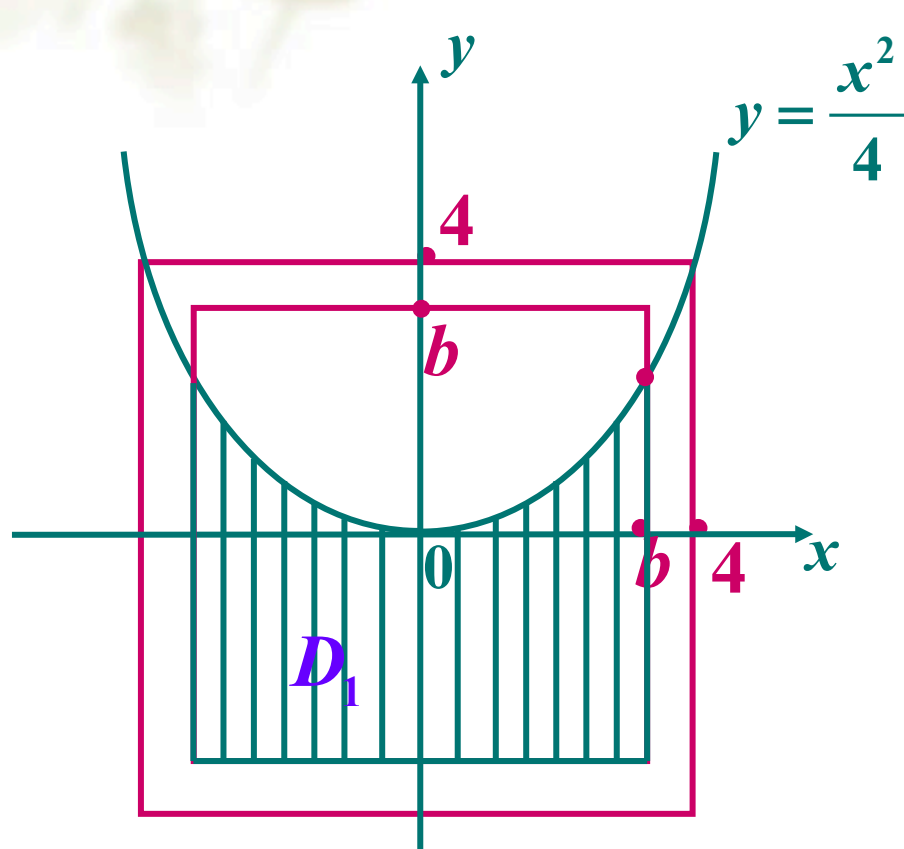
解 X 、 Y 相互独立且服从 $U[-b, b]$, 所以 X 、 Y 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4b^2}, & |x| \leq b, |y| \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

方程 $t^2 + tX + Y = 0$ 有实根的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} & P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} \\ &= P\left\{Y \leq \frac{X^2}{4}\right\} = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, \quad \text{其中 } D: y \leq \frac{x^2}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2/4 \\ x = b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = b \\ y = b^2/4 \leq b (> b) \end{cases}$$



当 $b \leq 4$ 时,

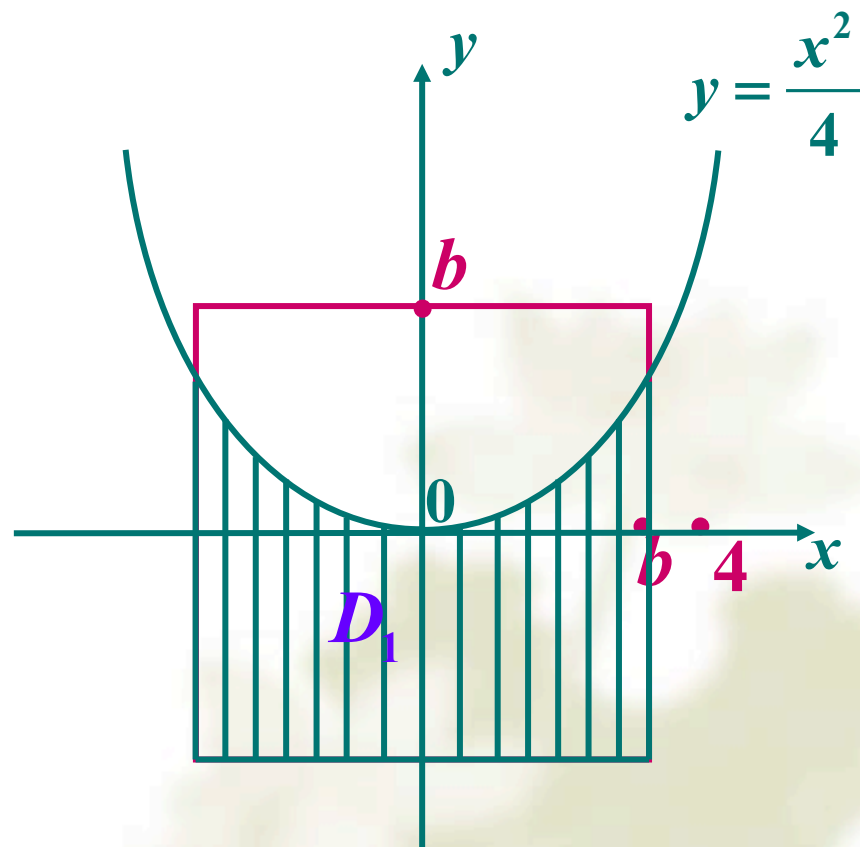
$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\}$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4b^2} \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

