第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

习题 3.1

- 1. 100 件商品中有 50 件一等品、30 件二等品、20 件三等品。从中任取 5 件,以 X 、 Y 分别表示取出的 5 件中一等品、二等品的件数,在以下情况下求(X, Y) 的联合分布列。
 - (1) 不放回抽取; (2) 有放回抽取。
 - **解:** (1) (X,Y) 服从多维超几何分布,X,Y 的全部可能取值分别为 0,1,2,3,4,5,且

$$P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{C_{50}^{i} C_{30}^{j} C_{20}^{5-i-j}}{C_{100}^{5}}, \quad i=0,1,2,3,4,5; \quad j=0,\cdots,5-i,$$

故(X,Y)的联合分布列为

(2) (X,Y) 服从多项分布,X,Y 的全部可能取值分别为 0,1,2,3,4,5,且

$$P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{5!}{i! \cdot j! \cdot (5-i-j)!} \times 0.5^{i} \times 0.3^{j} \times 0.2^{5-i-j}, \quad i=0,1,2,3,4,5; \quad j=0,\dots,5-i,$$

故(X,Y)的联合分布列为

X	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0.00032	0.0024	0.0072	0.0108	0.0081	0.00243
1	0.004	0.024	0.054	0.054	0.02025	0
2	0.02	0.09	0.135	0.0675	0	0
3	0.05	0.15	0.1125	0	0	0
4	0.0625	0.09375	0	0	0	0
5	0.03125	0	0	0	0	0

2. 盒子里装有 3 个黑球、2 个红球、2 个白球,从中任取 4 个,以 X 表示取到黑球的个数,以 Y 表示取到红球的个数,试求 $P\{X=Y\}$ 。

解: 所求概率为

$$P\{X=Y\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} + P\{X=2, Y=2\} = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^1 C_2^2}{C_7^4} + \frac{C_3^2 C_2^2}{C_7^4} = \frac{6}{35} + \frac{3}{35} = \frac{9}{35}$$

3. 口袋中有 5 个白球、8 个黑球,从中不放回地一个接一个取出 3 个。如果第i次取出的是白球,则令 $X_i=1$,否则令 $X_i=0$,i=1,2,3。求:

1

(1) (X_1, X_2, X_3) 的联合分布列;

(2) (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布列。

解: (1) X_1, X_2, X_3 的全部可能取值分别为 0,1,且

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 0, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{6}{11} = \frac{28}{143},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 0, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{11} = \frac{70}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 1, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{11} = \frac{70}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 0, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{11} = \frac{70}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 1, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} = \frac{40}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 0, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} = \frac{40}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 1, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{8}{11} = \frac{40}{429},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 1, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{11} = \frac{5}{143}.$$

(2) X_1, X_2 的全部可能取值分别为 0,1,且

$$P\{(X_1, X_2) = (0, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{14}{39}, \quad P\{(X_1, X_2) = (0, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{39},$$

$$P\{(X_1, X_2) = (1, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} = \frac{10}{39}, \quad P\{(X_1, X_2) = (1, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{39}.$$

故 (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布列为

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & \frac{14}{39} & \frac{10}{39} \\ 1 & \frac{10}{39} & \frac{5}{39} \end{array}$$

4. 设随机变量 X_i , i=1,2 的分布列如下,且满足 $P\{X_1X_2=0\}=1$,试求 $P\{X_1=X_2\}$ 。

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X_i & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \end{array}$$

解: 因 $P\{X_1X_2=0\}=1$,有 $P\{X_1X_2\neq 0\}=0$,即

$$P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = 0,$$

则 (X_1, X_2) 的分布列为

X_1	-1	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$	X_1	-1	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
-1	0		0	0.25	-1	0	0.25	0	0.25
0				0.5	 0	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
1	0		0	0.25	1	0	0.25	0	0.25
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.25	0.5	0.25		$\overline{p_{\cdot j}}$	0.25	0.5	0.25	

故

$$P\{X_1 = X_2\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\} + P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} + P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = 0$$

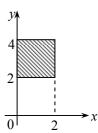
5. 设随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k(6-x-y), & 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

试求

- (1) 常数k;
- (2) $P{X < 1, Y < 3}$;
- (3) $P{X < 1.5}$;
- (4) $P\{X+Y \le 4\}$.

