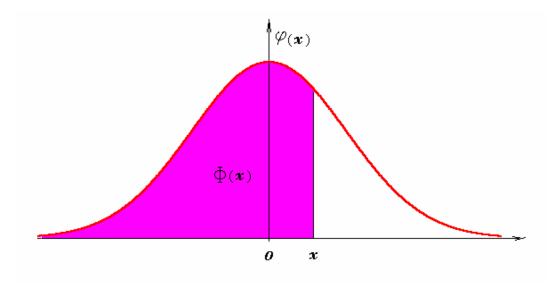
概率论与数理统计



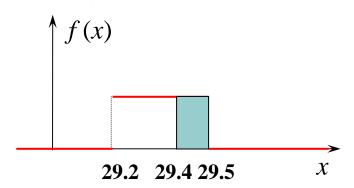
华中科技大学 概率统计系

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2.3.4 常见C.R.V.的分布

1. 均匀分布 $X \sim U(a, b)$ (Uniform)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \le x \le b \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$



例3 (P_{54} 例2.12) 设某地区讯期的一周内最高水位(单位:米) $X\sim U(29.20, 29.50)$ 。求该周内最高水位超过29.40米的概率。

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{29.5 - 29.2} = \frac{10}{3}, & 29.2 \le x \le 29.5 \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

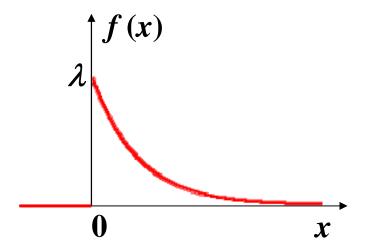
$$P(X > 29.4) = \int_{29.4}^{29.5} \frac{10}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

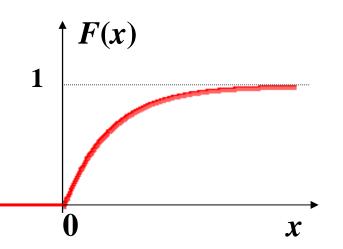
2. 指数分布

 $X \sim \mathbf{E}(\lambda)$ (Exponent)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$





例4 (P_{56} 例2.14) 设一大型设备在任何长为 t 时间内发生故障的次数 $N(t)\sim P(\lambda t)$ 。

- (1) 求相继两次故障之间的时间间隔 T 的概率分布;
- (2) 求在设备无故障工作8小时的条件下,再无故障工作8小时的概率P。

解 (1)
$$\underline{F(t)} = P(T \le t) = 1 - P(T > t) = 1 - P(N(t) = 0)$$
$$= 1 - \frac{(\lambda t)^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda t} = \underline{1 - e^{-\lambda t}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$t < 0$$
时, $F(t) = P(\emptyset) = 0$ 即 $T \sim E(\lambda)$

(2)
$$P = P(T > 16|T > 8) = \frac{P(T > 16, T > 8)}{P(T > 8)} = \frac{P(T > 16)}{P(T > 8)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - F(16)}{1 - F(8)} = \frac{e^{-16\lambda}}{e^{-8\lambda}} = e^{-8\lambda} = P(T > 8) \quad \text{无记忆性}$$

例5 设某产品的寿命(正常使用的时间) $X \sim E(\lambda)$,

(1) 已知 λ =0.1, 求P(X > 100); (2) 若P(X > 100) = 0.1, 求 λ .

解 (1)
$$P(X > 100) = 1 - F(100)$$

$$= e^{-100 \times 0.1} = 0.0000454$$

(2)
$$P(X > 100) = e^{-100\lambda} = 0.1$$

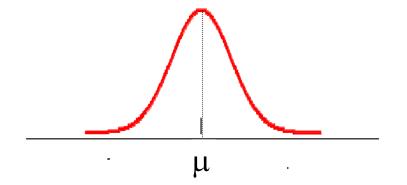
$$-100\lambda = \ln 0.1$$
, $\lambda = (\ln 0.1)/(-100) = 0.023$

一般,由 $p = P(X > a) = e^{-a\lambda}$ 知,当a固定时,p是 λ 的单调降函数,当p固定时,a也是 λ 的单调降函数,这说明:

寿命有随着 λ 的增大而缩短的趋势。

- •伽利略 (G.Galileo, 1564~1642) 《关于两个主要世界系统的对话——托雷密和哥白尼》
- •辛普森 (Thomas Simpson, 1710~1761) 《在应用天文学中取若干观察值的平均的好处》
- •拉格朗日 (J.L.Lagrange, 1736~1813) 《关于取平均方法的有用性.....》
- •拉普拉斯 (P.S.Laplace, 1749~1827) 《???»
- •高斯 (Carl Friedrich Gauss, 1777~1855) 《绕日天体运动的理论》(1809)

$$f(x)=g(x^2)$$
$$=Ce^{-x^2}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{x = r\cos\theta}{y = r\sin\theta} \qquad \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi+\infty} \int_{0}^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} rdrd\theta\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

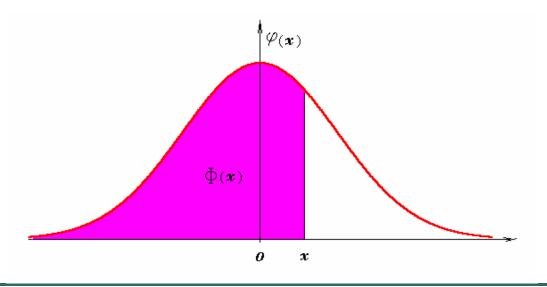
 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ Normal

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \qquad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = ?$$

标准正态分布:

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

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \qquad \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$



$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \qquad \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$t = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \int_{\frac{a - \mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$=\Phi(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma})-\Phi(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma})$$

3. 正态分布
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
 $P(a < X < b) = \Phi(\frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}) - \Phi(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma})$

例5 设 $X\sim N(1, 4)$,求 P(X<1),P(1< X<5),P(X<0), P(|X-1|<2) , P(X>10)。

解 (1)
$$P(X < 1) = \Phi(\frac{1-1}{2}) - \Phi(\frac{-\infty - 1}{2}) = \Phi(0) = 0.5$$

一般
$$P(X < \mu) = P(X > \mu) = 0.5$$

(2)
$$P(1 < X < 5) = \Phi(\frac{5-1}{2}) - \Phi(\frac{1-1}{2}) = \Phi(2) - 0.5 = 0.4772$$

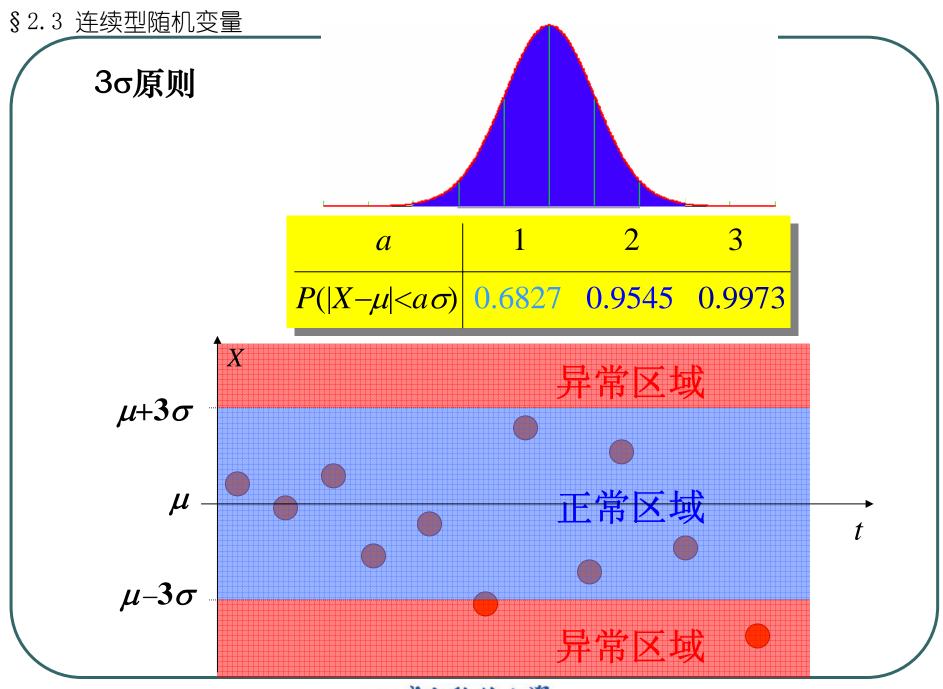
(3)
$$P(X < 0) = \Phi(\frac{0-1}{2}) = \Phi(-0.5) = 1 - \Phi(0.5) = 0.3085$$