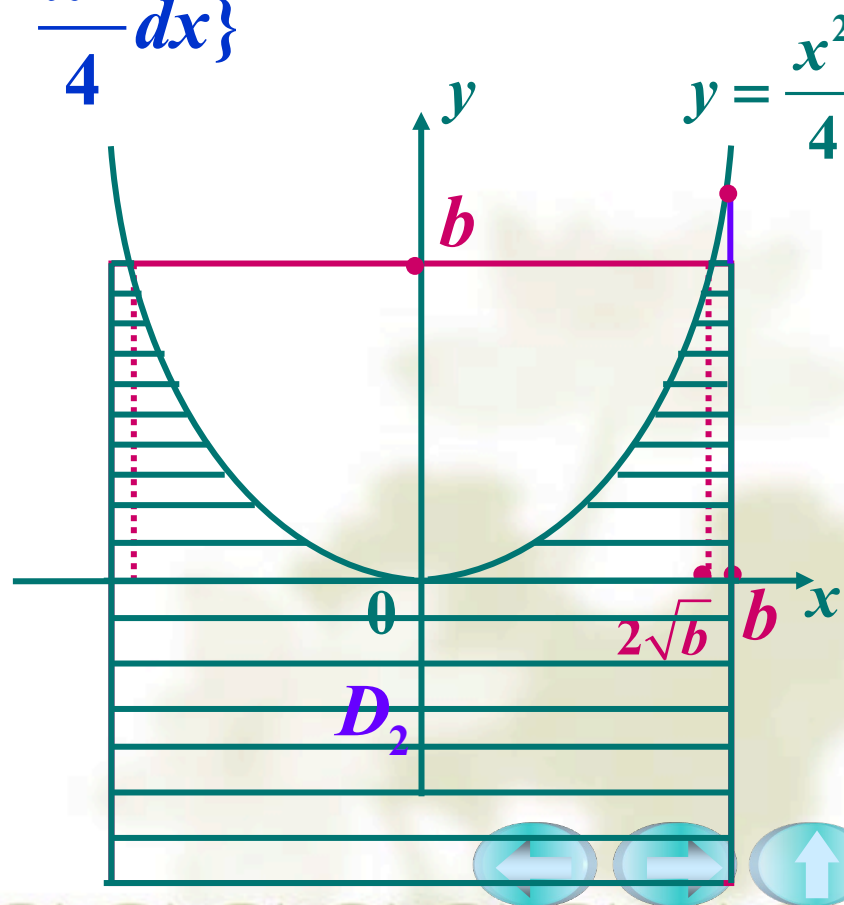
$$= \frac{2}{4b^2} (b^2 + \int_0^b dx \int_0^{x^2/4} dy)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{24}$$



当 $b > 4$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} &= \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{4b^2} \iint_{D_2} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{4b^2} \{b^2 + [b(b - 2\sqrt{b}) + \int_0^{2\sqrt{b}} \frac{x^2}{4} dx]\} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}}
 \end{aligned}$$



因而

$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{24}, & 0 \leq b \leq 4 \\ 1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}}, & b > 4 \end{cases}$$

可见

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{b}} \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

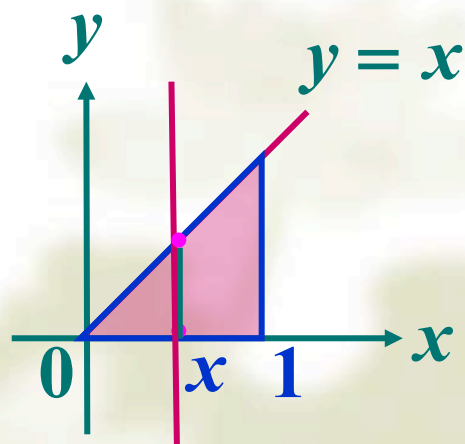


4. 设 (X, Y) 的概率密度是

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Ay(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求 (1) A 的值 (2) (X, Y) 的分布函数 (3) 两个边缘密度.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1)} \quad 1 &= \iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x Ay(1-x) dy \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx \\ &= A/24 \end{aligned}$$



故 $A=24$.



