

习题 3.4

1. Z 的分布律为

Z	2	3	4
P_i	1/4	1/2	1/4

2. Z 的分布律为

Z	0	1
P_i	1/4	3/4

$$3. f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{z}{3}}(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{6}}) & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

解: $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为

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

由于 $f_X(x)$ 在 $x \geq 0$ 时有非零值, $f_Y(z-x)$ 在 $z-x \geq 0$ 即 $x \leq z$ 时有非零值, 故 $f_{\bar{X}}(x)f_Y(z-x)$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq z$ 时有非零值

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_0^z \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{z-x}{3}}dx = e^{-\frac{z}{3}} \int_0^z \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{x}{6}}dx \\ &= e^{-\frac{z}{3}}[-e^{-\frac{x}{6}}]_0^z = e^{-\frac{z}{3}}(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{6}}) \end{aligned}$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $f_Z(z) = 0$, 故

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{z}{3}}(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{6}}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 0.000 63

解: 设这 4 只电子管寿命为 $X_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 则 $X_i \sim N(160, 20^2)$

事件“4 只没有一只寿命小于 180 小时”可表示为 $\min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\} \geq 180$,

因 $X_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 相互独立,

$$\text{则 } P\{\min\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\} \geq 180\} = \prod_{i=1}^4 P\{X_i \geq 180\} = \prod_{i=1}^4 [1 - P\{X_i < 180\}]$$

$$= [1 - P\{X_1 < 180\}]^4 = \left\{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{180 - 160}{20}\right)\right\}^4 = \{1 - \Phi(1)\}^4 = (0.158)^4 \approx 0.00063$$

习题三

1. (1) $a = \frac{1}{3}$;

$$(2) F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0, \\ \frac{x^3}{3}y + \frac{1}{12}x^2y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 2, \\ \frac{y}{3} + \frac{1}{12}y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 2, \\ \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

(3) $P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \frac{7}{72}, \quad P\{X + Y \leq 2.3\} = 0.7389$

解: (1) 因为 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^1 ax dx \int_0^2 (3x + y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 ax \left(6x + \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 ax(6x + 2) dx = a(2x^3 + x^2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 3a$$

所以, $a = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) (X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x,$

$$Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$$

需要分区域考虑,

① $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$, $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$= 0,$$

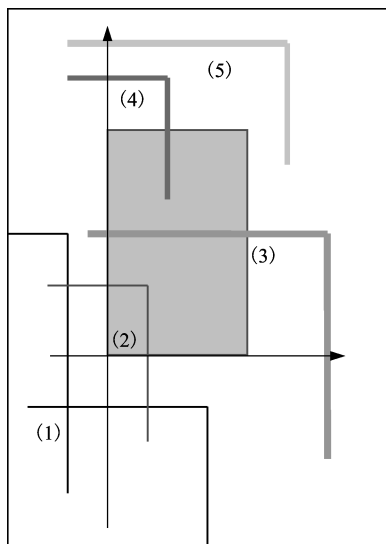
② $0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 2$, $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$

$$= \int_0^x du \int_0^y \frac{1}{3}(3u^2 + uv) dv$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \left(u^2 y + \frac{u}{3} \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right) du$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3}y + \frac{1}{12}x^2y^2$$

③ $x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 2$, $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 du \int_0^y \frac{1}{3} (3u^2 + uv) dv \\
&= \frac{y}{3} + \frac{1}{12} y^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 2, F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^x du \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3} (3u^2 + uv) dv \\
&= \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} x^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} x \geq 1, y \geq 2, F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 du \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3} (3u^2 + uv) dv \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{综上, } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{3}y + \frac{1}{12}x^2y^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 2 \\ \frac{y}{3} + \frac{1}{12}y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 2 \\ \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (3x^2 + xy) dy = \frac{7}{72}$$

$$P\{X + Y \leq 2.3\} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_0^{1.3} dy \int_0^1 (3x^2 + xy) dx + \int_{1.3}^2 dy \int_0^{2.3-y} (3x^2 + xy) dx \right] = 0.7389$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. (1) f(x, y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}, & a < x < b, c < y < d, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \\
f_X(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(d-c)}, & c < y < d, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) X 与 Y 是相互独立的.

$$3. (1) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln^2 3 \times 3^{-x-y} dy = \ln 3 \times 3^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln^2 3 \times 3^{-x-y} dx = \ln 3 \times 3^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(2) X 与 Y 是相互独立的.