一般
$$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$

(4)
$$P(|X-1| < 2) = P(-1 < X < 3) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.6826$$

一般
$$P(|X - \mu| < a\sigma) = 2\Phi(a) - 1$$

(5)
$$P(X > 10) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{10 - 1}{2}) = 1 - \Phi(4.5) \approx 0$$



例6 (P_{60} 例2.17) 由历史记录,某地区年降雨量 $X\sim N(600,150^2)$ (单位: mm)

- 问:(1) 明年降雨量在400mm~700mm之间的概率是多少?
 - (2) 明年降雨量至少为300mm的概率是多少?
 - (3) 明年降雨量小于何值的概率为0.1?

解 (1)
$$P(400 < X < 700) = \Phi(\frac{700 - 600}{150}) - \Phi(\frac{400 - 600}{150})$$

$$=\Phi(0.67)-\Phi(-1.33)=0.6568$$

(2)
$$P(X \ge 300) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{300 - 600}{150}) = 1 - \Phi(-2) = 0.9772$$

(3)
$$P(X < a) = \Phi(\frac{a - 600}{150}) = 0.1 \Longrightarrow \frac{a - 600}{150} = \Phi^{-1}(0.1) = -1.285$$

$$\Rightarrow a=407.7675$$

例7(P_{30} 例2.11) 设某电路的电压 V是随机变量且 $V\sim E(\lambda)$, 现用电压表进行测量,电压表的最大读数为 Vo。以X记电压表的 读数, 求的分布函数。

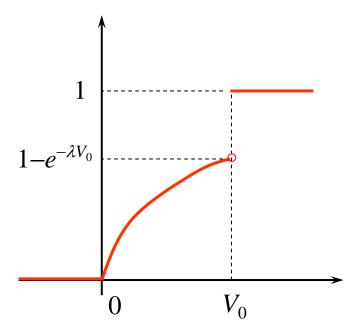
解 由题意 $X = \min(V, V_0)$, 故

$$F(x) = P(X \le x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & 0 \le x < V_0, \\ 1, & x \ge V_0. \end{cases}$$

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} e_{\mathbf{O}}^{-\lambda V_0}, & x = V_0, \\ 0, & x \neq V_0, \end{cases}$$

$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ (1 - e^{-\lambda x})/(1 - \alpha), & 0 \le x < V_0, \\ 1, & x \ge V_0. \end{cases} \qquad F_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < V_0, \\ 1, & x \ge V_0, \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = (1-\alpha)F_1(x) + \alpha F_2(x)$$



$$F_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < V_0, \\ 1, & x \ge V_0, \end{cases}$$

——混合型随机变量

习题讲评

练习1.5 能否把n个任意事件 $A_1,A_2,...A_n$ 之和表示为n个互斥事件之和?请给出这种表示。

解 (1)
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} - \sum_{i \neq j} A_{i} A_{j} + \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} A_{i} A_{j} A_{k} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} A_{1} A_{2} \dots A_{n}$$
(2)
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \overline{A}_{1} \dots \overline{A}_{k-1} A_{k} \overline{A}_{k+1} \dots \overline{A}_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} [A_{k} - \bigcup_{i \neq k} A_{i}]$$
(3)
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \overline{A}_{1} \dots \overline{A}_{k-1} A_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} [A_{k} - \bigcup_{i=1}^{k-1} A_{i}]$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{1} \cdots A_{k} \overline{A}_{k+1} \cdots \overline{A}_{n}$$