

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

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

求 $Z = X^2 + Y^2$ 的概率密度.

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

$$\textcircled{1} z < 0 \quad F_Z(z) = 0$$

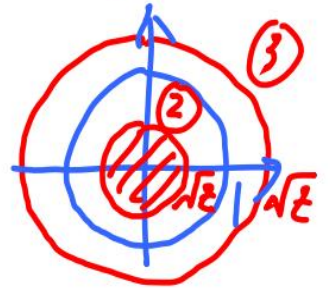
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} 0 \leq z < 1 \quad F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{2}{\pi} r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{z}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4} z^2 = z^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} z \geq 1 \quad F_Z(z) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{2}{\pi}(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 1$$

$$\text{故 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ z^2, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

23年数一



1. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立, 且 X 和 Y 的概率分布分别为

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Y	-1	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

则 $P\{X+Y=2\}=(C)$

(A) $\frac{1}{12}$.

(B) $\frac{1}{8}$.

(C) $\frac{1}{6}$.

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X+Y=2\} &= P\{X=1, Y=1\} + P\{X=2, Y=0\} + P\{X=3, Y=-1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

2. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率分布为

	Y	0	1
X			
0		0.4	a
1		b	0.1

已知随机事件 $\{X=0\}$ 与 $\{X+Y=1\}$ 相互独立, 则 (B)

(A) $a=0.2, b=0.3$.

(B) $a=0.4, b=0.1$.

(C) $a=0.3, b=0.2$.

(D) $a=0.1, b=0.4$.

$$P\{X=0\} = a + 0.4$$

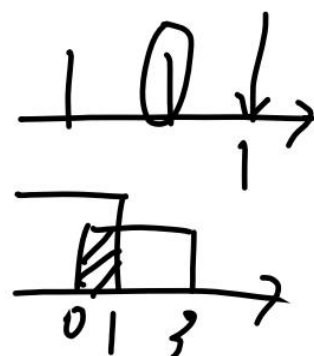
$$P\{X+Y=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=0\} = a + b$$

$$P\{X=0, X+Y=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} = a$$

$$\begin{cases} a = (a+0.4)(a+b) \\ a+b=0.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0.4 \\ b=0.1 \end{cases}$$

4. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, 且均服从区间 $[0, 3]$ 上的均匀分布, 则 $P\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq 1\} =$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 1\} &= P\{X \leq 1\} P\{Y \leq 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$



5. 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 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, 则 (X, Y) 关于 X 的边缘概率密度在 $x=2$ 处的值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$S_D = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln(x)]_1^{e^2} = 2$$



$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy, & 1 < x < e^2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & 1 < x < e^2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

6. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从正态分布 $N(1, 0; 1, 1; 0)$, 则 $P\{XY - Y < 0\} =$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} P\{XY - Y < 0\} &= P\{X - 1 < 0, Y > 0\} + P\{X - 1 > 0, Y < 0\} \\ &= \Phi(0)[1 - \Phi(0)] + [1 - \Phi(0)]\Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 假设随机变量 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 相互独立, 且同分布, $P\{X_i = 0\} = 0.6, P\{X_i = 1\} =$

$0.4 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$. 求行列式 $X = \begin{vmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{vmatrix}$ 的概率分布.

X_i	0	1
p	0.6	0.4

$$X = X_1 X_4 - X_2 X_3$$

$$P\{X=1\} = P\{X_1=1, X_4=1, X_2=0, X_3=1\} +$$

$$P\{X_1=1, X_4=1, X_3=0, X_2=1\} + P\{X_1=X_4=1, X_2=X_3=0\}$$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.6$$

$$+ 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 \times 0.6$$

$$= 0.16 \times (0.24 + 0.24 + 0.36) = 0.1344.$$

$$P\{X=-1\} = P\{X_2=X_3=1, X_1=0, X_4=1\} +$$

$$P\{X_2=X_3=1, X_4=0, X_1=1\} + P\{X_2=X_3=1, X_1=X_4=0\}$$

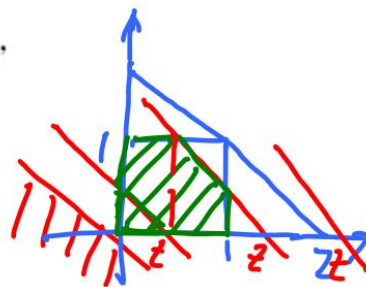
$$= 0.1344$$

X	-1	0	1
p	0.1344	0.7312	0.1344

10. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

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

求 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度.



法一: $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\}$

① $z < 0$ $F_Z(z) = 0$

② $0 \leq z < 1$ $F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 2x dy = \int_0^z 2x(z-x) dx$
 $= z \cdot z^2 - \frac{2}{3} z^3 = \frac{1}{3} z^3$

③ $1 \leq z < 2$ $F_Z(z) = \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_0^1 2x dy + \int_{z-1}^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} 2x dy$
 $= (z-1)^2 + \int_{z-1}^1 2x(z-x) dx$
 $= (z-1)^2 + z - \frac{z(z-1)^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(z-1)^3 \checkmark$

④ $z \geq 2$ $F_Z(z) = 1$

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

法二: $Z = X + Y \Rightarrow Y = Z - X$

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

① $0 < z < 1$ $f_Z(z) = \int_0^z 2x dx = z^2$

② $1 \leq z < 2$ $f_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 2x dx = 1 - (z-1)^2 = z - (z-1)^2$

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

