

## 答案：本科概率论与数理统计作业卷(五)

### 一、填空题

1.解  $P\{\max(X, Y) \geq 0\} = P\{X \geq 0, \text{或} Y \geq 0\}$

$$= P\{X \geq 0\} + P\{Y \geq 0\} - P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{7}. \quad \text{所以应填 } \frac{5}{7}.$$

2.解 由独立性 $(X, Y)$ 的联合概率密度为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2xe^{-y}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

又设  $A = \{\omega: \mu^2 - 2X\mu + Y = 0 \text{ 有实根}\} = \{\omega: X^2 - Y \geq 0\}$ ,

$$\text{故 } P(A) = \iint_{y \leq x^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D 2xe^{-y} dx dy = \int_0^1 2x dx \int_0^{x^2} e^{-y} dy = e^{-1}.$$

所以应填  $e^{-1}$ .

3.解 这是一个反问题, 即由“ $p(X + Y \leq 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ”来确定分布中的未知参数  $\mu$ .

为此需首先要确立  $X + Y$  的分布, 由题设知  $X + Y \sim N(2\mu, 1)$ , 因此有

$$P(X + Y \leq 1) = \Phi\left(\frac{1 - 2\mu}{1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 - 2\mu = 0, \mu = \frac{1}{2}.$$

### 二、选择题

1.解 由于  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 所以  $P\{X = i, Y = j\} = P\{X = i\} \cdot P\{Y = j\}$

于是

	$Y$	
	0	1
$X$		
0	$\frac{1}{2^2}$	$\frac{1}{2^2}$
1	$\frac{1}{2^2}$	$\frac{1}{2^2}$

$$P\{Z=i\} = P\{\max(X, Y) = i\} = P\{X=i, Y < i\} + P\{X \leq i, Y=i\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} P\{X=i, Y=k\} + \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X=k, Y=i\}, i=0, 1$$

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{\max(X, Y) = 0\} = P(0,0) = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$P\{Z=1\} = P\{\max(X, Y) = 1\} = P(1,0) + P(0,1) + P(1,1) = \frac{3}{2^2}$$

故  $Z = \max\{X, Y\}$  的分布律为

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

所以应选 (B).

2.解 (D).  $f(x, y)$  为密度函数  $\Leftrightarrow f(x, y) \geq 0$  且  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$ ,

由此可推得  $1 = a + b$ , 且  $ap(x, y) + bg(x, y) \geq 0 (\forall x, y \in R)$ .

所以选择 (D).

对于  $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ , 由  $p(x, y) \geq 0, g(x, y) \geq 0$ ,

得  $ap(x, y) + bg(x, y) \geq 0, (\forall x, y \in R)$ .

如果  $a < 0$  (或  $b < 0$ ), 则对一切  $x, y$  有  $bg(x, y) \geq (-a)p(x, y)$ ,

或  $ap(x, y) \geq (-b)g(x, y)$ . 此式未必成立.

### 三、计算、证明题

1.解:

$\begin{matrix} & Y \\ X & \end{matrix}$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$P\{X = x_i\} = p_i$
$x_1$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$x_2$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$P\{Y = y_j\}$ $= p_j$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

2.解 (1) 由  $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$ , 可见  $P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = 0$

易见  $P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{X_1 = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  $P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_2 = 1\} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{X_1 = 1\} = \frac{1}{4}; \quad P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 0$$

于是得  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  的联合分布

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & X_1 & & \\
 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\
 X_2 & & & \sum \\
 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\
 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\
 \sum & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 1
 \end{array}$$

(2) 由以上结果, 可见  $P\{X_1=0, X_2=0\}=0$ ,  $P\{X_1=0\}P\{X_2=0\}=\frac{1}{4}\neq 0$ , 于是  $X_1$  和  $X_2$  不独立.

3.解 (1)  $x > 0$  时,  $f_X(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}$   $x \leq 0$  时,  $f_X(x) = 0$

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

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

4.解  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}, & x \in [0, a] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ , 而  $X, Y$  独立, 所以  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2a^2} z^2, & 0 \leq z \leq a \\ \frac{1}{a^2} [a^2 - \frac{1}{2}(2a-z)^2], & a < z \leq 2a \\ 1, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ , 故  $f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{a^2}, & 0 \leq z \leq a \\ \frac{2a-z}{a^2}, & a < z \leq 2a \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$