

第三章 多维随机向量及其概率分布

(一) 基本题答案

1、设 X 和 Y 的可能取值分别为 i 与 j , 则 $i=0,1,2,3; j=0,1,2$.

因盒子里有 3 种球, 在这 3 种球中任取 4 个, 其中黑球和红球的个数之和 $i+j$ 必不超过 4. 另一方面, 因白球只有 2 个, 任取的 4 个球中, 黑球和红球个数之和最小为 2 个, 故有

$$2 \leq i+j \leq 4, \text{ 且 } p(X=i, Y=j) = C_3^i C_2^j C_2^{4-i-j} / C_7^4.$$

因而 $P(X=i, Y=j) = 0$ ($i+j < 2$ 或 $i+j > 4, i=0,1,2,3; j=0,1,2$).

于是 $p_{11} = P(X=x_1=0, Y=y_1=0) = 0, p_{12} = P(X=x_1=0, Y=y_2=0) = 0,$

$$p_{13} = P(X=x_1=0, Y=y_3=0) = C_3^0 C_2^1 C_2^3 / C_7^4 = 1/35.$$

同法可求得联合分布律中其他的 p_{ij} , 得下表

Y \ X	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	$C_3^2 C_2^0 C_2^2 / C_7^4$	$C_3^3 C_2^0 C_2^1 / C_7^4$
1	0	$C_3^1 C_2^1 C_2^2 / C_7^4$	$C_3^2 C_2^1 C_2^1 / C_7^4$	$C_3^3 C_2^1 C_2^0 / C_7^4$
2	$C_3^0 C_2^2 C_2^2 / C_7^4$	$C_3^1 C_2^2 C_2^1 / C_7^4$	$C_3^2 C_2^2 C_2^0 / C_7^4$	0

即

Y \ X	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	3/35	2/35
1	0	6/35	12/35	2/35
2	1/35	6/35	3/35	0

2、 X 和 Y 都服从二项分布, 参数相应为 (2,0.2) 和 (2,0.5). 因此 X 和 Y 的概率分布分别为

$$X \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.64 & 0.32 & 0.04 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由独立性知, X 和 Y 的联合分布为

Y \ X	0	1	2
0	0.16	0.08	0.01
1	0.32	0.16	0.02
2	0.16	0.08	0.01

3、 Y 的分布函数为 $F(y)=1-e^{-y} (y>0), F(y)=0 (y \leq 0)$. 显知 (x_1, x_2) 有四个可能值:

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

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

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

$P\{X_1=1, X_2=1\} = P\{Y > 1, Y > 2\} = P\{Y > 2\} = e^{-2}.$

于是, 可将 X_1 和 X_2 联合概率分布列表如下:

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	0	1
0	$1 - e^{-1}$	$e^{-1} - e^{-2}$
1	0	e^{-2}

$$\begin{aligned}
 4、P(X=n) &= \sum_{m=0}^n P(\zeta=n, \eta=m) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\lambda^n p^m (1-p)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{n-m} = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} [p + (1-p)]^n = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots).
 \end{aligned}$$

即 X 是服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y=m) &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n p^m (1-p)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^m p^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n-m} (1-p)^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} \\
 &= \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda}}{m!} \cdot e^{\lambda(1-p)} = \frac{(\lambda p)^m e^{-\lambda p}}{m!}, (m=0,1,2,\dots). \text{ 即 } Y \text{ 是服从参数为 } \lambda p \text{ 的泊}
 \end{aligned}$$

松分布.

$$5、\text{由定义 } F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y \varphi(x, y) dx dy.$$

因为 $\varphi(x, y)$ 是分段函数, 要正确计算出 $F(x, y)$, 必须对积分区域进行适当分块:
 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$; $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$; $x > 1, y > 1$; $x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$; $y > 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ 等 5 个部分.

