

第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

习题 3.1

1. 100 件商品中有 50 件一等品、30 件二等品、20 件三等品。从中任取 5 件，以 X 、 Y 分别表示取出的 5 件中一等品、二等品的件数，在以下情况下求 (X, Y) 的联合分布列。

(1) 不放回抽取；(2) 有放回抽取。

解：(1) (X, Y) 服从多维超几何分布， X, Y 的全部可能取值分别为 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5，

$$\text{且 } P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{\binom{50}{i} \binom{30}{j} \binom{20}{5-i-j}}{\binom{100}{5}}, \quad i=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; \quad j=0, \dots, 5-i,$$

故 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0.0002	0.0019	0.0066	0.0102	0.0073	0.0019
1	0.0032	0.0227	0.0549	0.0539	0.0182	0
2	0.0185	0.0927	0.1416	0.0661	0	0
3	0.0495	0.1562	0.1132	0	0	0
4	0.0612	0.0918	0	0	0	0
5	0.0281	0	0	0	0	0

(2) (X, Y) 服从多项分布， X, Y 的全部可能取值分别为 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5，

$$\text{且 } P\{X=i, Y=j\} = \frac{5!}{i! \cdot j! \cdot (5-i-j)!} \times 0.5^i \times 0.3^j \times 0.2^{5-i-j}, \quad i=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; \quad j=0, \dots, 5-i,$$

故 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0.00032	0.0024	0.0072	0.0108	0.0081	0.00243
1	0.004	0.024	0.054	0.054	0.02025	0
2	0.02	0.09	0.135	0.0675	0	0
3	0.05	0.15	0.1125	0	0	0
4	0.0625	0.09375	0	0	0	0
5	0.03125	0	0	0	0	0

2. 盒子里装有 3 个黑球、2 个红球、2 个白球，从中任取 4 个，以 X 表示取到黑球的个数，以 Y 表示取到红球的个数，试求 $P\{X=Y\}$ 。

$$\text{解： } P\{X=Y\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} + P\{X=2, Y=2\} = \frac{\binom{3}{1} \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{7}{4}} + \frac{\binom{3}{2} \binom{2}{2}}{\binom{7}{4}} = \frac{6}{35} + \frac{3}{35} = \frac{9}{35}.$$

3. 口袋中有 5 个白球、8 个黑球，从中不放回地一个接一个取出 3 个。如果第 i 次取出的是白球，则令 $X_i=1$ ，否则令 $X_i=0$ ， $i=1, 2, 3$ 。求：

(1) (X_1, X_2, X_3) 的联合分布列;

(2) (X_1, X_2) 的联合分布列.

解: (1) $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 0, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{6}{11} = \frac{28}{143}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 0, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{11} = \frac{70}{429}$,
 $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 1, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{11} = \frac{70}{429}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 0, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{11} = \frac{70}{429}$,
 $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 1, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} = \frac{40}{429}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 0, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{11} = \frac{40}{429}$,
 $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 1, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{8}{11} = \frac{40}{429}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 1, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{11} = \frac{5}{143}$;
(2) $P\{(X_1, X_2) = (0, 0)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{14}{39}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2) = (0, 1)\} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{39}$,
 $P\{(X_1, X_2) = (1, 0)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{8}{12} = \frac{10}{39}$, $P\{(X_1, X_2) = (1, 1)\} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{39}$.

$X_1 \backslash X_2$	0	1
0	14/39	10/39
1	10/39	5/39

4. 设随机变量 X_i , $i=1, 2$ 的分布列如下, 且满足 $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$, 试求 $P\{X_1 = X_2\}$.

X_i	-1	0	1
P	0.25	0.5	0.25

解: 因 $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$, 有 $P\{X_1 X_2 \neq 0\} = 0$,

即 $P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = 0$, 分布列为

$X_1 \backslash X_2$	-1	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
-1	0	0	0	0.25
0	0	0.25	0	0.5
1	0	0	0	0.25
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.25	0.5	0.25	

→

$X_1 \backslash X_2$	-1	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
-1	0	0.25	0	0.25
0	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
1	0	0.25	0	0.25
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.25	0.5	0.25	

故 $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\} + P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} + P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = 0$.

5. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k(6 - x - y), & 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求

(1) 常数 k ;

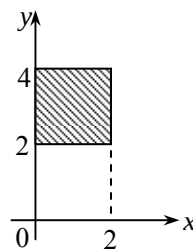
(2) $P\{X < 1, Y < 3\}$;

(3) $P\{X < 1.5\}$;

(4) $P\{X + Y \leq 4\}$.

解: (1) 由正则性: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx dy = 1$, 得

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_2^4 k(6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot k \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^4 = \int_0^2 k(6 - 2x) dx = k(6x - x^2) \Big|_0^2 = 8k = 1,$$

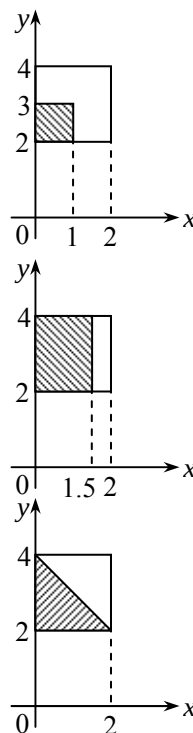


故 $k = \frac{1}{8}$;

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad P\{X < 1, Y < 3\} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_2^3 \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^3 \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{2} - x \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad P\{X < 1.5\} &= \int_0^{1.5} dx \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^{1.5} dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^4 \\ &= \int_0^{1.5} \frac{1}{8} (6 - 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} (6x - x^2) \Big|_0^{1.5} = \frac{27}{32}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad P\{X + Y < 4\} &= \int_0^2 dx \int_2^{4-x} \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(6y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^{4-x} \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8} \left(6 - 4x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(6x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



6. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k e^{-(3x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求

(1) 常数 k ;

(2) (X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y)$;

(3) $P\{0 < X \leq 1, 0 < Y \leq 2\}$.

解: (1) 由正则性: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx dy = 1$, 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} k e^{-(3x+4y)} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot k \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-(3x+4y)} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k}{4} e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{k}{12} e^{-3x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{k}{12} = 1,$$

故 $k = 12$;

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = P(\emptyset) = 0$,

当 $x > 0$ 且 $y > 0$ 时,

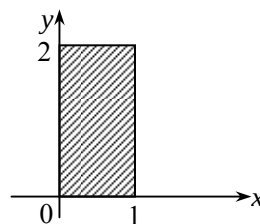
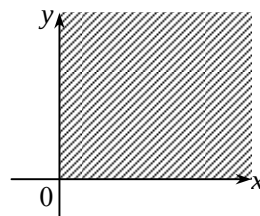
$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^x du \int_0^y 12 e^{-(3u+4v)} dv = \int_0^x du \cdot [-3 e^{-(3u+4v)}] \Big|_0^y = \int_0^x 3 e^{-3u} (1 - e^{-4y}) du \\ &= -e^{-3u} (1 - e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^x = (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-4y}) \end{aligned}$$

故 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-4y}), & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

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

7. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为



$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求

(1) $P\{0 < X < 0.5, 0.25 < Y < 1\}$;

(2) $P\{X = Y\}$;

(3) $P\{X < Y\}$;

(4) (X, Y) 的联合分布函数.

解: (1) $P\{0 < X < 0.5, 0.25 < Y < 1\} = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_{0.25}^1 4xy dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot 2xy^2 \Big|_{0.25}^1$
 $= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{15}{8} x dx = \frac{15}{16} x^2 \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{15}{64}$;

(2) $P\{X = Y\} = 0$;

(3) $P\{X < Y\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 4xy dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot 2xy^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 (2x - 2x^3) dx$
 $= \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$;

(4) 当 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = P(\emptyset) = 0$,

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 且 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_0^x du \int_0^y 4uv dv = \int_0^x du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^y = \int_0^x 2uy^2 du = u^2 y^2 \Big|_0^x = x^2 y^2;$$

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_0^x du \int_0^1 4uv dv = \int_0^x du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^x 2u du = u^2 \Big|_0^x = x^2;$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_0^1 du \int_0^y 4uv dv = \int_0^1 du \cdot 2uv^2 \Big|_0^y = \int_0^1 2uy^2 du = u^2 y^2 \Big|_0^1 = y^2;$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = P(\Omega) = 1$,

故 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0, \\ x^2 y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 1, \\ y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

8. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在边长为 2, 中心为 $(0, 0)$ 的正方形区域内服从均匀分布, 试求 $P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1\}$.

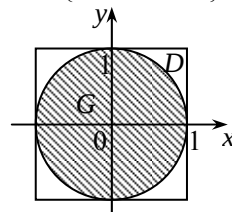
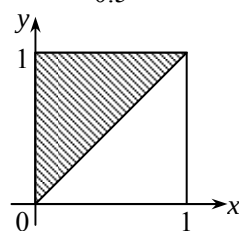
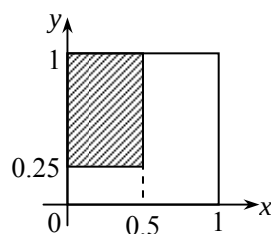
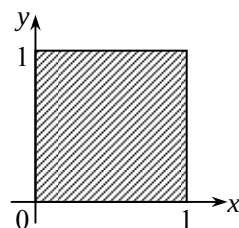
解: 设 D 表示该正方形区域, 面积 $S_D = 4$, G 表示单位圆区域, 面积 $S_G = \pi$,

$$\text{故 } P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1\} = \frac{S_G}{S_D} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

9. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 < x^2 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 试求常数 k ;



(2) 求 $P\{X > 0.5\}$ 和 $P\{Y < 0.5\}$.

解: (1) 由正则性: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx dy = 1$, 得

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x k dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot k y \Big|_{x^2}^x = \int_0^1 k(x - x^2) dx = k \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{k}{6} = 1,$$

故 $k = 6$;

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\{X > 0.5\} &= \int_{0.5}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = \int_{0.5}^1 dx \cdot 6y \Big|_{x^2}^x = \int_{0.5}^1 (6x - 6x^2) dx \\ &= (3x^2 - 2x^3) \Big|_{0.5}^1 = 0.5; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y < 0.5\} &= \int_0^{0.5} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = \int_0^{0.5} dy \cdot 6x \Big|_y^{\sqrt{y}} = \int_0^{0.5} (6\sqrt{y} - 6y) dy \\ &= (4y^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3y^2) \Big|_0^{0.5} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

10. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6(1-y), & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 $P\{X > 0.5, Y > 0.5\}$;

(2) 求 $P\{X < 0.5\}$ 和 $P\{Y < 0.5\}$;

(3) 求 $P\{X + Y < 1\}$.

解: (1) $P\{X > 0.5, Y > 0.5\} = \int_{0.5}^1 dx \int_x^1 6(1-y) dy = \int_{0.5}^1 dx \cdot [-3(1-y)^2] \Big|_x^1 = \int_{0.5}^1 3(1-x)^2 dx = -(1-x)^3 \Big|_{0.5}^1 = \frac{1}{8}$;

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\{X < 0.5\} &= \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^1 6(1-y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot [-3(1-y)^2] \Big|_x^1 \\ &= \int_0^{0.5} 3(1-x)^2 dx = -(1-x)^3 \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{7}{8}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y < 0.5\} &= \int_0^{0.5} dy \int_0^y 6(1-y) dx = \int_0^{0.5} dy \cdot [-3(1-y)^2] \Big|_0^y \\ &= \int_0^{0.5} \left[-\frac{3}{4} + 3(1-y)^2 \right] dy = \left[-\frac{3}{4}y - (1-y)^3 \right] \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) P\{X + Y < 1\} &= \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{1-x} 6(1-y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot [-3(1-y)^2] \Big|_x^{1-x} \\ &= \int_0^{0.5} [-3x^2 + 3(1-x)^2] dx = [-x^3 - (1-x)^3] \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

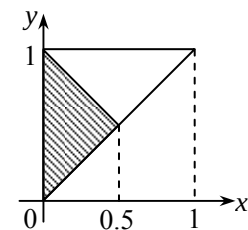
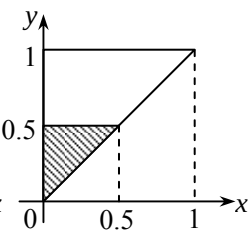
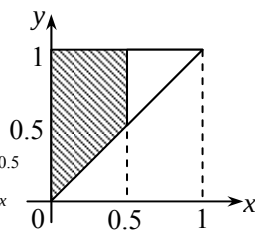
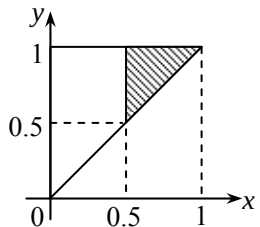
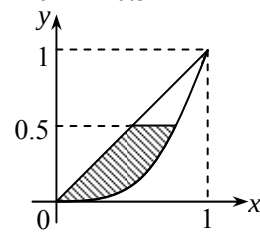
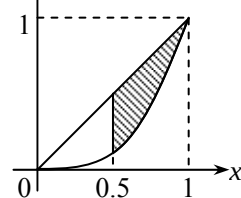
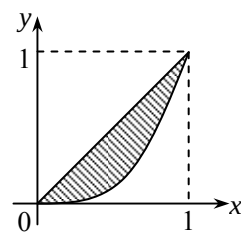
11. 设随机变量 Y 服从参数为 $\lambda = 1$ 的指数分布, 定义随机变量 X_k 如下:

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 0, & Y \leq k, \\ 1, & Y > k. \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2.$$

求 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布列.

解: 因 Y 的密度函数为

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y \geq 0, \\ 0, & y < 0. \end{cases}$$



且 X_1 和 X_2 的全部可能取值为 0, 1,

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{Y \leq 1\} = \int_0^1 e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - e^{-1},$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y > 2\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y > 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{1 < Y \leq 2\} = \int_1^2 e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_1^2 = e^{-1} - e^{-2},$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y > 1, Y > 2\} = P\{Y > 2\} = \int_2^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = e^{-2},$$

故 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布列为

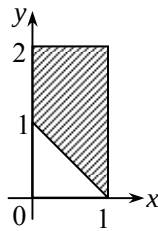
$X_1 \backslash X_2$	0	1
0	$1 - e^{-1}$	0
1	$e^{-1} - e^{-2}$	e^{-2}

12. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 $P\{X + Y \geq 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } P\{X + Y \geq 1\} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(x^2 y + \frac{xy^2}{6} \right) \Big|_{1-x}^2 \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3 \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{4}{9}x^3 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{65}{72}. \end{aligned}$$

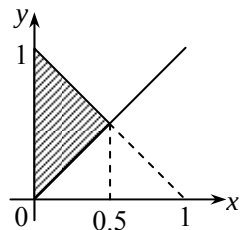


13. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 $P\{X + Y \leq 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } P\{X + Y \leq 1\} &= \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_x^{1-x} = \int_0^{0.5} (-e^{x-1} + e^{-x}) dx \\ &= (-e^{x-1} - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{0.5} = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-0.5}. \end{aligned}$$

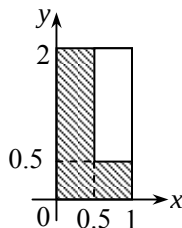


14. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 X 与 Y 中至少有一个小于 0.5 的概率.

$$\text{解: } P\{\min\{X, Y\} < 0.5\} = 1 - P\{X \geq 0.5, Y \geq 0.5\} = 1 - \int_{0.5}^1 dx \int_{0.5}^2 \frac{1}{2} dy = 1 - \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{3}{4} dx = 1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}.$$



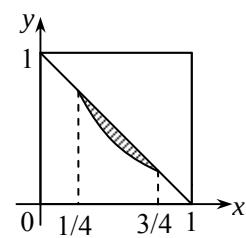
15. 从 $(0,1)$ 中随机地取两个数, 求其积不小于 $3/16$, 且其和不大于 1 的概率.

解: 设 X, Y 分别表示 “从 $(0,1)$ 中随机地取到的两个数”, 则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{XY \geq \frac{3}{16}, X + Y \leq 1\} &= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} dx \int_{\frac{3}{16x}}^{1-x} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(1 - x - \frac{3}{16x}\right) dx \\
 &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{16} \ln x\right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16} \ln 3.
 \end{aligned}$$



习题 3.2

1. 设二维离散随机变量 (X, Y) 的可能值为

$$(0, 0), (-1, 1), (-1, 2), (1, 0),$$

且取这些值的概率依次为 $1/6, 1/3, 1/12, 5/12$, 试求 X 与 Y 各自的边际分布列.

解: 因 X 的全部可能值为 $-1, 0, 1$, 且

$$P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}, \quad P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P\{X = 1\} = \frac{5}{12},$$

故 X 的边际分布列为

X	-1	0	1
P	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{12}$

因 Y 的全部可能值为 $0, 1, 2$, 且

$$P\{Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{7}{12}, \quad P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P\{Y = 2\} = \frac{1}{12},$$

故 Y 的边际分布列为

Y	0	1	2
P	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

2. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_2 y} - e^{-\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 y - \lambda_{12} \max\{x, y\}}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 X 与 Y 各自的边际分布函数.