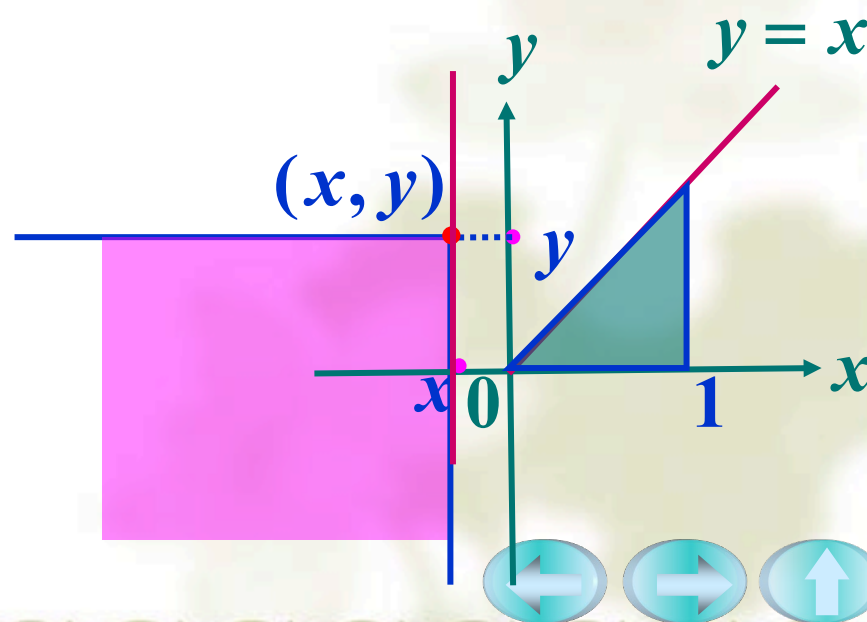
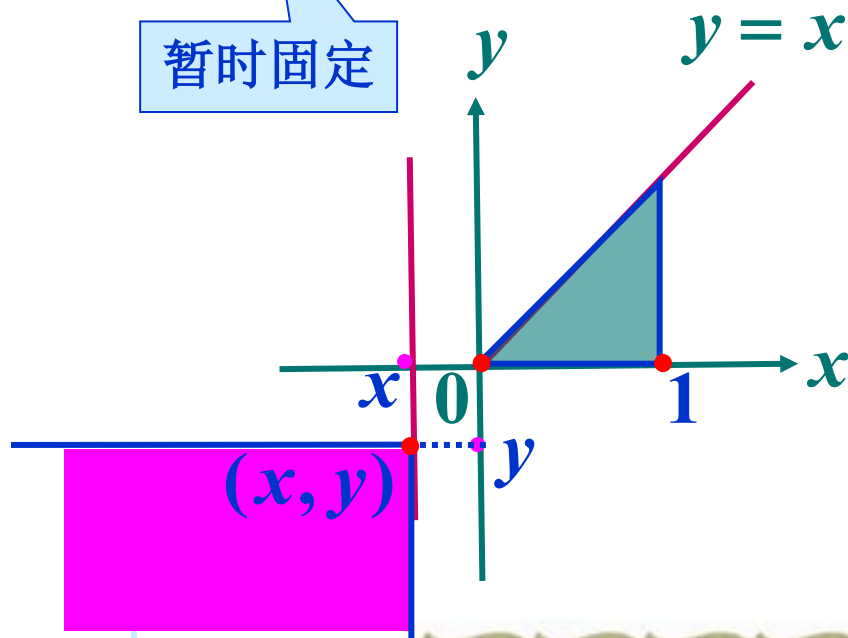
解 (2) $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(x, y) dx dy$

积分区域 $D = (-\infty, x] \times (-\infty, y]$

$f(x, y) \neq 0$ 区域 $\{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

当 $x < 0$ 时, 不论 $y < 0$ 还是 $y \geq 0$, 都有 $F(x, y) = 0$.

