

## 第九次作业参考答案

2.解：列表 从而得

|                  |         |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\max(X_1, X_2)$ | -1      | 0      | 1      | 2      | 1      | 1     | 1     | 2     |
| $X_1 X_2$        | 2       | 0      | -1     | -2     | -2     | 0     | 1     | 2     |
| $(X_1, X_2)$     | (-1,-2) | (-1,0) | (-1,1) | (-1,2) | (1,-2) | (1,0) | (1,1) | (1,2) |
| P                | 0.1     | 0.2    | 0.1    | 0.2    | 0.1    | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   |

(1)  $X = X_1 X_2$  的分布律为

|   |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | -2  | -1  | 0   | 1   | 2   |
| P | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

(2)  $Y = \max(X_1, X_2)$

|   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Y | -1  | 0   | 1   | 2   |
| P | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

15.解：随机变量X与Y的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$Z = X + Y$  的概率密度为  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$ ,

当  $z < 0$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx + \int_z^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = 0;$$

当  $0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx + \int_0^z f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx + \int_z^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = 0 = \int_0^z 2\lambda e^{-\lambda(z-x)} dx = 2\lambda e^{-\lambda(z-x)} \Big|_0^z = 2(1 - e^{-\lambda z});$$

当  $z > \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = 0 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\lambda e^{-\lambda(z-x)} dx = 2\lambda e^{-\lambda(z-x)} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2e^{-\lambda z}(e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - 1),$$

故  $Z = X + Y$  的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - e^{-\lambda z}) & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, y > 0 \\ 2e^{-\lambda z}(e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - 1), & z > \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

16.解: 根据题设条件知,  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  的联合概率密度为

$$f(r_1, r_2) = f_{R_1}(r_1)f_{R_2}(r_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{10-r_1}{50} \frac{10-r_2}{50}, & 0 \leq r_1 < 10, 0 < r_2 < 10 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$R = R_1 + R_2$  的概率密度为  $f_R(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = \int_{-\infty}^r f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_r^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = 0$ ;  
当  $0 < r < 10$  时,

$$f_R(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_0^r f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_r^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = \int_0^r \frac{10-r_1}{50} \frac{10-(r-r_1)}{50} dr_1 = \frac{1}{50^2} [(10-r)(-\frac{1}{2}(10-r_1)^2) + 5r_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}r_1^3] \Big|_0^r = \frac{1}{15000} (600r - 60r^2 + r^3),$$

当  $10 \leq r < 20$  时,

$$f_R(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_0^{r-10} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_{r-10}^{10} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 + \int_{10}^{+\infty} f(r_1, r-r_1)dr_1 = \int_{r-10}^{10} \frac{10-r_1}{50} \frac{10-(r-r_1)}{50} dr_1 = \frac{1}{50^2} [(10-r)(-\frac{1}{2}(10-r_1)^2) + 5r_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}r_1^3] \Big|_{r-10}^{10} = \frac{1}{15000} (8000 - 1200r + 60r^2 - r^3),$$

故  $R = R_1 + R_2$  的概率密度为

$$f_R(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{15000} (600r - 60r^2 + r^3), & 0 < r \leq 10 \\ \frac{1}{15000} (8000 - 1200r + 60r^2 - r^3), & 10 < r \leq 20 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

18.解: (1)  $f_Z(z) = \int_{2x+y=z} f(x, y)dx$

当  $0 < z \leq 2$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{4}}^{\frac{z}{2}} 2x(z-2x)dx = zx^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 \Big|_{\frac{z}{4}}^{\frac{z}{2}} = \frac{z^3}{24}$$

当  $2 < z < 4$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{4}}^1 2xz - 4x^2 dx = zx^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 \Big|_{\frac{z}{4}}^1 = -\frac{z^3}{24} + z - \frac{4}{3}$$

当  $z$  为其他值时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$  故概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^3}{24}, & 0 < z \leq 2 \\ -\frac{z^3}{24} + z - \frac{4}{3}, & 2 < z < 4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(2)  $f_Z(z) = \int_{x-y=z} f(x, y)dx$

