

日期	科目	班级	姓名	学号
2022 年 4 月 26 日	概率论	强基数学 002	吴天阳	2204210460

习题 4.1

2. 甲从 1, 2, 3, 4 中任取一数 X , 乙再从 $1, \dots, X$ 中任取一数 Y 。试求 (X, Y) 的联合分布。

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3	4
1	1/4	0	0	0
2	1/8	1/8	0	0
3	1/12	1/12	1/12	0
3	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16

4. 试问：函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 6x_3^2 + \frac{x_1 x_2}{3}, \quad 0 < x_1 < 1, \quad 0 < x_2 < 2, \quad 0 < x_3 < \frac{1}{2}$$

是否为一随机向量的密度函数？

解答. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^2 \int_0^{1/2} \left(x_1^2 + 6x_3^2 + \frac{x_1 x_2}{3} \right) dx_3 dx_2 dx_1 &= \int_0^1 x_1^2 dx_1 + 12 \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/2} x_3^2 dx_3 + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \int_0^2 x_1 x_2 dx_2 dx_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $p(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 是一随机向量的密度函数。

6. 设随机向量 (X, Y) 的密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = ce^{-(3x+4y)}, \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0.$$

试求：(1) 常数 c ; (2) 联合分布函数 $F(x, y)$; (3) $\mathbf{P}\{0 < X \leq 1, 0 < Y \leq 2\}$ 。

解答. (1)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} ce^{-(3x+4y)} dy dx = c \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-3x} dx = \frac{c}{12} = 1$$

所以 $c = 12$ 。

$$(2) F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y 12e^{-(3u+4v)} dv du = \int_0^x -3e^{-3u}(e^{-4y} - 1) du = (e^{-3x} - 1)(e^{-4y} - 1)$$

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

8. 设 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = cxy^2, \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

试求: (1) 常数 c ; (2) X, Y 至少有一个小于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的概率。

解答. (1) $\int_0^2 cxy^2 dy dx = \int_0^2 \frac{c}{3}x dx = \frac{2}{3}c = 1$, 则 $c = \frac{3}{2}$ 。

(2) 由于 $p(x, y) = \frac{3}{2}xy^2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}((X < \frac{1}{2}) \cup (Y < \frac{1}{2})) &= 1 - \mathbf{P}((X \geq \frac{1}{2}) \cap (Y \geq \frac{1}{2})) \\ &= 1 - \int_{1/2}^2 \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{3}{2}xy^2 dy dx = 1 - \frac{7}{16} \int_{1/2}^2 x dx = \frac{23}{128} \end{aligned}$$

习题 4.2

1. 证明多项分布的边缘分布仍为多项分布。

证明. 设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \sim M_n(m; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$, 对于任意的 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{P}(X_1 = m_1, X_2 = m_2, \dots, X_k = m_k) \\ &= \sum_{m_{k+1} + \dots + m_n = m - m_1 - \dots - m_k} \mathbf{P}(X_1 = m_1, X_2 = m_2, \dots, X_k = m_k) \\ &= \sum_{m_{k+1} + \dots + m_n = m - m_1 - \dots - m_k} \frac{m!}{m_1! \dots m_n!} p_1^{m_1} \dots p_n^{m_n} \\ &= \frac{m! \cdot p_1^{m_1} \dots p_k^{m_k}}{m_1! \dots m_k! (m - m_1 - \dots - m_k)!} \sum_{m_{k+1} + \dots + m_n = m - m_1 - \dots - m_k} \frac{(m - m_1 - \dots - m_k)!}{m_{k+1}! \dots m_n!} p_{k+1}^{m_{k+1}} \dots p_n^{m_n} \\ &= \frac{m!}{m_1! \dots m_k! (m - m_1 - \dots - m_k)!} p_1^{m_1} \dots p_k^{m_k} (p_{k+1} + \dots + p_n)^{m - m_1 - \dots - m_k} \\ &= \frac{m!}{m_1! \dots m_k! (m - m_1 - \dots - m_k)!} p_1^{m_1} \dots p_k^{m_k} (1 - p_1 - \dots - p_k)^{m - m_1 - \dots - m_k} \end{aligned}$$

