%矩:

设k为正整数, ξ 为随机变量,如果下面的数学期望存在,则

- 1) 称 $\mu_k = E(\xi^k)$ 为 ξ 的 k 阶 原 点 矩;
- 2)称 $v_k = E(\xi E\xi)^k$ 为 ξ 的k阶中心矩.

☞ 相关系数

 $\pi \frac{Cov(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{D\xi D\eta}}$ 为随机变量 ξ 与 η 的相关系数,记为 $\rho_{\xi\eta}$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \rho_{\xi\eta} = \frac{Cov(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{D\xi \, D\eta}}$$

不相关:

定义:若随机变量 ξ 与 η 的相关系数为 0, 称 ξ 与 η 不相关.

随机变量函数的分布:

离散型: 列表归纳法

连续型:单调函数的密度公式,由F求p.

当y = f(x)是单调函数时,它的反函数x = g(y)。

$$p_{\eta}(y) = p_{\xi}(g(y)) |g'(y)|$$

沙沙 设随机变量X与Y满足:

$$D(X) = D(Y) = 1$$
 而且 $\rho_{XY} = \frac{1}{2}$

U = aX, V = bX + cY

求常数a,b,c的值,使得 D(U) = D(V) = 1, 而且U与V 不相关.

答:
$$a = \pm 1, b = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, c = -\frac{b}{2} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

随机变量 Θ 在区间 $\left(-\frac{n}{2},\frac{n}{2}\right)$ 内服从均匀分布,求

 $V = A \sin \Theta$ 的概率密度。

解:
$$v = A \sin \theta \, \text{e}^{\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$
内单调增加.

$$\theta = \arcsin \frac{v}{A}$$
 也是单调增加的 (|v|< A).

$$p_{\Theta}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \qquad |\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore p_V(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2 - v^2}} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 - v^2}} \qquad |v| < A$$

$$\therefore p_{V}(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{A^{2} - v^{2}}}, & |v| < A \\ 0, & |v| \ge A \end{cases}$$

随机变量 Θ 在区间 $(0,\pi)$ 内服从均匀分布,求 $V = A \sin \Theta$ 的概率密度。

解:注意: $v = A \sin \theta \times (0, \pi)$ 内不是单调的,因而不

能直接用定理.

①当
$$v \leq 0$$
时,

$$F(v) = P(V \le v) = 0$$

②当
$$0 < v < A$$
时,

$$F(v) = P(V \le v)$$

 $= P(A \sin \Theta \le v)$

$$v = A \sin \theta$$

$$v$$

$$\mathbf{0} \arcsin \frac{v}{A} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi - \arcsin \frac{v}{A}$$

$$= P(0 \le \Theta \le \arcsin \frac{v}{A}) + P(\pi - \arcsin \frac{v}{A} \le \Theta \le \pi)$$

$$= \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{v}{A}} \frac{1}{\pi} d\theta + \int_{\pi-\arcsin \frac{v}{A}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{v}{A} + \frac{1}{\pi} [\pi - (\pi - \arcsin \frac{v}{A})]$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{v}{A}$$

③当
$$v \ge A$$
时, $F(v) = P(V \le v) = 1$

$$\therefore F(v) = \begin{cases} 0, & v \le 0 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{v}{A}, & 0 < v < A, \\ 1, & v \ge A \end{cases}$$

(2)再求概率密度函数 $\varphi(v)$

$$\varphi(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 - v^2}} &, & 0 < v < A \\ 0 &, & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

2. 随机向量函数的分布

问题: 已知 (ξ,η) 的分布,如何求 $\zeta = f(\xi,\eta)$ 的分布?