解: 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$, 有 $F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_2 y} - e^{-\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 y - \lambda_{12} \max\{x, y\}}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{有}$$

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} [1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_2 y} - e^{-\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 y - \lambda_{12} \max\{x, y\}}] = 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x},$$

$$\text{故 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$, 有 $F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_2 y} - e^{-\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 y - \lambda_{12} \max\{x, y\}}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{有}$$

$$F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x} - e^{-\lambda_2 y} - e^{-\lambda_1 x - \lambda_2 y - \lambda_{12} \max\{x, y\}}] = 1 - e^{-\lambda_2 y},$$

$$\text{故 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_2 y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

3. 试求以下二维均匀分布的边际分布:

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

解: 当 $x < -1$ 或 $x > 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

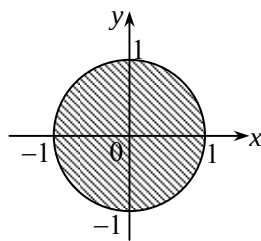
$$\text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2},$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y < -1$ 或 $y > 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } -1 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2},$$

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & -1 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



4. 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y = 1/x$ 及直线 $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = e^2$ 所围成, 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 D 上服从均匀分布, 试求 X 的边缘密度函数.

解: 因平面区域 D 的面积为 $S_D = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} = 2$,

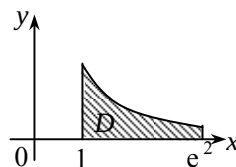
则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D. \end{cases}$$

当 $x < 1$ 或 $x > e^2$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x \leq e^2 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2x},$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & 1 \leq x \leq e^2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



5. 求以下给出的 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数的边缘密度函数 $p_X(x)$ 和 $p_Y(y)$:

$$(1) \quad p_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad p_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{4}(x^2 + y), & 0 < y < 1 - x^2; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad p_3(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

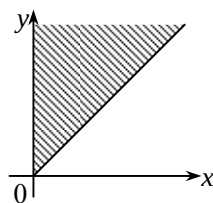
解: (1) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_1(x, y) dy = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_x^{+\infty} = e^{-x},$$

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

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_1(x, y) dx = \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = y e^{-y},$$



$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} ye^{-y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $x \leq -1$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

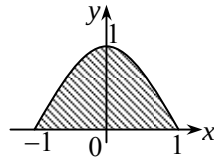
$$\text{当 } -1 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_2(x, y) dy = \int_0^{1-x^2} \frac{5}{4}(x^2 + y) dy = \frac{5}{4}(x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y^2) \Big|_0^{1-x^2} = \frac{5}{8}(1 - x^4),$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{8}(1 - x^4), & -1 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \frac{5}{4}(x^2 + y) dx = \frac{5}{4}(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + xy) \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} = \frac{5}{6}(1 + 2y)\sqrt{1-y},$$

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{6}(1 + 2y)\sqrt{1-y}, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



(3) 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

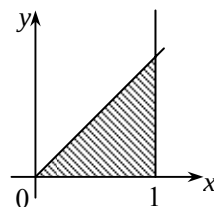
$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_3(x, y) dy = \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dy = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1,$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_y^1 = \ln 1 - \ln y = -\ln y,$$

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} -\ln y, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



6. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6, & 0 < x^2 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求边际密度函数 $p_X(x)$ 和 $p_Y(y)$.

解: 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

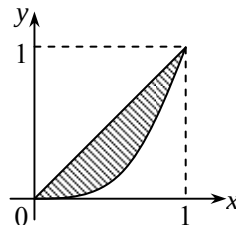
$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = 6(x - x^2),$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 6(x - x^2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6(\sqrt{y} - y),$$

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 6(\sqrt{y} - y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



7. 试验证: 以下给出的两个不同的联合密度函数, 它们有相同的边际密度函数.

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} (0.5 + x)(0.5 + y), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

证：当 $x < 0$ 或 $x > 1$ 时， $p_X(x) = 0$ ，

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时， } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (x + y) dy = \left(xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = x + 0.5,$$

$$\text{则 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} x + 0.5, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y < 0$ 或 $y > 1$ 时， $p_Y(y) = 0$ ，

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时， } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 (x + y) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + xy \right) \Big|_0^1 = y + 0.5,$$

$$\text{则 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y + 0.5, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

并且当 $x < 0$ 或 $x > 1$ 时， $g_X(x) = 0$ ，

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时， } g_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (0.5 + x)(0.5 + y) dy = (0.5 + x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (0.5 + y)^2 \Big|_0^1 = x + 0.5,$$

$$\text{则 } g_X(x) = \begin{cases} x + 0.5, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y < 0$ 或 $y > 1$ 时， $g_Y(y) = 0$ ，

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时， } g_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 (0.5 + x)(0.5 + y) dx = \frac{1}{2} (0.5 + x)^2 \cdot (0.5 + y) \Big|_0^1 = y + 0.5,$$

$$\text{则 } g_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y + 0.5, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故它们有相同的边际密度函数。

8. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 独立同分布，且

$$P\{X = -1\} = P\{Y = -1\} = P\{X = 1\} = P\{Y = 1\} = 1/2,$$

试求 $P\{X = Y\}$ 。

解：因 X 和 Y 独立同分布，且 $P\{X = -1\} = P\{Y = -1\} = P\{X = 1\} = P\{Y = 1\} = 1/2$ ，

则 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布

X \ Y	Y		$p_{i \cdot}$
	-1	1	
-1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

$$\text{故 } P\{X = Y\} = P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = 1/2.$$

9. 甲、乙两人独立地各进行两次射击，假设甲的命中率为 0.2，乙的命中率为 0.5，以 X 和 Y 分别表示甲

和乙的命中次数, 试求 $P\{X \leq Y\}$.

解: 因 X 的全部可能取值为 $0, 1, 2$,

$$\text{且 } P\{X=0\} = 0.8^2 = 0.64, \quad P\{X=1\} = \binom{2}{1} \times 0.2 \times 0.8 = 0.32, \quad P\{X=2\} = 0.2^2 = 0.04,$$

又因 Y 的全部可能取值为 $0, 1, 2$,

$$\text{且 } P\{Y=0\} = 0.5^2 = 0.25, \quad P\{Y=1\} = \binom{2}{1} \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.5, \quad P\{Y=2\} = 0.5^2 = 0.25,$$

则 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	0.16	0.32	0.16	0.64
1	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.32
2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.25	0.5	0.25	

$$\text{故 } P\{X \leq Y\} = 1 - P\{X > Y\} = 1 - P\{X=1, Y=0\} - P\{X=2, Y=0\} - P\{X=2, Y=1\} = 0.89.$$

10. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 其联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	y_1	y_2	y_3
x_1	a	$1/9$	c
x_2	$1/9$	b	$1/3$

试求联合分布列中的 a, b, c .

$$\text{解: 因 } p_{1\cdot} = a + \frac{1}{9} + c, \quad p_{2\cdot} = \frac{1}{9} + b + \frac{1}{3} = b + \frac{4}{9}, \quad p_{\cdot 1} = a + \frac{1}{9}, \quad p_{\cdot 2} = \frac{1}{9} + b, \quad p_{\cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3} + c,$$

$$\text{根据独立性, 知 } p_{22} = b = p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 2} = \left(b + \frac{4}{9}\right) \left(\frac{1}{9} + b\right) = b^2 + \frac{5}{9}b + \frac{4}{81},$$

$$\text{可得 } b^2 - \frac{4}{9}b + \frac{4}{81} = 0, \quad \text{即 } \left(b - \frac{2}{9}\right)^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } b = \frac{2}{9};$$

$$\text{再根据独立性, 知 } p_{21} = \frac{1}{9} = p_{2\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1} = \left(b + \frac{4}{9}\right) \left(a + \frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{6}{9} \left(a + \frac{1}{9}\right), \quad \text{可得 } a + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{故 } a = \frac{1}{18};$$

$$\text{由正则性, 知 } \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^3 p_{ij} = a + \frac{1}{9} + c + \frac{1}{9} + b + \frac{1}{3} = a + b + c + \frac{5}{9} = 1, \quad \text{可得 } a + b + c = \frac{4}{9},$$

$$\text{故 } c = \frac{4}{9} - a - b = \frac{3}{18} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

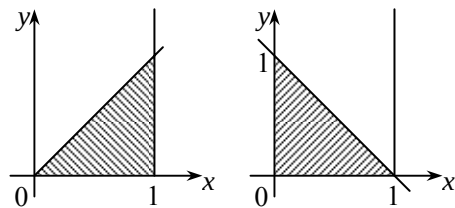
11. 设 X 和 Y 是两个相互独立的随机变量, $X \sim U(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$. 试求 (1) X 与 Y 的联合密度函数;
(2) $P\{Y \leq X\}$; (3) $P\{X + Y \leq 1\}$.

解: (1) 因 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且边际密度函数分别为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y \geq 0, \\ 0, & y < 0. \end{cases}$$

故 X 与 Y 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < 1, y \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



$$(2) P\{Y \leq X\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-x}) dx = (x + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 = 1 + e^{-1} - 1 = e^{-1};$$

$$(3) P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_0^{1-x} = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{x-1}) dx = (x - e^{x-1}) \Big|_0^1 = e^{-1}.$$

12. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 (1) 边际密度函数 $p_X(x)$ 和 $p_Y(y)$; (2) X 与 Y 是否独立.

解: (1) 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2,$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2} x^2 \Big|_y^1 = \frac{3}{2} (1 - y^2),$$

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} (1 - y^2), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2} x^2 (1 - y^2), & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \text{ 即 } p_X(x)p_Y(y) \neq p(x, y),$$

故 X 与 Y 不独立.

13. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < y, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

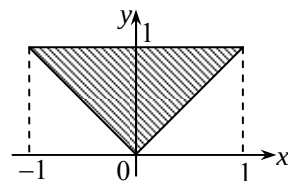
试求 (1) 边际密度函数 $p_X(x)$ 和 $p_Y(y)$; (2) X 与 Y 是否独立.

解: (1) 当 $x \leq -1$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } -1 < x < 0 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-x}^1 1 dy = 1 + x,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_x^1 1 dy = 1 - x,$$

$$\text{故 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ 1 - x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_{-y}^y 1 dx = 2y$,

$$\text{故 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y(1+x), & -1 < x < 0, 0 < y < 1, \\ 2y(1-x), & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } p_X(x)p_Y(y) \neq p(x, y),$$

故 X 与 Y 不独立.

14. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数如下, 试问 X 与 Y 是否相互独立?

$$(1) \quad p(x, y) = \begin{cases} xe^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad p(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty;$$

$$(3) \quad p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24xy, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < x+y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \quad p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 12xy(1-x), & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \quad p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{21}{4}x^2y, & x^2 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 因 $xe^{-(x+y)} = xe^{-x} \cdot e^{-y}$ 可分离变量, $x > 0, y > 0$ 是广义矩形区域, 故 X 与 Y 相互独立;

(2) 因 $\frac{1}{\pi^2(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$ 可分离变量, $-\infty < x, y < +\infty$ 是广义矩形区域,

故 X 与 Y 相互独立;

(3) 因 $0 < x < y < 1$ 不是矩形区域, 故 X 与 Y 不独立;

(4) 因 $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < x+y < 1$ 不是矩形区域, 故 X 与 Y 不独立;

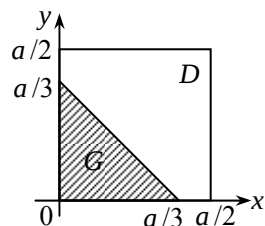
(5) 因 $12xy(1-x) = 12x(1-x) \cdot y$ 可分离变量, $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1$ 是矩形区域, 故 X 与 Y 相互独立;

(6) 因 $x^2 < y < 1$ 不是矩形区域, 故 X 与 Y 不独立.

15. 在长为 a 的线段的中点的两边随机地各取一点, 求两点间的距离小于 $a/3$ 的概率.

解: 设 X 和 Y 分别表示这两个点与线段中点的距离, 有 X 和 Y 相互独立且都服从 $[0, a/2]$ 的均匀分布, 则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{a^2}, & 0 < x < \frac{a}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{a}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



故所求概率为 $P\{X+Y < \frac{a}{3}\} = \frac{S_G}{S_D} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{9}$.

16. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从区域

$$D = \{(x, y): a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$$

上的均匀分布, 试证 X 与 Y 相互独立.

证: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}, & a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $x < a$ 或 $x > b$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } a \leq x \leq b \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_c^d \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} dy = \frac{1}{b-a},$$

$$\text{则 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $y < c$ 或 $y > d$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } c \leq y \leq d \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} dx = \frac{1}{d-c},$$

$$\text{则 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d-c}, & c \leq y \leq d; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因 $p_X(x)p_Y(y) = p(x, y)$,

故 X 与 Y 相互独立.

17. 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 是独立同分布的正值随机变量. 证明

$$E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_k}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \frac{k}{n}, \quad k \leq n.$$

证: 因 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 是独立同分布的正值随机变量,

则由对称性知 $\frac{X_i}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 同分布, 且满足 $0 < \frac{X_i}{X_1 + \dots + X_n} < 1$,

可得 $E\left(\frac{X_i}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right)$ 存在, 且 $E\left(\frac{X_1}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = E\left(\frac{X_2}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \dots = E\left(\frac{X_n}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right)$,

因 $E\left(\frac{X_1}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) + E\left(\frac{X_2}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) + \dots + E\left(\frac{X_n}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = 1$,

则 $E\left(\frac{X_1}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = E\left(\frac{X_2}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \dots = E\left(\frac{X_n}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \frac{1}{n}$,

故 $E\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_k}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}\right) = \frac{k}{n}, \quad k \leq n$.

习题 3.3

1. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3
0	0.05	0.15	0.20
1	0.07	0.11	0.22
2	0.04	0.07	0.09

试分布求 $U = \max\{X, Y\}$ 和 $V = \min\{X, Y\}$ 的分布列.

解: 因 $P\{U=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=1\} = 0.05 + 0.07 = 0.12$;

$$P\{U=2\} = P\{X=0, Y=2\} + P\{X=1, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} \\ = 0.15 + 0.11 + 0.07 + 0.04 = 0.37;$$

$$P\{U=3\} = P\{X=0, Y=3\} + P\{X=1, Y=3\} + P\{X=2, Y=3\} = 0.20 + 0.22 + 0.09 = 0.51;$$

故 U 的分布列为

U	1	2	3
P	0.12	0.37	0.51

$$\text{因 } P\{V=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} + P\{X=0, Y=2\} + P\{X=0, Y=3\} = 0.05 + 0.15 + 0.20 = 0.40;$$

$$P\{V=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=2\} + P\{X=1, Y=3\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} \\ = 0.07 + 0.11 + 0.22 + 0.04 = 0.44;$$

$$P\{V=2\} = P\{X=2, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=3\} = 0.07 + 0.09 = 0.16;$$

故 V 的分布列为

V	0	1	2
P	0.40	0.44	0.16

2. 设 X 和 Y 是相互独立的随机变量, 且 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\mu)$. 如果定义随机变量 Z 如下

$$Z = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } X \leq Y, \\ 0, & \text{当 } X > Y. \end{cases}$$

求 Z 的分布列.

解: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda\mu e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

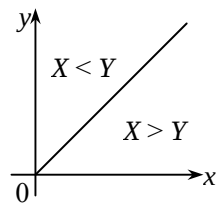
$$\text{则 } P\{Z=1\} = P\{X \leq Y\} = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} \lambda\mu e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot (-\lambda) e^{-(\lambda x + \mu y)} \Big|_x^{+\infty}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-(\lambda + \mu)x} dx = -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} e^{-(\lambda + \mu)x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu},$$

$$P\{Z=0\} = 1 - P\{Z=1\} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu},$$

故 Z 的分布列为

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$



3. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 的分布列分别为

X	-1	0	1
P	1/4	1/2	1/4

Y	0	1
P	1/2	1/2

已知 $P\{XY=0\}=1$, 试求 $Z=\max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布列.

解: 因 $P\{X_1 X_2=0\}=1$, 有 $P\{X_1 X_2 \neq 0\}=0$,

即 $P\{X_1=-1, X_2=1\}=P\{X_1=1, X_2=1\}=0$, 可得 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
-1			1/4
0			1/2
1			1/4
$p_{\cdot j}$	1/2	1/2	

 $\longrightarrow$

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
-1	1/4	0	1/4
0	0	1/2	1/2
1	1/4	0	1/4
$p_{\cdot j}$	1/2	1/2	

因 $P\{Z=0\}=P\{X=-1, Y=0\}+P\{X=0, Y=0\}=\frac{1}{4}+0=\frac{1}{4}$;

$$P\{Z=1\}=1-P\{Z=0\}=\frac{3}{4};$$

故 Z 的分布列为

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

4. 设随机变量 X, Y 独立同分布, 在以下情况下求随机变量 $Z=\max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布列.

(1) X 服从 $p=0.5$ 的 (0-1) 分布;

(2) X 服从几何分布, 即 $P\{X=k\}=(1-p)^{k-1}p, k=1, 2, \dots$.

解: (1) (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	0.25	0.25	0.5
1	0.25	0.25	0.5
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.5	0.5	

因 $P\{Z=0\}=P\{X=0, Y=0\}=0.25$; $P\{Z=1\}=1-P\{Z=0\}=0.75$;

故 Z 的分布列为

Z	0	1
P	0.25	0.75

(2) 因 $P\{Z=k\}=P\{X=k, Y \leq k\}+P\{X < k, Y=k\}=P\{X=k\}P\{Y \leq k\}+P\{X < k\}P\{Y=k\}$

$$=(1-p)^{k-1}p \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k (1-p)^{j-1}p + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (1-p)^{i-1}p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

$$=(1-p)^{k-1}p \cdot \frac{1-(1-p)^k}{1-(1-p)}p + \frac{1-(1-p)^{k-1}}{1-(1-p)}p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}p$$

$$=(1-p)^{k-1}p \cdot [2-(1-p)^{k-1}-(1-p)^k]$$

故 $Z=\max\{X, Y\}$ 的概率函数为 $p_z(k)=(1-p)^{k-1}p \cdot [2-(1-p)^{k-1}-(1-p)^k], k=1, 2, \dots$.

5. 设 X 和 Y 为两个随机变量, 且

$$P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{3}{7}, \quad P\{X \geq 0\} = P\{Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7},$$

试求 $P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\}$.