暂时固定



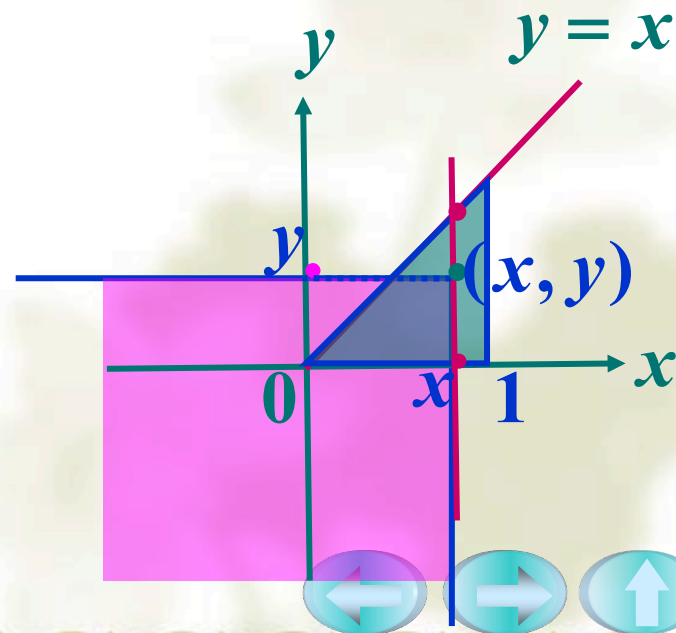
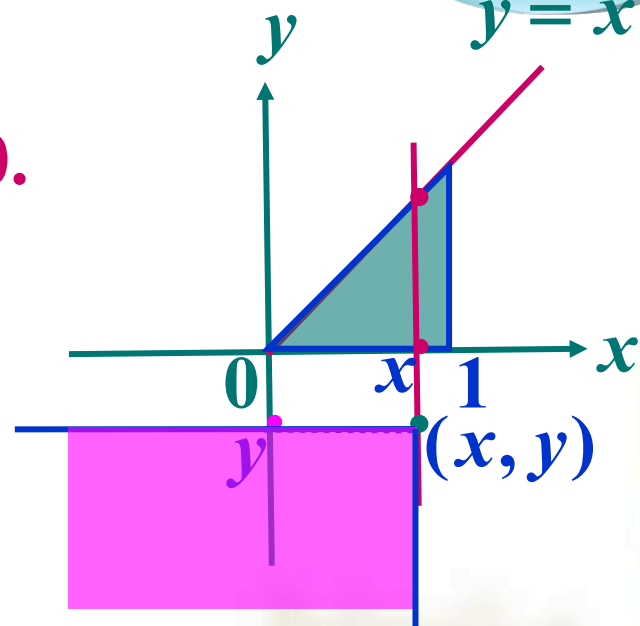
当 $0 \leq x < 1, y < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$.

当 $0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < x$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = 24 \int_0^y y dy \int_y^x (1-x) dx$$

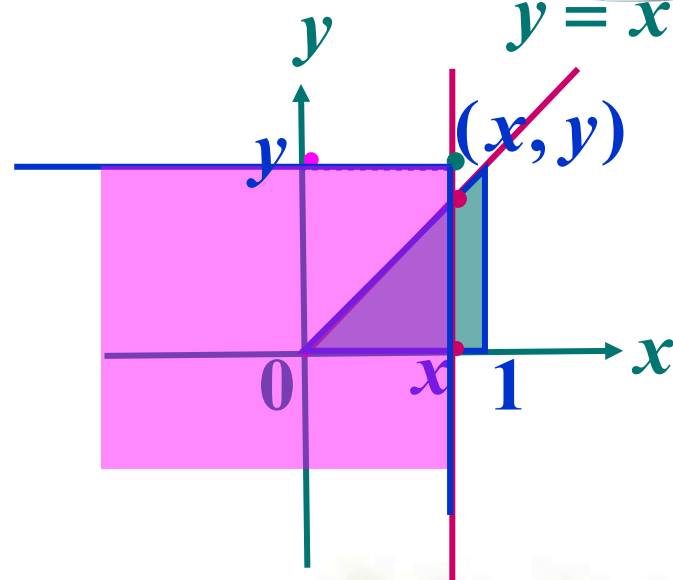
$$= 24 \int_0^y [(x - \frac{x^2}{2})y - y^2 + \frac{y^3}{2}] dy$$

