

$$A11. F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3y}, & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

显然, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ 有 $F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$, 故 X 和 Y 相互独立.

A19 解 因 $P\{XY=0\}=1$ 则 $P\{XY \neq 0\}=0$ 从而 $P\{XY=1\}=0$ 且 $P\{XY=-1\}=0$

于是 $P\{X=-1, Y=1\}=0$, $P\{X=1, Y=1\}=0$

由 $P\{X=-1\}=\frac{1}{4}$ 得 $P\{X=-1, Y=0\}=P\{X=-1\}-P\{X=-1, Y=1\}=\frac{1}{4}-0=\frac{1}{4}$

由 $P\{X=0\}=\frac{1}{2}$ 得 $P\{X=0, Y=0\}=P\{X=0\}-P\{X=0, Y=1\}=\frac{1}{2}-0=\frac{1}{2}$, 由 $P\{Y=0\}$ 得 $P\{X=0, Y=0\}=0$

由 $P\{X=0\}=\frac{1}{2}$ 得 $P\{X=0, Y=1\}=\frac{1}{2}-0=\frac{1}{2}$

(X, Y) 的概率分布为

X \ Y	0	1	$P\{X=i\}$
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
$P\{Y=j\}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

(2) $P\{X=0, Y=0\}=0$, 而 $P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\}=\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4} \neq 0$ 故 X 和 Y 不独立

A22. 证明 对 n 进行归纳

$n=1$ 时, 结论显然成立

$n=2$ 时 设 $Y=X_1+X_2$, Y 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2.

$$P\{Y=0\}=P\{X_1=0, X_2=0\}=P\{X_1=0\} \cdot P\{X_2=0\}=(1-p)^2=\binom{2}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{2-0}$$

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

$$=p(1-p)+(1-p)p=2p(1-p)=\binom{2}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{2-1}$$

$$P\{Y=2\}=P\{X_1=1, X_2=1\}=P\{X_1=1\}P\{X_2=1\}=p^2=\binom{2}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{2-2}$$

故 $Y \sim B(2, p)$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时 假设 $V=X_1+\dots+X_{n-1} \sim B(n-1, p)$

$X=X_1+X_2+\dots+X_{n-1}+X_n=V+X_n$, X 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2, ..., n

$$P\{X=0\}=P\{V=0, X_n=0\}=P\{V=0\}P\{X_n=0\}=\binom{n-1}{0} (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot (1-p)=\binom{n}{0} (1-p)^n$$

$$P\{X=k\}=P\{V=k, X_n=0\}+P\{V=k-1, X_n=1\}=P\{V=k\}P\{X_n=0\}+P\{V=k-1\}P\{X_n=1\}$$

$$=\binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} \cdot (1-p) + \binom{n-1}{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-1-(k-1)} \cdot p = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

故 $X \sim B(n, p)$

A14. P98

解. (1) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{9y^2}{x} & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(2) $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 \frac{9y^2}{x} dx = -9y^2 \ln y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(3) $P\{X > 2Y\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{9y^2}{x} dy = \frac{1}{8}$

B6. 解. 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$ 得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-(y-x)^2} dy$
 $= \sqrt{\pi} A = 1$ 故 $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y-x)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}$

于是 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2 + 2xy - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} e^{x^2} = e^{-x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + x^2} = e^{-y^2 + 2xy}$ $-\infty < y < +\infty$

B7. 解. 先求分布函数 $F_Z(z)$

$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z, X=0\} + P\{X+Y \leq z, X=2\}$

$= P\{X=0\} P\{X+Y \leq z | X=0\} + P\{X=2\} P\{X+Y \leq z | X=2\}$

$= \frac{1}{2} [P\{Y \leq z\} + P\{Y \leq z-2\}]$

$= \frac{1}{2} F_Y(z) + \frac{1}{2} F_Y(z-2)$

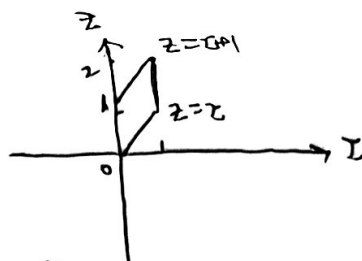
于是 $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z) + \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z-2) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ z-2, & 2 < z < 3 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

B3 解 $f_0(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

如图所示 当 $0 < z < 1$ 且 $0 < z-x < 1$ 即

$$0 < x < 1, x < z < x+1 \text{ 时}$$

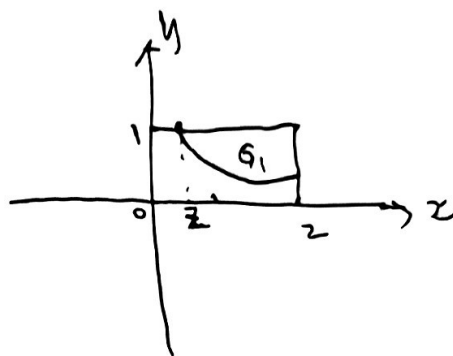
$$f(x, z-x) \neq 0$$



$$\text{故 } f_0(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^z (z+x-x) dx = z^2 & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 (z+x-x) dx = 2z-z^2 & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

习题课教程例18

解 (X, Y) 的概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$



设 $U = XY$ 的分布函数为 $F_0(z)$

当 $z < 0$ 时 $F_0(z) = P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{\emptyset\} = 0$

当 $z \geq 2$ 时 $F_0(z) = P\{XY \leq z\} = P\{\Omega\} = 1$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时 } F_0(z) = P\{XY \leq z\} = 1 - P\{XY > z\} = 1 - \iint_{xy > z} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \iint_{G_1} \frac{1}{z} dx dy$$

$$= 1 - \int_z^2 dx \int_{\frac{z}{x}}^1 \frac{1}{z} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{z} \int_z^2 (1 - \frac{z}{x}) dx = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{z}{2} \ln z = \frac{z}{2} (1 + \ln 2 - \ln z)$$

$$\text{从而可得 } U \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_0(z) = [F_0(z)]' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z} (\ln 2 - \ln z), & 0 < z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$