

## 3.4 第九周课后作业 A 参考答案

1. 设二元正态随机向量  $(\xi, \eta)$  的概率密度函数

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (2x^2 + y^2 + 2xy - 22x - 14y + 65) \right\}$$

(a) 将它化为如下的标准形式. (2分)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[ \frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\}$$

**【解】** 标准形式可等价表示为

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_2^2(x-\mu_1)^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2) + \sigma_1^2(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2(1-\rho^2)} \right\}$$

将  $p(x, y)$  与标准形式对比可知  $\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2} = 1$ . 于是, 标准形式可简化为

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_2^2(x-\mu_1)^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2) + \sigma_1^2(y-\mu_2)^2}{2} \right\}$$

对比  $x^2, y^2$  的系数可得  $\sigma_2^2 = 2, \sigma_1^2 = 1$ , 所以  $\sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{2}$ .

对比交叉乘积项  $xy$  的系数可得  $-2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 = 2$ , 所以  $\rho = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

对比一次项  $x, y$  的系数可得

$$-2\sigma_2^2\mu_1 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2\mu_2 = -22, \quad -2\sigma_1^2\mu_2 + 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2\mu_1 = -14$$

即  $2\mu_1 + \mu_2 = 11, \mu_1 + \mu_2 = 7$ , 所以  $\mu_1 = 4, \mu_2 = 3$ .

(b) 指出  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \rho$  的值分别是多少. (2分)

**【解】** 由上述结果可知

$$\mu_1 = 4, \quad \mu_2 = 3, \quad \sigma_1 = 1, \quad \sigma_2 = \sqrt{2}, \quad \rho = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(c) 确定  $\xi$  的边际概率密度函数  $p_\xi(x)$ . (2分)

**【解】** 利用二元正态分布的性质知  $\xi \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) = N(4, 1)$ , 所以  $\xi$  的边际密度函数

$$p_\xi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-4)^2}{2}}$$

(d) 确定条件分布  $p_{\xi|\eta=y}(x|y)$ . (2 分)

**【解】** 利用二元正态分布的性质知

$$(\xi|\eta=y) \sim N\left(\mu_1 + \rho \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}(y - \mu_2), \sigma_1^2(1 - \rho^2)\right) = N\left(\frac{11-y}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

2. 设  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是相互独立的随机变量, 均服从分布律如下的同一几何分布,

$$P(X=x) = (1-p)^{x-1}p, \quad x=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

令  $\zeta = \max(\xi, \eta)$ .

(a) 求  $(\zeta, \xi)$  的联合概率分布. (2 分)

**【解】** 因为  $\xi, \eta$  服从同一几何分布, 所以其分布律为

$$P\{\xi=k\} = (1-p)^{k-1}p, \quad P\{\eta=k\} = (1-p)^{k-1}p, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

由于  $\zeta = \max(\xi, \eta)$ , 所以当  $i < j$  时,  $(\zeta, \xi)$  的联合概率分布  $P\{\zeta=i, \xi=j\} = 0$ .

当  $i = j$  时,  $(\zeta, \xi)$  的联合概率分布

$$P\{\zeta=i, \xi=j\} = \sum_{k=1}^i P\{\xi=i, \eta=k\}$$

利用  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  相互独立, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\zeta=i, \xi=j\} &= \sum_{k=1}^i P\{\xi=i\} \cdot P\{\eta=k\} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^i (1-p)^{i-1}p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}p \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p^2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^i (1-p)^{k-1} \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p^2 \cdot \frac{1 - (1-p)^i}{1 - (1-p)} \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p [1 - (1-p)^i] \end{aligned}$$

当  $i > j$  时,  $(\zeta, \xi)$  的联合概率分布

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\} &= P\{\xi = j, \eta = i\} \\ &= P\{\xi = j\} \cdot P\{\eta = i\} \\ &= (1-p)^{j-1}p \cdot (1-p)^{i-1}p \\ &= (1-p)^{i+j-2}p^2 \end{aligned}$$

故  $(\zeta, \xi)$  的联合概率分布为

$$P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\} = \begin{cases} 0, & i < j \\ (1-p)^{i-1}p [1 - (1-p)^i], & i = j, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \\ (1-p)^{i+j-2}p^2, & i > j \end{cases}$$

(b) 求  $\zeta$  的概率分布. (2 分)