$$= 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 12(x - x^2/2)y^2.$$



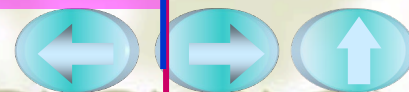
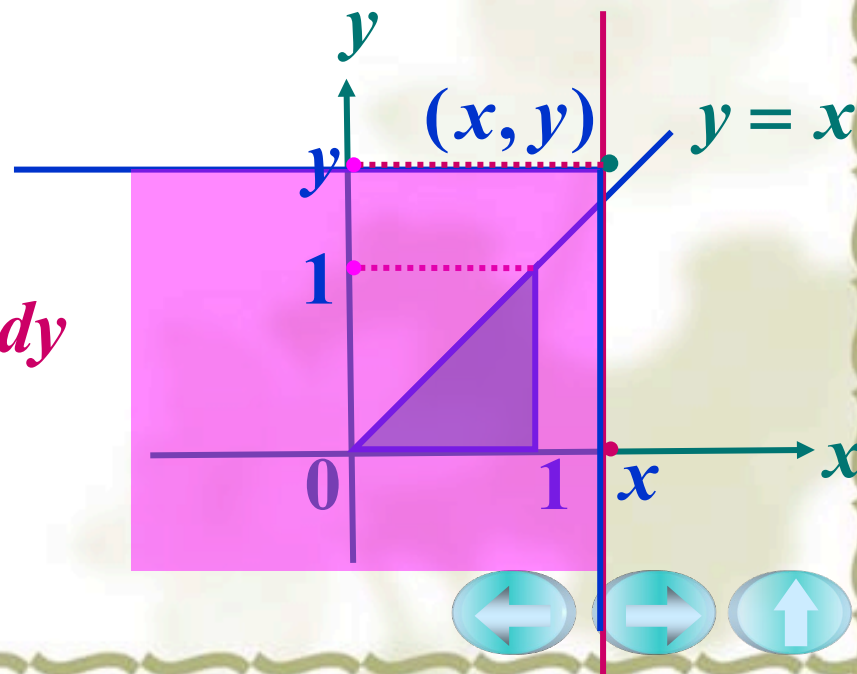
当 $0 \leq x < 1, y \geq x$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= 24 \int_0^x (1-x) dx \int_0^x y dy \\ &= 12 \int_0^x (x^2 - x^3) dx \\ &= 4x^3 - 3x^4. \end{aligned}$$



当 $x \geq 1, y \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= 24 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \int_0^x y dy \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$



当 $x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

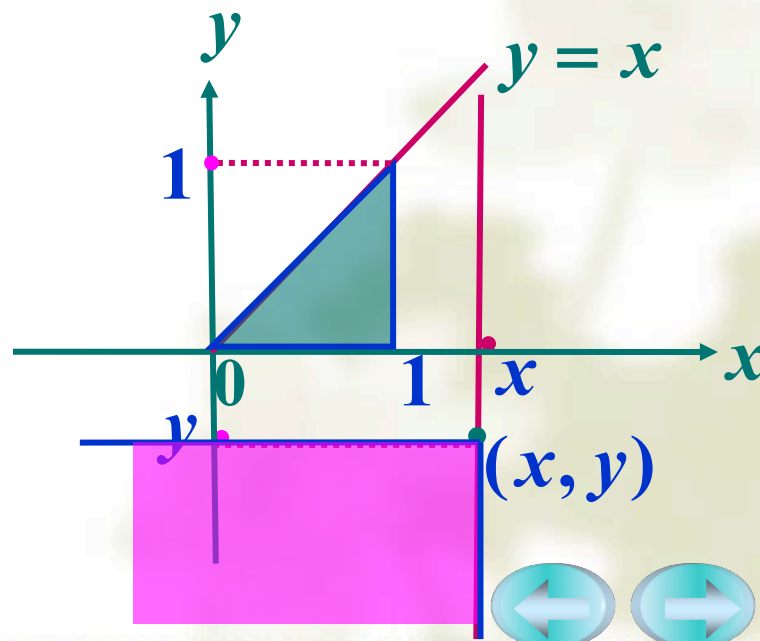
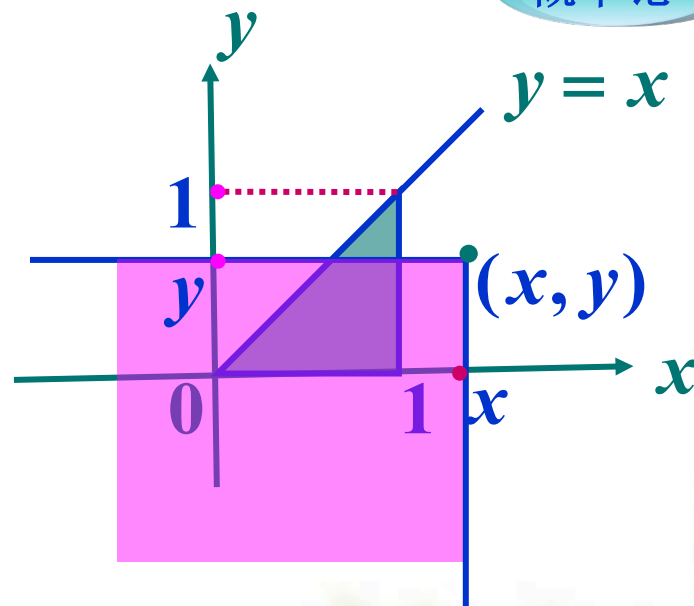
$$F(x, y) = 24 \int_0^y y dy \int_y^1 (1-x) dx$$

$$= 24 \int_0^y \left(\frac{y}{2} - y^2 + \frac{y^3}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 6y^2.$$

