

1. 由联合分布列的正则性

$$\sum_{\substack{i \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \\ j \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}}} c|i+j| = 40c = 1 \quad \text{解得 } c = \frac{1}{40}$$

$$P(X=-2) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 P_{2j} = 10c = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(X=-1) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 P_{1j} = 7c = \frac{7}{40}$$

$$P(X=0) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 P_{0j} = 6c = \frac{3}{20} \quad P(X=1) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 P_{1j} = 7c = \frac{7}{40} \quad P(X=2) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 P_{2j} = \frac{1}{4}$$

可得到X的分布列为:

X	-2	-1	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{40}$	$\frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{7}{40}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

3. 当  $x < 0$  或  $x > 1$  时  $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$

当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时  $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dy + \int_0^{2-x} \frac{1}{2} dy + \int_{2-x}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 1$

$$\therefore P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

当  $y < 0$  或  $y > 2$  时  $P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$

当  $0 \leq y \leq 2$  时  $P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} 0 dx = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore P_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & y < 0 \text{ 或 } y > 2 \end{cases}$$

5. 当  $x > 0$  时  $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{8\pi}} e^{-x-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}$

当  $x = 0$  时  $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{0}{\sqrt{8\pi}} e^0 dy = 0$

当  $x < 0$  时  $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{8\pi}} e^{x-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^x$

$$\therefore P_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b. P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-2xy - x^2 - y^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x+y)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y^2}$$

$$\therefore Y \text{ 的联合概率密度函数 } P_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y^2}$$

$$P(Y > \sqrt{2}) = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y^2} dy = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} d\frac{t}{2} \quad (令 y = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \quad t = \sqrt{2}y)$$

$$= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt = 1 - \Phi(2) = 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$$

3.3.

$$1. \text{ 由随机变量的正则性 } a+b+c+\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{3} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$P(X=0) = a+b+\frac{1}{9} \quad P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{9}+c \quad \text{则 } (a+b+\frac{1}{9})(\frac{1}{9}+c) = P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{1}{9} \quad (2)$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{9}+c+\frac{1}{3} \quad P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{3}+b \quad \text{则 } (\frac{1}{9}+c+\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{3}+b) = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{18} \\ b = \frac{1}{6} \\ c = \frac{2}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{ 当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \text{ 时 } P_X(x) = 0 \quad \text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时 } P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dy + \int_0^x 12y^2 dy + \int_x^{+\infty} 0 dy$$

$$= 4y^3 \quad \therefore P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \\ 4y^3 & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 1 \text{ 时 } P_Y(y) = 0 \quad \text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时 } P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y 0 dx + \int_y^1 12y^2 dx + \int_1^{+\infty} 0 dx$$

$$= 12y^2(1-y) \quad \therefore P_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 1 \\ 12y^2(1-y) & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P_X(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P_Y(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = 12(\frac{1}{2})^2 = 3$$

$$\therefore P_X(\frac{1}{2}) P_Y(\frac{1}{2}) \neq P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \therefore X, Y \text{ 不独立.}$$

$$6. \text{ 当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时 } P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dy + \int_{-1}^x \frac{1+y}{4} dy + \int_x^{+\infty} 0 dy = \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{y^2}{8} \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x \leq -1 \text{ 时 } P_X(x) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时 } P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x}{4} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} 0 dx = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{y^2}{8} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1 \text{ 时 } P_Y(y) = 0.$$



接6

由上可得  $P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \geq 1 \text{ 或 } x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

$P_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \geq 1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 < y < 1 \end{cases}$

$P_X(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$   $P_Y(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$   $P_X(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1+\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{5}{16}$

$\therefore P_X(\frac{1}{2})P_Y(\frac{1}{2}) \neq P_X(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$\therefore X$  与  $Y$  不独立.

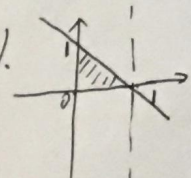
7. (1).  $P_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

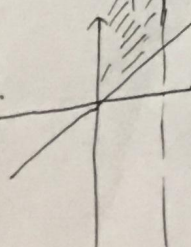
$P_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

当  $y \leq 0$  时  $P(X, y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) = P_X(x) \cdot 0 = 0$

当  $y > 0$  时. 若  $x \leq 0$  或  $x \geq 1$  时,  $P_X(x) = 0$  则  $P(X, y) = 0$  若  $0 < x < 1$   $P(X, y) = P_Y(y)P_X(x) = e^{-y}$

$\therefore P(X, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \\ e^{-y} & y > 0, 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

(2).   $P(X+Y \leq 1) = \iint e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 (1 - e^{x-1}) dx$   
 $= 1 - ce^0 - e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

(3).   $P(X \leq Y) = \iint e^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{e}$