

第三章习题

7. 根据 X, Y 的取值, 分布律画表格, 每一个概率写出来, 并不困难。如果要写一般的公式:

$$P(X=i, Y=j) = \begin{cases} 0, i < j \\ \frac{1}{4^3}, i = j \\ \frac{2C_3^2 + A_3^2(i-j-1)}{4^3}, i > j \end{cases}, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

8.(1) 由密度函数性质:

$$\iint f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 k x dx \int_0^1 y dy = 1, \text{ 所以 } k = 4.$$

$$(2) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ \int_0^y \int_0^x 4xy dx dy = x^2 y^2, 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \int_0^1 \int_0^x 4xy dx dy = x^2, 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1 \\ \int_0^y \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = y^2, x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = 1, x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \underline{P(Y \leq X)} = \iint_{\underline{y \leq x}} f(x, y) dx dy = \underline{\int_0^1 \int_y^1 4xy dx dy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.(1)

$$P(X=i) = \sum_j p_{ij} = \frac{e^{-14}}{i!} \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{i!}{\underline{j!(i-j)!}} (7.14)^j (6.86)^{i-j} = \frac{14^i}{i!} e^{-14}, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P(Y=j) = \sum_i p_{ij} = \frac{(7.14)^j e^{-14}}{j!} \sum_{i=j}^{+\infty} \frac{(6.86)^{i-j}}{\underline{(i-j)!}} = \frac{(7.14)^j}{j!} e^{-7.14}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

15. (1)

$$P(X=n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

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

$$(2) P(X=n, Y=m) = P(X=n)P(Y=m | X=n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \times C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = m) &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P(X = n, Y = m) = \sum_{n=m}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \times C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{n=m}^{+\infty} \frac{(\lambda(1-p))^{n-m}}{(n-m)!} = \frac{(\lambda p)^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda p}, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

18. 设 A, B 是两个随机变量。P(A)>0, P(B)>0. 定义

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & A \text{ 发生} \\ 0 & A \text{ 不发生} \end{cases}; \quad Y = \begin{cases} 1 & B \text{ 发生} \\ 0 & B \text{ 不发生} \end{cases}.$$

证明: X, Y 相互独立的充要条件是事件 A, B 相互独立。

证明: \Leftarrow (充分性)

$\because A, B$ 相互独立, $\therefore \bar{A}, B; A, \bar{B}; \bar{A}, \bar{B}$ 都相互独立。从而有

$$P(X = 1; Y = 1) = P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 1);$$

$$P(X = 1; Y = 0) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A)P(\bar{B}) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 0);$$

$$P(X = 0; Y = 1) = P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})P(B) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 1);$$

$$P(X = 0; Y = 0) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 0);$$

所以, X, Y 相互独立。

\Rightarrow (必要性)

$$\because X, Y \text{ 相互独立}, \therefore P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B), \text{ 所以, } A, B \text{ 相互独立}.$$

这里只要注意到: $P(A) = P(X = 1); P(\bar{A}) = P(X = 0)$.

22. (1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z_1 = k) &= P(\min\{X, Y\} = k) \\ &= P(X = k, Y \geq k \cup X \geq k, Y = k) \\ &= P(X = k, Y \geq k) + P(X \geq k, Y = k) - P(X = k, Y = k) \\ &= 2pq^{k-1} \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} pq^{i-1} - (pq^{k-1})^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z_2 = k) &= P(X + Y = k) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} P(X = i, Y = k - i) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} P(X = i)P(Y = k - i) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} pq^{i-1}pq^{(k-i)-1} = (k-1)p^2q^{k-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

24.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2h} \int_{z-h}^{z+h} f_X(x)dx = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{z-h}^{z+h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-u)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{所以: } f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{\frac{z-h-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{z+h-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2h} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{z+h-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{z-h-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right]$$

25.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^z f_X(x)e^{x-z}dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \int_0^z e^{x-z}dx = 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ \int_0^1 e^{x-z}dx = e^{1-z} - e^{-z}, & z > 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

可以求 $F_Z(x)$, 二重积分
再求导得到 $f_Z(x)$.

26. 令 $T = X + Y$, 则

$$f_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(t-x)dx$$

$$Z = \frac{T}{2}, \text{ 则 } f_Z(z) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(2z-x)dx \quad (\text{第二章, 线性函数的分布}) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_Z\left(\frac{yb}{a}\right)$$

$Y = aX + b, f_Y(y)$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, z \leq 0 \\ 2 \int_0^{2z} e^{-x} e^{-(2z-x)} dx = 4ze^{-2z}, z > 0 \end{cases}$$

二、使用分布函数法

$$z > 0 \quad F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P((X+Y)/2 \leq z) = P(X+Y \leq 2z)$$

$$= \iint_{x+y \leq 2z} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x+y \leq 2z} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_0^{2z} \int_0^{2z-y} e^{-x} dx e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2z} e^{-y} [1 - e^{-(2z-y)}] dy = \int_0^{2z} [e^{-y} - e^{-2z}] dy = 1 - e^{-2z} - 2ze^{-2z}.$$

$$f_Z(z) = 4ze^{-2z}, z > 0; f_Z(z) = 0, z \leq 0;$$

27.

令 $T = X + Y$, 则

$$f_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(t-x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, t \leq 0 \\ \int_0^t x e^{-x} \cdot (t-x) e^{-(t-x)} dx = \frac{t^3}{6} e^{-t}, t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$U = T + Z$, 则

$$f_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_T(t) f_Z(u-t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, u \leq 0 \\ \int_0^u \frac{t^3}{6} e^{-t} \cdot (u-t) e^{-(u-t)} dt = \frac{u^5}{120} e^{-u}, u > 0 \end{cases}$$

这是求联合分布函数，三重积分较麻烦。