(1) 对于 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$, 有 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = 0$;

(2) 对于 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 有 $F(x, y) = 4 \int_0^x \int_0^y uv du dv = x^2 y^2$;

(3) 对于 $x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 有 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq y\} = y^2$;

(4) 对于 $y > 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1$, 有 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq 1\} = x^2$;

(5) 对于 $x > 1, y > 1$, 有 $F(x, y) = 1$.

$$\text{故 } X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 的联合分布函数 } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0, \\ x^2 y^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 1 < y, \\ y^2, & 1 < x, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 1, & 1 < x, 1 < y. \end{cases}$$

6、(1) $x \leq 0$ 或 $y \leq 0, F(x, y) = 0$; $x > 0, y > 0$,

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y z e^{-(2s+t)} ds dt = 2 \left(\int_0^x e^{-2s} ds \right) \left(\int_0^y e^{-t} dt \right) = (-e^{-2s} \Big|_0^x) (-e^{-t} \Big|_0^y) = (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-y})$$

$$\text{即 } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-y}), & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) P(Y \leq X) &= \iint_{y < x} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x 2e^{-2x-y} dy = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} (-e^{-y} \Big|_0^x) dx \\
 &= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - e^{-x}) e^{-2x} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-2x} - e^{-3x}) dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

7、(1) $x > 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}$; $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-1/2}$$

8、(1) (i) 根据公式 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$ 计算; 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$; 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^x 4.8y(2-x) dy = 2.4y^2 \Big|_0^x (2-x) = 2.4x^2(2-x); \text{ 当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2.4x^2(2-x), & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) 利用公式 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx$ 计算. 当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $0 < y < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \int_y^1 4.8y(2-x)dx = 4.8y\left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_y^1 = 4.8y\left[\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(2y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)\right] \\ &= 4.8y\left(\frac{3}{2} - 2y + \frac{y^2}{2}\right) = 2.4y(3 - 4y + y^2); \text{ 当 } y \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2.4y(3 - 4y + y^2), & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\left\{\left(X < \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(Y < \frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} = 1 - P\left\{X \geq \frac{1}{2}, Y \geq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx dy = 1 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{2} dx dy = \frac{5}{8}.$$

$$?、??? \quad \frac{47}{80}$$

9、本题先求出关于 x 的边缘概率密度, 再求出其在 $x=2$ 之值 $f_X(2)$. 由于平面区域 D 的

$$\text{面积为 } S_D = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = 2, \quad \text{故 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合概率密度为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D; \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{易知, } X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & 1 < x < e^2, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } f_X(2) = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

10、(1) 有放回抽取: 当第一次抽取到第 k 个数字时, 第二次可抽取到该数字仍有十种可能机会, 即为 $P\{X=i|Y=k\} = \frac{1}{10} \quad (i=0, 1, \dots, 9).$

(2) 不放回抽取: (i) 当第一次抽取第 k ($0 \leq k \leq 9$) 个数时, 则第二次抽到此 (第 k 个) 数是不可能的, 故 $P\{X=i|Y=k\} = 0 \quad (i=k; i, k=0, 1, \dots, 9).$

(ii) 当第一次抽取第 k ($0 \leq k \leq 9$) 个数时, 而第二次抽到其他数字 (非 k) 的机会为 $1/9$, 知 $P\{X=i|Y=k\} = 1/9 \quad (i \neq k; i, k=0, 1, \dots, 9).$

11、(1) 因 $f_\eta(y) = \int_y^1 24(1-x)y dx = 12y(1-y)^2, 0 \leq y \leq 1; f_\eta(y) = 0, \text{其它.}$

$$\text{故在 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_{\xi|\eta}(x|y) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x)/(1-y)^2 & y \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它;} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } f_\xi(x) = \int_0^x 24(1-x)y dy = 12x^2(1-y)^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1; f_\xi(x) = 0, \text{其它.}$$

$$\text{故在 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_{\eta|\xi}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 2y/x^2 & 0 \leq y \leq x, \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } f_\xi(X) = \int_{1/x}^x \frac{1}{2x^2 y} dy = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, 1 \leq x \leq \infty; f_\xi(x) = 0, \text{其它;}$$

$$\text{故在 } 1 \leq x < \infty \text{ 时, } f_{\eta|\xi}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y \ln x} & \frac{1}{x} < y < x, \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{1/y}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 y} dx = \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ \int_y^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 y} dx = \frac{1}{2y^2} & 0 < y < \infty \\ 0 & \text{其它,} \end{cases} \quad \text{故在 } 0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_{\eta|\xi}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2 y} & \frac{1}{y} < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{其它;} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而在 } 1 < y < \infty \text{ 时, } f_{\eta|\xi}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x^2} & y < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad f_{\xi}(x) = \int_x^{\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, x > 0; f_{\xi}(x) = 0, x \leq 0. \text{ 在 } x > 0, f_{\eta|\xi}(y|x) = \begin{cases} e^{x-y} & y > x, \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, y > 0; f_{\eta}(y) = 0, y \leq 0. \text{ 故在 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } f_{\xi|\eta}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & 0 < x < y, \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$12. \quad f_X(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(1+x+y)^n} dy = \frac{n-2}{(1+x)^{n-1}}, x > 0, \text{ 故}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y/1) = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1}(n-1)/(2+y)^n & y > 0, \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

13、X 和 Y 是否独立，可用分布函数或概率密度函数验证.