当 $x \geq 1, y < 0$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = 0.$$



综上

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 12\left(x - x^2/2\right)y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < x \\ 4x^3 - 3x^4, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq x \\ 3y^4 - 8y^3 + 6y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



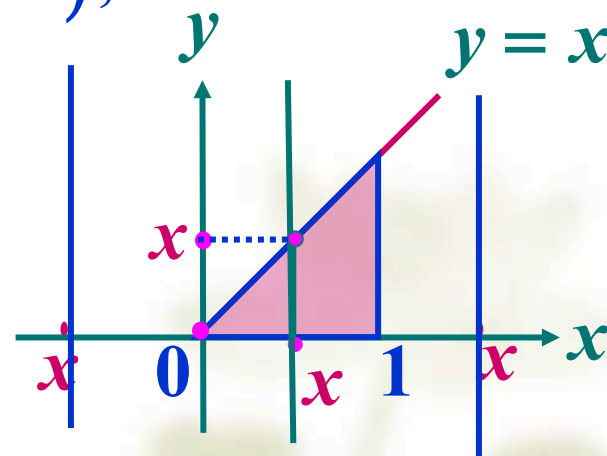
暂时固定

解 (3) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$

当 $x > 1$ 或 $x < 0$ 时, $\forall y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,
都有 $f(x, y) = 0$, 故 $f_X(x) = 0$.

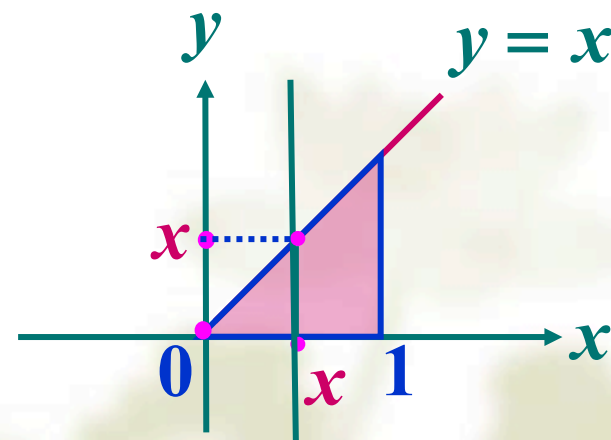
当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x, y) dy + \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy.$$



当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x, y) dy \\ &+ \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_x^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy . \\ &= \int_0^x 24y(1-x) dy \\ &= 12x^2(1-x), \end{aligned}$$



综上,

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

注意取值范围

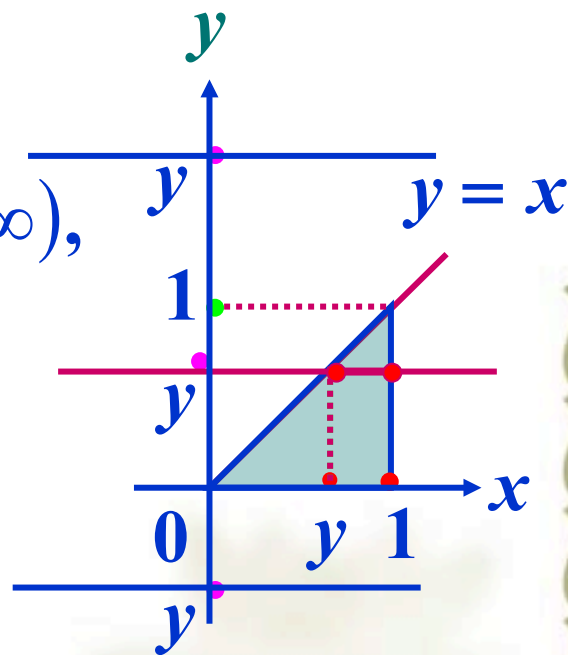


解 (2) $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

当 $y > 1$ 或 $y < 0$ 时, 对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,
都有 $f(x, y) = 0$, 故 $f_Y(y) = 0$.

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx \\ &+ \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx . \\ &= \int_y^1 24y(1-x) dx \\ &= 12y(1-y)^2, \end{aligned}$$



综上,

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-y)^2, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

注意取值范围



5. 设 (X, Y) 的概率密度是

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Ay(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) X 与 Y 是否相互独立?