解: 设 A 表示事件 “ $X \geq 0$ ”, B 表示事件 “ $Y \geq 0$ ”, 有 $P(AB) = \frac{3}{7}$, $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{4}{7}$,

$$\text{故 } P\{\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0\} = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{7}.$$

6. 设 X 与 Y 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求以下随机变量的密度函数 (1) $Z = (X + Y)/2$; (2) $Z = Y - X$.

解: 方法一: 分布函数法

(1) 作曲线簇 $\frac{x+y}{2} = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{2z} dx \int_0^{2z-x} e^{-(x+y)} dy = \int_0^{2z} dx \cdot [-e^{-(x+y)}]_0^{2z-x} \\ &= \int_0^{2z} (-e^{-2z} + e^{-x}) dx = (-e^{-2z} x - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{2z} = 1 - (2z+1)e^{-2z}, \end{aligned}$$

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = (X + Y)/2$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = (X + Y)/2$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 4ze^{-2z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 作曲线簇 $y - x = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_{-z}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x+z} e^{-(x+y)} dy = \int_{-z}^{+\infty} dx \cdot [-e^{-(x+y)}]_0^{x+z} = \int_{-z}^{+\infty} [-e^{-(2x+z)} + e^{-x}] dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-(2x+z)} - e^{-x} \right]_{-z}^{+\infty} = -\left[\frac{1}{2} e^z - e^z \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^z, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{x+z} e^{-(x+y)} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot [-e^{-(x+y)}]_0^{x+z} = \int_0^{+\infty} [-e^{-(2x+z)} + e^{-x}] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-(2x+z)} - e^{-x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = -\left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-z} - 1 \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-z},$$

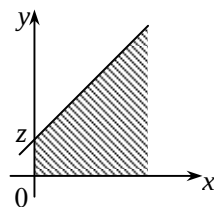
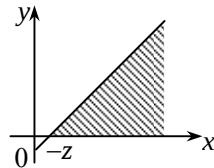
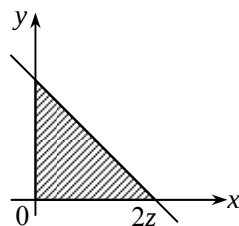
因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = Y - X$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = Y - X$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^z, & z \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

方法二: 增补变量法

(1) 函数 $z = \frac{x+y}{2}$ 对任意固定的 y 关于 x 严格单调增加, 增补变量 $v = y$,



可得 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x+y}{2}, \\ v = y, \end{cases}$ 有反函数 $\begin{cases} x = 2z - v, \\ y = v, \end{cases}$ 且 $J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_z & x'_v \\ y'_z & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$,

则 $p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(2z - v, v) \cdot 2 dv = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2p(2z - v, v) dv$,

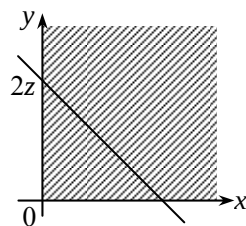
作曲线簇 $\frac{x+y}{2} = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $z > 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_0^{2z} 2e^{-2z} dv = 4ze^{-2z}$,

故 $Z = (X + Y)/2$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 4ze^{-2z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$



(2) 函数 $z = y - x$ 对任意固定的 y 关于 x 严格单调增加, 增补变量 $v = y$,

可得 $\begin{cases} z = y - x, \\ v = y, \end{cases}$ 有反函数 $\begin{cases} x = v - z, \\ y = v, \end{cases}$ 且 $J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_z & x'_v \\ y'_z & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$,

则 $p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(v - z, v) dv$,

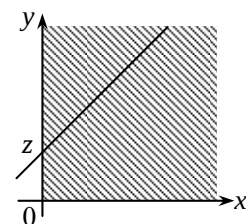
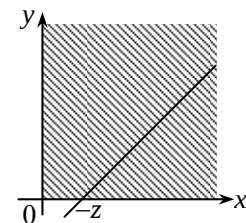
作曲线簇 $y - x = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2v+z} dv = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2v+z} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}e^z$,

当 $z > 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_z^{+\infty} e^{-2v+z} dv = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2v+z} \Big|_z^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}$,

故 $Z = Y - X$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^z, & z \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$



7. 设 X 与 Y 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 $Z = X - Y$ 的密度函数.

解: 方法一: 分布函数法

作曲线簇 $x - y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0, 1,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

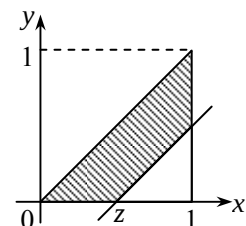
当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^x 3xdy + \int_z^1 dx \int_{x-z}^x 3xdy = \int_0^z 3x^2 dx + \int_z^1 3xz dx = x^3 \Big|_0^z + \frac{3}{2}x^2 z \Big|_z^1 = \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^3$,

当 $z \geq 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$,

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = X - Y$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = X - Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1 - z^2), & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



方法二：增补变量法

函数 $z = x - y$ 对任意固定的 y 关于 x 严格单调增加，增补变量 $v = y$ ，

可得 $\begin{cases} z = x - y, \\ v = y, \end{cases}$ 有反函数 $\begin{cases} x = z + v, \\ y = v, \end{cases}$ 且 $J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_z & x'_v \\ y'_z & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$,

则 $p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(z+v, v) dv$,

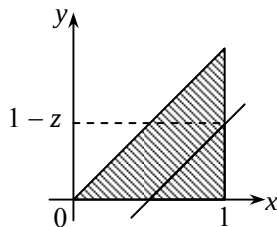
作曲线簇 $x - y = z$ ，得 z 的分段点为 $0, 1$ ，

当 $z \leq 0$ 或 $z \geq 1$ 时， $p_Z(z) = 0$ ，

当 $0 < z < 1$ 时， $p_Z(z) = \int_0^{1-z} 3(z+v) dv = \frac{3}{2} (z+v)^2 \Big|_0^{1-z} = \frac{3}{2} (1-z^2)$ ，

故 $Z = X - Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-z^2), & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



8. 某种商品一周的需要量是一个随机变量，其密度函数为

$$p_1(t) = \begin{cases} t e^{-t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

设各周的需要量是相互独立的，试求

(1) 两周需要量的密度函数 $p_2(x)$ ；(2) 三周需要量的密度函数 $p_3(x)$ 。

解：方法一：根据独立伽玛变量之和仍为伽玛变量

设 T_i 表示“该种商品第 i 周的需要量”，因 T_i 的密度函数为

$$p_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} t^{2-1} e^{-t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

可知 T_i 服从伽玛分布 $Ga(2, 1)$ ，

(1) 两周需要量为 $T_1 + T_2$ ，因 T_1 与 T_2 相互独立且都服从伽玛分布 $Ga(2, 1)$ ，

故 $T_1 + T_2$ 服从伽玛分布 $Ga(4, 1)$ ，密度函数为

$$p_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(4)} x^{4-1} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 三周需要量为 $T_1 + T_2 + T_3$ ，因 T_1, T_2, T_3 相互独立且都服从伽玛分布 $Ga(2, 1)$ ，

故 $T_1 + T_2 + T_3$ 服从伽玛分布 $Ga(6, 1)$ ，密度函数为

$$p_3(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(6)} x^{6-1} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{120} x^5 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

方法二：分布函数法

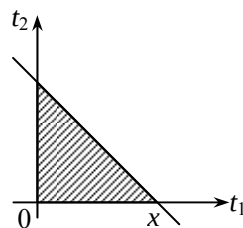
(1) 两周需要量为 $X_2 = T_1 + T_2$ ，作曲线簇 $t_1 + t_2 = x$ ，得 x 的分段点为 0 ，

当 $x \leq 0$ 时， $F_2(x) = 0$ ，

当 $x > 0$ 时， $F_2(x) = \int_0^x dt_1 \int_0^{x-t_1} t_1 e^{-t_1} \cdot t_2 e^{-t_2} dt_2 = \int_0^x dt_1 \cdot t_1 e^{-t_1} (-t_2 e^{-t_2} - e^{-t_2}) \Big|_0^{x-t_1}$

$$= \int_0^x [(t_1^2 - x t_1 - t_1) e^{-x} + t_1 e^{-t_1}] dt_1$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} t_1^3 - \frac{1}{2} t_1^2 x - \frac{1}{2} t_1^2 \right) e^{-x} - t_1 e^{-t_1} - e^{-t_1} \right]_0^x$$



$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) e^{-x} - x e^{-x} - e^{-x} - (-1)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-x} - x e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x},$$

因分布函数 $F_2(x)$ 连续, 有 $X_2 = T_1 + T_2$ 为连续随机变量,
故 $X_2 = T_1 + T_2$ 的密度函数为

$$p_2(x) = F_2'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 三周需要量为 $X_3 = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = X_2 + T_3$, 作曲线簇 $x_2 + t_3 = x$, 得 x 的分段点为 0,
当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $F_3(x) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } F_3(x) &= \int_0^x dx_2 \int_0^{x-x_2} \frac{1}{6}x_2^3 e^{-x_2} \cdot t_3 e^{-t_3} dt_3 = \int_0^x dx_2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x_2^3 e^{-x_2} (-t_3 e^{-t_3} - e^{-t_3}) \Big|_0^{x-x_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^x [(x_2^4 - x_2^3 x - x_2^3) e^{-x} + x_2^3 e^{-x_2}] dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[\left(\frac{1}{5}x_2^5 - \frac{1}{4}x_2^4 x - \frac{1}{4}x_2^4 \right) e^{-x} - x_2^3 e^{-x_2} - 3x_2^2 e^{-x_2} - 6x_2 e^{-x_2} - 6e^{-x_2} \right] \Big|_0^x \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) e^{-x} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-x} - x e^{-x} - e^{-x} - (-1) \\ &= 1 - e^{-x} - x e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{24}x^4 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{120}x^5 e^{-x}, \end{aligned}$$

因分布函数 $F_3(x)$ 连续, 有 $X_3 = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$ 为连续随机变量,
故 $X_3 = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$ 的密度函数为

$$p_3(x) = F_3'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{120}x^5 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

方法三: 卷积公式 (增补变量法)

(1) 两周需要量为 $X_2 = T_1 + T_2$, 卷积公式 $p_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{T_1}(x-t_2)p_{T_2}(t_2)dt_2$,

作曲线簇 $t_1 + t_2 = x$, 得 x 的分段点为 0,

当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $p_2(x) = 0$,

当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$p_2(x) = \int_0^x (x-t_2) e^{-(x-t_2)} \cdot t_2 e^{-t_2} dt_2 = \int_0^x (xt_2 - t_2^2) e^{-x} dt_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}t_2^2 x - \frac{1}{3}t_2^3 \right) e^{-x} \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x},$$

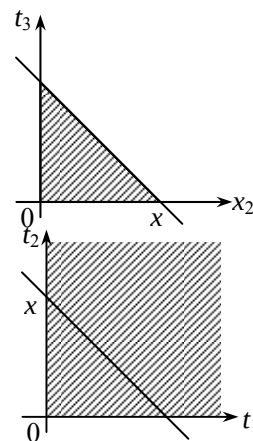
故 $X_2 = T_1 + T_2$ 的密度函数为

$$p_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 三周需要量为 $X_3 = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = X_2 + T_3$, 卷积公式 $p_3(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{X_2}(x-t_3)p_{T_3}(t_3)dt_3$,

作曲线簇 $x_2 + t_3 = x$, 得 x 的分段点为 0,

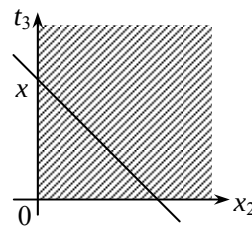
当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $p_3(x) = 0$,



$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } p_3(x) &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{6} (x-t_3)^3 e^{-(x-t_3)} t_3 e^{-t_3} dt_3 = \int_0^x \frac{1}{6} (x^3 t_3 - 3x^2 t_3^2 + 3x t_3^3 - t_3^4) e^{-x} dt_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} t_3^2 x^3 - t_3^3 x^2 + \frac{3}{4} t_3^4 x - \frac{1}{5} t_3^5 \right) e^{-x} \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{120} x^5 e^{-x}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $X_3 = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$ 的密度函数为

$$p_3(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{120} x^5 e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$



9. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 试在以下情况下求 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数:

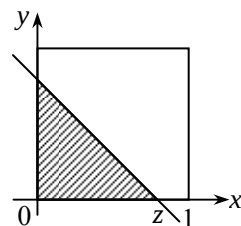
(1) $X \sim U(0, 1)$, $Y \sim U(0, 1)$; (2) $X \sim U(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$.

解: 方法一: 分布函数法

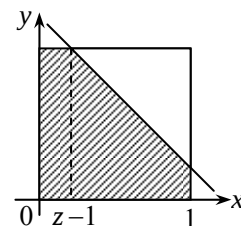
(1) 作曲线簇 $x + y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0, 1, 2,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 1 dy = \int_0^z (z-x) dx = \left(zx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^z = \frac{1}{2} z^2,$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_0^1 1 dy + \int_{z-1}^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} 1 dy = \int_0^{z-1} 1 dx + \int_{z-1}^1 (z-x) dx = z-1 - \frac{1}{2} (z-x)^2 \Big|_{z-1}^1 \\ &= z-1 - \frac{1}{2} (z-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2z - \frac{1}{2} z^2 - 1, \end{aligned}$$

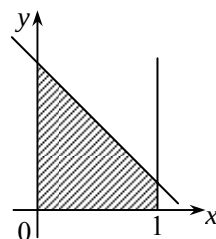
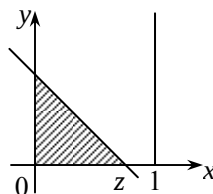


当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$,

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = X + Y$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



(2) 作曲线簇 $x + y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0, 1,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^z dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_0^{z-x} = \int_0^z (1 - e^{-z+x}) dx = (x - e^{-z+x}) \Big|_0^z = z - 1 + e^{-z},$$

当 $z \geq 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_0^{z-x} = \int_0^1 (1 - e^{-z+x}) dx = (x - e^{-z+x}) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - e^{1-z} + e^{-z},$$

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = X + Y$ 为连续随机变量,

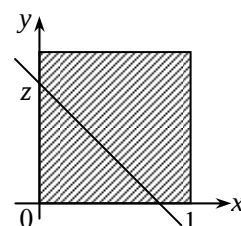
故 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ (e-1)e^{-z}, & z \geq 1, \\ 0, & z < 0. \end{cases}$$

方法二: 卷积公式 (增补变量法)

卷积公式 $p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_X(z-y) p_Y(y) dy$,

(1) 作曲线簇 $x + y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0, 1, 2,



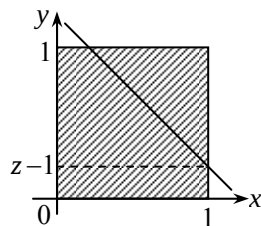
当 $z \leq 0$ 或 $z \geq 2$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $0 < z < 1$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_0^z 1 dy = z$,

当 $1 \leq z < 2$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 1 dy = 2 - z$,

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为

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



(2) 作曲线簇 $x + y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0, 1,

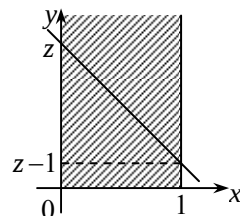
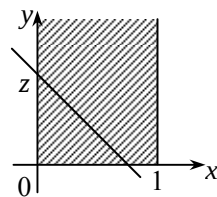
当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $0 < z < 1$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_0^z e^{-y} dy = (-e^{-y}) \Big|_0^z = 1 - e^{-z}$,

当 $z \geq 1$ 时, $p_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^z e^{-y} dy = (-e^{-y}) \Big|_{z-1}^z = -e^{-z} + e^{-z+1} = (e-1)e^{-z}$,

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ (e-1)e^{-z}, & z \geq 1, \\ 0, & z < 0. \end{cases}$$



10. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 试在以下情况下求 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数:

(1) $X \sim U(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$; (2) $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1)$, $Y \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_2)$.

解: 方法一: 分布函数法

(1) 作曲线簇 $\frac{x}{y} = z$, 即直线簇 $y = \frac{x}{z}$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

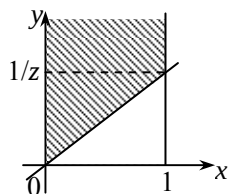
当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{z}}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_{\frac{x}{z}}^{+\infty} = \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x}{z}} dx = (-z) e^{-\frac{x}{z}} \Big|_0^1 = z(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{z}})$,

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = X/Y$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{z} e^{-\frac{1}{z}}, & z > 0; \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$



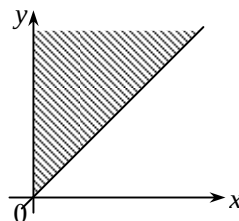
(2) 作曲线簇 $\frac{x}{y} = z$, 即直线簇 $y = \frac{x}{z}$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{\frac{x}{z}}^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot (-e^{-\lambda_2 y}) \Big|_{\frac{x}{z}}^{+\infty} = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda_2 x}{z}} dx$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-(\lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{z})x} dx = -\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{z}} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{z})x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda_1 z}{\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2},$$

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = X/Y$ 为连续随机变量,



故 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)^2}, & z > 0; \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

方法二：增补变量法

(1) 函数 $z = x/y$ 对任意固定的 y 关于 x 严格单调增加，增补变量 $v = y$,

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} z = x/y, \\ v = y, \end{cases} \text{ 有反函数 } \begin{cases} x = zv, \\ y = v, \end{cases} \text{ 且 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_z & x'_v \\ y'_z & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = v,$$

$$\text{则 } p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(zv, v) \cdot |v| dv,$$

作曲线簇 $x/y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } p_Z(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-v} \cdot v dv = - (v+1) e^{-v} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = - \left(\frac{1}{z} + 1 \right) e^{-\frac{1}{z}} + 1 = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{z} e^{-\frac{1}{z}},$$

故 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{z} e^{-\frac{1}{z}}, & z > 0; \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

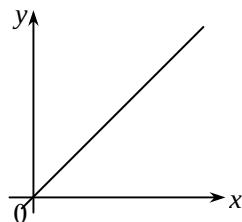
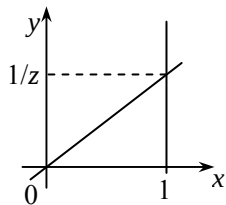
(2) 作曲线簇 $x/y = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 0,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } p_Z(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 zv} \cdot \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 v} \cdot v dv = -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \left[\frac{v}{\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)^2} \right] e^{-(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)v} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $Z = X/Y$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2)^2}, & z > 0; \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$



11. 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 为相互独立的随机变量, 且都服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 求三者中最大者大于其他两者之和的概率.

