

## 10-8 作业

36. 由  $X$  的分布律, 易得  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  的分布律分别为:

$$Y_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_3 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0.1 & 0.7 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

37. (1) 由分布函数的有界性:

$$\begin{cases} F(-\infty) = a - \frac{\pi}{2}b = 0 \\ F(\infty) = a + \frac{\pi}{2}b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1/2 \\ b = 1/\pi \end{cases}$$

(2) 由分布函数可得  $X$  的密度函数为  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{x}$  为严格减函数, 其反函数为  $x = (3 - y)^3$ . 所以  $Y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{X}$  的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{3(y-3)^2}{\pi[1+(3-y)^6]}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(3)  $Z = 1/X$  的密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\pi[1+(1/z)^2]} \cdot \left| -\frac{1}{z^2} \right| = \frac{1}{\pi(1+z^2)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

所以  $X$  与  $1/X$  具有相同的分布。

39.  $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$ , 则其分布函数为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

$Y = XI_{(t, \infty)}(X)$  的取值范围为  $Y \geq 0$ .

(1) 当  $t \leq 0$  时, 显然  $Y$  与  $X$  同分布, 即  $Y \sim Exp(\lambda)$ , 分布函数如上所示。

(2) 当  $t > 0$ ,  $Y$  的取值范围为  $Y = 0$  及  $Y > t$ .

当  $y < 0$  时,  $P(Y \leq y) = 0$ ;

当  $0 \leq y < t$  时, 直观理解可得

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(Y = 0) = P(X \leq t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

(或用全概率公式可得相同结果:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y \leq y) &= P(XI_{(t,\infty)}(X) \leq y) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^1 P(XI_{(t,\infty)}(X) \leq y | I_{(t,\infty)}(X) = i) P(I_{(t,\infty)}(X) = i) \\
 &= 1 \cdot P(X \leq t) + 0 \cdot P(X > t) \\
 &= 1 - e^{-\lambda t}
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $y \geq t$  时, 直观理解可得

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(Y = 0) + P(t < Y \leq y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} + (e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}.$$

(或用全概率公式可得相同结果:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y \leq y) &= P(XI_{(t,\infty)}(X) \leq y) \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^1 P(XI_{(t,\infty)}(X) \leq y | I_{(t,\infty)}(X) = i) P(I_{(t,\infty)}(X) = i) \\
 &= 1 \cdot P(X \leq t) + P(t < Y \leq y) \\
 &= 1 - e^{-\lambda t} + (e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-\lambda y}) \\
 &= 1 - e^{-\lambda y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y \text{ 的分布函数为 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, & 0 \leq y < t, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq t. \end{cases}$$

40.  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ , 则其密度函数为

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

(1) 因为  $Y_1 = e^X$  的可能取值范围为  $(1, e)$ , 且  $y_1 = e^x$  在  $(0, 1)$  上为严格增函数, 其反函数为  $x = h(y_1) = \ln y_1$ , 对应导数  $h'(y_1) = \frac{1}{y_1}$ . 所以  $Y_1$  的密度函数为

$$f_1(y_1) = \begin{cases} f_X(\ln y_1) \cdot \left| \frac{1}{y_1} \right|, & 1 < y_1 < e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y_1}, & 1 < y_1 < e, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(2)  $Y_2 = X^{-1}$  的可能取值范围为  $(1, \infty)$ , 且  $y_2 = x^{-1}$  在  $(0, 1)$  上为严格减函数,  $x = h(y_2) = 1/y_2$ ,  $h'(y_2) = -1/y_2^2$ . 所以  $Y_2$  的密度函数为

$$f_2(y_2) = \begin{cases} f_X(y_2^{-1}) \cdot |-1/y_2^2|, & y_2 > 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y_2^2}, & y_2 > 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(3)  $Y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X \in (0, \infty)$ , 且  $y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln x$  ( $\lambda > 0$ ) 在  $(0, 1)$  上为严格减函数,  $x = h(y_3) = e^{-\lambda y_3}$ ,  $h'(y_3) = -\lambda e^{-\lambda y_3}$ . 所以  $Y_3$  的密度函数为

$$f_3(y_3) = \begin{cases} f_X(e^{-\lambda y_3}) \cdot |-\lambda e^{-\lambda y_3}|, & y_3 > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y_3}, & y_3 > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

**42. 证明:**  $Y = F(X)$  的取值范围为  $[0, 1]$ . 当  $0 \leq y < 1$  时, 利用函数  $F(x)$  的严格单调性, 则

$$\mathbb{P}(Y \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(F(X) \leq y) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y.$$

从而有  $Y \sim U(0, 1)$ .