**【解】**  $\zeta$  的概率分布为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\zeta = i\} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\} + P\{\zeta = i, \xi = i\} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{\infty} P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1-p)^{i+j-2}p^2 + (1-p)^{i-1}p [1 - (1-p)^i] \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (1-p)^{j-1} + (1-p)^{i-1}p [1 - (1-p)^i] \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p^2 \cdot \frac{1 - (1-p)^{i-1}}{1 - (1-p)} + (1-p)^{i-1}p [1 - (1-p)^i] \\ &= (1-p)^{i-1}p [2 - (1-p)^{i-1} - (1-p)^i], \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

(c) 求  $\xi$  关于  $\zeta$  的条件概率分布. (2 分)

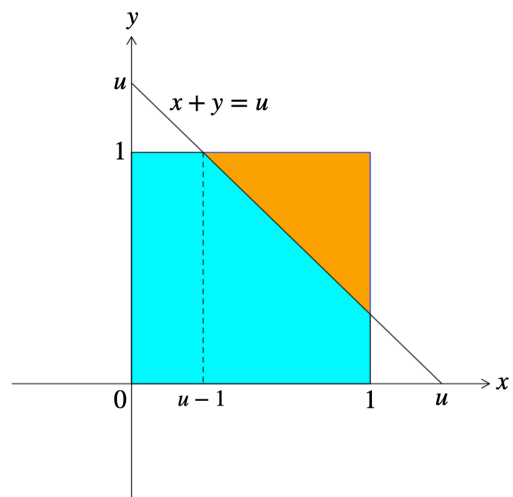
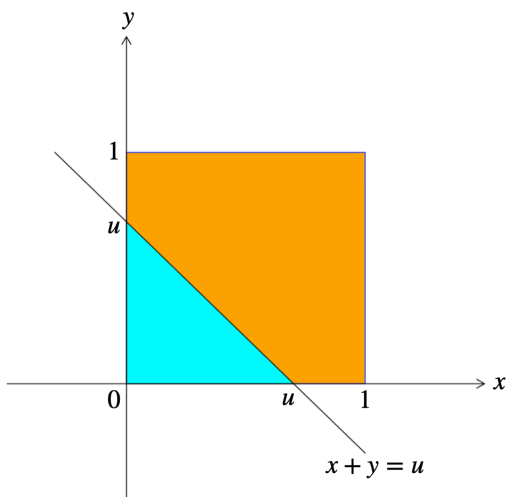
**【解】**  $\xi$  关于  $\zeta$  的条件概率分布为

$$P\{\xi = j | \zeta = i\} = \frac{P\{\zeta = i, \xi = j\}}{P\{\zeta = i\}} = \begin{cases} 0, & i < j \\ \frac{1 - (1-p)^i}{2 - (1-p)^{i-1} - (1-p)^i}, & i = j \\ \frac{p(1-p)^j}{2 - (1-p)^{i-1} - (1-p)^i}, & i > j \end{cases}$$

3. 若  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是相互独立的随机变量，均服从  $[0, 1]$  上的均匀分布，求  $\zeta = \xi + \eta$  的概率密度函数。  
(2 分)

**【方法一】** 由  $\xi \sim U[0, 1]$ 、 $\eta \sim U[0, 1]$  可知其概率密度函数分别为

$$p_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



再由  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  相互独立，得其联合概率密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = p_{\xi}(x) \cdot p_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

于是,  $\zeta = \xi + \eta$  的分布函数

$$F_{\zeta}(u) = P\{\zeta < u\} = P\{\xi + \eta < u\} = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0 \\ \int_0^u \left( \int_0^{u-x} 1 dy \right) dx, & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ u - 1 + \int_{u-1}^1 \left( \int_0^{u-x} 1 dy \right) dx, & 1 < u \leq 2 \\ 1, & u > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0 \\ \frac{u^2}{2}, & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 2u - \frac{u^2}{2} - 1, & 1 < u \leq 2 \\ 1, & u > 2 \end{cases}$$

所以,  $\zeta = \xi + \eta$  的概率密度函数为

$$f_{\zeta}(u) = \frac{d}{du} F_{\zeta}(u) = \begin{cases} u, & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 2 - u, & 1 < u \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

**【方法二】** 利用卷积公式求解

$$f_{\zeta}(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{\xi}(x)p_{\eta}(u-x)dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^u 1 dx, & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ \int_{u-1}^1 1 dx, & 1 < u \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} u, & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 2 - u, & 1 < u \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