$$4. (1) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \frac{9}{32}.$$

解: (1) 由题意得:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

又 $\because X, Y$ 相互独立

$$\therefore f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\left\{X + Y \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\} &= \iint_{x+y \leq \frac{3}{2}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x+y \leq \frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{4} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}-x} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{9}{32} \end{aligned}$$

5. (1)

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

(2) X, Y 不独立.

$$6. (1) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 2-x, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 2, \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2-2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-2y}, & y < x < 2-y, \quad 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x < 1, \quad y < x, \\ \frac{1}{2-x}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \quad 0 < y < 2-x, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x=1.5) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-1.5}, & 0 < y < 2-1.5, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < y < 0.5, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(3) (X, Y) 不相互独立.

(4) 0.6

$$(5) F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < y, \\ \frac{x-y}{2-2y}, & y \leq x < 2-y, \\ 1, & x \geq 2-y. \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 服从区域 G 上的均匀分布, 又 $S_G = 1$, 得

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{而 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 1 \cdot dy, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^{2-x} 1 \cdot dy, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{计算得 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2-x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^{2-y} f(x, y) dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2-2y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-2y}, & y < x < 2-y, 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x < 1, y < x \\ \frac{1}{2-x}, & x \in (1, 2), y < 2-xy \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1.5) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-1.5}, & 0 < y < 2-1.5 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < y < 0.5 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(3) 由(1) 知 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$, 所以 (X, Y) 不相互独立.

$$(4) P\{0.1 < Y \leq 0.4 | X = 1.5\} = \int_{0.1}^{0.4} f_{Y|X}(y|1.5) dy = \int_{0.1}^{0.4} 2 dy = 0.6$$

$$(5) F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_{U|Y}(u|y) du = \begin{cases} 0, & x < y \\ \int_y^x \frac{1}{2-2y} du, & y \leq x < 2-y \\ \int_y^{2-y} \frac{1}{2-2y} du, & x \geq 2-y \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < y \\ \frac{x-y}{2-2y}, & y \leq x < 2-y \\ 1, & x \geq 2-y \end{cases}$$

$$7. (1) f(x, y) = \frac{6}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{9+y^2};$$

$$(2) f_x(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{4+x^2}, f_y(y) = \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{9+y^2}.$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 常数 } A = 2; (2) F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-y}), & x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} (3) \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$9. (1) k = \frac{1}{8}; (2) \frac{3}{8}; (3) \frac{27}{32}; (4) \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$10. (1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}; (2) 0.1445.$$

$$11. (1) C = \frac{3}{\pi R^3}; (2) C = \frac{3r^2}{R^2} \left[1 - \frac{2r}{3R} \right]$$

12. 证: 先求 X, Y 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y)$

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1, \\ \int_{-1}^x \int_{-1}^y \frac{1+uv}{4} du dv, & |x| < 1, |y| < 1, \\ \int_{-1}^x \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+uv}{4} du dv, & |x| < 1, |y| > 1, \\ \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^y \frac{1+uv}{4} du dv, & |x| > 1, |y| < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1; \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq -1 \text{ 或 } y \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}(x+1)(y+1) + \frac{1}{16}(x^2+1)(y^2+1), & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(y+1), & x > 1, |y| > 1, \\ 1, & x > 1, y > 1. \end{cases}$$

关于 X 的边缘分布函数为

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(x+1), & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

关于 Y 的边缘分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < -1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(y+1), & -1 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 1, & y > 1. \end{cases}$$

因为 $F(X, Y) \neq F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 不独立.

再证 X^2 与 Y^2 独立: 设 X^2, Y^2 的联合分布函数为 $F_1(z, t)$, 则

$$F_1(z, t) = P(X^2 \leq z, Y^2 \leq t) \stackrel{z > 0, t > 0}{=} P\{-\sqrt{z} \leq x \leq \sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{t} < Y \leq \sqrt{t}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= F(\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{t}) - F(\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{t}) - F(-\sqrt{z}, \sqrt{t}) + F(-\sqrt{z}, -\sqrt{t}) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \text{ 或 } t \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{tz}, & 0 < z < 1, 0 < t < 1, \\ \sqrt{t}, & z \geq 1, 0 < t < 1, \\ \sqrt{z}, & 0 < z < 1, t \geq 1, \\ 1, & z \geq 1, t \geq 1. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

关于 $X^2(Y^2)$ 的边缘分布函数分别为

$$F_{X^2}(z) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} F_1(z, t) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{z}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 1, & z \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Y^2}(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{t}, & 0 < t < 1, \\ 1, & t \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

因为 $F_1(z, t) = F_{X^2}(z) \cdot F_{Y^2}(t)$, 所以 X^2 与 Y^2 独立.

$$13. F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + 2Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F(z) = 0$.