(2) 求 $f(y|x)$ 和 $f(x|y)$;

(3) 求 $Z = X + Y$ 概率密度.

解 (1) 因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$

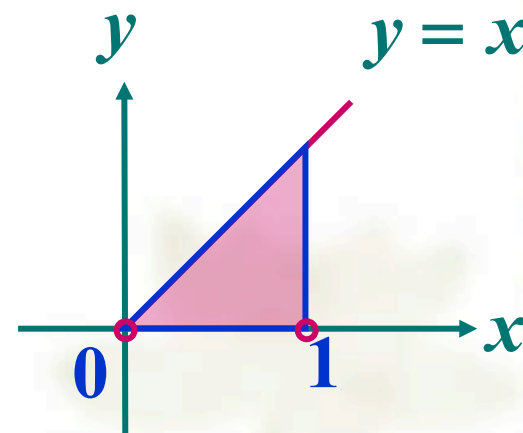
所以 X 与 Y 不独立.



(2)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) \neq 0$.

故 $f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} 2y/x^2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

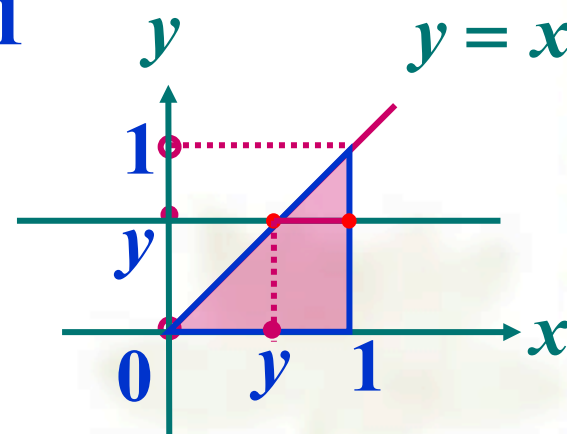
暂时固定



$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 12y(1-y)^2, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) \neq 0$.



故

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} 2(1-x)/(1-y)^2, & y \leq x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

暂时固定



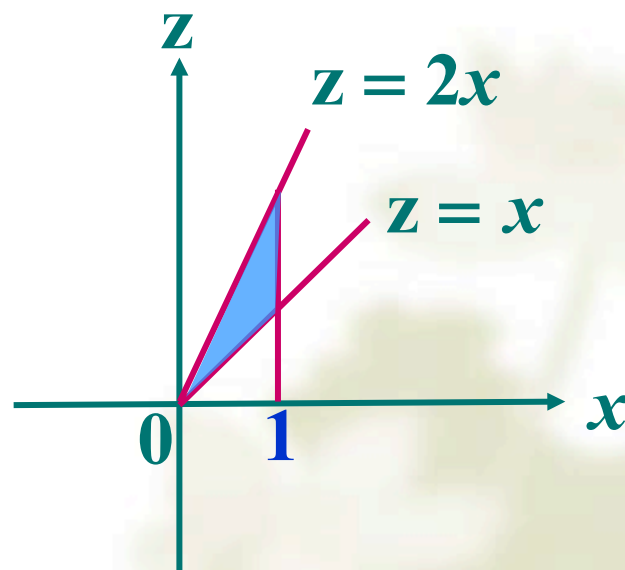
(3)

 $Z=X+Y$ 的密度函数为

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

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z-x \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x \leq z \leq 2x \end{cases}$$



暂时固定

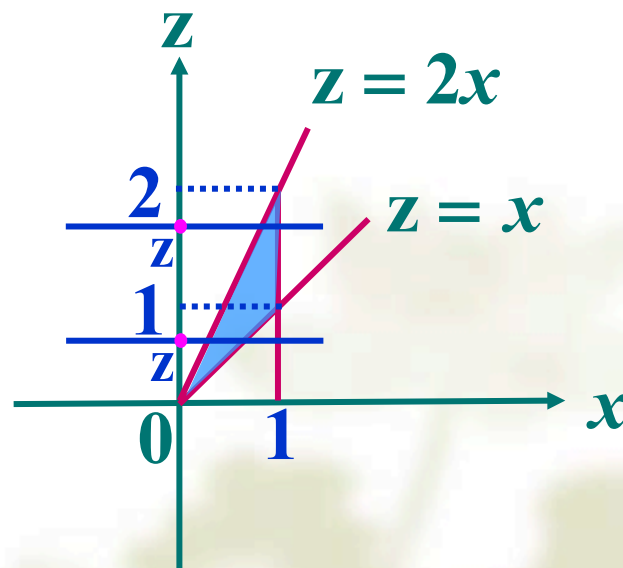
当 $z \leq 0$ 或 $z > 2$ 时, $f_Z(z) = 0$.