解: 设 A_i 分别表示 X_i 大于其他两者之和, $i = 1, 2, 3$,

显然 A_1, A_2, A_3 两两互不相容, 且 $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3)$,

则 $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) = 3P(A_3) = 3P\{X_3 > X_1 + X_2\}$

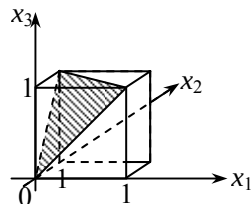
因 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立且都服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布,

$$\text{则由几何概型知 } P\{X_3 > X_1 + X_2\} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{故 } P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 3P\{X_3 > X_1 + X_2\} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

12. 设随机变量 X_1 与 X_2 相互独立同分布, 其密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



试求 $Z = \max \{X_1, X_2\} - \min \{X_1, X_2\}$ 的分布.

解: 分布函数法,

二维随机变量 (X_1, X_2) 的联合密度函数为

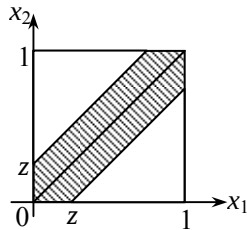
$$p(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 4x_1x_2, & 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因 $Z = \max \{X_1, X_2\} - \min \{X_1, X_2\} = |X_1 - X_2|$,

作曲线簇 $|x_1 - x_2| = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 $0, 1$,

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时,



$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= 1 - 2 \int_z^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1-z} 4x_1x_2 dx_2 = 1 - 2 \int_z^1 dx_1 \cdot 2x_1x_2^2 \Big|_0^{x_1-z} = 1 - 4 \int_z^1 (x_1^3 - 2zx_1^2 + z^2x_1) dx_1 \\ &= 1 - 4 \left(\frac{x_1^4}{4} - \frac{2zx_1^3}{3} + \frac{z^2x_1^2}{2} \right) \Big|_z^1 = 1 - 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2z}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{z^4}{4} - \frac{2z^4}{3} + \frac{z^4}{2} \right) = \frac{8z}{3} - 2z^2 + \frac{z^4}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

当 $z \geq 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$,

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = \max \{X_1, X_2\} - \min \{X_1, X_2\}$ 为连续随机变量,

故 $Z = \max \{X_1, X_2\} - \min \{X_1, X_2\}$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{3} - 4z + \frac{4z^3}{3}, & 0 < z < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

13. 设某一个设备装有 3 个同类的电器元件, 元件工作相互独立, 且工作时间都服从参数为 λ 的指数分布. 当 3 个元件都正常工作时, 设备才正常工作. 试求设备正常工作时间 T 的概率分布.

解: 设 T_i 表示 “第 i 个元件正常工作”, 有 T_i 服从指数分布 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 分布函数为

$$F_i(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

则设备正常工作时间 $T = \min \{T_1, T_2, T_3\}$, 分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= P\{T = \min \{T_1, T_2, T_3\} \leq t\} = 1 - P\{\min \{T_1, T_2, T_3\} > t\} = 1 - P\{T_1 > t\}P\{T_2 > t\}P\{T_3 > t\} \\ &= 1 - [1 - F_1(t)][1 - F_2(t)][1 - F_3(t)] \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \leq 0$ 时, $F(t) = 0$,

当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) = 1 - (e^{-\lambda t})^3 = 1 - e^{-3\lambda t}$,

故设备正常工作时间 T 服从参数为 3λ 的指数分布 $\text{Exp}(3\lambda)$, 密度函数为

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

14. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在矩形 $G = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 上服从均匀分布, 试求边长分别为 X 和 Y 的矩形面积 Z 的密度函数.

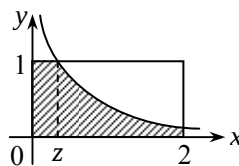
解: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

方法一: 分布函数法

矩形面积 $Z = XY$, 作曲线族 $xy = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 $0, 2$,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$,



$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } 0 < z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^z dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dy + \int_z^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{z}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \int_0^z \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_z^2 \frac{z}{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} \ln x \Big|_z^2 = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln z),\end{aligned}$$

当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$,

因分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ 连续, 有 $Z = XY$ 为连续随机变量,

故矩形面积 $Z = XY$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \ln z), & 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

方法二: 增补变量法

矩形面积 $Z = XY$, 函数 $z = xy$ 对任意固定的 $y \neq 0$ 关于 x 严格单调增加, 增补变量 $v = y$,

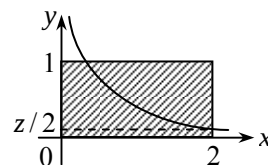
$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} z = xy, \\ v = y, \end{cases} \text{ 有反函数 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{z}{v}, \\ y = v, \end{cases} \text{ 且 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_z & x'_v \\ y'_z & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{z}{v^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v},$$

$$\text{则 } p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p\left(\frac{z}{v}, v\right) \cdot \left|\frac{1}{v}\right| dv,$$

作曲线族 $xy = z$, 得 z 的分段点为 $0, 2$,

当 $z \leq 0$ 或 $z \geq 2$ 时, $p_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 2 \text{ 时, } p_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{2v} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln v \Big|_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln z),$$



故矩形面积 $Z = XY$ 的密度函数为

$$p_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \ln z), & 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

15. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从圆心在原点的单位圆内的均匀分布, 求极坐标

$$R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \theta = \arctan(Y/X),$$

的联合密度函数

注: 此题有误, 对于极坐标, 不是 $\theta = \arctan(Y/X)$, 应改为 $\tan \theta = Y/X$, $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

解: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; \\ \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}. \end{cases} \text{ 有反函数 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta; \\ y = r \sin \theta. \end{cases} \text{ 且 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_r & x'_\theta \\ y'_r & y'_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r,$$

且当 $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 时, 有 $0 \leq r \leq 1$, $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$,

故 (R, θ) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{R\theta}(r, \theta) = p_{XY}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot |r| = \begin{cases} \frac{r}{\pi}, & 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

16. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布, 其密度函数为

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

(1) 求 $U = X + Y$ 与 $V = X/(X + Y)$ 的联合密度函数 $p_{UV}(u, v)$;

(2) 以上的 U 与 V 独立吗?

解: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ 因 } \begin{cases} u = x + y, \\ v = \frac{x}{x + y}, \end{cases} \text{ 有反函数 } \begin{cases} x = uv, \\ y = u(1 - v), \end{cases} \text{ 且 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 1 - v & -u \end{vmatrix} = -u,$$

且当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时, 有 $uv > 0, u(1 - v) > 0$, 即 $u > 0, 0 < v < 1$,

故 $U = X + Y$ 与 $V = X/(X + Y)$ 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{UV}(u, v) = p_{XY}(uv, u(1 - v)) \cdot |(-u)| = \begin{cases} ue^{-u}, & u > 0, 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $u \leq 0$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } u > 0 \text{ 时, } p_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) dv = \int_0^1 ue^{-u} dv = ue^{-u},$$

$$\text{则 } p_U(u) = \begin{cases} ue^{-u}, & u > 0, \\ 0, & u \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $v \leq 0$ 或 $v \geq 1$ 时, $p_V(v) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < v < 1 \text{ 时, } p_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) du = \int_0^{+\infty} ue^{-u} du = \Gamma(2) = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } p_V(v) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } p_{UV}(u, v) = p_U(u)p_V(v) = \begin{cases} ue^{-u}, & u > 0, 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

故 U 与 V 相互独立.

17. 设 X, Y 独立同分布, 且都服从标准正态分布 $N(0, 1)$, 试证: $U = X^2 + Y^2$ 与 $V = X/Y$ 相互独立.

证: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为 $p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$,

$$\text{因 } \begin{cases} u = x^2 + y^2; \\ v = \frac{x}{y}. \end{cases} \text{ 有 } \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u}; \\ y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对于 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u}; \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u}. \end{cases} \text{ 有 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} & \frac{1}{(1+v^2)\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} & -\frac{v}{(1+v^2)\sqrt{1+v^2}} \sqrt{u} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2(1+v^2)},$$

$$\text{对于 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}; \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}. \end{cases} \text{ 有 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} & -\frac{1}{(1+v^2)\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} & \frac{v}{(1+v^2)\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2(1+v^2)},$$

且 $-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < 0$ 与 $-\infty < x < +\infty, 0 < y < +\infty$ 时, 都有 $0 < u < +\infty, -\infty < v < +\infty$,
故由对称性知 $U = X^2 + Y^2$ 与 $V = X/Y$ 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{UV}(u, v) &= p_{XY}\left(-\frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}\right) \cdot \left|-\frac{1}{2(1+v^2)}\right| \\ &\quad + p_{XY}\left(-\frac{v}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}\sqrt{u}\right) \cdot \left|-\frac{1}{2(1+v^2)}\right| \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, & 0 < u < +\infty, -\infty < v < +\infty; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当 $u \leq 0$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } u > 0 \text{ 时, } p_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) dv = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} dv = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} \cdot \arctan v \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}},$$

$$\text{则 } p_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, & u > 0; \\ 0, & u \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } p_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+v^2)}, \quad -\infty < v < +\infty,$$

$$\text{因 } p_{UV}(u, v) = p_U(u)p_V(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, & 0 < u < +\infty, -\infty < v < +\infty; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故 U 与 V 相互独立.

18. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且 $X \sim Ga(\alpha_1, \lambda)$, $Y \sim Ga(\alpha_2, \lambda)$. 试证: $U = X + Y$ 与 $V = X/(X + Y)$ 相互独立, 且 $V \sim Be(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$.

证: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} x^{\alpha_1-1} y^{\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } \begin{cases} u = x + y; \\ v = \frac{x}{x + y}. \end{cases} \text{ 有反函数 } \begin{cases} x = uv; \\ y = u(1-v). \end{cases} \text{ 且 } J = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u \\ 1-v & -u \end{vmatrix} = -u,$$

且当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时, 有 $uv > 0, u(1-v) > 0$, 即 $u > 0, 0 < v < 1$,

故 $U = X + Y$ 与 $V = X/(X + Y)$ 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{UV}(u, v) = p_{XY}(uv, u(1-v)) \cdot |(-u)|$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (uv)^{\alpha_1-1} [u(1-v)]^{\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} \cdot |-u|, & u > 0, 0 < v < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1}, & u > 0, 0 < v < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $u \leq 0$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } u > 0 \text{ 时, } p_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) dv = \int_0^1 \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} \cdot v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} \int_0^1 v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} dv \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)} = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } p_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u}, & u > 0; \\ 0, & u \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $v \leq 0$ 或 $v \geq 1$ 时, $p_V(v) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 < v < 1 \text{ 时, } p_V(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} \cdot v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} du \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } p_V(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \cdot v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1}, & 0 < v < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故 $V \sim Be(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$.

$$\text{因 } p_{UV}(u, v) = p_U(u) p_V(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda u} v^{\alpha_1-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2-1}, & u > 0, 0 < v < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故 U 与 V 相互独立.

19. 设随机变量 U_1 与 U_2 相互独立, 且都服从 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 试证明:

(1) $Z_1 = -2 \ln U_1 \sim \text{Exp}(1/2)$, $Z_2 = 2\pi U_2 \sim U(0, 2\pi)$;

(2) $X = \sqrt{Z_1} \cos Z_2$ 和 $Y = \sqrt{Z_1} \sin Z_2$ 是相互独立的标准正态随机变量.

证：(1) 因 $z_1 = -2 \ln u_1$ 严格单调减少，反函数为 $u_1 = h(z_1) = e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}}$ ， $h'(z_1) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}}$ ，

当 $0 < u_1 < 1$ 时，有 $0 < z_1 < +\infty$ ，可得 $p_{z_1}(z_1) = 1 \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}}$ ， $0 < z_1 < +\infty$ ，

则 $Z_1 = -2 \ln U_1$ 的密度函数为

$$p_{z_1}(z_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}}, & z_1 > 0; \\ 0, & z_1 \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故 $Z_1 = -2 \ln U_1 \sim \text{Exp}(1/2)$;

因 $z_2 = 2\pi u_2$ 严格单调增加，反函数为 $u_2 = h(z_2) = \frac{z_2}{2\pi}$ ， $h'(z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ ，

当 $0 < u_2 < 1$ 时，有 $0 < z_2 < 2\pi$ ，可得 $p_{z_2}(z_2) = 1 \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \right| = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ ， $0 < z_2 < 2\pi$ ，

则 $Z_2 = 2\pi U_2$ 的密度函数为

$$p_{z_2}(z_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 < z_2 < 2\pi; \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

故 $Z_2 = 2\pi U_2 \sim U(0, 2\pi)$;

(2) 因 U_1 与 U_2 相互独立，有 $Z_1 = -2 \ln U_1$ 与 $Z_2 = 2\pi U_2$ 相互独立，
则二维随机变量 (Z_1, Z_2) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{z_1 z_2}(z_1, z_2) = p_{z_1}(z_1) p_{z_2}(z_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{z_1}{2}}, & z_1 > 0, 0 < z_2 < 2\pi; \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{z_1} \cos z_2; \\ y = \sqrt{z_1} \sin z_2. \end{cases} \text{有反函数} \begin{cases} z_1 = x^2 + y^2; \\ \tan z_2 = \frac{y}{x}, 0 < z_2 < 2\pi. \end{cases} \text{且} J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 2,$$

且当 $z_1 > 0, 0 < z_2 < 2\pi$ 时，有 $-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$ ，

则 $X = \sqrt{Z_1} \cos Z_2$ 与 $Y = \sqrt{Z_1} \sin Z_2$ 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{XY}(x, y) = p_{z_1 z_2}(x^2 + y^2, \arctan \frac{y}{x}) \cdot |2| = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

即 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $N(0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$ ，相关系数 $\rho = 0$ ，

故 $X = \sqrt{Z_1} \cos Z_2$ 和 $Y = \sqrt{Z_1} \sin Z_2$ 是相互独立的标准正态随机变量。

20. 设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立，且 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_i)$ ，试证：

$$P\{X_i = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}\} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n}.$$

证：因 $X_j \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_j)$ ，密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p_j(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_j e^{-\lambda_j x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad F_j(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_j x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

设 $Y_i = \min\{X_1, \cdots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \cdots, X_n\}$,

则 Y_i 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Y_i}(y) &= P\{Y_i = \min\{X_1, \cdots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \cdots, X_n\} \leq y\} \\ &= 1 - P\{\min\{X_1, \cdots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \cdots, X_n\} > y\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 > y\} \cdots P\{X_{i-1} > y\} P\{X_{i+1} > y\} \cdots P\{X_n > y\}, \end{aligned}$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_{Y_i}(y) = 0$,

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_{Y_i}(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 y} \cdots e^{-\lambda_{i-1} y} e^{-\lambda_{i+1} y} \cdots e^{-\lambda_n y} = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n)y}$,

因分布函数 $F_{Y_i}(y)$ 连续, 有 $Y_i = \min\{X_1, \cdots, X_{i-1}, X_{i+1}, \cdots, X_n\}$ 为连续随机变量,

则 Y_i 的密度函数为

$$p_{Y_i}(y) = F'_{Y_i}(y) = \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n)y}, & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故 $P\{X_i = \min\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\}\} = P\{X_i \leq Y_i\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} \lambda_i e^{-\lambda_i x} \cdot (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n)y} dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \lambda_i e^{-\lambda_i x} \cdot [-e^{-(\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} + \cdots + \lambda_n)y}] \Big|_x^{+\infty} = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda_i e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n)x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n)x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n}. \end{aligned}$$

21. 设连续随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$ 独立同分布, 试证:

$$P\{X_n > \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{n-1}\}\} = \frac{1}{n}.$$

证: 设 X_i 的密度函数为 $p(x)$, 分布函数为 $F(x)$, 又设 $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{n-1}\}$,

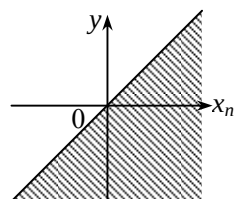
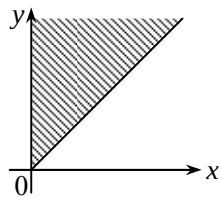
则 Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{n-1}\} \leq y\} = P\{X_1 \leq y\} P\{X_2 \leq y\} \cdots P\{X_{n-1} \leq y\} = [F(y)]^{n-1},$$

可得 $p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = (n-1)[F(y)]^{n-2} \cdot p(y)$,

故 $P\{X_n > \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{n-1}\}\} = P\{X_n > Y\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^x p(x) p_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot p(x) F_Y(y) \Big|_{-\infty}^x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) F_Y(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) [F(x)]^{n-1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(x)]^{n-1} dF(x) = \frac{1}{n} [F(x)]^n \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{n}. \end{aligned}$$



习题 3.4

1. 掷一颗均匀的骰子 2 次, 其最小点数记为 X , 求 $E(X)$.