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy = \int_0^z (e^{-x} - e^{-z}) dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}.$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = X + 2Y \text{ 的分布函数 } F(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$14. (1) f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} -\ln z, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}; \end{cases}$$

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

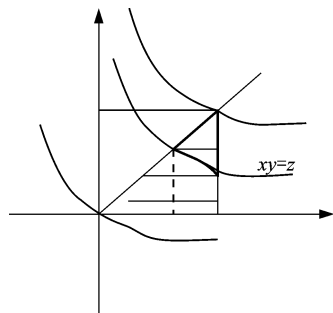
解: G 图示, 其面积为 $1/2$, 则 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) $Z = XY$, 用分布函数法先求分布函数 $F_Z(z)$, 再求其概率密度,

$$(X, Y) \in G \Rightarrow 0 < z = xy < 1$$

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{xy \leq z} dx dy, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



$$= \begin{cases} 2(1 - \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dx \int_{\frac{z}{x}}^x dy), & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 + z - z \ln z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} -\ln z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x, xz) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 2x dx, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$15. \frac{5}{7}.$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + 2Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F(z) = 0$.

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy = \int_0^z (e^{-x} - e^{-z}) dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}.$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = X + 2Y \text{ 的分布函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

16. (1)

$\begin{matrix} Y \\ X \end{matrix}$	1	2	3	$p_{i \cdot}$
1	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{9}$
2	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{5}{9}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	1

$$(2) \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$17. (1) \frac{3}{4}; (2) \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$18. (1) C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m}, 0 \leq m \leq n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(2) C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m} \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{n!} \lambda^n, 0 \leq m \leq n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

19.

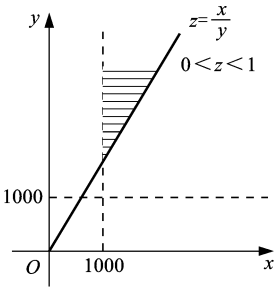
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2z^2}, & z \geq 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: 如图 } Z \text{ 的分布函数 } F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\left\{\frac{X}{Y} \leq z\right\}$$

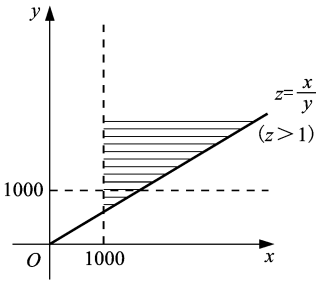
(1) 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$

(2) 当 $0 < z < 1$ 时, (这时当 $x = 1000$ 时, $y = \frac{1000}{z}$) (如图 a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Z(z) &= \iint_{y \geq \frac{x}{z}} \frac{10^6}{x^2 y^2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{10^3}{z}}^{+\infty} dy \int_{10^3}^{yz} \frac{10^6}{x^2 y^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{10^3}{z}}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{10^3}{y^2} - \frac{10^6}{zy^3} \right) dy = \frac{z}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



(a)



(b)

(3) 当 $z \geq 1$ 时, (这时当 $y = 10^3$ 时, $x = 10^3 z$) (如图 b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Z(z) &= \iint_{y \geq \frac{x}{z}} \frac{10^6}{x^2 y^2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{10^3}{z}}^{+\infty} dy \int_{10^3}^{yz} \frac{10^6}{x^2 y^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{10^3}{z}}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{10^3}{y^2} - \frac{10^6}{zy^3} \right) dy = \frac{z}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2z}, & z \geq 1, \\ \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

故

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2z^2}, & z \geq 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

20. (1) 0.2; $\frac{1}{3}$.

(2)

$V = \max(X, Y)$	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	0	0.04	0.16	0.28	0.24	0.28

(3)

$U = \min(X, Y)$	0	1	2	3
P	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.17

(4)

$W = X + Y$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P	0	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.05