则 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) 的边缘分布为 $M_{k+1}(m; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k, 1 - p_1 - p_2 - \dots - p_k)$ 。

同理可证, 对于任意的指标集 $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$ ($1 \leq i_j \leq n$), 有 $(X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, \dots, X_{i_k})$ 的边缘分布为 $M_{k+1}(m; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k, 1 - p_1 - p_2 - \dots - p_k)$ 。所以, 多项分布的边缘分布仍为多项分布。□

3. 设随机向量 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} x^{k_1-1} (y-x)^{k_2-1} e^{-y},$$

其中 $k_1 > 0, k_2 > 0, 0 < x \leq y < \infty$ 。试求 X 与 Y 的边缘分布密度。

解答.

$$\begin{aligned}
p_1(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, v) dv = \frac{x^{k_1-1}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \int_x^{\infty} (v-x)^{k_2-1} e^{-v} dv \\
&\stackrel{t=v-x}{=} \frac{x^{k_1-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \int_0^{\infty} t^{k_2-1} e^{-t} dt \\
&= \frac{x^{k_1-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \Gamma(k_2) = \frac{x^{k_1-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(k_1)} \\
p_2(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(u, y) du = \frac{e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \int_0^y u^{k_1-1} (y-u)^{k_2-1} du \\
&\stackrel{t=u/y}{=} \frac{e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \int_0^1 (yt)^{k_1-1} (y-yt)^{k_2-1} y dt \\
&= \frac{y^{k_1+k_2-1} e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \int_0^1 t^{k_1-1} (1-t)^{k_2-1} dt \\
&= \frac{y^{k_1+k_2-1} e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} B(k_1, k_2) \\
&= \frac{y^{k_1+k_2-1} e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)} \frac{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(k_2)}{\Gamma(k_1+k_2)} \\
&= \frac{y^{k_1+k_2-1} e^{-y}}{\Gamma(k_1+k_2)}
\end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $F(x, y)$ 和 $G(x, y)$ 分别是二维随机向量 (X_1, Y_1) 和 (X_2, Y_2) 的联合分布函数. 记

$$\bar{F}(x, y) = \mathbf{P}(X_1 > x, Y_1 > y), \quad \bar{G}(x, y) = \mathbf{P}(X_2 > x, Y_2 > y).$$

若 (X_1, Y_1) 和 (X_2, Y_2) 具有相同的边缘分布, 这证明 $F(x, y) \leq G(x, y)$ 当且仅当 $\bar{F}(x, y) \leq \bar{G}(x, y)$.

证明. 由题可知, 边缘分布 $\bar{F}_1(x) = \mathbf{P}(X_1 > x) = 1 - \mathbf{P}(X \leq x) = 1 - G(X \leq x) = \bar{G}_1(x)$, 同理可得, $\bar{F}_2(y) = \bar{G}_2(y)$. 又由于

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x, y) &= 1 - (\bar{F}_1(x) + \bar{F}_2(y) - \bar{F}(x, y)) = \bar{F}(x, y) + 1 - \bar{F}_1(x) - \bar{F}_2(y) \\
G(x, y) &= 1 - (\bar{G}_1(x) + \bar{G}_2(y) - \bar{G}(x, y)) = \bar{G}(x, y) + 1 - \bar{G}_1(x) - \bar{G}_2(y)
\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x, y) \leq G(x, y) &\iff \bar{F}(x, y) + 1 - \bar{F}_1(x) - \bar{F}_2(y) \leq \bar{G}(x, y) + 1 - \bar{G}_1(x) - \bar{G}_2(y) \\
&\iff \bar{F}(x, y) \leq \bar{G}(x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

□

6. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1 + xy}{4}, \quad |x| < 1 \text{ 且 } |y| < 1.$$

证明: X 与 Y 不独立, 但 X^2 与 Y^2 是独立的.

