

9-26 作业

20. 由题意知:

$$P(1 < X < 2) = \int_1^2 ax dx = \frac{a}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$P(2 < X < 3) = \int_2^3 b dx = b = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$\text{且 } P(1 < X < 2) + P(2 < X < 3) = 1$$

所以, $a = \frac{1}{3}$, $b = \frac{1}{2}$.

21. (1) 由密度函数的正则性:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{a}{1+x^2} dx = a \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = a\pi = 1$$

得 $a = 1/\pi$.

(2) 由分布函数的定义及有界性:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x + c,$$

$$F(-\infty) = 0, \quad F(\infty) = 1$$

得 $c = 1/2$. 所以分布函数为 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2}, x \in R$.

(3)

$$P(|X| < 1) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

22. 由题意知

$$S = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx = (x^2 - x^3/3) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

当 $0 \leq x < 2$ 时,

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x (2t - t^2) dt / S = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3,$$

所以,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}x^2, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

27. 证: 令 $F(x)$ 为 X 的分布函数, 对于 $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}_+, m \leq n$, 有

$$F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - F(0) = F\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \dots = F(1) - F\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

又因为 $\sum_{i=1}^n (F(\frac{i}{n}) - F(\frac{i-1}{n})) = F(1) - F(0) = 1$, 所以上式每一项等于 $1/n$.

对于 $(0, 1)$ 之间的有理数 $x = m/n$,

$$F\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(F\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - F\left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right) \right) = \frac{m}{n}, \quad m \leq n,$$

所以对于有理数 x , $F(x) = x$ 成立。再由连续函数的右连续性知 $F(x) = x$ 对 $(0, 1)$ 中的无理数也成立。这就证明了 $X \sim U(0, 1)$.

28. 由题意知, $X \sim \exp(\lambda)$,

$$(1) P(X > 2) = \int_2^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_2^{\infty} = e^{-2};$$

$$(2) \text{ 由指数分布的无记忆性, } P(X > 4 | X > 2) = P(X > 2) = e^{-2}.$$

(与直接求解 $P(X > 4 | X > 2) = \frac{P(X > 4)}{P(X > 2)} = e^{-2}$ 结果一致。)

31. 由题意知, $\frac{X-1}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$.

$$(1) P(0 \leq X \leq 4) = P\left(\frac{0-1}{2} \leq \frac{X-1}{2} \leq \frac{4-1}{2}\right) = \Phi(1.5) - \Phi(-0.5) \approx 0.6247$$

$$P(X > 2.4) = P\left(\frac{X-1}{2} > \frac{2.4-1}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.7) \approx 0.2420$$

$$P(|X| > 2) = 1 - P(-2 \leq X \leq 2) = 1 - \Phi(0.5) + \Phi(-1.5) \approx 0.3753$$

$$(2) P(X > c) = 2P(X \leq c), \text{ 即 } 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{c-1}{2}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{c-1}{2}\right), \text{ 得 } \Phi\left(\frac{c-1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}. \text{ 查}$$

表可知:

$$\frac{c-1}{2} \approx -0.4307 \Rightarrow c \approx 0.1386.$$