

## Probability and Statistics

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### Section 2.3

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#### P49 Q54

$$\begin{aligned}F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} \\&= P\{|X| \leq y\} \\&= P\{-y \leq X \leq y\} \\&= F_X(y) - F_X(-y)\end{aligned}$$

已知  $x \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 则  $F_X(x) = \Phi(\frac{x}{\sigma})$  且  $F_X(-x) = \Phi(\frac{-x}{\sigma}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{x}{\sigma})$ , 所以  $F_Y(y) = 2\Phi(\frac{y}{\sigma}) - 1$ 。

故  $Y$  的密度函数为:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sigma} \phi(\frac{y}{\sigma}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

#### P49 Q59

$U$  是  $[-1, 1]$  上的均匀分布, 则  $U$  的分布函数为:

$$F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(u+1) & -1 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 1 & u > 1 \end{cases}$$

对于  $U^2$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned}F_{U^2}(u) &= P\{U^2 \leq u\} \\&= P\{-\sqrt{u} \leq U \leq \sqrt{u}\} \\&= F_U(\sqrt{u}) - F_U(-\sqrt{u})\end{aligned}$$

所以  $U^2$  的分布函数为:

$$F_{U^2}(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < 0 \\ \sqrt{u} & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 1 & u > 1 \end{cases}$$

故  $U^2$  的密度函数为:

$$f_{U^2}(u) = \frac{d}{du} F_{U^2}(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} & 0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## P49 Q64

当  $a \geq 0$  时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{du} F_Y(y) \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{Y \leq y\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{aX + b \leq y\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} F_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

当  $a < 0$  时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{du} F_Y(y) \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{Y \leq y\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{aX + b \leq y\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} P\{X \geq \frac{y-b}{a}\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} (1 - P\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)$$

## 补充 1

可知  $P\{Y = 0\} = P\{X = 0\}$ ,  $P\{Y = 1\} = P\{X = 1\} + P\{X = -1\}$ ,  $P\{Y = 4\} = P\{X = 2\} + P\{X = -2\}$ 。

故  $Y = X^2$  的频率函数为:

$$P\{Y = y\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} & y = 0 \\ \frac{7}{30} & y = 1 \\ \frac{17}{30} & y = 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## 补充 2

已知随机变量  $Y = \sin X$ , 可知:

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} \\ &= P\{\sin X \leq y\} \\ &= P\{X \leq \arcsin y\} + P\{X \geq \pi - \arcsin y\} \\ &= F_X(\arcsin y) + 1 - F_X(\pi - \arcsin y) \end{aligned}$$

又已知  $X$  的密度函数为:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\pi^2} & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\int_0^x \frac{2x}{\pi^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{\pi^2}$ , 所以  $X$  的分布函数为:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{\pi^2} & 0 < x < \pi \\ 1 & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

故  $Y$  的分布函数为:

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{2 \arcsin y}{\pi} & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

故  $Y$  的密度函数为:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^2}} & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

### 补充 3

可知：

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{Y = 1\} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = 2k\} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \\
 P\{Y = -1\} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = 2k - 1\} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k-1} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $Y$  的分布律为：

$Y$	1	-1
$P$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

### 补充 4

已知  $X$  在区间  $(1, 2)$  上服从均匀分布，随机变量  $Y = e^{2X}$ ，可知：

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} \\
 &= P\{e^{2X} \leq y\} \\
 &= P\{2X \leq \ln y\} \\
 &= P\left\{X \leq \frac{\ln y}{2}\right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $Y$  的分布函数为：

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq e^2 \\ \frac{\ln y - 2}{2} & e^2 < y < e^4 \\ 1 & y \geq e^4 \end{cases}$$

故  $Y$  的密度函数为：

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y} & e^2 < y < e^4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$