

第二章 随机变量及分布



随机变量函数的分布（二）

例 6 设随机变量 $X \sim U[0, \pi]$ 求 $Y = \sin X$ 的概率密度.

解: Y 的取值范围是 $Y \in [0, 1]$

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$.

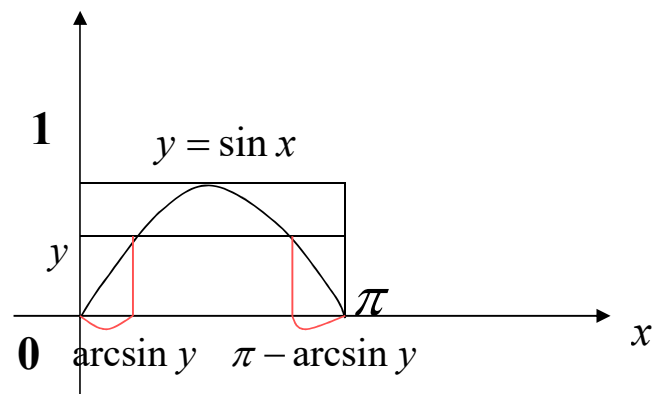
当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$.

当 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} \\ &= P\{\sin X \leq y\} \\ &= P\{0 \leq X \leq \arcsin y\} \\ &\quad + P\{\pi - \arcsin y \leq X \leq \pi\} \\ &= \frac{2 \arcsin y}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^2}} \quad y \in [0, 1]$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$



定理 设随机变量 X 具有概率密度 $f_X(x)$, $-\infty < x < \infty$,
又设函数 $g(x)$ 是处处可导单调函数, 反函数存在, 设为 $x = h(y)$
则 $Y=g(X)$ 是一个连续型随机变量, 其概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y))|h'(y)|$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\{g(X) \leq y\} \\ &= P\{X \leq h(y)\} \quad \text{或} \quad (P\{X \geq h(y)\}) \\ &= F_X(h(y)) \quad \text{或} \quad (1 - F_X(h(y))) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = f_X(h(y))h'(y) \quad \text{或} \quad (-f_X(h(y))h'(y))$$

例7 设随机变量 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 试证明 X 的线性函数 $Y = aX + b$ ($a \neq 0$)也服从正态分布.

证 X 的概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$y = g(x)$ 的反函数为: $x = h(y) = \frac{y-b}{a}$, 且 $h'(y) = \frac{1}{a}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{|a|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{y-b}{a}-\mu\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(\sigma|a|)} e^{-\frac{[y-(a\mu+b)]^2}{2(a\sigma)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

即有 $Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (a\sigma)^2)$.

例8 设随机变量 $X \sim e(\lambda)$, 求 $Y = 1 - e^{-\lambda X}$ 的密度函数。

解 X 的概率密度为: $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0.$ 即有 $Y \sim U(0,1).$

$$y = g(x) \text{ 的反函数为: } x = h(y) = -\frac{\ln(1-y)}{\lambda} \quad h'(y) = \frac{1}{\lambda(1-y)}$$

$$\text{当 } y \in (0,1) \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = \lambda e^{-\lambda(-\frac{\ln(1-y)}{\lambda})} \frac{1}{\lambda(1-y)} = 1$$

定理 设随机变量 X 具有分布函数为 $F_X(x)$, $Y = F_X(X)$, 则有 $Y \sim U(0,1).$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\{F_X(X) \leq y\} \\ &= P\{X \leq F_X^{-1}(y)\} = F_X(F_X^{-1}(y)) = y \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = y' = 1, \quad y \in (0,1)$$

例9 设随机变量 $X \sim e(\lambda)$, 求: 1) $Y = [X] + 1$ 的分布列。

2) $Y = \min\{2, X\}$ 的分布

解 1) Y 的可能取值为: $1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = k) &= P([X] = k - 1) \\ &= P(k - 1 \leq X < k) \\ &= F_X(k) - F_X(k - 1) = e^{-\lambda(k-1)} - e^{-\lambda k} \\ &= e^{-\lambda(k-1)}(1 - e^{-\lambda}) = p(1 - p)^{k-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

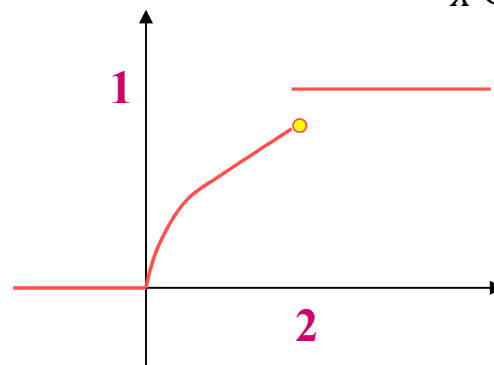
$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) \\ = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad (x > 0) \end{aligned}$$

2) Y 的可能取值为: $[0, 2]$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y \geq 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$

当 $0 < y < 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(\min\{2, X\} \leq y) = P(X \leq y) = F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2, \end{cases}$$



例 10 设随机变量 $X \sim U[-2, 3]$

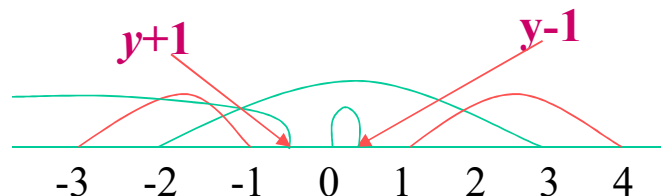
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{5} \quad (y \in [-3, -1] \cup (1, 4])$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} X+1 & X > 0 \\ X-1 & X \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } Y \text{ 的概率密度.}$$

解: Y 的取值范围为: $Y \in (1, 4] \cup [-3, -1]$

当 $X > 0$ 时, $Y = X + 1 \in (1, 4]$

当 $X \leq 0$ 时, $Y = X - 1 \in [-3, -1]$



当 $y \in [-3, -1]$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\{\{X + 1 \leq y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \leq y, X \leq 0\}\} \\ &= P\{\{X \leq y + 1, X \leq 0\}\} = \frac{y+3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

当 $y \in (-1, 1)$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\{\{X + 1 \leq y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \leq y, X \leq 0\}\} \\ &= P(-2 \leq X \leq 0) = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

当 $y \in [1, 4]$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P\{\{X + 1 \leq y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \leq y, X \leq 0\}\} \\ &= P(0 < X \leq y - 1) + P(-2 \leq X \leq 0) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{y-1}{5} = \frac{y+1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

例 11 设随机变量 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 求 $P(X \text{为偶数})$

解:
$$P(X \text{为偶数}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X = 2k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(X \text{为奇数}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X = 2k+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$P(X \text{为偶数}) + P(X \text{为奇数}) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \text{为偶数}) - P(X \text{为奇数}) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-2\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X \text{为偶数}) = \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda}}{2}$$