主要内容

- 1.和(差)的分布 $\zeta = \xi + \eta$
- 2.平方和分布 $\zeta = \xi^2 + \eta^2$
- 3.商的分布 $\zeta = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$
- 4.最大值与最小值分布

1.和(差)的分布 $\zeta = \xi + \eta$

a. 离散

设与的可能取值为
$$z_k$$
, $z_k = x_i + y_j$,

则
$$p_{\zeta}(z_k) = P(\zeta = z_k) = P(\xi + \eta = z_k)$$

$$= \sum_{x_i+y_i=z_k} P(\xi=x_i,\eta=y_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i} P(\xi = x_{i}, \eta = z_{k} - x_{i}) = \sum_{i} p(x_{i}, z_{k} - x_{i})$$

或者,

$$p_{\zeta}(z_k) = \sum_{j} P(\xi = z_k - y_j, \eta = y_j) = \sum_{j} p(z_k - y_j, y_j)$$

若 ξ 与 η 独立,则

$$p_{\zeta}(z_k) = \sum_i p_{\xi}(x_i) p_{\eta}(z_k - x_i)$$

或者,
$$p_{\zeta}(z_k) = \sum_j p_{\xi}(z_k - y_j) p_{\eta}(y_j)$$

例 1.设
$$X \sim B(2, \frac{1}{2})$$
, $Y \sim B(2, \frac{1}{3})$, $X 与 Y 独立$. 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布。

解: X与Y的分布律如下:

X	0	1	2
p_{X}	1	2	1
	4	4	4

\overline{Y}	0	1	2
$p_{\scriptscriptstyle Y}$	1	4	4
	9	9	9

Z的一切可能取值为 0,1,2,3,4.

$$P(Z=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{36}$$

$$P(Z = 2) = P(X = 0, Y = 2) + P(X = 1, Y = 1)$$

$$+ P(X = 2, Y = 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{13}{36}$$

$$P(Z = 3) = P(X = 1, Y = 2) + P(X = 2, Y = 1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{12}{36}$$

$$P(Z = 4) = P(X = 2, Y = 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{36}$$

:: Z的分布律为:

Z	0	1	2	3	4
p_{Z}	1	6	13	12	4
		36			

例 2.设 $X \sim P(\lambda_1)$, $Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$, X 与 Y独立. 求 Z = X + Y的分布。

解: Z的一切可能取值为0,1,2,3,…

$$P(Z = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i) P(Y = k - i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda_{1}^{i}}{i!} e^{-\lambda_{1}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{2}^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-\lambda_{2}} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} \lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} C_{k}^{i} \lambda_{1}^{i} \lambda_{2}^{k-i} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})}}{k!} (\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{k}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{k}}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})} \qquad \therefore Z \sim P(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})$$

结论:独立的服从泊松分布的随机变量之和仍服从泊松分布,且参数为前两个参数之和。

b. 连续

$$F_{\zeta}(z) = P(\xi + \eta \le z)$$

$$= \iint_{x+y \le z} p(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} p(x, y) dy$$

上式两边对 z 求导:

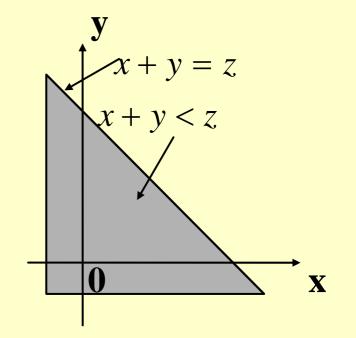
$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, z - x) dx.$$

同理:
$$F_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} p(x,y) dx$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(z - y, y) dy$$

$$\star$$
若 ξ 与 η 独立,则 $p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\xi}(x) \cdot p_{\eta}(z-x) dx$

或者,
$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\xi}(z-y) \cdot p_{\eta}(y) dy$$

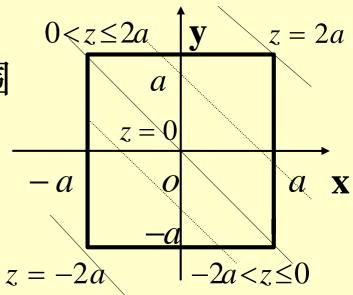


例 3. ξ 与 η 独立,且都服从 [-a,a] 上的均匀分布,求 $\zeta = \xi + \eta$ 的分布。

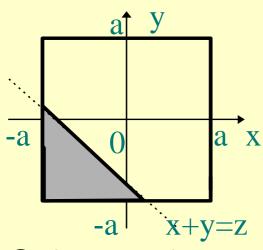
解:

$$p(x, y) = p_{\xi}(x)p_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4a^2}, & |x| \le a, |y| \le a \\ 0, & \text{!!} \end{aligned}$$

