T1:解:

$$f(x;\mu,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t$$
 , 我们可以得到

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} dt$$

这样我们就把不标准的正态分布转化为标准的正态分布

然后令 
$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\mathbb{M} I^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\left(t^2 + u^2\right)}{2}} dt du$$

再用极坐标进行转换可得

$$I^{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} re^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} dr d\theta$$

进行计算可得

$$I^{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} re^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{\infty} re^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} dr^{2} = 1$$

所以I=1

所以 
$$f(\mathbf{x}; \mu, \sigma^2)$$
 是合法的 pdf

T2:解:

$$E(x) = \mu, V(x) = \sigma^2$$

T3. 解

跟 T1 同理,用极坐标换元后积分可得,或者直接套用泊松积分

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$$

T4: 解: 
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{\frac{-x}{\beta}} dx = \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{\frac{-x}{\beta}} dx$$

此时令 
$$x = \frac{x}{\beta}$$
 则原式为: 
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{\frac{-x}{\beta}} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = 1$$

所以  $f(x;\alpha,\beta)$  是合法的 pdf

T5:解:

pdf 为自由度为 1 的卡方分布:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} x^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} e^{\frac{-x}{2}}$$

T6:解:

$$f(x,y) = f_x f_y$$

$$\therefore P(x^2 + y^2 \& \& \frac{x}{y})$$
在某点( $a,b$ )的pdf为:

$$2\int_0^{\pi-\arctan\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)} \int_0^a \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\pi - \arctan\frac{1}{b}\right) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}\right)$$

在分别考虑 $P(x^2 + y^2)$ 与 $P(\frac{x}{y})$ 在点(a,b)的pdf

$$P(\frac{x}{y}) = 2\int_0^{\pi - \arctan\frac{1}{b}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\pi - \arctan\frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$P(x^{2} + y^{2}) = \int_{-a}^{a} \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}} r dr d\theta = 1 - e^{-\frac{r^{2}}{2}}$$

所以 
$$P(x^2 + y^2 & & \frac{x}{y}) = P(x^2 + y^2) * P(\frac{x}{y})$$

所以 
$$x^2 + y^2 与 \frac{x}{y}$$
 独立