解: 因 X 的全部可能取值为 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

$$\text{且 } P\{X=1\} = \frac{6^2-5^2}{6^2} = \frac{11}{36}, \quad P\{X=2\} = \frac{5^2-4^2}{6^2} = \frac{9}{36}, \quad P\{X=3\} = \frac{4^2-3^2}{6^2} = \frac{7}{36},$$

$$P\{X=4\} = \frac{3^2-2^2}{6^2} = \frac{5}{36}, \quad P\{X=5\} = \frac{2^2-1}{6^2} = \frac{3}{36}, \quad P\{X=6\} = \frac{1}{6^2} = \frac{1}{36},$$

$$\text{故 } E(X) = 1 \times \frac{11}{36} + 2 \times \frac{9}{36} + 3 \times \frac{7}{36} + 4 \times \frac{5}{36} + 5 \times \frac{3}{36} + 6 \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{91}{36}.$$

2. 求掷 n 颗骰子出现点数之和的数学期望与方差.

解: 设 X_i 表示“第 i 颗骰子出现的点数”, X 表示“ n 颗骰子出现点数之和”, 有 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,

且 X_i 的分布列为

X_i	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$\text{则 } E(X_i) = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{2},$$

$$\text{且 } E(X_i^2) = 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{91}{6},$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{35}{12},$$

$$\text{故 } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{7}{2}n, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{35}{12}n.$$

3. 从数字 0, 1, $\dots$, n 中任取两个不同的数字, 求这两个数字之差的绝对值的数学期望.

解: 设 X 表示“所取的两个数字之差的绝对值”, 有 X 的全部可能取值为 1, 2, $\dots$, n ,

$$\text{且 } P\{X=k\} = \frac{n+1-k}{\binom{n+1}{2}} = \frac{2(n+1-k)}{n(n+1)}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E(X) &= \sum_{k=1}^n kP\{X=k\} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k(n+1-k)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n [(n+1)k - k^2] \\ &= \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \left[(n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \right] = (n+1) - \frac{1}{3}(2n+1) = \frac{n+2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上随机地取 n 个点, 求相距最远的两点之间的距离的数学期望.

解: 设 X_i 表示“第 i 个点”, 有 X_i 都服从均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$, 密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

又设 $X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$, $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$,

则相距最远的两点之间的距离为 $X = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$,

因 $X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(x) &= P\{X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq x\} = 1 - P\{\min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} > x\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 > x\}P\{X_2 > x\} \cdots P\{X_n > x\} = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1 - (1-x)^n, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

可得 $p_1(x) = F_1'(x) = \begin{cases} n(1-x)^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } E(X_{(1)}) = \int_0^1 x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot d[-(1-x)^n] = -x(1-x)^n \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1-x)^n dx = -\frac{(1-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

又因 $X_{(n)}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x) &= P\{X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x\}P\{X_2 \leq x\} \cdots P\{X_n \leq x\} = [F(x)]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x^n, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

可得 $p_n(x) = F_n'(x) = \begin{cases} nx^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } E(X_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 x \cdot nx^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 nx^n dx = n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n}{n+1},$$

$$\text{故相距最远的两点之间的距离的数学期望 } E(X) = E(X_{(n)}) - E(X_{(1)}) = \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{n+1}.$$

5. 盒中有 n 个不同的球, 其上分别写有数字 $1, 2, \dots, n$. 每次随机抽出一个, 记下其号码, 放回去再抽. 直到抽到有两个不同数字为止. 求平均抽球次数.

解: 设 X 表示“抽球次数”, 有 X 的全部可能取值为 $2, 3, \dots$,

$$\text{且 } P\{X = k\} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-2} \frac{n-1}{n}, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} kP\{X = k\} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = (n-1) \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1},$$

$$\text{因当 } |x| < 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} kx^{k-1} = \left(\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} x^k\right)' = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{2x(1-x) - x^2 \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2x - x^2}{(1-x)^2},$$

$$\text{故平均抽球次数 } E(X) = (n-1) \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1}.$$

6. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	0.1	0.15
1	0.25	0.2
2	0.15	0.15

试求 $Z = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(X + Y)\right]$ 的数学期望.

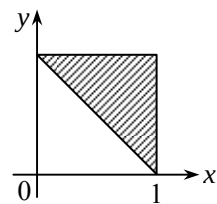
解: $E(Z) = 0.1 \times \sin 0 + 0.15 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.25 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.2 \times \sin \pi + 0.15 \times \sin \pi + 0.15 \times \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0.25$.

7. 随机变量 (X, Y) 服从以点 $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ 为顶点的三角形区域上的均匀分布, 试求 $E(X + Y)$ 和 $\text{Var}(X + Y)$.

解: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D. \end{cases}$$

其中区域 D 为以点 $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ 为顶点的三角形区域,



$$\text{故 } E(X + Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 (x + y) \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot (x + y)^2 \Big|_{1-x}^1 = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } E[(X + Y)^2] &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 (x + y)^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^3 \Big|_{1-x}^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 + x^3 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{11}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

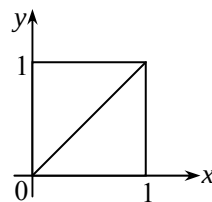
$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(X + Y) = \frac{11}{6} - \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}.$$

8. 设 X, Y 均为 $(0, 1)$ 上独立的均匀随机变量, 试证:

$$E(|X - Y|^\alpha) = \frac{2}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha + 2)}, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

证: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E(|X - Y|^\alpha) &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 |x - y|^\alpha \cdot 1 dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x - y)^\alpha dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{-1}{\alpha + 1} (x - y)^{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^x = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} x^{\alpha+1} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha + 2)} x^{\alpha+2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{(\alpha + 1)(\alpha + 2)}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 X 与 Y 是独立同分布的随机变量, 且

$$P\{X = i\} = \frac{1}{m}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

试证:

$$E(X - Y) = \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{3m}$$

注：此题有误， $E(X - Y)$ 必等于 0，应改为 $E(|X - Y|)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证： } E(|X - Y|) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m |i - j| \cdot \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{2}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (i - j) = \frac{2}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} i(i-1) = \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (i^2 - i) \\ &= \frac{1}{m^2} \left[\frac{1}{6} m(m+1)(2m+1) - \frac{1}{2} m(m+1) \right] = \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} m(m+1)[(2m+1) - 3] = \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{3m}. \end{aligned}$$

10. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布，且 $E(X) = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$ ，试求 $E(X - Y)^2$ 。

解： $E(X - Y)^2 = \text{Var}(X - Y) + [E(X - Y)]^2 = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + (\mu - \mu)^2 = 2\sigma^2$ 。

11. 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x(1 + 3y^2)/4, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 $E(Y/X)$ 。

$$\text{解： } E\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{x(1 + 3y^2)}{4} dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} (y + 3y^3) dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{3}{4} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^2 \frac{5}{16} dx = \frac{5}{8}.$$

12. 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5$ 是独立同分布的随机变量，其共同密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\}$ 的密度函数、数学期望和方差。

解：因 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5$ 的共同分布函数为

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(u) du = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

当 $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5\} \leq y\} = P\{X_1 \leq y\} P\{X_2 \leq y\} \cdots P\{X_5 \leq y\} = [F(y)]^5$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ y^{10}, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

故 Y 的密度函数为

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 10y^9, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{数学期望 } E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y \cdot 10y^9 dy = \frac{10}{11} y^{11} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{10}{11};$$

$$\text{且 } E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 10y^9 dy = \frac{10}{12} y^{12} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{10}{12},$$

$$\text{故方差 } \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{10}{12} - \left(\frac{10}{11}\right)^2 = \frac{10}{1452} = \frac{5}{726}.$$

13. 系统由 n 个部件组成. 记 X_i 为第 i 个部件能持续工作的时间, 如果 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 独立同分布, 且 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 试在以下情况下求系统持续工作的平均时间:

(1) 如果有一个部件停止工作, 系统就不工作了;

(2) 如果至少有一个部件在工作, 系统就工作.

解: $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 可得 X_i 的密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

设 Y 表示 “系统持续工作的时间”,

(1) $Y = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$, 可得 Y 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq y\} = 1 - P\{\min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} > y\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 > y\}P\{X_2 > y\} \cdots P\{X_n > y\} = 1 - [1 - F(y)]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-n\lambda y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可得 } p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-n\lambda y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases} \text{ 即 } Y \sim \text{Exp}(n\lambda),$$

$$\text{故 } E(Y) = \frac{1}{n\lambda};$$

(2) $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$, 可得 Y 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq y\} = P\{X_1 \leq y\}P\{X_2 \leq y\} \cdots P\{X_n \leq y\} = [F(y)]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^n, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可得 } p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(Y) = \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot n\lambda e^{-\lambda y} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1} dy,$$

$$\text{令 } t = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}, \text{ 有 } y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(1-t), \quad dy = \frac{1}{\lambda(1-t)} dt, \text{ 且 } y=0 \text{ 时, } t=0; y \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } t \rightarrow 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E(Y) &= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(1-t) \right] \cdot n\lambda(1-t)t^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda(1-t)} dt = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 nt^{n-1} \ln(1-t) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln(1-t) d(1-t^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} (1-t^n) \ln(1-t) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 (1-t^n) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 (1+t+\dots+t^{n-1}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

14. 设 X, Y 独立同分布, 都服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$, 求 $E[\max\{X, Y\}]$.

解: 方法一: 先求最小值的分布函数, 再求其数学期望

因 X, Y 独立且密度函数和分布函数都分别是标准正态分布密度函数 $\varphi(x)$ 和分布函数 $\Phi(x)$,

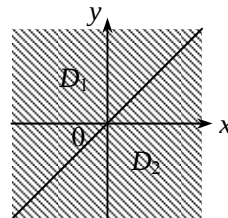
则 $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布函数为 $F(z) = [\Phi(z)]^2$, 密度函数为 $p(z) = F'(z) = 2\Phi(z)\varphi(z)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot 2\Phi(z)\varphi(z)dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot 2\Phi(z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi(z) \cdot (-1) d e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Phi(z) e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \varphi(z) dz = 0 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \\
&= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-z^2} dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法二：直接求最小值函数的期望

因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x, y\} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \\
&= 2 \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot (-1) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \Big|_x^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\end{aligned}$$

15. 设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立, 且都服从 $(0, \theta)$ 上的均匀分布, 记

$$Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}, \quad Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\},$$

试求 $E(Y)$ 和 $E(Z)$.

解: 因 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立且密度函数和分布函数分别是

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

则 $Y = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 和 $Z = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布函数分别是

$$F_Y(y) = [F(y)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{y^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq y < \theta, \\ 1, & y \geq \theta. \end{cases} \quad F_Z(z) = 1 - [1 - F(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - \frac{(\theta - z)^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq z < \theta, \\ 1, & z \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

且密度函数分别是

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(\theta - z)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < z < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(Y) = \int_0^\theta y \cdot \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta;$$

$$E(Z) = \int_0^\theta z \cdot \frac{n(\theta - z)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dz = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta z \cdot d[-(\theta - z)^n] = -\frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot z(\theta - z)^n \Big|_0^\theta + \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta (\theta - z)^n dz$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{-(\theta - z)^{n+1}}{n+1} \bigg|_0^\theta = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta.$$

16. 设随机变量 U 服从 $(-2, 2)$ 上的均匀分布, 定义 X 和 Y 如下:

$$X = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{若 } U < -1, \\ 1, & \text{若 } U \geq -1. \end{cases} \quad Y = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{若 } U < 1, \\ 1, & \text{若 } U \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

试求 $\text{Var}(X + Y)$.

解: 方法一: 先求 $X + Y$ 的分布

因 $X + Y$ 的全部可能取值为 $-2, 0, 2$,

$$\text{且 } P\{X + Y = -2\} = P\{U < -1, U < 1\} = P\{U < -1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{X + Y = 0\} = P\{U \geq -1, U < 1\} = P\{-1 \leq U < 1\} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{X + Y = 2\} = P\{U \geq -1, U \geq 1\} = P\{U \geq 1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{则 } E(X + Y) = (-2) \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0 \text{ 且 } E(X + Y)^2 = (-2)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(X + Y) = E(X + Y)^2 - [E(X + Y)]^2 = 2.$$

方法二: 用方差的性质

因 X 和 Y 的全部可能取值都 $-1, 1$

$$\text{且 } P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} = P\{U < -1\} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} = P\{U < -1, U \geq 1\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = P\{-1 \leq U < 1\} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{U \geq 1\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = (-1) \times \frac{1}{4} + (-1) \times 0 + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(Y) = (-1) \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times 0 + (-1) \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + (-1)^2 \times 0 + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1,$$

$$E(Y^2) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1^2 \times 0 + (-1)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1,$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + (-1) \times 0 + (-1) \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Var}(X) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2.$$

17. 一商店经销某种商品, 每周进货量 X 与顾客对该种商品的需求量 Y 是相互独立的随机变量, 且都服从区间 $(10, 20)$ 上的均匀分布. 商店每售出一单位商品可得利润 1000 元; 若需求量超过了进货量, 则可从其他商店调剂供应, 这时每单位商品获利润为 500 元. 试求此商店经销该种商品每周的平均利润.

解: 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从二维均匀分布, 联合密度函数为 $p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{100}, & 10 < x < 20, 10 < y < 20, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

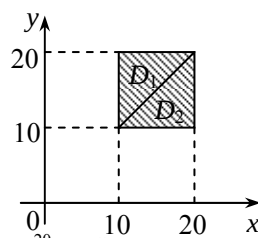
设 Z 表示此商店经销该种商品每周所得利润,

当 $X \leq Y$ 时, $Z = 1000X + 500(Y - X) = 500X + 500Y$; 当 $X > Y$ 时, $Z = 1000Y$,

$$\text{即 } Z = g(X, Y) = \begin{cases} 500X + 500Y, & X \leq Y, \\ 1000Y, & X > Y, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x, y) p(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_{D_1} (500x + 500y) \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} 1000y \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx dy = \int_{10}^{20} dx \int_x^{20} (5x + 5y) dy + \int_{10}^{20} dx \int_{10}^x 10y dy \\ &= \int_{10}^{20} dx \cdot \left(5xy + \frac{5}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_x^{20} + \int_{10}^{20} dx \cdot 5y^2 \Big|_{10}^x = \int_{10}^{20} (100x + 1000 - \frac{15}{2}x^2) dx + \int_{10}^{20} (5x^2 - 500) dx \\ &= (50x^2 + 1000x - \frac{5}{3}x^3) \Big|_{10}^{20} + (\frac{5}{3}x^3 - 500x) \Big|_{10}^{20} = \frac{42500}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



18. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立, 都服从正态分布 $N(a, \sigma^2)$, 试证 $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$.

证: 方法一: 先求最小值的分布函数, 再求其数学期望

因 X, Y 独立且密度函数和分布函数都分别是

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(u) du,$$

则 $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$ 的分布函数为 $F_Z(z) = [F(z)]^2$, 密度函数为 $p_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = 2F(z)p(z)$,

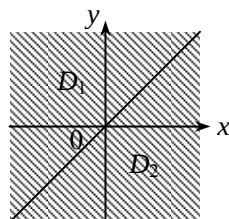
可得 $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = a + E(Z - a) = a + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z - a) \cdot 2F(z)p(z) dz$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z - a) \cdot 2F(z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz = a + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(z) \cdot (-\sigma) d e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= a - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} F(z) \cdot \sigma e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} p(z) dz \\ &= a - 0 + \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz = a + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(z-a)^2}{\sigma^2}} dz \\ &= a + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{z-a}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot \sigma d\left(\frac{z-a}{\sigma}\right) = a + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sigma \sqrt{\pi} = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二: 直接求最小值函数的期望

因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p(x)p(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$



故 $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x, y\} p(x, y) dx dy = a + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x - a, y - a\} p(x, y) dx dy$

$$= a + \iint_{D_1} (y - a) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x - a) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a + 2 \iint_{D_1} (y-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2+(y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy = a + \frac{1}{\pi\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} (y-a) e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2+(y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \\
&= a + \frac{1}{\pi\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot (-\sigma^2) e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2+(y-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_x^{+\infty} = a + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma^2}} dx \\
&= a + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot \sigma d\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right) = a + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sigma \sqrt{\pi} = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\end{aligned}$$

方法三：根据第 14 题结论

因 $\frac{X-a}{\sigma}$ 与 $\frac{Y-a}{\sigma}$ 独立同分布，都服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$,

则根据第 12 题结论知 $E\left[\max\left\{\frac{X-a}{\sigma}, \frac{Y-a}{\sigma}\right\}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$,

故 $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = a + \sigma E\left[\max\left\{\frac{X-a}{\sigma}, \frac{Y-a}{\sigma}\right\}\right] = a + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$.

19. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
0	0.07	0.18	0.15
1	0.08	0.32	0.20

试求 X^2 与 Y^2 的协方差.

解：因 $E(X^2) = 0^2 \times (0.07 + 0.18 + 0.15) + 1^2 \times (0.08 + 0.32 + 0.20) = 0.6$,

$$E(Y^2) = (-1)^2 \times (0.07 + 0.08) + 0^2 \times (0.18 + 0.32) + 1^2 \times (0.15 + 0.20) = 0.5,$$

$$E(X^2 Y^2) = 0 \times 0.07 + 0 \times 0.18 + 0 \times 0.15 + 1 \times 0.08 + 0 \times 0.32 + 1 \times 0.20 = 0.28,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(X^2 Y^2) - E(X^2)E(Y^2) = 0.28 - 0.6 \times 0.5 = -0.02.$$

20. 把一颗骰子独立地掷 n 次，求 1 点出现次数与 6 点出现次数的协方差及相关系数.

