

《第三章复习题》答案

一、判断题

答案: $\sqrt{}$, $\sqrt{}$, \times , $\sqrt{}$, $\sqrt{}$,

二、选择题

答案: C, C, B, B, A, C, D,

三、填空题

1) $2/7$; 2) $a = \frac{1}{6}, b = \frac{1}{3}$; 3) 6 ; 4) $\frac{3}{4}$; 5) $\begin{array}{c|cc} Z & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p_k & 1/9 & 8/9 \end{array}$; 6) 1 ;

7) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} & 0 \leq x \leq 5, y \in R \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$; 8) $N(1, 1)$;

四、计算题

1. 解: (1) 因为 $P(XY = 0) = 1$, 所以

$$P(XY \neq 0) = 0 = P(X = -1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1),$$

$$P(X = -1, Y = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0.$$

由联合分布律与边缘分布律的关系可得

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	$p(X = x_i)$
-1	1/4	0	1/4
0	0	1/2	1/2
1	1/4	0	1/4
$p(Y = y_j)$	1/2	1/2	1

(2) 因为 $P(X = 0, Y = 0) = 0 \neq P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{4}$,

故 X 与 Y 不是相互独立的.

(3) $P\{X = 0 | X + Y = 1\} = \frac{P\{X = 0, X + Y = 1\}}{P\{X + Y = 1\}} = \frac{P\{X = 0, Y = 1\}}{P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\}}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 解: (1) 由 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 1$, $A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x dy = A \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 1$

$$A = 3$$

(2) $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2$, $f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2}(1 - y^2)$$
, $f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1 - y^2), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_y(y) f_x(x)$ 所以 X, Y 不独立

3. 解: (1) 由分布函数的性质知, 常数 A, B, C 满足

$$\begin{cases} 1 = F(+\infty, +\infty) = A \left(B + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(C + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ 0 = F(+\infty, -\infty) = A \left(B + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(C - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ 0 = F(-\infty, +\infty) = A \left(B - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(C + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

解得: $A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$, $B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 因此

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{4} \right), \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty.$$

(2) $f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{12}{\pi^2 (x^2 + 9)(y^2 + 16)}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty.$

(3) $P\{Y < 4\} = F(+\infty, 4) = \frac{3}{4}.$

$$P\{X < 3, Y < 4\} = F(3, 4) = \frac{9}{16}.$$

4. 解: (1)

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 4xy dx = 2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 独立.

(2) 因为 X, Y 独立, 所以

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right) = F_x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) F_y(2) = \int_0^{1/2} 2x dx \cdot \int_0^1 2y dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

5.解:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$-1 < x < 0 \quad f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{x+1} 2 dy = 2x + 2$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < y < 1 \quad f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{y-1}^0 2 dx = 2 - 2y$$

$$f_y(y) = \begin{cases} 2 - 2y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\left(-\frac{1}{4} < X < 0, 0 < Y < \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8}$$