解: (1) 由正则性 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x,y) dx dy = 1$, 得

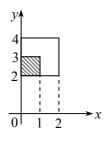


$$\int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 k(6-x-y) dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot k \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^4 = \int_0^2 k(6-2x) dx = k(6x-x^2) \Big|_0^2 = 8k = 1,$$

故 $k = \frac{1}{8}$ 。

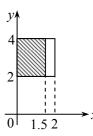
(2) 所求概率为

$$P\{X < 1, Y < 3\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_2^3 \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^3$$
$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{2} - x \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{2} x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8} .$$



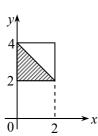
(3) 所求概率为

$$P\{X < 1.5\} = \int_0^{1.5} dx \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^{1.5} dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^4$$
$$= \int_0^{1.5} \frac{1}{8} (6 - 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} (6x - x^2) \Big|_0^{1.5} = \frac{27}{32}$$



(4) 所求概率为

$$P\{X+Y<4\} = \int_0^2 dx \int_2^{4-x} \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^{4-x}$$
$$= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8} \left(6 - 4x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(6x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} .$$



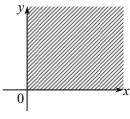
6. 设随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k e^{-(3x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

试求

- (1) 常数k;
- (2) (X,Y) 的联合分布函数 F(x,y);
- (3) $P\{0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2\}$.





$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} k \, e^{-(3x+4y)} \, dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot k \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-(3x+4y)} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k}{4} e^{-3x} \, dx = -\frac{k}{12} e^{-3x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{k}{12} = 1,$$

故k=12。

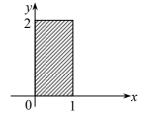
(2) 根据 x = 0 与 y = 0 将 xOy 平面划分为 4 个区域,再进行合并,可得 当 x < 0 或 y < 0 时, F(x, y) = 0;

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$$
 $x \ge 0$ $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ $y \ge 0$ $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ $f(x,y) = \int_0^x du \int_0^y 12 e^{-(3u+4v)} dv = \int_0^x du \cdot [-3e^{-(3u+4v)}]_0^y = \int_0^x 3e^{-3u} (1-e^{-4y}) du$

$$= -e^{-3u} (1 - e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^x = (1 - e^{-3x}) (1 - e^{-4y});$$

故(X,Y)的联合分布函数为

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-4y}), & x \ge 0, y \ge 0; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$



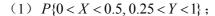
(3) 所求概率为

$$P\{0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2\} = P\{X \le 1, Y \le 2\} = F(1, 2) = (1 - e^{-3})(1 - e^{-8})$$

7. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

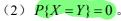
试求



- (2) $P{X = Y}$;
- (3) $P{X < Y}$;
- (4) (X,Y) 的联合分布函数。

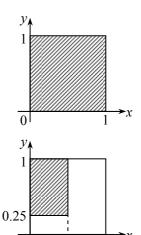
解:(1)所求概率为

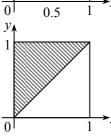
$$P\{0 < X < 0.5, 0.25 < Y < 1\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_{0.25}^1 4xy dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot 2xy^2 \Big|_{0.25}^1$$
$$= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{15}{8} x dx = \frac{15}{16} x^2 \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{15}{64} .$$



(3) 所求概率为

$$P\{X < Y\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 4xy dy = \int_0^1 (2x - 2x^3) dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$





(4) 根据 x=0 , x=1 与 y=0 , y=1 将 xOy 平面划分为 9 个区域,再进行合并,可得 当 x<0 或 y<0 时, F(x,y)=0 ,