解：设 X 与 Y 分别表示“1 点出现次数”与“6 点出现次数”，又设

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次掷出 1 点,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次没有掷出 1 点.} \end{cases} \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次掷出 6 点,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次没有掷出 6 点.} \end{cases}$$

则 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立， $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$ 也相互独立，且当 $i \neq j$ 时， X_i 与 Y_j 相互独立，

因 (X_i, Y_i) 的联合分布列为

$X_i \backslash Y_i$	0	1
0	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	0

$$\text{则 } E(X_i) = 0 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad E(Y_i) = 0 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad E(Y_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{5}{6} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X_i Y_i) = 0 \times \frac{4}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times 0 = 0,$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y_i) = E(Y_i^2) - [E(Y_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_i) = E(X_i Y_i) - E(X_i)E(Y_i) = 0 - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

因 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$, 且当 $i \neq j$ 时, X_i 与 Y_j 相互独立,

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_i) = -\frac{n}{36};$$

又因 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立, $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$ 也相互独立,

$$\text{则 } \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{5n}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_i) = \frac{5n}{36},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{n}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{5n}{36}}\sqrt{\frac{5n}{36}}} = -\frac{1}{5}.$$

21. 掷一颗骰子两次, 求其点数之和与点数之差的协方差.

解: 设 X_1, X_2 分别表示第 1, 2 颗骰子出现的点数, 有 $E(X_1) = E(X_2)$, $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2)$,

故 $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2) = \text{Var}(X_1) - \text{Var}(X_2) = 0$.

22. 某箱装 100 件产品, 其中一、二和三等品分别为 80、10 和 10 件. 现从中随机取一件, 定义三个随机变量 X_1, X_2, X_3 如下

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若抽到 } i \text{ 等品,} \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

试求随机变量 X_1 和 X_2 的相关系数 $\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2)$.

解: 因 $P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到三等品}\} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$, $P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{\text{抽到二等品}\} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$,

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到一等品}\} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8, \quad P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

则 X_1 和 X_2 的联合分布为

		X_2	
		0	1
X_1	0	0.1	0.1
	1	0.8	0

因 $E(X_1) = 0 \times (0.1 + 0.1) + 1 \times (0.8 + 0) = 0.8$, $E(X_2) = 0 \times (0.1 + 0.8) + 1 \times (0.1 + 0) = 0.1$,

$$E(X_1^2) = 0^2 \times (0.1 + 0.1) + 1^2 \times (0.8 + 0) = 0.8, \quad E(X_2^2) = 0^2 \times (0.1 + 0.8) + 1^2 \times (0.1 + 0) = 0.1,$$

$$E(X_1 X_2) = 0 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.1 + 0 \times 0.8 + 1 \times 0 = 0,$$

则 $\text{Var}(X_1) = E(X_1^2) - [E(X_1)]^2 = 0.8 - 0.8^2 = 0.16$, $\text{Var}(X_2) = E(X_2^2) - [E(X_2)]^2 = 0.09$,

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1)E(X_2) = 0 - 0.8 \times 0.1 = -0.08,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(X_1, X_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_1)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_2)}} = \frac{-0.08}{0.4 \times 0.3} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

23. 将一枚硬币重复掷 n 次, 以 X 和 Y 分别表示正面朝上和反面朝上的次数, 试求 X 和 Y 的协方差及相关系数.

解: 方法一: 根据相关系数的性质

因 $Y = n - X$, 即 X 与 Y 线性负相关,

故 $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = -1$;

又因 X 和 Y 都服从二项分布 $b(n, 0.5)$, 有 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0.5n$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 0.25n$,

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)} \cdot \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \sqrt{0.25n} \cdot \sqrt{0.25n} \cdot (-1) = -0.25n.$$

方法二: 直接计算

因 X 和 Y 都服从二项分布 $b(n, 0.5)$, 且 $Y = n - X$, 有 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0.5n$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 0.25n$,

故 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, n - X) = \text{Cov}(X, n) - \text{Cov}(X, X) = 0 - \text{Var}(X) = -0.25n$;

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-0.25n}{\sqrt{0.25n} \cdot \sqrt{0.25n}} = -1.$$

24. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 独立同服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 令 $U = 2X + Y$, $V = 2X - Y$, 求 U 和 V 的相关系数 $\text{Corr}(U, V)$.

解: 因 X 和 Y 独立同服从泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$, 有 $E(X) = E(Y) = \lambda$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = \lambda$,

则 $E(U) = E(2X + Y) = 2E(X) + E(Y) = 3\lambda$, $E(V) = E(2X - Y) = 2E(X) - E(Y) = \lambda$,

$\text{Var}(U) = \text{Var}(2X + Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda$, $\text{Var}(V) = \text{Var}(2X - Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 5\lambda$,

$\text{Cov}(U, V) = \text{Cov}(2X + Y, 2X - Y) = 4\text{Cov}(X, X) - \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = 4\text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(Y) = 3\lambda$,

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{3\lambda}{\sqrt{5\lambda} \cdot \sqrt{5\lambda}} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

25. 在一个有 n 个人参加的晚会上, 每个人带了一件礼物, 且假定各人带的礼物都不相同. 晚会期间各人从放在一起的 n 件礼物中随机抽取一件, 试求抽中自己礼物的人数 X 的均值与方差.

解: 设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人抽到自己的礼物,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个人抽到其他人的礼物.} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 有 } P\{X_i = 1\} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad P\{X_i = 0\} = \frac{n-1}{n},$

$$\text{则 } E(X_i) = 0 \times \frac{n-1}{n} + 1 \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad E(X_i^2) = 0^2 \times \frac{n-1}{n} + 1^2 \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{n-1}{n^2},$$

因当 $i \neq j$ 时, (X_i, X_j) 的联合分布列为

		X_j	
		0	1
X_i	0	$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)+1}{n(n-1)}$	$\frac{n-2}{n(n-1)}$
	1	$\frac{n-2}{n(n-1)}$	$\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$

$$\text{则 } E(X_i X_j) = 0 \times \frac{(n-1)(n-2)+1}{n(n-1)} + 0 \times \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} + 0 \times \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} + 1 \times \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)},$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E(X_i X_j) - E(X_i)E(X_j) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)},$$

$$\text{因抽中自己礼物的人数 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i,$$

$$\text{故 } E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1,$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = n \times \frac{n-1}{n^2} + n(n-1) \times \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1.$$

26. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 数学期望分别为 -2 和 2 , 方差分别为 1 和 4 , 而它们的相关系数为 -0.5 , 试根据切比雪夫不等式, 估计 $P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\}$ 的上限.

解: 因 $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = -2 + 2 = 0$,

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1 + 4 + 2\sqrt{1} \times \sqrt{4} \times (-0.5) = 3,$$

$$\text{则 } P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\} = P\{|(X+Y) - E(X+Y)| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X+Y)}{6^2} = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12},$$

故 $P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\}$ 的上限为 $\frac{1}{12}$.

27. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X), E(Y), \text{Cov}(X, Y)$.

$$\text{解: } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}; \quad E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x y \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{-x}^x = 0;$$

$$\text{因 } E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_{-x}^x = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.$$

28. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求 X 与 Y 的相关系数.

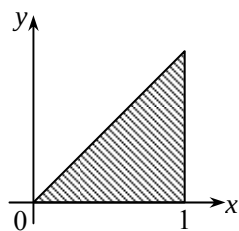
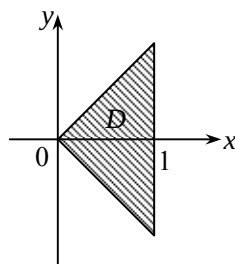
$$\text{解: 因 } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{3}{2} xy^2 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^2 \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 3x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y^2 \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot xy^3 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy \cdot 3x dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 \Big|_0^x = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^4 dx = \frac{3}{10} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{10},$$



$$\text{则 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{19}{320},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{160},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{3}{160}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{80}}\sqrt{\frac{19}{320}}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{19}}.$$

29. 已知随机变量 X 与 Y 的相关系数为 ρ , 求 $X_1 = aX + b$ 与 $Y_1 = cY + d$ 的相关系数, 其中 a, b, c, d 均为非零正常数.

解: 因 $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$, $\text{Var}(Y_1) = \text{Var}(cY + d) = c^2 \text{Var}(Y)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_1, Y_1) &= \text{Cov}(aX + b, cY + d) = E[(aX + b) - E(aX + b)][(cY + d) - E(cY + d)] \\ &= E[aX - aE(X)][cY - cE(Y)] = acE[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)] = ac \text{Cov}(X, Y), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(X_1, Y_1) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_1, Y_1)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_1)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_1)}} = \frac{ac \text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{a^2 \text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{c^2 \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{ac \text{Cov}(X, Y)}{|ac| \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{ac}{|ac|} \rho.$$

30. 设 X_1 与 X_2 独立同分布, 其共同分布为 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$. 试求 $Y_1 = 4X_1 - 3X_2$ 与 $Y_2 = 3X_1 + X_2$ 的相关系数.

解: 因 X_1 与 X_2 独立同分布, 有 $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2)$, $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$,

$$\text{则 } \text{Var}(Y_1) = \text{Var}(4X_1 - 3X_2) = \text{Var}(4X_1) + \text{Var}(3X_2) = 16 \text{Var}(X_1) + 9 \text{Var}(X_2) = 25 \text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_2) = \text{Var}(3X_1 + X_2) = \text{Var}(3X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) = 9 \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) = 10 \text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) &= \text{Cov}(4X_1 - 3X_2, 3X_1 + X_2) = \text{Cov}(4X_1, 3X_1) - \text{Cov}(3X_2, X_2) = 12 \text{Var}(X_1) - 3 \text{Var}(X_2) \\ &= 9 \text{Var}(X_1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_1)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_2)}} = \frac{9 \text{Var}(X_1)}{\sqrt{25 \text{Var}(X_1)}\sqrt{10 \text{Var}(X_1)}} = \frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}.$$

31. 设 X_1 与 X_2 独立同分布, 其共同分布为 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. 试求 $Y = aX_1 + bX_2$ 与 $Z = aX_1 - bX_2$ 的相关系数, 其中 a 与 b 为非零常数.

解: 因 X_1 与 X_2 独立同分布, 有 $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2)$, $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 0$,

$$\text{则 } \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(aX_1 + bX_2) = \text{Var}(aX_1) + \text{Var}(bX_2) = a^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(X_2) = (a^2 + b^2) \text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}(aX_1 - bX_2) = \text{Var}(aX_1) + \text{Var}(bX_2) = a^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(X_2) = (a^2 + b^2) \text{Var}(X_1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y, Z) &= \text{Cov}(aX_1 + bX_2, aX_1 - bX_2) = \text{Cov}(aX_1, aX_1) - \text{Cov}(bX_2, bX_2) = a^2 \text{Var}(X_1) - b^2 \text{Var}(X_2) \\ &= (a^2 - b^2) \text{Var}(X_1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(Y, Z) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)}} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \text{Var}(X_1)}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \text{Var}(X_1)}\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \text{Var}(X_1)}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

32. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$,

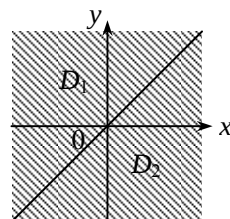
(1) 求 $E[\max\{X, Y\}]$;

(2) 求 $X - Y$ 与 XY 的协方差及相关系数.

解: (1) 方法一: 直接计算

因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2 - 2\rho xy + y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$



$$\text{则 } E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \max\{x, y\} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} yp(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} xp(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \iint_{D_1} y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^y y e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^y y e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+\rho^2 y^2+(1-\rho^2)y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-\frac{(x-\rho y)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

令 $u = x - \rho y$, 有 $x = u + \rho y$, $dx = du$, 且当 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $u \rightarrow -\infty$; 当 $x = y$ 时, $u = (1 - \rho)y$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } E[\max\{X, Y\}] &= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right] dy \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right] \cdot (-1) dy e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left[-e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{(1-\rho)y} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} du \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(1-\rho)^2 y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} \cdot (1-\rho) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot (1-\rho) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(1-\rho)^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+\rho}}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+\rho} d\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+\rho}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{1+\rho}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\rho} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{\pi}};
\end{aligned}$$

方法二：利用二维正态分布的性质

因 $\max\{X, Y\} = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y + |X - Y|)$, 且 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$,

则 $E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \frac{1}{2}E(X + Y + |X - Y|) = \frac{1}{2}[E(X) + E(Y) + E(|X - Y|)] = \frac{1}{2}E(|X - Y|)$,

因 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $N(0, 0, 1, 1, \rho)$, 有 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$,

且 $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho$, 可得 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \rho$,

则 $X - Y$ 服从正态分布, 且 $E(X - Y) = 0$, $\text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 2 - 2\rho$,
即 $X - Y$ 服从正态分布 $N(0, 2 - 2\rho)$, 密度函数为

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}},$$

$$\text{故 } E[\max\{X, Y\}] = \frac{1}{2}E(|X - Y|) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2-2\rho)}} \int_0^{+\infty} z e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \cdot [-(2-2\rho)] e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(2-2\rho)}} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(1-\rho)}} \cdot (2-2\rho) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho}{\pi}};$$

(2) 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则由对称性知 } E(X^2Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 y \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2-2\rho xy+y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}} dx dy = E(XY^2), \end{aligned}$$

且 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$,

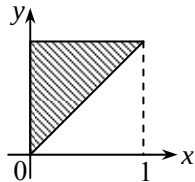
$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \text{Cov}(X-Y, XY) &= E[(X-Y)XY] - E(X-Y)E(XY) \\ &= [E(X^2Y) - E(XY^2)] - [E(X) - E(Y)]E(XY) = 0; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Corr}(X-Y, XY) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X-Y, XY)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X-Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(XY)}} = 0.$$

33. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < x < y < 1\}$ 上的均匀分布, 求 X 与 Y 的协方差及相关系数.

解: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{则 } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 2x(1-x) dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 y \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot y^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 2x^2(1-x) dx = \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 y^2 \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{2}{3}y^3 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}(1-x^3) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 xy \cdot 2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot xy^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_0^1 (x-x^3) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4},$$

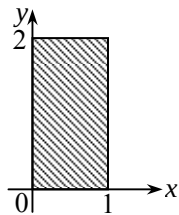
$$\text{可得 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{36};$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{18}}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

34. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right), & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



求 X 与 Y 的协方差及相关系数.

解: 因 $E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7} x^3 y + \frac{3}{14} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{12}{7} x^3 + \frac{6}{7} x^2 \right) dx$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{7} x^4 + \frac{2}{7} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(\frac{3}{7} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{7} xy^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{12}{7} x^2 + \frac{8}{7} x \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{7} x^3 + \frac{4}{7} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{7},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7} x^4 y + \frac{3}{14} x^3 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{12}{7} x^4 + \frac{6}{7} x^3 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{12}{35} x^5 + \frac{3}{14} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{12}{35} + \frac{3}{14} = \frac{39}{70},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(\frac{2}{7} x^2 y^3 + \frac{3}{28} xy^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{16}{7} x^2 + \frac{12}{7} x \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{21} x^3 + \frac{6}{7} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{16}{21} + \frac{6}{7} = \frac{34}{21},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left(\frac{3}{7} x^3 y^2 + \frac{1}{7} x^2 y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{12}{7} x^3 + \frac{8}{7} x^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{7} x^4 + \frac{8}{21} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{8}{21} = \frac{17}{21},$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{39}{70} - \left(\frac{5}{7} \right)^2 = \frac{23}{490}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{34}{21} - \left(\frac{8}{7} \right)^2 = \frac{46}{147},$$

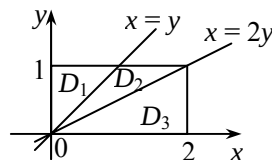
$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{17}{21} - \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{8}{7} = -\frac{1}{147};$$

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{147}}{\sqrt{\frac{23}{490}}\sqrt{\frac{46}{147}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{23\sqrt{3}}.$$

35. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在矩形 $G = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 上服从均匀分布, 记

$$U = \begin{cases} 1, & X > Y, \\ 0, & X \leq Y. \end{cases} \quad V = \begin{cases} 1, & X > 2Y, \\ 0, & X \leq 2Y. \end{cases}$$

求 U 和 V 的相关系数.



$$\text{解: 因 } P\{U=0, V=0\} = P\{X \leq Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_1\} = \frac{S_{D_1}}{S_G} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25,$$

$$P\{U=0, V=1\} = P\{X \leq Y, X > 2Y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$P\{U=1, V=0\} = P\{X > Y, X \leq 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_2\} = \frac{S_{D_2}}{S_G} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25,$$

$$P\{U=1, V=1\} = P\{X > Y, X > 2Y\} = P\{(X, Y) \in D_3\} = \frac{S_{D_3}}{S_G} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5,$$

$$\text{则 } E(U) = 0 \times (0.25 + 0) + 1 \times (0.25 + 0.5) = 0.75, \quad E(V) = 0 \times (0.25 + 0.25) + 1 \times (0 + 0.5) = 0.5,$$

$$E(U^2) = 0^2 \times (0.25 + 0) + 1^2 \times (0.25 + 0.5) = 0.75, \quad E(V^2) = 0^2 \times (0.25 + 0.25) + 1^2 \times (0 + 0.5) = 0.5,$$

$$E(UV) = 0 \times 0.25 + 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0.25 + 1 \times 0.5 = 0.5,$$

$$\text{有 } \text{Var}(U) = E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 = 0.75 - 0.75^2 = 0.1875, \quad \text{Var}(V) = E(V^2) - [E(V)]^2 = 0.5 - 0.5^2 = 0.25,$$

$$\text{Cov}(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = 0.5 - 0.75 \times 0.5 = 0.125,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{0.125}{0.25\sqrt{3} \times 0.5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

36. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数如下, 试求 (X, Y) 的协方差矩阵.

$$(1) \quad p_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6xy^2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad p_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{8}, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: (1) 因 } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot 2x^2 y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{4} xy^4 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x dx = \frac{3}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot 2x^3 y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{2}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{5} xy^5 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{6}{5} x dx = \frac{3}{5} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy \cdot 6xy^2 dy = \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{6}{4} x^2 y^4 \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{有 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 0,$$

故协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{18} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{80} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } E(X) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} x^2 y + \frac{1}{16} xy^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16} xy^2 + \frac{1}{24} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} x^3 y + \frac{1}{16} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) dx = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left(\frac{1}{24} xy^3 + \frac{1}{32} y^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \int_0^2 dx \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16} x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{24} xy^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\text{有 } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{11}{36},$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36},$$

故协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{36} & -\frac{1}{36} \\ -\frac{1}{36} & \frac{11}{36} \end{pmatrix}.$$

37. 设 a 为区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的一个定点, 随机变量 X 服从区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 以 Y 表示点 X 到 a 的距离. 问 a 为何值时 X 与 Y 不相关.

