

第二章

19.

由于 $F(x)$ 右连续, $\therefore F(-1-) = F(-1) \Rightarrow -a + b = \frac{1}{8}$ (1)

$$\text{又 } P(X=1) = P(X \leq 1) - P(X < 1)$$

$$= F(1) - F(1-)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - (a + b) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{联立(1)(2)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + b = \frac{1}{8} \\ 1 - (a + b) = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{16} \\ b = \frac{7}{16} \end{cases}$$

答案: $a = \frac{5}{16}, b = \frac{7}{16}$.

22. 在曲线 $y = 2x - x^2$ 与 x 轴所围成的区域中随机取一点, 以 X 表示它与 y 轴之间的距离. 试求 X 的密度函数 $f(x)$ 和分布函数 $F(x)$.

解: 曲线 $y = 2x - x^2$ 与 x 轴所围面积为 $S \Rightarrow S = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx = [x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}$

$\therefore X$ 表示随机点与 y 轴之间的距离, 则有, 当 $x \in (0, 2)$ 时

$$P(X \leq x) = \frac{\int_0^x (2x - x^2) dx}{S} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3}{\frac{4}{3}}$$

故 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x - x^2, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

23. 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ ax^2 \ln x + bx^2 + 1, & 1 \leq x \leq e, \\ 1, & x > e. \end{cases}$$

试求: (1) 常数 a, b ; (2) 随机变量 X 的密度函数 $f(x)$.

解: 由于 $F(x)$ 是连续函数, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} F(x) = F(e) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = F(1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ae^2 \ln e + be^2 - 1 = 1 \\ b + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

则有

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ x^2 \ln x - x^2 + 1, & 1 \leq x \leq e \\ 1, & x > e \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} x(2 \ln x - 1), & 1 \leq x \leq e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

28. 假定一机器的检修时间服从参数为 $\lambda = 1$ 的指数分布 (单位: h). 试求:

(1) 检修时间会超过 2 h 的概率;

(2) 若已经检修了 2 h, 总检修时间会超过 4 h 的概率.

解: 设 $r.v. X$ 表示机器的检修时间, 其概率密度函数为

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

(1) 设检修时间超过 2h 的概率为 P_1 , 则

$$P_1 = P(X > 2) = \int_2^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_2^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = e^{-2}$$

$$(2) P(X > 2+2 | X > 2) = P(X > 2) = e^{-2}$$

根据指数分布的无记忆性, $P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$

29. 设顾客在某银行的窗口等待服务的时间 X 服从参数为 $\lambda = \frac{1}{5}$ 的指数分布 (单位: min).

假设某顾客一旦等待时间超过 10 min 他就立即离开, 且一个月内要到该银行 5 次, 试求他在一个月内至少有一次未接受服务而离开的概率.

解: 由于 $r.v. X$ 服从指数分布, $\lambda = \frac{1}{5}$, 则有

$$P(X \leq 10) = \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{5} \times 10} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

记总服务时间为 Y , 则 $Y \sim B(5, 1 - e^{-2})$. 故

$$P(Y \leq 4) = 1 - P(Y = 5) = 1 - (1 - e^{-2})^5 \approx 0.97$$

第三章

5. 答案 $a = 0.2, b = 0.3$

$$P(X = -1) \cdot P(X + Y = 0) = P(X = -1, X + Y = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = -1) \cdot P(X = -1, Y = 1 \text{ 或 } X = 1, Y = -1) = P(X = -1, Y = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.2 + a)(a + b) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.2 + a) \times 0.5 = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0.2 \\ b = 0.3. \end{cases}$$

8. 答案 1/2.

在多维正态中，独立和不相关等价。由题 $\rho = 0$ ，因此 X 和 Y 独立，且 $X \sim N(1,1)$, $Y \sim N(0,1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P(XY - Y < 0) &= P((X-1)Y < 0) = P(X-1 < 0, Y > 0 \text{ 或 } X-1 > 0, Y < 0) \\ &= P(X-1 < 0, Y > 0) + P(X-1 > 0, Y < 0) \\ &= P(X < 1) \cdot P(Y > 0) + P(X > 1) \cdot P(Y < 0) \\ \text{又 } P(X < 1) &= P(X > 1) = P(Y > 0) = P(Y < 0) = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(XY - Y < 0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

9. (1)

$$\begin{cases} F(\infty, \infty) = 1. \\ F(\infty, -\infty) = 0 \\ F(-\infty, \infty) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a\left(b + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(c + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \\ a\left(b + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(c - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \\ a\left(b - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(c + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \\ b = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ c = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

(2).

$$P(X > 0, Y > 0) = 1 - F(0, +\infty) - F(+\infty, 0) + F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) $F(x, +\infty) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x$ 可见边缘密度函数

$$f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x, +\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, x \in R$$

, 同理

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}, y \in R$$

$$16. (1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \iint_{x^2+y^2 < R^2} c(R - \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy = 1$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} c \cdot r(R-r) d\theta dr = c \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{Rr^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^R = 1$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{\pi R^3}$$

$$(2) P(x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^r \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{\pi R^3} (R-r) d\theta dr = \frac{6}{R^3} \cdot \left(\frac{Rr^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^r$$

$$= \frac{6}{R^3} \cdot \left(\frac{R}{2} r^2 - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{R^3} \cdot r^2 (3R - 2r)$$

$$38. (1) \text{ 由于 } P(X^2 = Y^2) = 1 \text{ 故只有 } P(X=1, Y=-1) P(X=-1, Y=1) \\ P(X=1, Y=0) \text{ 不为0, 其余均为0}$$

$$\text{比如 } P(X=1, Y=0) = P(X=i, Y=j) = P(X=i, Y=j | X^2=Y^2) P(X^2=Y^2) \\ + P(X=i, Y=j | X^2 \neq Y^2) P(X^2 \neq Y^2) (*)$$

$$\text{由于 } P(X^2 \neq Y^2) = 0 \text{ 故 } (*) = P(X=i, Y=j | X^2=Y^2)$$

$$(\text{由此可知 } i \text{ 必有 } i^2 = j^2, \text{ 否则为0})$$

$$= \frac{P(X=i, Y=j, X^2=Y^2)}{P(X^2=Y^2)} = \frac{P(X=i | Y=j, X^2=Y^2) P(Y=j, X^2=Y^2)}{P(X^2=Y^2)}$$

$$(2) \left. \begin{matrix} j=-1 \\ j=1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{只有 } i=1 \text{ 时, } P(X=i | Y=j, X^2=Y^2) \neq 0 \\ P(X=1 | Y=-1, X^2=Y^2) = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } P(Y=j, X^2=Y^2) = P(Y=j) \quad (\text{因 } P(X^2=Y^2)=1)$$

得: $P(X=0, Y=0) = P(Y=0, X=Y^2) = P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

~~分析~~

(2) 易见 $Z=XY$ 取 3 个值 $-1, 1, 0$

$$P(Z=-1) = P(X=1, Y=-1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Z=0) = \sum_{i,j} P(Z=0 | X=i, Y=j) P(X=i, Y=j) = P(Z=0 | X=0, Y=0) P(X=0, Y=0) = P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

由于 $P(X=i, Y=j)$ 仅在 $i=j$ 时不为 0

且 ~~且~~ 仅当 $i=j=0$ 时 $P(Z=0 | X=i, Y=j) \neq 0$