概率论第四次作业

姓名: 褚有刚

学号: 171860526

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习题三

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3.2

$$(1)P(X<0,Y\leq 0)=P(X=-1,Y=-1)+P(X=-1,Y=0)=a=0.2.$$

由所有概率的和为1,

$$\Rightarrow b = 0.2;$$

(2) Z的可能取值为-2, -1, 0, 1

$$P(Z = -2) = P(X = -1, Y = -1) = 0.2;$$

$$P(Z = -1) = P(X = 0, Y = -1) = 0.1;$$

$$P(Z = 0) = P(X = -1, Y = 1) + P(X = 0, Y = 0) = 0.4;$$

$$P(Z = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) = 0.3;$$

(3)
$$P(X = Z) = P(X = X + Y) = P(Y = 0) = 0.3;$$

3.3

$$P(X + Y = 2) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 2, Y = 0) + P(X = 3, Y = -1).$$

由于随机变量X和Y相互独立,上式可化为

$$P(X=1)P(Y=1) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) + P(X=3)P(Y=-1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{32}$$

3.4

(1)
$$P(X>2Y)=\int\int_{x>2y}p(x,y)dxdy=\int_0^1dx\int_0^{rac{x}{2}}(2-x-y)dy=\int_0^1(x-rac{5}{8}x^2)dx=rac{7}{24}.$$

(2)
$$p_Z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}p(x,z-x)dx$$
;

当
$$0 < z \le 1$$
时, $p_Z(z) = \int_0^z (2-x-(z-x)) dx = \int_0^z (2-z) dx = (2-z)x|_0^z = z(2-z)$;

当
$$1 < z < 2$$
时,

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 (2-x-(z-x))dx = \int_{z-1}^1 (2-z)dx = (2-z)x|_{z-1}^1 = 2-z-(2-z)(z-1) = (2-z)^2$$

对于其他情况, $p_Z(z)=0$.