解: 因 X 服从区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, 有 $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$ 且 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(Y) = \int_0^1 |x - a| \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^a (a - x) dx + \int_a^1 (x - a) dx = -\frac{1}{2} (a - x)^2 \Big|_0^a + \frac{1}{2} (x - a)^2 \Big|_a^1 = \frac{1}{2} - a + a^2,$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 x |x - a| \cdot 1 dx = \int_0^a x(a - x) dx + \int_a^1 x(x - a) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} ax^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^a + \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} ax^2 \right) \Big|_a^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} a^3 - \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) - 0 + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} a \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^3 \right) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} a^3,$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - a + a^2 \right) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^3,$$

令 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^3 = \frac{1}{12}(2a-1)(2a^2-2a+1) = 0$, 可得 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $a = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4}$,

因 a 为区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的一个定点,

故当 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关.

38. 设随机向量 (X_1, X_2, X_3) 满足条件

$$aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3 = 0,$$

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = d,$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2,$$

其中 a, b, c, d, σ^2 均为常数, 求相关系数 $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$.

注: 此题条件有误, 应更正为“其中 a, b, c, σ^2 均为非零常数, d 为常数”

解: 因 $cX_3 = -aX_1 - bX_2$, 有 $\text{Var}(cX_3) = \text{Var}(-aX_1 - bX_2)$,

$$\text{则 } c^2 \text{Var}(X_3) = a^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + 2ab \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2),$$

因 $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2$, $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = \sigma^2 \rho_{12}$, 且 a, b 为非零常数,

$$\text{故 } \rho_{12} = \frac{c^2 - a^2 - b^2}{2ab}, \text{ 同理可得 } \rho_{23} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{2bc}, \rho_{31} = \frac{b^2 - a^2 - c^2}{2ac};$$

此外, 因 $aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3 = 0$, 且 $E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = d$,

$$\text{则 } E(aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3) = aE(X_1) + bE(X_2) + cE(X_3) = (a + b + c)d = 0,$$

如果 $d \neq 0$, 有 $a + b + c = 0$, 即 $c = -a - b$,

$$\text{故 } \rho_{12} = \frac{(-a-b)^2 - a^2 - b^2}{2ab} = 1, \text{ 同理可得 } \rho_{23} = 1, \rho_{31} = 1.$$

39. 设随机向量 X 与 Y 都只能取两个值, 试证: X 与 Y 的独立性与不相关性是等价的.

证: 因独立必然不相关, 只需证明若 X 与 Y 不相关可推出 X 与 Y 独立,

设 X 与 Y 不相关, 且 X 只能取两个值 a 与 b , Y 只能取两个值 c 与 d , 有 $a \neq b, c \neq d$,

$$\text{令 } X^* = \frac{X-a}{b-a}, Y^* = \frac{Y-c}{d-c}, \text{ 有 } X^* \text{ 与 } Y^* \text{ 只能取两个值 } 0 \text{ 与 } 1,$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{X-a}{b-a}, \frac{Y-c}{d-c}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X-a, Y-c)}{(b-a)(d-c)} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{(b-a)(d-c)} = 0,$$

设随机向量 (X^*, Y^*) 的联合分布列与边际分布列为

$X^* \backslash Y^*$	0	1	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	p_{11}	p_{12}	$p_{1\cdot}$
1	p_{21}	p_{22}	$p_{2\cdot}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$p_{\cdot 1}$	$p_{\cdot 2}$	

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X^*, Y^*) = E(X^*Y^*) - E(X^*)E(Y^*) = p_{22} - p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 2} = 0, \text{ 即 } p_{22} = p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 2},$$

$$\text{有 } p_{12} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{22} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 2} = (1 - p_{2\cdot})p_{2\cdot} = p_{1\cdot}p_{2\cdot},$$

$$p_{21} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{22} = p_{2\cdot} - p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 2} = p_{2\cdot}(1 - p_{2\cdot}) = p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 1},$$

$$p_{11} = p_{1\cdot} - p_{21} = p_{1\cdot} - p_{2\cdot}p_{\cdot 1} = (1 - p_{2\cdot})p_{1\cdot} = p_{1\cdot}p_{\cdot 1},$$

故 $p_{ij} = p_{i\cdot}p_{\cdot j}$, $i, j = 1, 2$, 即 X 与 Y 独立, 得证.

40. 设随机变量 X 服从区间 $(-0.5, 0.5)$ 上的均匀分布, $Y = \cos X$, 则 X 与 Y 有函数关系. 试证: X 与 Y 不相关, 即 X 与 Y 无线性关系.

证: 因 X 服从区间 $(-0.5, 0.5)$ 上的均匀分布, 有 $E(X) = 0$ 且 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -0.5 < x < 0.5, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(Y) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \cos x \cdot 1 dx = \sin x \Big|_{-0.5}^{0.5} = \sin 0.5 - \sin(-0.5) = 2 \sin 0.5,$$

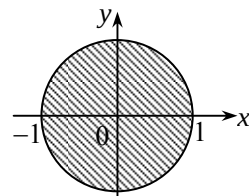
$$\text{因 } x \cos x \text{ 为奇函数, 有 } E(XY) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} x \cos x \cdot 1 dx = 0,$$

故 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - 0 \times 2 \sin 0.5 = 0$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关, X 与 Y 无线性关系.

41. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从单位圆内的均匀分布, 其联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 < 1, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

试证 X 与 Y 不独立且 X 与 Y 不相关.



$$\text{证: 当 } -1 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi},$$

$$\text{当 } -1 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\pi},$$

$$\text{则 } p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}}{\pi^2}, & -1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故 $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$, 即 X 与 Y 不独立;

$$\text{因 } E(X) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{x}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi} dx = -\frac{2}{3\pi} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0,$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{y}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \cdot \frac{y^2}{2\pi} \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0,$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{xy}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \cdot \frac{xy^2}{2\pi} \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0,$$

故 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - 0 \times 0 = 0$, 即 X 与 Y 不相关.

42. 设随机向量 (X_1, X_2, X_3) 的相关系数分别为 $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$, 证明 $\rho_{12}^2 + \rho_{23}^2 + \rho_{31}^2 \leq 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31}$.

证: 设 $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma_i^2$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, 有 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3$; $i \neq j$,

对任意实数 c_1, c_2, c_3 , 都有 $\text{Var}(c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + c_3 X_3) \geq 0$, 即

$$c_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + c_2^2 \sigma_2^2 + c_3^2 \sigma_3^2 + 2c_1 c_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rho_{12} + 2c_2 c_3 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \rho_{23} + 2c_3 c_1 \sigma_3 \sigma_1 \rho_{31} \geq 0,$$

$$(c_1 \sigma_1, c_2 \sigma_2, c_3 \sigma_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \sigma_1 \\ c_2 \sigma_2 \\ c_3 \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0,$$

根据二次型理论及 c_1, c_2, c_3 的任意性, 可知随机向量 (X_1, X_2, X_3) 的相关系数矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为半正定矩阵,

$$\text{故 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \rho_{12} & \rho_{31} \\ \rho_{12} & 1 & \rho_{23} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{23} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31} - \rho_{12}^2 - \rho_{23}^2 - \rho_{31}^2 \geq 0, \text{ 即 } \rho_{12}^2 + \rho_{23}^2 + \rho_{31}^2 \leq 1 + 2\rho_{12}\rho_{23}\rho_{31}.$$

43. 设随机向量 (X_1, X_2, X_3) 的相关系数分别为 $\rho_{12}, \rho_{23}, \rho_{31}$, 且

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = 0, \text{ Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2,$$

令

$$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2, Y_2 = X_2 + X_3, Y_3 = X_3 + X_1,$$

证明: Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 两两不相关的充要条件为 $\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1$.

证: 充分性, 设 $\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1$,

因 $\text{Var}(X_1) = \text{Var}(X_2) = \text{Var}(X_3) = \sigma^2$, 有 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = \sigma^2 \rho_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3; i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) &= \text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_2 + X_3) = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_1, X_3) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_3) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) \\ &= \sigma^2 \rho_{12} + \sigma^2 \rho_{31} + \sigma^2 \rho_{23} + \sigma^2 = \sigma^2 (\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} + 1) = 0; \end{aligned}$$

同理 $\text{Cov}(Y_2, Y_3) = 0, \text{Cov}(Y_3, Y_1) = 0$,

故 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 两两不相关;

必要性, 设 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 两两不相关, 有 $\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \sigma^2 (\rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} + 1) = 0$,

$$\text{故 } \rho_{12} + \rho_{23} + \rho_{31} = -1.$$

44. 设 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, Y 各以 0.5 的概率取值 ± 1 , 且假定 X 与 Y 相互独立. 令 $Z = X \cdot Y$, 证明:

(1) $Z \sim N(0, 1)$;

(2) X 与 Z 不相关, 但不独立.

证: (1) 因 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $P\{Y = 1\} = P\{Y = -1\} = 0.5$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F_Z(z) &= P\{Z = XY \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z, Y = 1\} + P\{X \geq -z, Y = -1\} = 0.5 P\{X \leq z\} + 0.5 P\{X \geq -z\} \\ &= 0.5 \Phi(z) + 0.5 [1 - \Phi(-z)] = 0.5 \Phi(z) + 0.5 \Phi(z) = \Phi(z), \end{aligned}$$

故 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$;

(2) 因 $E(X) = 0, \text{Var}(X) = 1, E(Y) = 0.5 \times (-1) + 0.5 \times 1 = 0$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立,

$$\text{则 } E(Z) = E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = 0 \times 0 = 0, E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = E(X^2)E(Y) = 1 \times 0 = 0,$$

故 $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - E(X)E(Z) = 0 - 0 \times 0 = 0$, 即 X 与 Z 不相关;

因 (X, Z) 的联合分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} F_{XZ}(x, z) &= P\{X \leq x, Z = XY \leq z\} = P\{X \leq x, X \leq z, Y = 1\} + P\{X \leq x, X \geq -z, Y = -1\} \\ &= 0.5 P\{X \leq x, X \leq z\} + 0.5 P\{X \leq x, X \geq -z\}, \end{aligned}$$

当 $x = z < 0$ 时, $F_{XZ}(x, x) = 0.5 P\{X \leq x\} = 0.5 \Phi(x)$,

$$\text{但 } F_X(x)F_Z(x) = [\Phi(x)]^2,$$

故当 $x = z < 0$ 时, $F_{XZ}(x, x) \neq F_X(x)F_Z(x)$, 即 X 与 Z 不独立.

45. 设随机变量 X 有密度函数 $p(x)$, 且密度函数 $p(x)$ 是偶函数, 假定 $E(|X|^3) < +\infty$. 证明 X 与 $Y = X^2$ 不相关, 但不独立.

证: 因 $p(x)$ 是偶函数, 有 $x p(x)$ 与 $x^3 p(x)$ 都是奇函数,

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = 0, E(X^3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^3 p(x) dx = 0,$$

故 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(X^3) - E(X)E(X^2) = 0 - 0 \times E(X^2) = 0$, 即 X 与 $Y = X^2$ 不相关;

因 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F_{XY}(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y = X^2 \leq y\}$,

当 $y = x^2, x > 0$ 时, $F_{XY}(x, x^2) = P\{X \leq x, Y = X^2 \leq x^2\} = P\{-x \leq X \leq x\} = F_X(x) - F_X(-x)$,

$$\text{但 } F_X(x)F_Y(x^2) = F_X(x)P\{-x \leq X \leq x\} = F_X(x)[F_X(x) - F_X(-x)],$$

故当 $y = x^2, x > 0$ 且 $F_X(x) < 1$ 时, $F_{XY}(x, x^2) \neq F_X(x)F_Y(x^2)$, 即 X 与 $Y = X^2$ 不独立.

46. 设二维随机向量 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布, 且 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0, E(XY) < 0$, 证明: 对任意正常数 a, b 有 $P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} \leq P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\}$.

证：设 (X, Y) 服从二维正态分布 $N(0, 0, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$,

$$\text{则 } (X, Y) \text{ 的联合密度函数为 } p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]},$$

因 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$, $E(XY) < 0$,

$$\text{则 } \rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} = \frac{E(XY)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} < 0,$$

当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时, 有

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{x^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{2\rho xy}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]} \leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_2^2}},$$

$$\text{即 } P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} = \int_a^{+\infty} dx \int_b^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy \leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_1^2}} dx \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(1-\rho^2)\sigma_2^2}} dy,$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \quad v = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}, \quad \text{有 } dx = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} du, \quad dy = \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dv,$$

当 $x = a$ 时, $u = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$, 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $u \rightarrow +\infty$; 且当 $y = b$ 时, $v = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}$, 当 $y \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $v \rightarrow +\infty$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \sqrt{1-\rho^2} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \sqrt{1-\rho^2} dv \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv, \end{aligned}$$

因 X 服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma_1^2)$, Y 服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma_2^2)$,

$$\text{则 } P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } P\{X \geq a, Y \geq b\} &\leq \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} du \cdot \int_b^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} dv = P\{X \geq a\}P\{Y \geq b\}. \end{aligned}$$

47. 设随机向量 (X, Y) 满足 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$, $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho$, 证明:

$$E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2}.$$

证：因 $E(X) = E(Y) = 0$, $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 1$, $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho$,

$$\text{则 } E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 1, \quad E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 1, \quad E(XY) = \text{Cov}(X, Y) + E(X)E(Y) = \rho,$$

$$\text{因 } \max\{X^2, Y^2\} = \frac{1}{2}[X^2 + Y^2 + |X^2 - Y^2|],$$

$$\text{则 } E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] = \frac{1}{2} [E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + E(|X^2 - Y^2|)] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} E(|X^2 - Y^2|),$$

根据 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式有 $E(UV) = \sqrt{E(U^2)E(V^2)}$,

$$\text{则 } E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} E(|X^2 - Y^2|) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} E(|X+Y| \cdot |X-Y|) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{E(|X+Y|^2)E(|X-Y|^2)},$$

$$\text{因 } E(|X+Y|^2) = E(X^2 + Y^2 + 2XY) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(XY) = 2 + 2\rho,$$

$$E(|X-Y|^2) = E(X^2 + Y^2 - 2XY) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) - 2E(XY) = 2 - 2\rho,$$

$$\text{故 } E[\max\{X^2, Y^2\}] \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2+2\rho)(2-2\rho)} = 1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2}.$$

48. 设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 中任意两个的相关系数都是 ρ , 试证: $\rho \geq -\frac{1}{n-1}$.

证: 设 $X_i^* = \frac{X_i - E(X_i)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 有 $\text{Var}(X_i^*) = 1$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X_i^*, X_j^*) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{X_i - E(X_i)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}}, \frac{X_j - E(X_j)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}}\right) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j)}} = \rho, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n,$$

$$\text{因 } 0 \leq \text{Var}(X_1^* + X_2^* + \dots + X_n^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i^*) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i^*, X_j^*) = n + 2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \rho = n[1 + (n-1)\rho],$$

$$\text{故 } \rho \geq -\frac{1}{n-1}.$$

习题 3.5

1. 以 X 记某医院一天内诞生婴儿的个数, 以 Y 记其中男婴的个数, 设 X 与 Y 的联合分布列为

$$P\{X=n, Y=m\} = \frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!}, \quad m=0, 1, \dots, n; \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

试求条件分布列 $P\{Y=m | X=n\}$.

解: 因 $P\{X=n\} = \sum_{m=0}^n P\{X=n, Y=m\} = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} = \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m}$

$$= \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m} = \frac{e^{-14}}{n!} (7.14 + 6.86)^n = \frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14},$$

$$\text{故 } P\{Y=m | X=n\} = \frac{P\{X=n, Y=m\}}{P\{X=n\}} = \frac{\frac{e^{-14} (7.14)^m (6.86)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!}}{\frac{14^n}{n!} e^{-14}} = \binom{n}{m} \cdot \left(\frac{7.14}{14}\right)^m \cdot \left(\frac{6.86}{14}\right)^{n-m}.$$

2. 一射手单发命中目标的概率为 p ($0 < p < 1$), 射击进行到命中目标两次为止. 设 X 表示第一次命中目标所需的射击次数, Y 为总共进行的射击次数, 求 (X, Y) 的联合分布和条件分布.