方法一：X 的分布函数 $F_X(x)$ 和 Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$ 分别为

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

由于 $F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$, 知 X 和 Y 独立.

$$\alpha = P\{X > 0.1, Y > 0.1\} = P\{X > 0.1\} \cdot P\{Y > 0.1\} = [1 - F_X(0.1)] \cdot [1 - F_Y(0.1)] = e^{-0.05} \cdot e^{-0.05} = e^{-0.1}$$

方法二：以 $f(x, y)$, $f_X(x)$ 和 $f_Y(y)$ 分别表示 (X, Y) , X 和 Y 的概率密度，可知

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \begin{cases} 0.25e^{-0.5(x+y)} & x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 0.5e^{-0.5x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 0.5e^{-0.5y} & y \geq 0, \\ 0 & y < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由于 } f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y), \text{ 知 X 和 Y 独立. } \alpha = P\{X > 0.1, Y > 0.1\} = \int_{0.1}^{+\infty} \int_{0.1}^{+\infty} 0.25e^{-0.5(x+y)} dx dy = e^{-0.1}.$$

14、因知 X 与 Y 相互独立，即有 $P(X = x_i, Y = y_j) = P(X = x_i) \cdot P(Y = y_j)$.

($i=1,2, j=1,2,3$) 首先，根据边缘分布的定义知 $P(X = x_1, Y = y_1) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24}$. 又根据独立

性有 $\frac{1}{24} = p\{X = x_1, Y = y_1\} = p(X = x_1) \cdot p(Y = y_1) = \frac{1}{6} p(X = x_1)$, 解得 $P(X = x_i) = \frac{1}{4}$, 从而有

$$P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{12} \quad \text{又由 } P(X = x_1, Y = y_2) = P(X = x_1) \cdot P(Y = y_2), \text{ 可得}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4} P(Y = y_2), \text{ 即有 } P(Y = y_2) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 从而 } P(X = x_2, Y = y_2) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

类似地，由 $P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = P(X = x_1)P(Y = y_3)$, 有 $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4} P(Y = y_3)$, 得 $P(Y = y_3) = \frac{1}{3}$,

从而, $P(X = x_1, Y = y_3) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$. 最后 $P(X = x_2) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$. 将上述数值填入表中有

	X	y_1	y_2	y_3	$P\{X = x_i\} = P_{i\cdot}$
Y					

x_1	1/24	1/8	1/12	1/4
x_2	1/8	3/8	1/4	3/4
$P\{X=y_j\}=P \cdot j$	1/6	1/2	1/3	1

15、本题的关键是由题设 $P\{X_1X_2=0\}=1$, 可推出 $P\{X_1X_2 \neq 0\}=0$; 再利用边缘分布的定义即可列出概率分布表.

(1) 由 $P\{X_1X_2=0\}=1$, 可见 $P\{X_1=-1, X_2=1\}=P\{X_1=1, X_2=1\}=0$, 易见

$$P\{X_1=-1, X_2=0\}=P\{X_1=-1\}=0.25 \quad P\{X_1=0, X_2=1\}=P\{X_2=1\}=0.5$$

$$P\{X_1=1, X_2=0\}=P\{X_1=1\}=0.25 \quad P\{X_1=0, X_2=0\}=0$$

于是, 得 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	-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	1

(2) 可见 $P\{X_1=0, X_2=0\}=0$, 而 $P\{X_1=0\}P\{X_2=0\}=1/4 \neq 0$. 于是, X_1 和 X_2 不独立.