① $z \le -2a$, $F_{\zeta}(z) = 0$ ($:: \zeta < z$ 是不可能事件)



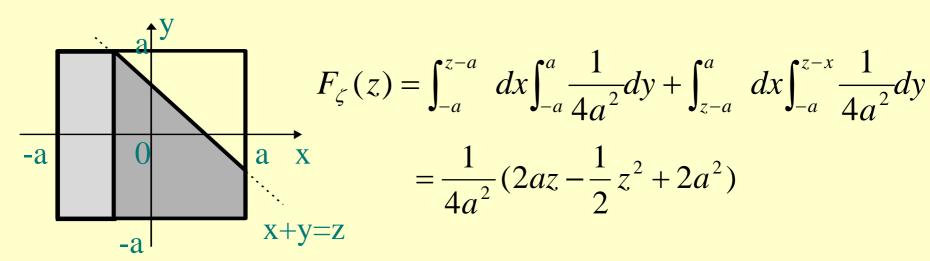
$$2 - 2a < z \le 0$$



$$F_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-a}^{z+a} dx \int_{-a}^{z-x} \frac{1}{4a^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{(z+a)^2}{8a^2} + \frac{z}{4a} + \frac{3}{8}$$

③
$$0 < z \le 2a$$



4
$$z > 2a$$

$$:: \zeta < z$$
 是必然事件, $:: F_{\zeta}(z) = 1$

综合①②③④得:

$$F_{\zeta}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \le -2a \\ \frac{(z+a)^2}{8a^2} + \frac{z}{4a} + \frac{3}{8}, & -2a < z \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{4a^2} (2az - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + 2a^2), & 0 < z \le 2a \\ 1, & z > 2a \end{cases}$$

所以, 5的密度函数为:

方法二:直接用卷积公式。

$$p_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}, & |x| \le a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}, & |y| \le a \\ 0, & |y| > a \end{cases}$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\xi}(x) p_{\eta}(z - x) dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{1}{2a} p_{\eta}(z - x) dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z - x = t, \quad \text{III} \quad dx = -dt, \quad t : z + a \to z - a$$

$$\therefore p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z+a}^{z-a} p_{\eta}(t) (-dt) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-a}^{z+a} p_{\eta}(t) (dt)$$

①
$$z + a < -a \Rightarrow z < -2a$$
, $p_{\eta}(t) = 0$, $p_{\zeta}(z) = 0$.

②
$$z - a \le -a \le z + a \Rightarrow -2a \le z \le 0$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^{z+a} \frac{1}{2a} dt = \frac{1}{4a^2} (z+2a)$$

$$3z - a \le a < z + a \Rightarrow 0 < z \le 2a$$

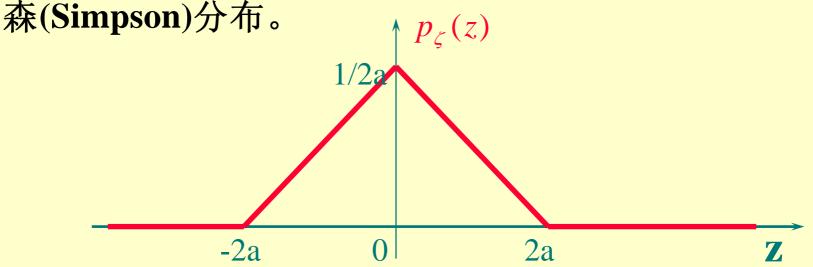
$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-a}^{a} \frac{1}{2a} dt = \frac{1}{4a^2} (-z + 2a)$$

$$-a z - a o \qquad a z + a \qquad i$$

$$p_{\eta}(t) = 0$$
, $p_{\zeta}(z) = 0$

综合①②③④得:

具有以上密度函数的随机变量的分布称为辛普 本(Simpson)分布



例 4. $\xi \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $\eta \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, ξ 与 η 独立,求 $\zeta = \xi + \eta$ 的分布。

$$p_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)}{2\sigma_2^2}},$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{1}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{2}}} e^{-\frac{(z-x-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}}} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-(Ax^2-2Bx+C)}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}} e^{-\frac{AC - B^{2}}{A}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{1/2A}} e^{-\frac{(x - \frac{B}{A})^{2}}{2 \cdot (\sqrt{1/2A})^{2}}} dx$$

$$\mathbf{1} \qquad \sqrt{\pi} - \frac{AC - B^{2}}{4}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}\cdot\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}}e^{-\frac{AC-B^{2}}{A}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \right), \quad B = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{z - \mu_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right), \quad C = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mu_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(z - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right)$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{[z - (\mu_1 + \mu_2)]^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}}$$

$$\therefore \zeta \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

结论:两个独立的正态随机变量之和仍为正态分布。

推论:有限个独立的正态随机变量之和仍为正态分布。

即: 相互独立的
$$\xi_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$
,
$$\iiint \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \sim N(\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2).$$

2.平方和分布 $\zeta = \xi^2 + \eta^2$

已知 (ξ, η) 的联合概率密度为 p(x, y), 则 $F_{\zeta}(z) = P(\zeta \le z) = P(\xi^2 + \eta^2 \le z)$ $= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le z} p(x, y) dx dy$

上式对
$$z$$
求导,得 $p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{dF_{\zeta}(z)}{dz}$

例 5. ξ 与 η 独立,且 ξ ~ N(0,1) , η ~ N(0,1) ,

解:

求
$$\zeta = \xi^2 + \eta^2$$
 的概率密度。
$$p_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$p(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$$

当
$$z \le 0$$
时, $F_{\zeta}(z) = 0$, $p_{\zeta}(z) = 0$

当z > 0时,

$$\exists z > 0 \text{ fl},$$

$$F_{\zeta}(z) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 < z} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot (-1)e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$$

$$\therefore p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \qquad \qquad \therefore \zeta \sim E(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore p_{\zeta}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$
或者, $\zeta \sim \chi^{2}(2)$
或者, $\zeta \sim \Gamma(1, \frac{1}{2})$

2.商的分布
$$\zeta = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$$

已知 (ξ,η) 的联合概率密度为 p(x,y),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } F_{\zeta}(z) &= P(\zeta \leq z) = P(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \leq z) \\ &= \iint_{\frac{x}{y} \leq z} p(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} dy \int_{zy}^{\infty} p(x, y) dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{zy} p(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

上式对 z 求导,得

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(yz, y) \cdot |y| dy$$

 \star 若 ξ 与 η 独立,则 $p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\xi}(yz) \cdot p_{\eta}(y) \cdot |y| dy$

例 6. 设 ξ 与 η 独立,都服从指数分布 $E(\lambda)$,试求

$$\zeta = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$$
的分布

解:
$$p_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \cdot p_{\xi}(yz) p_{\eta}(y) dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} y \cdot \lambda p_{\xi}(yz) \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy$$

当
$$z \le 0$$
时,由于 $p_{\xi}(yz) = 0$,故 $p_{\zeta}(z) = 0$

当z > 0时

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} y\lambda^{2}e^{-\lambda yz}e^{-\lambda y}dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} y \cdot \lambda^{2}e^{-\lambda(z+1)y}dy = \frac{1}{(z+1)^{2}}$$

$$p_{\zeta}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

4.最大值与最小值分布

设 ξ 与 η 独立,它们的分布函数为 $F_{\xi}(x)$ 和 $F_{\eta}(y)$.

$$F_{\text{max}}(z) = P\{\max(\xi, \eta) \le z\} = P(\xi \le z, \eta \le z)$$
$$= P(\xi \le z)P(\eta \le z) = F_{\xi}(z)F_{\eta}(z)$$