解: (X, Y) 的联合分布为

$$p_{ij} = P\{X=i, Y=j\} = p^2 (1-p)^{j-2}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots; \quad j=i+1, i+2, \dots;$$

则 X 的边缘分布为几何分布 $Ge(p)$, 即概率分布为 $p_i = P\{X=i\} = p(1-p)^{i-1}$, $i=1, 2, \dots$,

Y 的边缘分布为负二项分布 $Nb(2, p)$, 即概率分布为 $p_j = P\{Y=j\} = (j-1)p^2(1-p)^{j-2}$, $j=2, 3, \dots$,

故当 $Y=j$ 时, X 的条件分布为

$$P\{X=i | Y=j\} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_j} = \frac{1}{j-1}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, j-1;$$

当 $X=i$ 时, Y 的条件分布为

$$P\{Y=j | X=i\} = \frac{p_{ij}}{p_i} = p(1-p)^{j-i-1}, \quad j=i+1, i+2, \dots.$$

3. 已知 (X, Y) 的联合分布列如下:

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=2, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P\{X=1, Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P\{X=2, Y=2\} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

试求:

(1) 已知 $Y=i$ 的条件下, X 的条件分布列, $i=1, 2$;

(2) X 与 Y 是否独立?

解: (1) 因 Y 的边缘分布为 $P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$, $P\{Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$,

故当 $Y=1$ 时, X 的条件分布列为

$$P\{X=1 | Y=1\} = \frac{P\{X=1, Y=1\}}{P\{Y=1\}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{X=2 | Y=1\} = \frac{P\{X=2, Y=1\}}{P\{Y=1\}} = \frac{1}{2};$$

当 $Y=2$ 时, X 的条件分布列为

$$P\{X=1 | Y=2\} = \frac{P\{X=1, Y=2\}}{P\{Y=2\}} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P\{X=2 | Y=2\} = \frac{P\{X=2, Y=2\}}{P\{Y=2\}} = \frac{2}{3};$$

(2) 因当 $Y=1$ 与 $Y=2$ 时, X 的条件分布列不同, 故 X 与 Y 不独立.

4. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布, 试在以下情况下求 $P\{X=k|X+Y=m\}$:

(1) X 与 Y 都服从参数为 p 的几何分布;

(2) X 与 Y 都服从参数为 (n, p) 的二项分布.

解: (1) 因 X 与 Y 的概率函数为 $P\{X=k\}=P\{Y=k\}=p(1-p)^{k-1}$, $k=1, 2, \dots$, 且 X 与 Y 独立, 则 $X+Y$ 的概率函数为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X+Y=m\} &= \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} P\{X=k\}P\{Y=m-k\} = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} p(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p(1-p)^{m-k-1} \\ &= (m-1)p^2(1-p)^{m-2}, \quad m=2, 3, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } P\{X=k|X+Y=m\} &= \frac{P\{X=k, X+Y=m\}}{P\{X+Y=m\}} = \frac{P\{X=k\}P\{Y=m-k\}}{P\{X+Y=m\}} \\ &= \frac{p(1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p(1-p)^{m-k-1}}{(m-1)p^2(1-p)^{m-2}} = \frac{1}{m-1}; \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因 X 与 Y 的概率函数为 $P\{X=k\}=P\{Y=k\}=\binom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}$, $k=0, 1, \dots, n$, 且 X 与 Y 独立,

则 $X+Y$ 的概率函数为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X+Y=m\} &= \sum_k P\{X=k\}P\{Y=m-k\} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k} \cdot \binom{n}{m-k}p^{m-k}(1-p)^{n-m+k} \\ &= \sum_k \binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{m-k}p^m(1-p)^{2n-m} = \binom{2n}{m}p^m(1-p)^{2n-m}, \quad m=0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n, \end{aligned}$$

这里比较 $(1+x)^n \cdot (1+x)^n$ 与 $(1+x)^{2n}$ 中 x^m 的系数可得 $\sum_k \binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{m-k} = \binom{2n}{m}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } P\{X=k|X+Y=m\} &= \frac{P\{X=k, X+Y=m\}}{P\{X+Y=m\}} = \frac{P\{X=k\}P\{Y=m-k\}}{P\{X+Y=m\}} \\ &= \frac{\binom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k} \cdot \binom{n}{m-k}p^{m-k}(1-p)^{n-m+k}}{\binom{2n}{m}p^m(1-p)^{2n-m}} = \frac{\binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{m-k}}{\binom{2n}{m}}, \quad k=l, l+1, \dots, r, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $l = \max\{0, m-n\}$, $r = \min\{m, n\}$.

5. 设二维连续随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

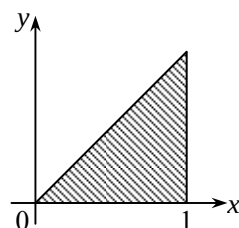
$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求条件密度函数 $p(y|x)$.

解: 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $x \geq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y)dy = \int_0^x 3xdy = 3x^2$,

$$\text{则 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$



故当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $p_X(x) > 0$, 条件密度函数 $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

6. 设二维连续随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

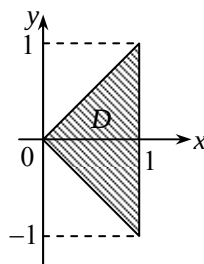
求条件密度函数 $p(x|y)$.

解: 当 $y \leq -1$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$,

当 $-1 < y \leq 0$ 时, $p_Y(y) = \int_{-y}^1 1 dx = 1 + y$, 当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = \int_y^1 1 dx = 1 - y$,

$$\text{则 } p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故当 $-1 < y < 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) > 0$, 条件密度函数 $p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-|y|}, & |y| < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$



7. 设二维连续随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{21}{4}x^2y, & x^2 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求条件概率 $P\{Y \geq 0.75 | X = 0.5\}$.

解: 当 $x < -1$ 或 $x > 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = 0$,

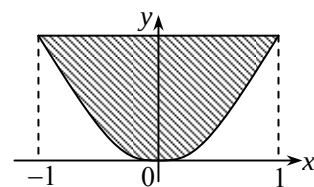
当 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $p_X(x) = \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{21}{4}x^2y dy = \frac{21}{8}x^2y^2 \Big|_{x^2}^1 = \frac{21}{8}(x^2 - x^6)$,

$$\text{则 } p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{21}{8}(x^2 - x^6), & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时, $p_X(x) > 0$, 条件密度函数 $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p(x,y)}{p_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{1-x^4}, & x^2 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{即 } p_{Y|X}(y|x=0.5) = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{0.9375}, & 0.25 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } P\{Y \geq 0.75 | X = 0.5\} = \int_{0.75}^1 \frac{2y}{0.9375} dy = \frac{1}{0.9375} y^2 \Big|_{0.75}^1 = \frac{1}{0.9375} \times 0.4375 = \frac{7}{15}.$$



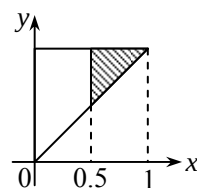
8. 已知随机变量 Y 的密度函数为

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 5y^4, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

在给定 $Y=y$ 条件下, 随机变量 X 的条件密度函数为

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{y^3}, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

求概率 $P\{X > 0.5\}$.



解: 因 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_Y(y)p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} 15x^2y, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } P\{X > 0.5\} &= \int_{0.5}^1 dx \int_x^1 15x^2y dy = \int_{0.5}^1 dx \cdot \frac{15}{2} x^2 y^2 \Big|_x^1 = \int_{0.5}^1 \left(\frac{15}{2} x^2 - \frac{15}{2} x^4 \right) dx = \left(\frac{5}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^5 \right) \Big|_{0.5}^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{5}{16} - \frac{3}{64} \right) = \frac{47}{64}. \end{aligned}$$

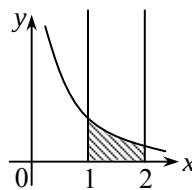
9. 设随机变量 X 服从 $(1, 2)$ 上的均匀分布, 在 $X = x$ 的条件下, 随机变量 Y 的条件分布是参数为 x 的指数分布, 证明: XY 服从参数为 1 的指数分布.

证: 因 X 密度函数为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

在 $X = x$ 的条件下, Y 的条件密度函数为

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-xy}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$



则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-xy}, & 1 < x < 2, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

设 $Z = XY$,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, 有 $F_Z(z) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, 有 } F_Z(z) = P\{Z = XY \leq z\} = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{z}{x}} xe^{-xy} dy = \int_1^2 dx \cdot (-e^{-xy}) \Big|_0^{\frac{z}{x}} = \int_1^2 (1 - e^{-z}) dx = 1 - e^{-z},$$

即 $Z = XY$ 的分布函数和密度函数分别为

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad p_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故 $Z = XY$ 服从参数为 1 的指数分布.

10. 设二维离散随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合分布列为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3
0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01
1	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
2	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
4	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06
5	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05

试求 $E(X|Y=2)$ 和 $E(Y|X=0)$.

解: 因 $P\{Y=2\} = 0.01 + 0.03 + 0.05 + 0.05 + 0.05 + 0.06 = 0.25$,

则条件分布列 $(X|Y=2)$ 为

$X Y=2$	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	0.04	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.24

故 $E(X|Y=2) = 0 \times 0.04 + 1 \times 0.12 + 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.2 + 4 \times 0.2 + 5 \times 0.24 = 3.12$;

因 $P\{X=0\} = 0 + 0.01 + 0.01 + 0.01 = 0.03$,

则条件分布列 $(Y|X=0)$ 为

$Y X=0$	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

故 $E(Y|X=0) = 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 2$.

11. 设 X 与 Y 相互独立, 分别服从参数为 λ_1 和 λ_2 的泊松分布, 试求 $E(X|X+Y=n)$.

解: 因 X 与 Y 的概率函数分别为

$$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1}, \quad P\{Y=k\} = \frac{\lambda_2^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_2}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X+Y=n\} &= \sum_{k=0}^n P\{X=k\}P\{Y=n-k\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{n!} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq k \leq n \text{ 时, } P\{X=k|X+Y=n\} = \frac{P\{X=k, X+Y=n\}}{P\{X+Y=n\}} = \frac{P\{X=k\}P\{Y=n-k\}}{P\{X+Y=n\}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2}}{\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^k \lambda_2^{n-k}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n} = \binom{n}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^{n-k},$$

即在 $X+Y=n$ 的条件下, X 服从二项分布 $b\left(n, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)$,

故条件数学期望 $E(X|X+Y=n) = n \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$.

12. 设二维连续随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

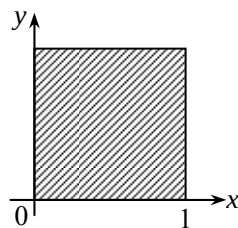
$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} x+y, & 0 < x, y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试求 $E(X|Y=0.5)$.

解: 当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = \int_0^1 (x+y) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + xy \right) \Big|_0^1 = 0.5 + y$,

$$\text{则 } p(x|y=0.5) = \frac{p(x, 0.5)}{p_Y(0.5)} = \begin{cases} x+0.5, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(X|Y=0.5) = \int_0^1 x \cdot (x+0.5) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}.$$



13. 设二维连续随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

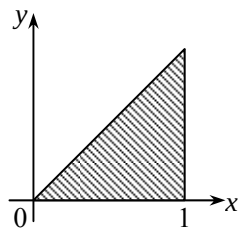
$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24(1-x)y, & 0 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

试在 $0 < y < 1$ 时, 求 $E(X|Y=y)$.

解: 当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = \int_y^1 24(1-x)y dx = -12(1-x)^2 y \Big|_y^1 = 12y(1-y)^2$,

$$\text{则 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } p(x|y) = \frac{p(x, y)}{p_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2(1-x)}{(1-y)^2}, & y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E(X|Y=y) &= \int_y^1 x \cdot \frac{2(1-x)}{(1-y)^2} dx = \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_y^1 = \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} \left[(1-y^2) - \frac{2}{3} (1-y^3) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-y} \cdot \left[(1+y) - \frac{2}{3} (1+y+y^2) \right] = \frac{1+y-2y^2}{3(1-y)} = \frac{1+2y}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



14. 设 $E(Y), E(h(Y))$ 存在, 试证 $E(h(Y)|Y) = h(Y)$.

证: 在 $Y=y$ 条件下, $h(Y) = h(y)$ 为常数, 即 $E(h(Y)|Y=y) = h(y)$,
故 $E(h(Y)|Y) = h(Y)$.

15. 设以下所涉及的数学期望均存在, 试证:

$$(1) E(g(X)Y|X) = g(X)E(Y|X);$$

$$(2) E(XY) = E(XE(Y|X));$$

$$(3) \text{Cov}(X, E(Y|X)) = \text{Cov}(X, Y).$$

证: (1) 在 $X=x$ 条件下, $g(X) = g(x)$ 为常数,

$$\text{则 } E(g(X)Y|X=x) = E(g(x)Y|X=x) = g(x) E(Y|X=x);$$

$$\text{故 } E(g(X)Y|X) = g(X)E(Y|X);$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } E(XY|X) = XE(Y|X), \text{ 故 } E(XE(Y|X)) = E(E(XY|X)) = E(XY);$$

$$(3) \text{Cov}(X, E(Y|X)) = E(XE(Y|X)) - E(X)E(E(Y|X)) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y).$$

16. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 独立同分布, 都服从参数为 λ 的指数分布. 令

$$Z = \begin{cases} 3X+1, & X \geq Y, \\ 6Y, & X < Y. \end{cases}$$

求 $E(Z)$.

解: 因 X 与 Y 独立, 且 X 与 Y 的密度函数分别为

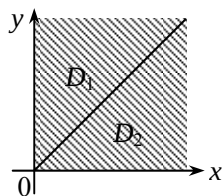
$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

则 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(Z) = \iint_{D_1} 6y \cdot \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (3x+1) \cdot \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^y 6y \cdot \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x (3x+1) \cdot \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{+\infty} dy \cdot 6y \cdot [-\lambda e^{-\lambda(x+y)}] \Big|_0^y + \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot (3x+1) \cdot [-\lambda e^{-\lambda(x+y)}] \Big|_0^x \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} 6y \cdot \lambda (e^{-\lambda y} - e^{-2\lambda y}) dy + \int_0^{+\infty} (3x+1) \cdot \lambda (e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-2\lambda x}) dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} 6y \cdot d(-e^{-\lambda y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda y}) + \int_0^{+\infty} (3x+1) \cdot d(-e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda x}) \\
&= 6y(-e^{-\lambda y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda y}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-\lambda y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda y}) \cdot 6 dy \\
&\quad + (3x+1)(-e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda x}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\lambda x}) \cdot 3 dx \\
&= 0 - 6 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda y} - \frac{1}{4\lambda} e^{-2\lambda y} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 0 - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 3 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} - \frac{1}{4\lambda} e^{-2\lambda x} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&= 6 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{4\lambda} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + 3 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{4\lambda} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{27}{4\lambda}.
\end{aligned}$$

17. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$, $Y \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 令

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, & Y < X; \\ 0, & X \leq Y. \end{cases}$$

试证明:

$$(1) E(I | X = x) = \Phi(x);$$

$$(2) E(\Phi(X)) = P\{Y < X\};$$

$$(3) E(\Phi(X)) = \Phi(\mu/\sqrt{2}).$$

(提示: $X - Y$ 的分布是什么?)

证: (1) 记示性函数

$$I_{Y < X} = \begin{cases} 1, & Y < x; \\ 0, & X \leq x. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(I | X = x) = E(I_{Y < X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} I_{Y < X} p_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(y) dy = \Phi(x);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad E(\Phi(X)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi(x) p_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_X(x) \left[\int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(y) dy \right] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^x p_X(x) p_Y(y) dy dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^x p(x, y) dy dx = P\{Y < X\};
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 因 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$, $Y \sim N(0, 1)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 有 $X - Y$ 服从正态分布,

则 $E(X - Y) = E(X) - E(Y) = \mu - 0 = \mu$, $\text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = 2$, 即 $X - Y \sim N(\mu, 2)$,

$$\text{故 } E(\Phi(X)) = P\{Y < X\} = P\{X - Y > 0\} = 1 - F_{X-Y}(0) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0 - \mu}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

18. 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots$ 为独立同分布的随机变量序列, 且方差存在. 随机变量 N 只取正整数值, $\text{Var}(N)$ 存在, 且 N 与 $\{X_n\}$ 独立. 证明

$$\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right) = \text{Var}(N)[E(X_1)]^2 + E(N)\text{Var}(X_1).$$

证：因 $X_1, X_2, \dots$ 为独立同分布的随机变量序列，且方差存在，有 $E(X_i) = E(X_1)$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = \text{Var}(X_1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right) &= E\left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \middle| N\right)\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i \middle| N=n\right) P\{N=n\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) P\{N=n\} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)\right) P\{N=n\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n E(X_1) \cdot P\{N=n\} = E(X_1) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot P\{N=n\} = E(X_1)E(N), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2\right] = E\left\{E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2 \middle| N\right]\right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2 \middle| N=n\right] P\{N=n\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2\right] P\{N=n\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2\right] &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} X_i X_j\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(X_i)E(X_j) \\ &= n\{\text{Var}(X_1) + [E(X_1)]^2\} + 2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} [E(X_1)]^2 = n\text{Var}(X_1) + n^2[E(X_1)]^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2\right] &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{n\text{Var}(X_1) + n^2[E(X_1)]^2\} P\{N=n\} \\ &= \text{Var}(X_1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P\{N=n\} + [E(X_1)]^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 P\{N=n\} \\ &= \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + [E(X_1)]^2 E(N^2) = \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + [E(X_1)]^2 \{\text{Var}(N) + [E(N)]^2\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right) &= E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)^2\right] - \left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right)\right]^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + [E(X_1)]^2 \{\text{Var}(N) + [E(N)]^2\} - [E(X_1)E(N)]^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X_1)E(N) + [E(X_1)]^2 \text{Var}(N). \end{aligned}$$