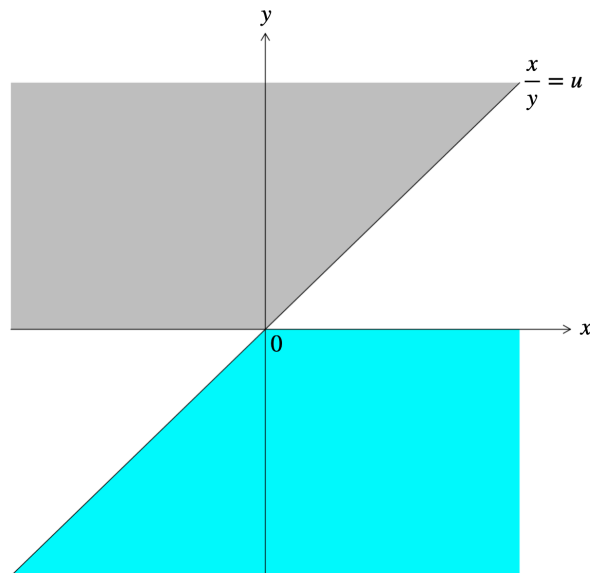
4. 若  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是相互独立、均服从标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$  的随机变量, 求  $\psi = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$  的概率密度函数.  
(2分)

【方法一】 由  $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ 、 $\eta \sim N(0, 1)$  可得其概率密度函数分别为

$$p_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty$$

再由  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  相互独立可得其联合概率密度函数为

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



于是,  $\psi = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\psi}(u) &= P\{\psi < u\} = P\left\{\frac{\xi}{\eta} < u\right\} = \iint_{\frac{\xi}{\eta} < u} p(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{uy} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \left( \int_{uy}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\psi = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$  的概率密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\psi}(u) &= \frac{d}{du} F_{\psi}(u) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{d}{du} \int_{-\infty}^{uy} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \left( \frac{d}{du} \int_{uy}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} y \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) dy - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 y \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) dy \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\pi(1+u^2)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\pi(1+u^2)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi(1+u^2)}, \quad -\infty < u < +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

**【方法二】** 利用两个随机变量商的密度函数公式求解

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\psi}(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \cdot p(uy, y) dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{u^2y^2 + y^2}{2}\right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} y \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) dy - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 y \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) dy \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2\pi(1+u^2)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\pi(1+u^2)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1+u^2}{2}y^2\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi(1+u^2)}, \quad -\infty < u < +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 若  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  是相互独立、均服从标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$  的随机变量.

(a) 求  $U = \xi^2 + \eta^2$  与  $V = \frac{\xi}{\eta}$  的联合概率密度函数. (2分)

**【解】** 由  $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ 、 $\eta \sim N(0, 1)$  知其概率密度函数为

$$p_{\xi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad p_{\eta}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x, y < +\infty$$

再由  $\xi$  与  $\eta$  相互独立可得其联合概率密度函数为

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

利用

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 + y^2 \\ v = \frac{x}{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm v \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}} \end{cases}$$

该变换的 Jacobian 行列式为

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \pm \frac{v}{2\sqrt{u(1+v^2)}} & \pm \sqrt{\frac{u}{(1+v^2)^3}} \\ \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u(1+v^2)}} & \mp \frac{v\sqrt{u}}{(1+v^2)^{3/2}} \end{vmatrix} = \mp \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)}$$

于是,  $(U, V)$  的联合概率密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f(u, v) &= p(x, y) \cdot |J| = p\left(\pm v \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}}, \pm \sqrt{\frac{u}{1+v^2}}\right) \cdot \left|\mp \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)}\right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{uv^2}{1+v^2} + \frac{u}{1+v^2}\right)\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{2(1+v^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi(1+v^2)} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, \quad u > 0, \quad -\infty < v < \infty \end{aligned}$$

(b) 证明  $U$  与  $V$  相互独立. (2 分)

**【证明】** 由  $(U, V)$  的联合概率密度函数  $f(u, v)$  易得  $U, V$  的边缘概率密度函数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} f_U(u) &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, \quad u > 0 \\ f_V(v) &= \frac{1}{2\pi(1+v^2)}, \quad -\infty < v < \infty \end{aligned}$$

因为  $f(u, v) = f_U(u) \cdot f_V(v)$ , 所以  $U$  与  $V$  相互独立.