当 $0 < z \leq 1$ 时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{z/2}^1 24(z-x)(1-x)dx$$

当 $1 < z \leq 2$ 时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{z/2}^z 24(z-x)(1-x)dx$$



四、证明题

在区间 $[0,1]$ 上随机地投掷两点,试证这两点间的距离的密度函数为

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1-z), & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

证明 设这两个随机点分别为 X, Y , 则有

$X \sim U[0,1], Y \sim U[0,1]$. 于是 X, Y 的概率密度分别为

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



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

因为 X, Y 相互独立，所以 X, Y 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

这两个随机点 X, Y 的距离为 $Z = |X - Y|$.

Z 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{|X - Y| \leq z\}$$



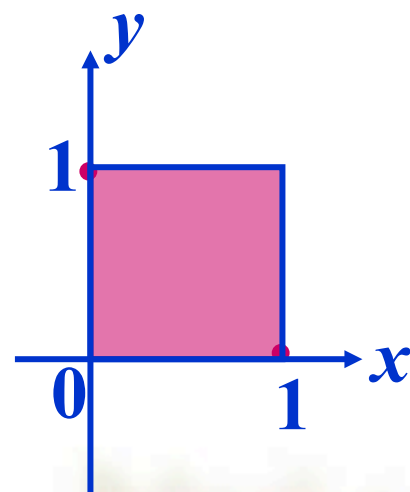
暂时固定

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0, f_Z(z) = 0.$

当 $z = 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0, f_Z(z) = 0.$

当 $z > 0$ 时,

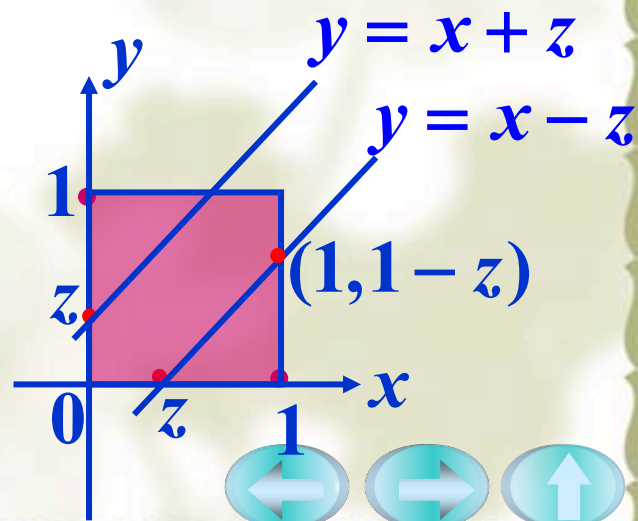
$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$



当 $0 < z < 1$ 时,

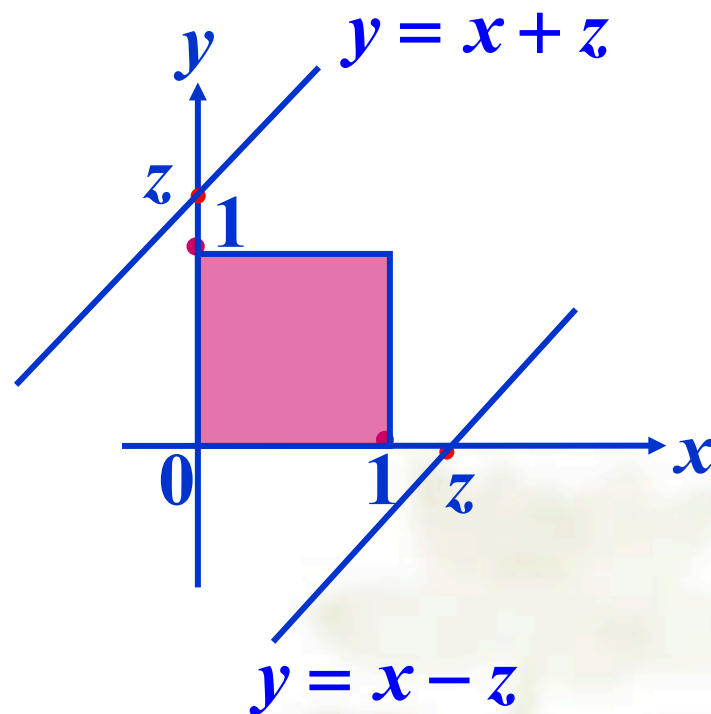
$$F_Z(z) = 1 - (1 - z)^2 = 2z - z^2$$

$$f_Z(z) = 2(1 - z).$$



当 $z \geq 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = 1, \quad f_Z(z) = 0.$$



综上

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 2\pi(1-z), & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$