推论: 设 ξ_1,ξ_2,\cdots,ξ_n 独立, 它们的分布函数为 $F_{\xi_i}(x_i),i=1,2,\cdots,n$, 则

 $\max(\xi_1,\xi_2,\cdots,\xi_n)$ 的分布函数为:

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{\max}(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{F}_{\xi_i}(z)$$

特别: 当 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 独立同分布时,设 $F_{\xi_i}(z) = F(z)$,则 $F_{\max}(z) = [F(z)]^n$

(2)最小值 $\zeta = \min(\xi, \eta)$ 的分布

$$\begin{split} F_{\min}(z) &= P\{\min(\xi, \eta) \le z\} = 1 - P(\min(\xi, \eta) > z) \\ &= 1 - P(\xi > z, \eta > z) = 1 - P(\xi > z) P(\eta > z) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(\xi \le z)][1 - P(\eta \le z)] \\ &= 1 - [1 - F_{\xi}(z)][1 - F_{\eta}(z)] \end{split}$$

推论: 设 ξ_1,ξ_2,\dots,ξ_n 独立,它们的分布函数为

$$F_{\xi_i}(x_i)$$
, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$,则

 $\min(\xi_1,\xi_2,\dots,\xi_n)$ 的分布函数为:

$$F_{\min}(z) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} [1 - F_{\xi_i}(z)]$$

特别: 当 ξ_1,ξ_2,\dots,ξ_n 独立同分布时,设

$$F_{\xi_i}(z) = F(z)$$
 , $\text{ of } F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n$

例 7. 系统如图所示: L_{11} L_{12} L_{13} 6 个元件相互 独立, L_{ij} 的 L_{21} L_{22} L_{23} 使用寿命 X_{ii}

(i = 1,2; j = 1,2,3) 均服从指数分布 $E(\lambda)$,求系统使用寿命Z的概率密度。

解:设 X 为由 L_{11} , L_{12} , L_{13} 串联而成的子系统的寿命, $X = \min(X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13})$;设 Y 为由 L_{21} , L_{22} , L_{23} 串联而成的子系统的寿命, $Y = \min(X_{21}, X_{22}, X_{23})$,则整个系统的寿命 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 。

 $:: X_{ij}$ (i = 1,2; j = 1,2,3) 独立同分布于 $E(\lambda)$,

$$F_{X_{ij}}(z) = F(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2; j = 1, 2, 3)$$

X与Y也独立同分布,且它们的分布函数为:

$$F_X(z) = F_Y(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^3 = G(z)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

:. 系统的使用寿命 Z 的分布函数为:

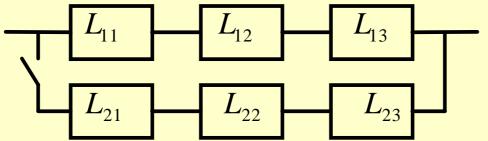
$$F_{Z}(z) = [G(z)]^{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3\lambda z})^{2}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

Z的密度函数为:

$$\varphi_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 6\lambda e^{-3\lambda z} (1 - e^{-3\lambda z}), & z > 0\\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$

若系统如下图所示,则系统的寿命又如何?



这时,系统的寿命应为Z = X + Y.

$$\varphi_{X}(x) = \varphi_{Y}(x) = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 3\lambda e^{-3\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

由卷积公式: 当z>0时,密度函数为

$$\varphi_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_X(x) \varphi_Y(z - x) dx = \int_0^z 3\lambda e^{-3\lambda x} 3\lambda e^{-3\lambda(z - x)} dx$$
$$= 9\lambda^2 \int_0^z e^{-3\lambda z} dx = 9\lambda^2 z e^{-3\lambda z}$$

当 $z \le 0$ 时,密度函数 $\varphi_z(z) = 0$

$$\therefore \varphi_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 9\lambda^2 z e^{-3\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \le 0 \end{cases}$$