$$16、(1) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{因为 } X, Y \text{ 独立, 对任何 } x, y \text{ 都}$$

$$\text{有 } f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = f(x, y). \quad \text{所以有 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 二次方程 $t^2 + 2Xt + Y = 0$ 中 t 有实根, $\Delta = (2X)^2 - 4Y \geq 0$, 即 $X^2 - Y \geq 0$,

$$Y \leq X^2, \text{ 故 } P(t \text{ 有实根}) = P\{Y \leq X^2\} = \iint_{y \leq x^2} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy dx = \int_0^1 (-e^{-\frac{y}{2}}) \Big|_0^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{x^2}{2}) dx = 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right]$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} [\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)] \approx 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} [0.8413 - 0.5] \approx 1 - 0.8555 = 0.1445.$$

$$17、(1) \text{ 因为 } X, Y \text{ 独立, 所以 } f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda\mu e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 根据 } Z \text{ 的定义, 有 } P\{z=1\} = P\{Y \geq X\} = \iint_{y \geq x} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} \lambda\mu e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \left(\int_x^{+\infty} \mu e^{-\mu y} dy \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot e^{-\mu x} dx = \lambda / (\lambda + \mu),$$

$P\{Z=0\} = 1 - P\{Z=1\} = \mu / (\lambda + \mu)$. 所以 Z 的分布律为

Z	0	1
p	$\mu / (\lambda + \mu)$	$\lambda / (\lambda + \mu)$

$$Z \text{ 的分布函数为 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 1, & z \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

18、 $\because X, Y$ 分别仅取 0, 1 两个数值, $\therefore Z$ 亦只取 0, 1 两个数值. 又 $\because X$ 与 Y 相互独立,

$$\therefore P\{Z=0\}=P\{\max(X,Y)=0\}=P(X=0,Y=0)=P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\}=1/2 \times 1/2=1/4,$$

故 $P\{Z=1\}=1-P\{Z=0\}=1-1/4=3/4$.

19、X 由 2×2 阶行列式表示，仍是一随机变量，且 $X=X_1X_4-X_2X_3$ ，根据 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 的地位是等价且相互独立的， X_1X_4 与 X_2X_3 也是独立同分布的，因此可先求出 X_1X_4 和 X_2X_3 的分布律，再求 X 的分布律。记 $Y_1=X_1X_4, Y_2=X_2X_3$ ，则 $X=Y_1-Y_2$ 。随机变量 Y_1 和 Y_2 独立同分布： $P\{Y_1=1\}=P\{Y_2=1\}=P\{X_2=1, X_3=1\}=0.16$ $P\{Y_1=0\}=P\{Y_2=0\}=1-0.16=0.84$ 。显见，随机变量 $X=Y_1-Y_2$ 有三个可能值 $-1, 0, 1$ 。易见 $P\{X=-1\}=P\{Y_1=0, Y_2=1\}=0.84 \times 0.16=0.1344$ ， $P\{X=1\}=P\{Y_1=1, Y_2=0\}=0.16 \times 0.84=0.1344$ ， $P\{X=0\}=1-2 \times 0.1344=0.7312$ 。

于是，行列式的概率分布为 $X = \begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1344 & 0.7312 & 0.1344 \end{bmatrix}$

20、因为 $\{Z=i\}=\{X+Y=i\}=\{X=0, Y=i\} \cup \{X=1, Y=i-1\} \cup \dots \cup \{X=i, Y=0\}$ 。由于上述各事件互不相容，且注意到 X 与 Y 相与独立，则有

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Z=i\} &= \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X=k, Y=i-k\} = \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X=k\}P\{Y=i-k\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^i C_{n_1}^k p^k (1-p)^{n_1-k} C_{n_2}^{i-k} p^{i-k} (1-p)^{n_2-i+k} = P^i (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-i} \sum_{k=0}^i C_{n_1}^k C_{n_2}^{i-k} \\ &= C_{n_1+n_2}^i p^i (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-i}, i=0, 1, \dots, n_1+n_2, \quad \text{故 } Z=X+Y \sim B(n_1+n_2, p). \end{aligned}$$

注：在上述计算过程中，已约定：当 $r > n$ 时， $C_n^r = 0$ ，并用到了公式 $\sum_{k=1}^i C_{n_1}^k C_{n_2}^{i-k} = C_{n_1+n_2}^i$ 。

21、X 和 Y 的概率分布密度为 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{2\sigma^2}\}$ ， $(-\infty < x < +\infty)$ ；

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/(2\pi), & -\pi \leq y \leq \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \quad \text{因 X 和 Y 独立，考虑到 } f_Y(y) \text{ 仅在 } [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 上才有非零值，故由卷积公式知 Z 的概率密度为}$$

上才有非零值，故由卷积公式知 Z 的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{(z-y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy.$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}, \text{ 则上式右端等于 } \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right].$$