证明. X 的边缘密度为 $p_1(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1 + xv}{4} dv = \frac{1}{2}$, 由轮换对称性可知, $p_2(y) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 X 的边缘分布为 $F_1(x) = \int_{-1}^x p_1(u) du = \frac{x+1}{2}$, 同理 $F_2(y) = \frac{y+1}{2}$, 于是 $F_1(x)F_2(y) = \frac{(x+1)(y+1)}{4}$, 而

$$F(x, y) = \mathbf{P}(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = \int_{-1}^x \int_{-1}^y \frac{1 + uv}{4} du dv = \frac{1}{4}(x+1)(y+1)((x-1)(y-1) + 1)$$

所以 $F_1(x)F_2(y) \neq F(x, y)$, 于是 X 与 Y 不独立.

X^2 的概率分布为 $F'_1(x) = \mathbf{P}(X^2 \leq x) = F_1(\sqrt{x}) - F_1(-\sqrt{x}) = \sqrt{x}$, 同理, Y^2 的概率分布为 $F'_2(y) = \sqrt{y}$, 由于

$$F'(x, y) = \mathbf{P}(X^2 \leq x, Y^2 \leq y) = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1 + uv}{4} du dv = \sqrt{xy}$$

所以 $F'_1(x)F'_2(y) = F'(x, y)$, 于是 X^2 与 Y^2 是独立的. □

7. 若 X, Y 独立, 都服从 -1 与 1 这两点上的等可能分布, 而 $Z = XY$. 证明: X, Y, Z 两两独立但不相互独立.

证明. 不难验证 Z 与 X, Y 服从相同的分布律, 于是

$$F(X \leq -1, Z \leq -1) = F(X = -1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{4} = F(X \leq -1)F(Z \leq -1)$$

$$F(X \leq -1, Z \leq 1) = F(X = -1, Y = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2} = F(X \leq -1)F(Z \leq 1)$$

$$F(X \leq 1, Z \leq -1) = \mathbf{P}(X = -1, Y = 1) + \mathbf{P}(X = 1, Y = -1) = \frac{1}{2} = F(X \leq 1)F(Z \leq -1)$$

$$F(X \leq 1, Z \leq 1) = \mathbf{P}(X = 1, Y = 1) = 1 = F(X \leq 1)F(Z \leq 1)$$

所以 X, Z 独立, 同理可得, Y, Z 独立, 于是 X, Y, Z 两两独立. 由于

$$F(X \leq -1, Y \leq -1, Z \leq -1) = 0 \neq F(X \leq -1)F(Y \leq -1)F(Z \leq -1) = \frac{1}{8}$$

所以 X, Y, Z 不相互独立. □

习题 4.3

1. 设随机向量 (X, Y, Z) 服从单位球 $D = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1\}$ 上的均匀分布, (1) 试求 X 的边缘分布; (2) 试求 X 在给定 Y, Z 的条件密度函数.

解答. (1) x 的边缘密度为

$$p_1(x) = \int_{y^2+z^2<1-x^2} \frac{3}{4\pi} dy dz = \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{4\pi} r d\theta dr = \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2)$$

则 X 的边缘分布为

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x \frac{3}{4}(1-u^2) du = \frac{1}{4}(-x^3 + 3x + 2)$$

(2) 给定 y, z 的边缘密度函数为 $p_2(y, z) = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}} \frac{3}{4\pi} dx = \frac{3}{2\pi}\sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}$, 则条件密度函数为

$$p_3(x|y, z) = \frac{p(x, y, z)}{p_2(y, z)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y^2-z^2}}$$

3. 若 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $\mathcal{N}(a, b; \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2; r)$, 以 $D(\lambda)$ 记下面椭圆的内部

$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2r(x-a)(y-b)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-b)^2}{\sigma_2^2} = \lambda^2,$$

试求概率 $\mathbf{P}\{(X, Y) \in D(\lambda)\}$.

