

14.

X : 救護車到達的位置 $\sim Unif(0, L)$

Y : 事故發生的位置 $\sim Unif(0, L)$

Let $D = |X - Y|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_D(d) &= P(D < d) = P(|X - Y| < d) \\
 &= P(Y < X < Y + d) + P(X < Y < X + d) \\
 &= \frac{2}{L^2} \int_0^L \int_y^{\min(y+d, L)} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{L^2} \left[\int_0^{L-d} \int_y^{y+d} dx dy + \int_{L-d}^L \int_y^L dx dy \right] \\
 &= \frac{d}{L} \left(2 - \frac{d}{L} \right) \quad 0 < d < L
 \end{aligned}$$

38.

		X				
		1	2	3	4	5
Y	1	$P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{5}$	$P(2,1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$	$P(3,1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$	$P(4,1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$	$P(5,1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$
	2		$P(2,2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$	$P(3,2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$	$P(4,2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$	$P(5,2) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$
	3			$P(3,3) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$	$P(4,3) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$	$P(5,3) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$
	4				$P(4,4) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$	$P(5,4) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$
	5					$P(5,5) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$

(a)

$$P(X = j, Y = i) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{j} \quad j = 1, \dots, 5 \quad i = 1, \dots, j$$

(b)

$$P(X = j | Y = i) = \frac{P(X = j, Y = i)}{P(Y = i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{j}}{\sum_{k=i}^5 \frac{1}{5k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{j}}{\sum_{k=i}^5 \frac{1}{k}} \quad 5 \geq j \geq i$$

(c)

$$P(X = 5, Y = 5) = \frac{1}{25} \quad P(X = 5) = \frac{1}{5} \quad P(Y = 5) = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = 5, Y = 5) \neq P(X = 5)P(Y = 5)$$

Hence, X and Y are not independent.

41.

(a)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{xe^{-x(y+1)}}{\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x(y+1)} dx} = (y+1)^2 xe^{-x(y+1)} \quad x > 0$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{xe^{-x(y+1)}}{\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x(y+1)} dy} = xe^{-xy} \quad y > 0$$

(b)

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z < z) = P(XY < z)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{x}} \int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x(y+1)} dy dx = \int_0^{\infty} (1 - e^{-z}) \cdot e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-z}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = e^{-z} \quad z > 0$$

58.

$$X_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$X_2 \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$f_{X_1, X_2}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda^2 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot (x_1 + x_2)} \quad x_1 > 0 \quad x_2 > 0$$

$$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$$

$$Y_2 = e^{X_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = \ln Y_2 \quad X_2 = Y_1 - \ln Y_2$$

$$\Rightarrow |J| = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & \frac{1}{y_2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{y_2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{y_2}$$

$$h_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = f(\ln y_2, y_1 - \ln y_2) \cdot |J| = \frac{\lambda^2}{y_2} e^{-\lambda \cdot y_1} \quad y_1 > \ln y_2 \quad y_2 > 1$$

Theoretical Exercises

14.

$$X \sim \text{Geo}(p)$$

$$Y \sim \text{Geo}(p)$$

(a)

給定 $X + Y = n$ 下，表第2次成功發生在第 n 次試行，則前 $n-1$ 次試行中只需1次成功發生，故 $P(X = i | X + Y = n) = \frac{1}{C_1^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n-1}$

(b)

$$P(X = i | X + Y = n) = \frac{P(X = i, Y = n - i)}{P(X + Y = n)} = \frac{p(1-p)^{i-1} \cdot p(1-p)^{n-i-1}}{C_1^{n-1} \cdot p^2(1-p)^{n-2}} = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

22.

$$W \sim \Gamma(t, \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{W|X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n}(w | X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n) &= \frac{f(w, x_1, \dots, x_n)}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n | W = w) \cdot f(w)}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \\ &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n w \cdot e^{-wx_i} \right) \cdot \frac{e^{-\beta w} \cdot \beta^t \cdot w^{t-1}}{\Gamma(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{\beta^t}{\Gamma(t) \cdot f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}}_{\text{與 } w \text{ 無關}} \cdot \underbrace{w^{t+n-1} \cdot e^{-(\beta + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)w}}_{(1)} \end{aligned}$$

由(1)可觀察到

$$W | X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n \sim \Gamma(t + n, \beta + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)$$

31.

By Lecture notes p.6–43

 $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Unif}(0,1)$

$$f_{X_{(k-1)}, X_{(k)}}(s, w) = \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} s^{k-2} (1-w)^{n-k}$$

For $1 \leq k \leq n+1$ $X_{(0)} \equiv 0, X_{(n+1)} \equiv 1$ Let $U = X_{(k)} - X_{(k-1)} = W - S$ $\Rightarrow W = U + S$ and $0 < s < s + u < 1$

$$f_U(u) = \int f_{X_{(k-1)}, X_{(k)}}(s, u+s) ds$$

$$= \int_0^{1-u} \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} s^{k-2} (1-u-s)^{n-k} ds \quad \left[\text{Let } s = (1-u)x \Rightarrow ds = (1-u)dx \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} (1-u)^{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-u)^{n-k} (1-x)^{n-k} (1-u) dx$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} \cdot (1-u)^{n-1} \cdot \int_0^1 x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} \cdot (1-u)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(k-2)!(n-k)!}{(n-1)!} \quad \left[\int_0^1 x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} dx = \text{Beta}(k-1, n-k+1) \right]$$

$$= n \cdot (1-u)^{n-1} \quad 0 < u < 1 \quad (\text{In fact, } U \sim \text{Beta}(1, n))$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_{(k)} - X_{(k-1)} > t) = P(U > t) = \int_t^1 n \cdot (1-u)^{n-1} du = (1-t)^n$$

34.

Let $Y_1 = X_{(1)}, Y_n = X_{(n)}$

$$f_{Y_1, Y_n}(y_1, y_n) = n(n-1) \cdot (y_n - y_1)^{n-2}$$

$$M = \frac{Y_1 + Y_n}{2} \quad R = Y_n - Y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_1 = \frac{2M - R}{2} \quad Y_n = \frac{2M + R}{2} \quad \text{and } |J| = 1$$

$$h_{R, M}(r, m) = f\left(\frac{2m-r}{2}, \frac{2m+r}{2}\right) \cdot |J| = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot r^{n-2} \quad 0 < r < 1 \quad \frac{r}{2} < m < 1 - \frac{r}{2}$$