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \le x < 1, 0 \le y < 1 \text{ Ind}, \quad F(x,y) = \int_0^x du \int_0^y 4uv dv = \int_0^x du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^y = \int_0^x 2uy^2 du = u^2 y^2 \Big|_0^x = x^2 y^2,$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \le x < 1, y \ge 1 \text{ B}, \quad F(x,y) = \int_0^x du \int_0^1 4uv dv = \int_0^x du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^x 2u du = u^2 \Big|_0^x = x^2,$$

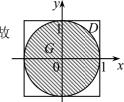
当
$$x \ge 1$$
, $0 \le y < 1$ 时, $F(x,y) = \int_0^1 du \int_0^y 4uv dv = \int_0^1 du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^y = \int_0^1 2uy^2 du = u^2 y^2 \Big|_0^1 = y^2$,

$$\stackrel{\text{u}}{=} x \ge 1, y \ge 1$$
 时, $F(x,y) = P(\Omega) = 1$ 。

故(X,Y)的联合分布函数为

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ } \cancel{x} \text{ } y < 0; \\ x^2y^2, & 0 \le x < 1, 0 \le y < 1; \\ x^2, & 0 \le x < 1, y \ge 1; \\ y^2, & x \ge 1, 0 \le y < 1; \\ 1, & x \ge 1, y \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

- 8. 设二维随机变量 (X,Y) 在边长为 2,中心为 (0,0) 的正方形区域内服从均匀分布,试求 $P\{X^2+Y^2\leq 1\}$ 。
 - **解**:设D表示该正方形区域,面积 $S_D=4$ 。G表示单位圆区域,面积 $S_G=\pi$,故



$$P\{X^2 + Y^2 \le 1\} = \frac{S_G}{S_D} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

9. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 < x^2 < y < x < 1; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

- (1) 试求常数k;
- (2) 求 $P{X > 0.5}$ 和 $P{Y < 0.5}$ 。

解: (1) 由正则性
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x,y) dx dy = 1$$
, 得

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x k dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot k \, y \Big|_{x^2}^x = \int_0^1 k(x - x^2) dx = k \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{k}{6} = 1 \,,$$



(2) 所求概率为

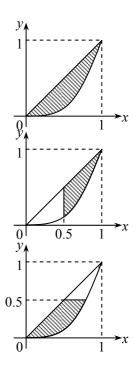
$$P\{X > 0.5\} = \int_{0.5}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 6 dy = \int_{0.5}^{1} dx \cdot 6y \Big|_{x^{2}}^{x} = \int_{0.5}^{1} (6x - 6x^{2}) dx$$

$$= (3x^{2} - 2x^{3}) \Big|_{0.5}^{1} = 0.5;$$

$$P\{Y < 0.5\} = \int_{0}^{0.5} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = \int_{0}^{0.5} dy \cdot 6x \Big|_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} = \int_{0}^{0.5} (6\sqrt{y} - 6y) dy$$

$$= (4y^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3y^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{0.5} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{4}.$$

10. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为



$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6(1-y), & 0 < x < y < 1; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

- (1) $\bar{x} P\{X > 0.5, Y > 0.5\}$;
- (2) $\bar{x} P\{X < 0.5\} \bar{n} P\{Y < 0.5\};$
- (3) 求 $P{X+Y<1}$ 。

解: (1) 所求概率为

$$P\{X > 0.5, Y > 0.5\} = \int_{0.5}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} 6(1 - y) dy = \int_{0.5}^{1} dx \cdot [-3(1 - y)^{2}]_{x}^{1}$$
$$= \int_{0.5}^{1} 3(1 - x)^{2} dx = -(1 - x)^{3} \Big|_{0.5}^{1} = \frac{1}{8} .$$