22、(1) 由题设知 $F_M(y) = P(M \leq y) = P\{\max(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq y\} = P(X_1 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y)$
 $= P(X_1 \leq y)P(X_2 \leq y) \dots P(X_n \leq y) = F_{X_1}(y) \dots F_{X_n}(y).$

$\because X_1, \dots, X_n$ 独立且同分布： $X_i \sim U[0, \theta]$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$),

$$\therefore F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 1, & x > \theta, \end{cases} \therefore F_M(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ \frac{y^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta, \\ 1, & y \geq \theta. \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } f_M(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad F_N(y) &= P(N \leq y) = 1 - P(N > y) = 1 - P\{\min(X_1, \dots, X_n) > y\} \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > y, X_2 > y, \dots, X_n > y) = 1 - P(X_1 > y)P(X_2 > y) \dots P(X_n > y) \\ &= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i > y) = 1 - [1 - F_{X_i}(y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f_N(y) = \begin{cases} -n(1 - \frac{y}{\theta})^{n-1}(-\frac{1}{\theta}), & 0 < y < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{n(\theta - y)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

23、由题设容易得出随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度，本题相当于求随机变量 X、Y 的函数

$S=XY$ 的概率密度, 可用分布函数微分法求之.

依题设, 知二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & \text{若 } (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{若 } (x, y) \notin G \end{cases}$

设 $F(s) = P\{S \leq s\}$ 为 S 的分布函数, 则 当 $s \leq 0$ 时, $F(s) = 0$; 当 $s \geq 2$ 时, $F(s) = 1$.
现设 $0 < s < 2$. 曲线 $xy = s$ 与矩形 G 的上边交于点 $(s, 1)$; 位于曲线 $xy = s$ 上方的点满足 $xy > s$, 位于下方的点满足 $xy < s$. 故

$$F(s) = P\{S \leq s\} = P\{XY \leq s\} = 1 - P\{XY > s\} = 1 - \iint_{xy > s} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_s^2 dx \int_{\frac{s}{x}}^1 dy = \frac{s}{2} (1 + \ln 2 - \ln s).$$

于是, $f(s) = \begin{cases} (\ln 2 - \ln s)/2, & \text{若 } 0 < s < 2, \\ 0, & \text{若 } s \leq 0 \text{ 或 } s \geq 2. \end{cases}$

(二)、补充题答案

1. 由于 $X = \max\{\xi, \eta\}$, $Y = \min(\xi, \eta)$, 故知 $P(X < Y) = 0$, 即

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 3\} = P\{X = 2, Y = 3\} = 0; \text{ 又易知}$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1, \eta = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1\} \cdot P\{\eta = 1\} = 1/9,$$

$$P\{X = 2, Y = 2\} = P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 2\} = 1/9, \quad P\{X = 3, Y = 3\} = P\{\xi = 3, \eta = 3\} = 1/9,$$

$$P\{X = 2, Y = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1, \eta = 2\} + P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 1\} = 1/9 + 1/9 = 2/9,$$

$$P\{X = 3, Y = 2\} = P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 3\} + P\{\xi = 3, \eta = 2\} = 2/9, \quad P\{X = 3, Y = 1\} = 1 - 7/9 = 2/9.$$

所以

$Y \backslash X$	1	2	3
1	1/9	2/9	2/9
2	0	1/9	2/9
3	0	0	1/9

$$2. (1) P\{Y = m | X = n\} = C_n^m P^m (1-P)^{n-m}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(2) P\{X = n, Y = m\} = P\{Y = m | X = n\} P\{X = n\} \\ = C_n^m P^m (1-P)^{n-m} \cdot e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^n / n!, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$3. P(Z = 1) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) + P(X = 1)P(Y = 1) = (1-p)^2 + p^2$$

$$P(Z = 0) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 1) + P(X = 1)P(Y = 0) = 2p(1-p)$$

而 $P(X = 1, Z = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = p^2$, 由 $P(X = 1, Z = 1) = P(X = 1)P(Z = 1)$, 得 $p = 1/2$.