解答. 做变换 $\varphi(x, y) = (\sigma_1 u + a, \sigma_2 v + b)$, 则 $|\varphi'(x, y)| = \sigma_1 \sigma_2$, 记 Ω 为 $D(\lambda)$ 所围成的区域, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}\{(X, Y) \in D(\lambda)\} &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\} dx dy \\ &\stackrel{\varphi}{=} \int_{\varphi(\Omega)} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\} \sigma_1\sigma_2 du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\} \int_{\varphi(\Omega)} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\} S(\sigma(\Omega)) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\sigma(\Omega)$ 是椭圆 $u^2 - 2ruv + v^2 = \lambda^2$ 所围成的区域, 做旋转变换 ψ :

$$\psi\left(\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ -x+y \end{bmatrix}$$

于是 $S(\sigma(\Omega)) = S(\psi(\sigma(\Omega)))$, 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1+r)}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r)}} = 1$ 所围成的面积, 所以 $S(\psi(\sigma(\Omega))) =$

$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1+r)} \frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r)}} = \pi \frac{\lambda^2}{2\sqrt{1-r^2}}, \text{ 综上}$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{(X, Y) \in D(\lambda)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-r^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\} \frac{\pi\lambda^2}{2\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4(1-r^2)} \exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2(1-r^2)}\right\}$$

习题 4.4

1. 设 X, Y 为相互独立的均服从区间 $[0, 1]$ 上均匀分布的随机变量, 试求 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布函数密度.

解答. 设 $p(x, y)$ 为 X, Y 的联合密度函数, 则 $p(x, y) = p(x)p(y) = 1, 0 \leq x, y \leq 1$, 所以

$$p_Z(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_X(x-t)p_Y(t) dt = \begin{cases} \int_0^x p(x-t, t) dt, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \int_{x-1}^1 p(x-t, t) dt, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_Z(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

2. 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 密度函数均为 $p(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$, 试问: $X + Y$ 与 $\frac{X}{X+Y}$ 是否相互独立?

解答. 设 $p(x, y)$ 为 X, Y 的联合密度函数, 则 $p(x, y) = e^{-x-y}, x, y > 0$, 则

$$p_{X+Y}(x) = \int_0^x p(x-t, t) dt = \int_0^x e^{-x} dt = xe^{-x}$$

设 $U = \frac{X}{X+Y}, V = Y$, 则 $x = \frac{uv}{1-u}, y = v$, 且

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{v(1-u)+uv}{(1-u)^2} & \frac{u}{1-u} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{v}{(1-u)^2}$$

于是 $q(u, v) = p(\frac{uv}{1-u}, v) \frac{v}{(1-u)^2} = e^{-\frac{v}{1-u}} \frac{v}{(1-u)^2}$, 所以 $p_U(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{v}{1-x}} \frac{v}{(1-x)^2} dv = 1$, 则 $p_{\frac{X}{X+Y}}(x)$ 为 $[0, 1]$ 上的均匀分布.

设 $U = X + Y, V = \frac{X}{X+Y}$, 则 $x = uv, y = u(1-v)$, 且

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 1-v & -u \end{vmatrix} = -u$$

则 $q(u, v) = p(uv, u(1-v))u = ue^{-u} = p_{X+Y}(u)p_{\frac{X}{X+Y}}(v)$, 所以是相互独立的.

3. 设 $\lambda > 0, q = e^{-\lambda}, p = 1 - q$. 随机变量 X 与 Y 独立, 其中 X 服从参数为 p 的几何分布, Y 具有密度函数

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda y}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}, \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

试求 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数.

