

练习九

解：由 $P\{XY=0\}=1$ 有 $P\{XY \neq 0\}=0$ 。即 $P\{X=-1, Y=1\}=P\{X=1, Y=1\}=0$

于是 X, Y 的联合分布有如下结构

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	-1	0	1	Pr
0	P_{11}	P_{21}	P_{31}	0.5
1	0	P_{22}	0	0.5
P_X	0.25	0.5	0.25	

于是 X 和 Y 的联合分布规律为

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	-1	0	1	Σ
0	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
1	0	0.5	0	0.5
Σ	0.25	0.5	0.25	

练习十

1 解：首先画出 D 的图形,并求出 D 的面积

$$S_D = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = 2,$$

(X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

关于 X 的边缘密度

$$f_X^{(x,y)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2x}, & 1 < X < e^2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

2 解:(1)由题设, (X,Y) 的概率密度 $\varphi(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y}$

代入分布函数公式 $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(x, y) dx dy = A \left(\arctan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \left(\arctan \frac{y}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

由于 $F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$, 得 $A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$, $B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$(2) (X, Y) \text{ 的概率密度 } \varphi(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{6}{\pi^2 (4 + x^2)(9 + y^2)}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 边缘分布密度 } \varphi_X^{(x)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, y) dy = \frac{2}{\pi(4 + x^2)}$$

$$\varphi_Y^{(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, y) dx = \frac{3}{\pi(9 + y^2)}$$

$$4. \text{ 答案: (1) } C = \frac{3}{\pi^2}; (2) \frac{1}{2}$$

练习十一

$$1 \text{ 解: (1) } P\{X = i, Y = k\} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.01, P\{Y = k\} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P\{X=i|Y=k\} = \frac{P\{X=i, Y=k\}}{P\{Y=K\}} = 0.1, i = 0, 1, \dots, 9$$

$$(2) P(X=I,=k) = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{90} (\text{当 } i \neq k \text{ 时})$$

当 $i = k$ 时, $P\{X = i, Y = k\} = 0, P\{Y = k\} = 1/10$, 从而

$$P\{X = i|Y = k\} = \frac{P\{X = i, Y = k\}}{P\{Y = k\}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}, i \neq k \\ 0, i = k \end{cases} \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 9$$

$$2 \text{ 解: } f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2, 0 \leq x < 1$$

$$\text{即 } f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 0, \text{其它} \end{cases}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_x(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, 0 \leq y < x \\ 0, \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ 于是}$$

$$f_{Y|X}\left(y \middle| x = \frac{1}{4}\right) = \begin{cases} 4, 0 \leq y < \frac{1}{4}, \\ 0, \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ 从而}$$

$$P\left\{Y \leq \frac{1}{8} \middle| X = \frac{1}{4}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{8}} f_{Y|X}\left(y \middle| x = \frac{1}{4}\right) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{8}} 4 dy = 0.5$$

$$3. \text{解: (1) } F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5y}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

由 $F_X(x)F_Y(y) = F(x, y)$ 知, X 和 Y 独立。

$$(2) \quad a = P\{X > 0.1, Y > 0.1\} = P\{X > 0.1\}P\{Y > 0.1\} = [1 - P\{X \leq 0.1\}][1 - P\{Y \leq 0.1\}]$$

$$= [1 - F_X(0.1)][1 - F_Y(0.1)] = e^{-0.05}e^{-0.05} = e^{-0.1}$$

4. 解: 由公式可得, X 的边缘分布密度为 $\varphi_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, y)dy$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}, & \text{当 } |x| \leq R \\ 0, & \text{当 } |x| > R \end{cases}$$

$$g_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, & \text{当 } |y| \leq R \\ 0, & \text{当 } |y| > R \end{cases}$$

$$X=x \text{ 时 } Y \text{ 的条件分布密度 } g(y|x) = \frac{g(x, y)}{g_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}, & \text{当 } |y| \leq \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \\ 0, & \text{当 } |y| > \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理, } Y=y \text{ 时, } X \text{ 的条件分布密度 } g(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}, & \text{当 } |x| \leq \sqrt{R^2-y^2} \\ 0, & \text{当 } |x| > \sqrt{R^2-y^2} \end{cases}$$

由于条件分布密度与边缘分布密度不相等, X 和 Y 是不独立的。

$$5. \text{解: 由于 } \{Z=1\} = \{X=1, Y=1\} \cup \{X=0, Y=0\}$$

$$\{Z=0\} = \{X=0, Y=1\} \cup \{X=1, Y=0\}$$

$$\text{因此 } P\{X=1, Z=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1\} = p^2$$

$$P\{X=1, Z=0\} = P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=0\} = pq$$

$$P\{X=0, Z=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\} = q^2$$

$$P\{X=0, Z=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=1\} = pq$$

$$\text{又有 } P\{X=0\} = q, P\{X=1\} = p, P\{Z=0\} = 2pq, P\{Z=1\} = p^2 + q^2$$

为使 X 和 Z 相互独立, 只需

$$\begin{cases} 2pq \cdot q = pq \\ (p^2 + q^2) \cdot q = q^2 \\ 2pq \cdot p = pq \\ (p^2 + q^2) \cdot p = p^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } p = \frac{1}{2}$$