5.: 设随机变量 ξ 和 η 相互独立, 都服从 $N(0, 1)$ 分

布. 则 $p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right\}$. 显然,

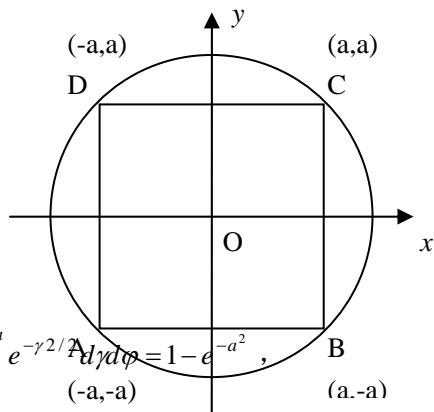
$$\iint_G p(x, y) dx dy < \iint_S p(x, y) dx dy,$$

其中, G 和 S 分别是如图所示的矩形 $ABCD$ 和圆.

$$\iint_G p(x, y) dx dy = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2/2} dx\right)^2,$$

$$\text{令 } x = \gamma \cos \varphi, y = \gamma \sin \varphi, \text{ 则 } \iint_S p(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^{\sqrt{2}a} e^{-\gamma^2/2} \gamma d\gamma d\varphi = 1 - e^{-a^2},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2/2} dx < \sqrt{1 - e^{-a^2}}.$$



6. 设这类电子管的寿命为 ξ , 则 $P(\xi > 150) = \int_{150}^{+\infty} 100/(x^2) dx = 2/3$. (1) 三个管子均不要替换

的概率为 $(2/3)^3 = 8/27$; (2) 三个管子均要替换的概率为 $(1 - 2/3)^3 = 1/27$.

7. 假设总体 X 的密度函数为 $f(x)$, 分布函数为 $F(x)$, 第 i 次的观察值为 $X_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$, X_i 独立同分布, 其联合密度函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1)f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n)$. 依题意, 所求的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_n > X_1, X_n > X_2, \dots, X_n > X_{n-1}\} &= \int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_i < x_n \\ i=1, 2, \dots, n-1}} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \cdots dx_n \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_n) dx_n \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_1) dx_1 \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_2) dx_2 \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_{n-1}) dx_{n-1} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^{n-1}(x_n) f(x_n) dx_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F^{n-1}(x_n) dF(x_n) = \frac{1}{n} F^n(x_n) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. P(\xi_1 = k | \xi_1 + \xi_2 = n) = \frac{P(\xi_1 = k, \xi_1 + \xi_2 = n)}{P(\xi_1 + \xi_2 = n)} = \frac{P(\xi_1 = k)P(\xi_2 = n - k)}{P(\xi_1 + \xi_2 = n)}.$$

由普哇松分布的可加性, 知 $\xi_1 + \xi_2$ 服从参数为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 的普哇松分布, 所以

$$P(\xi_1 = k | \xi_1 + \xi_2 = n) = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}} = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k}.$$

9. 当 $z \leq 0$, $F_z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 0$, 当 $z > 0$,

$$F_z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy = \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-2y} dy = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z},$$

所以 $z = X + 2Y$ 的分布函数为 $F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ 1 - (1 + z)e^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$

10. 由条件知 X 和 Y 的联合密度为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & \text{若 } 1 \leq x \leq 3, 1 \leq y \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

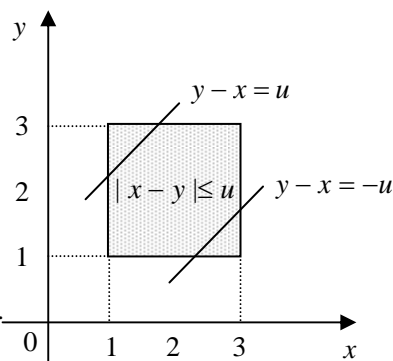
以 $F(u) = P\{U \leq u\} (-\infty < u < \infty)$ 表示随机

变量 U 的分布函数. 显然, 当 $u \leq 0$ 时,

$F(u) = 0$; 当 $u \geq 2$ 时, $F(u) = 1$;

当 $0 < u < 2$ 时,

$$F(u) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq u} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{|x-y| \leq u} \frac{1}{4} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} [4 - (2-u)^2] = 1 - \frac{1}{4} (2-u)^2.$$



于是, 随机变量的密度为 $p(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2-u), & 0 < u < 2; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$.

11. 记 X_1, X_2, X_3 为这 3 个元件无故障工作的时间, 则 $T = \min(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ 的分布函数

$$F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = 1 - P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3) > t\} = 1 - [P(X_1 > t)]^3 = 1 - [1 - P(X_1 \leq t)]^3.$$

$$\because X_i \sim F(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_i t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2, 3) \therefore F_T(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3\lambda t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_T(t) = F'_T(t) = \begin{cases} 3\lambda e^{-3\lambda t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$