解答. $p_X(x-t) = pq^{x-t-1}$, $(x < t < 1)$; $p_Y(t) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda t}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}$, $(0 < t < 1)$, 所以

$$p_Z(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_X(x-t)p_Y(t) dt = \int_x^1 (1 - e^{-\lambda})e^{-\lambda(x-t-1)} \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda t}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} dt = -\lambda(x-1)e^{-\lambda(x-1)}$$

5. 设 X_1 与 X_2 为随机变量, 记 $Z_1 = X_1 + X_2$, $Z_2 = X_1 - X_2$. 证明: 如果 Z_1, Z_2 为相互独立的正态随机变量, 则 X_1 与 X_2 也为正态随机变量.

证明. 由题可知, $x_1 = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}$, $|J| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2) \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_2^2(x_1 + x_2 - a_1)^2 + \sigma_1^2(x_1 - x_2 - a_2)^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} \right\} \\ \Rightarrow p(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{1}{\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x_1 + x_2 - a_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(x_1 - x_2 - a_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{X_1} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x, t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x+t-a_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(x-t-a_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{2(x - \frac{a_1+a_2}{2})^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right\} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} (t - a_3)^2 \right\} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{2(x - \frac{a_1+a_2}{2})^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a_3 = x + a_2 + \frac{2x - a_1 - a_2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$, 所以 $X_1 \sim N\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}, \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} p_{X_2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t, x) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(t+x-a_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(t-x-a_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{2(x - \frac{a_1-a_2}{2})^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right\} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} (t - a_4)^2 \right\} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{2(x - \frac{a_1-a_2}{2})^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a_4 = x + a_2 + \frac{2x - a_1 + a_2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$, 所以 $X_2 \sim N\left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{2}, \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2}\right)$. □

7. 设 X 与 Y 是独立同分布的随机变量, 其密度函数不等于 0 且有二阶导数. 证明: 如果 $X + Y$ 与 $X - Y$ 相互独立, 则随机变量 $X, Y, X + Y, X - Y$ 均服从正态分布.

证明. 令 $p_X(x) = p(x)$, 则 $p_Y(y) = p(y)$. 设 $U = X+Y$, $V = X-Y$, $p_U(x) = f(x)$, $p_V(x) = g(x)$, 则 $x = \frac{u+v}{2}$, $y = \frac{u-v}{2}$, $J = \frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} p\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)p\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2} &= f(u)g(v) \\ \Rightarrow \ln p\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) + \ln p\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right) - \ln 2 &= \ln f(u) + \ln g(v) \\ (\text{分别对 } u, v \text{ 求偏导}) \Rightarrow h''\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) &= h''\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $h(x) = \ln p(x)$, 令 $h''(0) = -\lambda$, 取 $u = v$, 得 $h''(x) = f''(0) = -\lambda$, $h'(x) = -\lambda x + c_1$, $h(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}x^2 + c_1x + c_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{2}\left(x - \frac{c_1}{\lambda}\right)^2 + c_2 + \frac{c_1^2}{2\lambda}$, 于是

$$p(x) = Ce^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}\left(x - \frac{c_1}{\lambda}\right)^2}$$

所以 $p(x)$ 服从正态分布, 即 X, Y 服从正态分布, 由题 5 可知 $X+Y, X-Y$ 也服从正态分布. \square

9. 设 (X_1, X_2, X_3) 为随机向量, 且 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立均服从标准正态分布, 试求 $Y = \sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2}$ 的密度函数.

解答. 由卡方分布 $p_{\chi^2(n)}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}x^{\frac{n}{2}-1}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$, 其中 X_i 为相互独立且均服从标准正态分布, 可知 $X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2 = \chi^2(3)$, 则 $Y = \sqrt{\chi^2(3)}$, 且 $p_{\chi^2(3)} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}x^{\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$, 于是根据随机变量变化公式, 可得

$$p_Y(x) = p_{\chi^2(3)}(x^2) \cdot 2x = \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

10. 设随机变量 X_1 与 X_2 相互独立, 且都服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 试求如下各随机变量的密度函数: (1) $Z_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2\}$; (2) $Z_2 = \min\{X_1, X_2\}$.