练习十二

1. 解: (1) 设钻头的寿命为 X , 只需一根钻头的概率为

$$P\{X \geq 2000\} = \int_{2000}^{+\infty} 0.001e^{-0.001x} dx = e^{-2}$$

(2) 设两根钻头的寿命分别为 X 和 Y , 它们是相互独立的, 其联合分布密度函数为

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0.001^2 e^{-0.001(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

于是恰好用两根钻头的概率为

$$P\{X < 2000, X + Y \geq 2000\} = \int_0^{2000} dx \int_{2000-x}^{+\infty} 0.001^2 e^{-0.001(x+y)} dy = 2e^{-2}$$

2、解: (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为 $\varphi(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin G \end{cases}$

设 $F(s) = P\{S \leq s\}$ 为 S 的分布函数, 则

$s \leq 0$ 时, $F(s) = 0$; $s \geq 2$ 时, $F(s) = 1$

$$0 < s < 2 \text{ 时, } F(s) = P\{S \leq s\} = 1 - P\{XY > s\} = 1 - \iint_{xy > s} \varphi(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= 1 - \iint_{xy > s} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_s^2 dx \int_{\frac{s}{x}}^1 dy = \frac{s}{2} (1 - \ln 2 - \ln s)$$

$$\text{于是, } f(s) = F'(s) = \begin{cases} 1/2(-\ln 2 - \ln s), & 0 < s < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

3、答案:

$\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix}$	0	1	2
0	0.16	0.08	0.01
1	0.32	0.16	0.02
2	0.16	0.08	0.01

$$4、\text{解: 由 } P\{Z = i\} = \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X = k, Y = i - k\} = \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X = k\}P\{Y = i - k\}$$

$$= p^i (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-i} \sum_{k=0}^i C_{n_1}^k C_{n_2}^{i-k} = C_{n_1+n_2}^i p^i (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-i}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n_1+n_2 \text{ 故, } Z = X + Y \sim$$

$$B(N_1+N_2, P)$$

$$5、解: z < 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = 0$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P\{X-Y \leq Z\} = P\{X-Y > Z\} = 1 - \iint_{\substack{0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < x \\ x-y > z}} 3x dx dy$$

$$1 - \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{x-z} 3x dy = \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^3$$

$$z \geq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = 1, \text{ 所以有 } P_Z(z) = \frac{d}{dz} F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-z^2), & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$6、解: F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x,y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy, & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

练习十三

$$1、解: \text{ 令 } A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个部件需要调整}\}, i=1,2,3 \text{ 考虑随机变量 } X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } A_i \text{ 出现} \\ 0, & \text{若 } A_i \text{ 不出现} \end{cases},$$

$$i=1,2,3 \text{ 则 } X_i \text{ 服从 } (0-1) \text{ 分布, 从而 } E(X_i) = P(A_i), D(X_i) = P(A_i)[1-P(A_i)], X=X_1+X_2+X_3,$$

$$\text{由于 } X_1, X_2, X_3 \text{ 相互独立, 所以 } E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) = 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 = 0.6,$$

$$D(X) = D(X_1) + D(X_2) + D(X_3) = 0.1*0.9 + 0.2*0.8 + 0.3*0.7 = 0.46$$

$$2 \text{ 解: } Y \text{ 的分布函数为 } F(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}, X_1 = \begin{cases} 0Y \leq 1 \\ 1Y > 1 \end{cases}, X_2 = \begin{cases} 0Y \leq 2 \\ 1Y > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) (X_1, X_2) \text{ 有四个可能取值 } (0, 0) (0, 1) (1, 0) (1, 1)$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{Y \leq 1\} = F(1) = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y > 2\} = 0$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y > 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{1 < Y \leq 2\} = F(2) - F(1) = 1 - e^{-2} - (1 - e^{-1}) = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y > 1, Y > 2\} = P\{Y > 2\} = 1 - P(Y \leq 2) = 1 - F(2) = e^{-2}$$

即得和 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布

$$(2) \quad E(X_1 + X_2) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) = e^{-1} + e^{-2} \quad \text{其中}$$

$$E(X_1) = 0 \times (1 - e^{-1}) + 1 \times e^{-1} = e^{-1} \quad E(X_2) = 0 \times (1 - e^{-2}) + 1 \times e^{-2} = e^{-2}$$

$$3 \text{ 解: } P(X = k) = C_{10}^k 0.4^k (1 - 0.4)^{10-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 10, E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{10} k^2 P(X = k)$$

$$4 \text{ 解: 因为 } EX^2 - 3EX + 1 = 0, \text{ 又 } EX = \lambda, EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2, \text{ 代入得 } \lambda = 1$$

$$5 \text{ 解: } X - Y \sim N(0, 2)$$

$$E|X - Y| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} d\frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$