**44.**  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1 - (1 - x)^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

记  $Y = g(X)$ , 则要使  $Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ ,  $y \geq 0$  时,

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq g^{-1}(y)) = 1 - (1 - g^{-1}(y))^2 = 1 - e^{-y}$$

得:  $g(x) = -2 \ln(1 - x)$ ,  $x \in (0, 1)$ .

**46.**  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , 分布函数为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$Y = \begin{cases} X, & \text{若 } X \geq 1, \\ -X^2, & \text{若 } X < 1. \end{cases}$  则  $Y$  的可能取值范围为  $(-1, 0) \cup [1, \infty)$ , 先求  $Y$  的分布函数  $F_Y(y)$ .

当  $-1 < y < 0$  时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(-X^2 \leq y) = P(X \geq \sqrt{-y}) = e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}};$$

当  $y \geq 1$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$ .

所以  $Y$  的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{-y}} e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}}, & -1 < y < 0, \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

## 10-10 作业

**6.** 由题意知:  $X \sim Ge(p), Y \sim Nb(2, p)$

(1) 对于  $x \in \{1, 2, \dots\}, y \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$ ,

$$P(Y = y | X = x) = P(Y - X = y - x | X = x) = P(Y - X = y - x) = (1-p)^{y-x-1}p$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = x, Y = y) &= P(X = x)P(Y = y | X = x) \\ &= (1-p)^{x-1}p(1-p)^{y-x-1}p \\ &= (1-p)^{y-2}p^2, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots, y = 2, 3, \dots, x < y. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $X, Y$  的边缘分布为

$$P(X = x) = \sum_{y=x+1}^{\infty} P(X = x, Y = y) = p^2 \frac{(1-p)^{x-1}}{1 - (1-p)} = p(1-p)^{x-1}, \quad x = 1, 2, \dots$$

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

**9.** (1) 由分布函数的有界性得:

$$\begin{cases} F(\infty, \infty) = a(b + \pi/2)(c + \pi/2) = 1 \\ F(-\infty, y) = a(b - \pi/2)(c + \arctan y) = 0 \\ F(x, \infty) = a(b + \arctan x)(c - \pi/2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1/\pi^2 \\ b = \pi/2 \\ c = \pi/2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由分布函数的定义,

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 0, Y > 0) &= F(\infty, \infty) - F(\infty, 0) - F(0, \infty) + F(0, 0) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由边缘分布及密度函数的定义,

$$f_X(x) = (F_X(x))' = (F(x, \infty))' = \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x \right) \right]' = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R};$$

同理,  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}.$

11. (1) 由联合密度可得  $X$  的边缘密度为

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = x e^{-x}, \quad x > 0.$$

所以条件密度函数为

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

(2)  $Y$  的边缘密度为  $f_Y(y) = \int_y^\infty f(x, y) dx = e^{-y}, y > 0.$

$$P(Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{-x} dy dx = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$

$$\text{所以, } P(X \leq 1 | Y \leq 1) = \frac{P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1)}{P(Y \leq 1)} = \frac{1 - 2e^{-1}}{1 - e^{-1}} = \frac{e - 2}{e - 1}$$

12. 由密度函数的正则性,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} A e^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dx dy &= A \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-x^2} \left( \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-(y-x)^2} dy \right) dx \\ &= A \sqrt{\pi} \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= A \pi = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \quad A &= \frac{1}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$X$  的边缘密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

所以条件密度

$$f_{Y|X}(y | x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{e^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}e^{-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x-y)^2}, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

13. 由密度函数的正则性,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{0 < |x| < y < 1} Ax^2 \, dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_{-y}^y Ax^2 \, dx \right) dy = A \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} y^3 \, dy = \frac{1}{6} A = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \quad A &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$Y$  的边缘密度, 及条件密度为

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \int f(x, y) \, dx = \int_{-y}^y 6x^2 \, dx = 4y^3, \quad 0 < y < 1. \\ f_{X|Y}(x|y) &= \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{3x^2}{2y^3}, \quad 0 < |x| < y < 1. \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$P(X \leq 0.25 | Y = 0.5) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/4} 3x^2 \cdot 4 \, dx = \frac{9}{16}.$$