解答. 由题意可知, 对于 $x \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$F_{Z_1}(x) = \mathbf{P}(X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x) = x^2$$

$$F_{Z_2}(x) = \mathbf{P}((X_1 \leq x) \cup (X_2 \leq x)) = 1 - \mathbf{P}((X_1 > x) \cap (X_2 > x)) = 1 - (1-x)(1-x) = 2x - x^2$$

于是 $p_{Z_1}(x) = 2x$, $p_{Z_2}(x) = 2 - 2x$.

11. 对某种电子装置的输出测量了 5 次, 得到的观察值 X_1, \dots, X_5 是相互独立的随机变量, 且都服从 $\sigma^2 = 4$ 的 Rayleigh 分布, 即有概率密度 $p(x) = \frac{x}{4}e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}, x > 0$, 试求: (1) $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\}$ 的分布函数; (2) 概率 $\mathbf{P}(Y > 4)$.

解答. (1) 由于 $p(x) = \frac{x}{4}e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}$, 于是分布函数为 $F(x) = \int_0^x p(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{x}{4}e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}$, 所以

$$F_Y(x) = \mathbf{P}(X_1 \leq x, \dots, X_5 \leq x) = \prod_{i=1}^5 F(x) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}\right)^5$$

$$(2) \mathbf{P}(Y > 4) = 1 - \mathbf{P}(Y \leq 4) = 1 - F_Y(4) = 1 - (1 - e^{-2})^5 \approx 0.5167$$

12. 设 (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) 服从超立方体 $[0, 1]^4$ 上的均匀分布, 试求如下概率:

(1) $\mathbf{P}(X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\})$; (2) $\mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_1 | X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})$; (3) $\mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_2 | X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})$.

解答.

$$(1) \mathbf{P}(X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 dx_3 dx_4 dx_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_1 | X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_1, X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})}{\mathbf{P}(\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 \int_0^{x_4} \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 dx_3 dx_1 dx_4}{\int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 dx_3 dx_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \mathbf{P}(X > X_2 | X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_2, X_1 = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})}{\mathbf{P}(\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{P}(X_1 > X_4 > X_2, \dots) + \mathbf{P}(X_4 > X_1, \dots)}{\mathbf{P}(\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\})}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_4} dx_2 dx_3 dx_4 dx_1 + \int_0^1 \int_0^{x_4} \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 dx_3 dx_1 dx_4}{\int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 dx_3 dx_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

13. 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立, 都服从 $\text{Exp}(1)$ 分布. 记

$$Y_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}, \quad Y_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}, \quad Y_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

试求 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 的联合密度函数, 并证明它们也相互独立.

解答. 由题意可知, $p(x_1, x_2, x_3) = e^{-x_1 - x_2 - x_3}$, 且

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{x_1}{x_1+x_2} \\ y_2 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{x_1+x_2+x_3} \\ y_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 y_2 y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 y_3 - y_1 y_2 y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 - y_2 y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 y_3 & y_1 y_3 & y_1 y_2 \\ -y_2 y_3 & (1-y_1)y_3 & (1-y_1)y_2 \\ 0 & -y_3 & 1-y_2 \end{vmatrix} = y_3^2 \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & y_1 & y_1 y_2 \\ 0 & 1 & y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_2 y_3^2$$

所以 $q(y_1, y_2, y_3) = p(y_1 y_2 y_3, (1-y_1)y_2 y_3, (1-y_2)y_3) y_2 y_3 = y_2 y_3^2 e^{-y_3}$, 而且

$$p_{Y_1}(y_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(y_1, y_2, y_3) dy_2 dy_3 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\infty} y_2 y_3^2 e^{-y_3} dy_2 dy_3 = 1$$

$$p_{Y_2}(y_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(y_1, y_2, y_3) dy_1 dy_3 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\infty} y_2 y_3^2 e^{-y_3} dy_1 dy_3 = 2y_2$$

$$p_{Y_3}(y_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(y_1, y_2, y_3) dy_1 dy_2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y_2 y_3^2 e^{-y_3} dy_1 dy_2 = \frac{1}{2} y_3^2 e^{-y_3}$$