(2) 所求概率为

$$P\{X < 0.5\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^1 6(1-y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot \left[-3(1-y)^2 \right]_x^1$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} 3(1-x)^2 dx = -(1-x)^3 \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{7}{8};$$

$$P\{Y < 0.5\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{0.5} 6(1-y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot \left[-3(1-y)^2 \right]_x^{0.5}$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} \left[-\frac{3}{4} + 3(1-x)^2 \right] dx = \left[-\frac{3}{4}x - (1-x)^3 \right]_0^{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 所求概率为

$$P\{X+Y<1\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{1-x} 6(1-y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot [-3(1-y)^2] \Big|_x^{1-x}$$
$$= \int_0^{0.5} [-3x^2 + 3(1-x)^2] dx = [-x^3 - (1-x)^3] \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{3}{4} .$$

11. 设随机变量 Y 服从参数为 $\lambda = 1$ 的指数分布,定义随机变量 X_k 如下:

$$X_{k} = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq k; \\ 1, & Y > k. \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2 .$$

求 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布列。

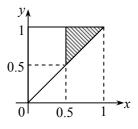
解: 因Y的密度函数为

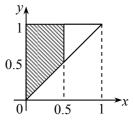
$$p_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

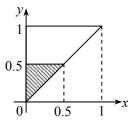
且 X_1 和 X_2 的全部可能取值都是0,1,则

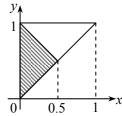
$$\begin{split} P\{X_1=0,\,X_2=0\} &= P\{Y\leq 1,\,Y\leq 2\} = P\{Y\leq 1\} = \int_0^1 \mathrm{e}^{-y}\,\,dy = -\mathrm{e}^{-y}\Big|_0^1 = 1-\mathrm{e}^{-1}\,\,,\\ P\{X_1=0,\,X_2=1\} &= P\{Y\leq 1,\,Y>2\} = P(\varnothing) = 0\,\,,\\ P\{X_1=1,\,X_2=0\} &= P\{Y>1,\,Y\leq 2\} = P\{1< Y\leq 2\} = \int_1^2 \mathrm{e}^{-y}\,\,dy = -\mathrm{e}^{-y}\Big|_1^2 = \mathrm{e}^{-1}-\mathrm{e}^{-2}\,\,, \end{split}$$

6









$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y > 1, Y > 2\} = P\{Y > 2\} = \int_2^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = e^{-2}$$

故 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布列为

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 - e^{-1} & 0 \\ 1 & e^{-1} - e^{-2} & e^{-2} \end{array}$$

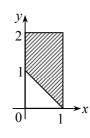
12. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2; \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 $P{X+Y\geq 1}$ 。

解: 所求概率为

$$P\{X+Y\geq 1\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(x^2 y + \frac{xy^2}{6}\right) \Big|_{1-x}^2$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3\right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{4}{9}x^3 + \frac{5}{24}x^4\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{65}{72}.$$

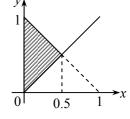


13. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

试求 $P\{X+Y\leq 1\}$ 。

解: 所求概率为



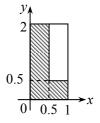
$$P\{X+Y\leq 1\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^{0.5} (-e^{x-1} + e^{-x}) dx = (-e^{x-1} - e^{-x})\Big|_0^{0.5} = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-0.5}$$

14. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求X与Y中至少有一个小于0.5的概率。

解: 所求概率为



$$P\{\min\{X,Y\}<0.5\}=1-P\{X\geq0.5,Y\geq0.5\}=1-\int_{0.5}^{1}dx\int_{0.5}^{2}\frac{1}{2}\,dy=1-\int_{0.5}^{1}\frac{3}{4}\,dx=1-\frac{3}{8}=\frac{5}{8}$$

15. 从(0,1)中随机地取两个数,求其积不小于3/16,且其和不大于1的概率。

解:设X、Y分别表示从(0,1)中随机地取到的两个数,则(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

故所求概率为



$$P\{XY \ge \frac{3}{16}, X + Y \le 1\} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} dx \int_{\frac{3}{16x}}^{1-x} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(1 - x - \frac{3}{16x}\right) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{16}\ln x\right)\Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16}\ln 3$$