当  $-1 < z \leq 0$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-z}^1 2x(x-z)dx = -zx^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_{-z}^1 = \frac{5}{3}z^3 - z + \frac{2}{3}$$

当  $0 < z < 1$  时,

$$f_Z(z) = \int_z^1 2x(x-z)dx = -zx^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_z^1 = \frac{1}{3}z^3 - z + \frac{2}{3}$$

当 $z$ 为其他值时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$  故概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{3}z^3 - z + \frac{2}{3}, & -1 < z \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}z^3 - z + \frac{2}{3}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

19.解: 根据题设条件知,  $X$ 和 $Y$ 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty)$$

由 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立, 得 $(X, Y)$ 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty)$$

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq z\}$$

当 $z < 0$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = P\{\emptyset\} = 0$ ;

当 $z = 0$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq 0\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 0$ ;

当 $z > 0$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = \int \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r d\theta dr = 1 - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$

于是 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$ 的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = [F_Z(z)]' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

26.解:  $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 的分布函数为

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

当 $z = 0$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = 0$ ;

当 $0 \leq z \leq 1$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dy \int_{-y}^y \frac{3}{2}(x+y) dx = \int_0^z 3y^2 dy = y^3|_0^z = z^3$ ;

当 $z > 1$ 时,  $F_Z(z) = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^y \frac{3}{2}(x+y) dx + \int_1^z dy \int_{-y}^y \frac{3}{2}(x+y) dx = \int_0^1 3y^2 dy + y^3|_1^z = 1$ ,

即

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z^3, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 1, & z > 1 \\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = [F_Z(z)]' = \begin{cases} 3z^2, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

28.解: 根据题意,  $X_1, X_2, X_3$ 相互独立,  $X_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 的分布函数为

$$F_{X_i}(x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x_i}, & x_i > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(1)  $X_1, X_2$  相互独立, 则  $Y_1 = \max(X_1, X_2)$  的分布函数为

$$F_{Y_1}(y_1) = F_{X_1}(y_1)F_{X_2}(y_1) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda y_1})^2, & y_1 > 0 \\ 0, & y_1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$Y_1 = \max(X_1, X_2)$  的概率密度为

$$f_{Y_1}(y_1) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - e^{-\lambda y_1})\lambda e^{-\lambda y_1}, & y_1 > 0 \\ 0, & y_1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)  $Y_2$  的概率密度为

$$f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y_2}, & y_2 > 0 \\ 0, & y_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$Y_1, Y_2$  相互独立,  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  的概率密度为  $f(y_1, y_2) = f_{Y_1}(y_1)f_{Y_2}(y_2)$ ,

$X = Y_1 + Y_2$  的概率密度为  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1$

当  $x \leq 0$  时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 + \int_x^{+\infty} f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 = 0$$

当  $x > 0$  时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 + \int_0^x f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 + \int_x^{+\infty} f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 = \int_0^x f(y_1, x - y_1)dy_1 = 2\lambda e^{-\lambda x}(\lambda x + e^{-\lambda x} - 1),$$

故

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda e^{-\lambda x}(\lambda x + e^{-\lambda x} - 1), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

31.解: 由题设条件知,  $Y_1, Y_2$  相互独立, 且  $Y_1, Y_2$  服从正态分布, 则

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), \mu_i = \mu, \sigma_i^2 = \sigma^2 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 - 2\mu = \mu + \mu - 2\mu = 0, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\mu_3 - \mu_4 = 0, \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2 = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\text{所以, } f_{Y_1}(y_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma}\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y_1^2}{2(\sqrt{2}\sigma)^2}}, f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma}\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y_2^2}{2(\sqrt{2}\sigma)^2}}$$

于是,  $Y_1$  与  $Y_2$  的联合概率密度为

$$f(y_1, y_2) = f_{Y_1}(y_1)f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{4\sigma^2}} \quad (-\infty < y_1 < +\infty, -\infty < y_2 < +\infty)$$