由于 $q(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_2 y_3^2 e^{-y_3} = p_{Y_1}(y_1) p_{Y_2}(y_2) p_{Y_3}(y_3)$, 所以它们都相互独立.

14. 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 都服从 $\text{Exp}(1)$ 分布. 与上题类似地定义出随机变量 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n , 再讨论相应的问题.

解答. 由题意可知, $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{-x_1-x_2-\dots-x_n}$, 且

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{x_1}{x_1+x_2} \\ y_2 = \frac{x_1+x_2}{x_1+x_2+x_3} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_{n-1}}{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n} \\ y_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \cdots y_n \\ x_2 = y_2 \cdots y_n - y_1 \cdots y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = y_n - y_{n-1} y_n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_1} & \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_2} & \dots & \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_n} \\ -\frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_1} & \frac{y_2 \cdots y_n}{y_2} - \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_2} & \dots & \frac{y_2 \cdots y_n}{y_n} - \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_n} \\ 0 & -\frac{y_2 \cdots y_n}{y_2} & \dots & \frac{y_3 \cdots y_n}{y_n} - \frac{y_2 \cdots y_n}{y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{y_n}{y_n} - \frac{y_{n-1} y_n}{y_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{r_2+r_1, \dots, r_n+r_{n-1} \\ \text{按列提出公共元素}}}{=} y_1 y_2^2 \cdots y_n^n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{y_1} & \frac{y_1}{y_2} & \dots & \frac{y_1 \cdots y_{n-1}}{y_n} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{y_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{y_2 \cdots y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{y_n} \end{vmatrix} \quad (r_i + r_j \text{表示将第} j \text{行加到第} i \text{行上})$$

$$= y_2 y_3^2 \cdots y_n^{n-1}$$

所以

$$q(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = p(y_1 \cdots y_n, y_2 \cdots y_n - y_1 \cdots y_n, \dots, y_n - y_{n-1} y_n) y_2 y_3^2 \cdots y_n^{n-1} = y_2 y_3^2 \cdots y_n^{n-1} e^{-y_n}$$

计算边缘密度可得:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(y_1) &= 1 \\ p_2(y_2) &= 2y_2 \\ &\vdots \\ p_k(y_k) &= ky_k \\ &\vdots \\ p_{n-1}(y_{n-1}) &= (n-1)y_{n-1} \\ p_n(y_n) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} y_n^{n-1} e^{-y_n} \end{aligned}$$

综上, $q(y_1, \dots, y_n) = p_1(y_1) \cdots p_n(y_n)$, 它们相互独立.

15. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立且服从相同的分布 $F(x)$, 试证顺序统计量 $X_{(i)}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_i(x) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \int_0^{F(x)} t^{i-1} (1-t)^{n-i} dt, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

证明. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} p_{X_i}(x) &= \mathbf{P}(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(i-1)} \leq x, X_{(i)} = x, X_{(i+1)}, \dots, X_n \geq x) \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \left(\int_{-\infty}^x p(t) dt \right)^{i-1} p(x) \left(\int_x^{\infty} p(t) dt \right)^{n-i} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} F^{i-1}(x) p(x) (1-F(x))^{n-i} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} F_i(x) = \mathbf{P}(X_i \leq x) &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \int_{-\infty}^x (F(s))^{i-1} (1-F(s))^{n-i} dF(s) \\ &\stackrel{t=F(s)}{=} \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} \int_0^{F(x)} t^{i-1} (1-t)^{n-i} dt, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \end{aligned}$$

□