

1.(P84,31) 设随机变量  $X \sim N(1, 4)$ ,

(1) 试求概率  $P(0 \leq X \leq 4)$ ,  $P(X > 2.4)$  和  $P(|X| > 2)$ ;

(2) 试求常数  $c$ , 使得  $P(X > c) = 2P(X \leq c)$ .

解: 由题,  $\frac{X-1}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$(1) P(0 \leq X \leq 4) = P(-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{X-1}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}) = \Phi(\frac{3}{2}) - \Phi(-\frac{1}{2}) = \Phi(\frac{3}{2}) + \Phi(\frac{1}{2}) - 1 = 0.9332 + 0.6915 - 1 = 0.6247,$$

$$P(X > 2.4) = P(\frac{X-1}{2} > 0.7) = 1 - \Phi(0.7) = 1 - 0.7580 = 0.242,$$

$$P(|X| > 2) = P(X > 2) + P(X < -2) = P(\frac{X-1}{2} > \frac{3}{2}) + P(\frac{X-1}{2} < -\frac{5}{2}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{3}{2}) + 1 - \Phi(\frac{5}{2}) = 2 - 0.9332 - 0.9938 = 0.073;$$

$$(2) P(X > c) = P(\frac{X-1}{2} > \frac{c-1}{2}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{c-1}{2}), P(X \leq c) = P(\frac{X-1}{2} \leq \frac{c-1}{2}) = \Phi(\frac{c-1}{2}), \text{ 则有 } 1 - \Phi(\frac{c-1}{2}) = 2\Phi(\frac{c-1}{2}), \Phi(\frac{c-1}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 查表有 } \Phi(0.43) = 0.6664, \text{ 则 } c \approx 0.14.$$

2.(P84,32) 在一个流水线上, 我们测量每个电阻器的电阻值  $R$ , 只有电阻值介于  $96\Omega$  和  $104\Omega$  之间的电阻器才是合格的, 对下列情形试求合格电阻器的比例:

(1) 若  $R$  服从区间  $(95, 105)$  上的均匀分布;

(2) 若  $R$  服从正态分布  $N(100, 4)$ .

解:

$$(1) \text{ 由题, } P(96 \leq R \leq 104) = \frac{104-96}{105-95} = \frac{4}{5};$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题, } P(96 \leq R \leq 104) = P(-2 \leq \frac{R-100}{2} \leq 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 = 2 \times 0.9772 - 1 = 0.9544.$$

3.(P85,37) 设连续型随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为



$$F(x) = a + b \arctan x, -\infty < x < \infty.$$

(1) 试求常数  $a, b$  的值;

(2) 试求随机变量  $Y = 3 - X^{1/3}$  的密度函数  $p(y)$ .

解:

(1) 由方程

$$\begin{cases} F(-\infty) = 0 \\ F(+\infty) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{\pi};$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1)得 } F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x, \text{ 且 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \text{ 又 } Y = 3 - X^{1/3} \Rightarrow X = (3 - Y)^3, \text{ 则有 } p(y) = f(h(y))|h'(y)| = \frac{3(y-3)^2}{\pi(1+(y-3)^6)}.$$

4.(P85,40) 设随机变量  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ , 试求下列随机变量的密度函数.

$$(1) Y_1 = e^X;$$

$$(2) Y_2 = X^{-1};$$

$$(3) Y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X, \lambda > 0 \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$\text{解: } X \sim U(0, 1) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) Y_1 = e^X \Rightarrow X = \ln Y_1, \text{ 因此 } f_1(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 < y \leq e; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases};$$

$$(2) Y_2 = X^{-1} \Rightarrow X = Y_2^{-1}, \text{ 因此 } f_2(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2}, & y \geq 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases};$$

$$(3) Y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X \Rightarrow X = e^{-\lambda Y_3}, \text{ 因此 } f_3(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq 0; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}.$$

5.(P86,49) 设随机变量  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ , 求下列随机变量的分布函数或分布密度:

$$(1) Y = \frac{X}{1-X};$$

$$(2) Z = X\mathbf{I}_{(a,1]}(X), \text{ 其中 } 0 \leq a \leq 1;$$

$$(3) W = X^2 + X\mathbf{I}_{(0,b]}(X), \text{ 其中 } 0 \leq b \leq 1.$$

$$\text{解: } X \sim U(0, 1) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) Y = \frac{X}{1-X} \Rightarrow X = 1 - \frac{1}{Y+1}, \text{ 因此 } f_1(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{(y+1)^2}, & y > 0 \end{cases}, F_1(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y+1}, & y > 0 \end{cases};$$

$$(2) Z = X\mathbf{I}_{(a,1]}(X), \text{ 则 } X \notin (a, 1] \text{ 时 } Z \equiv 0, \text{ 因此不存在反函数, } F_2(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \int_{X\mathbf{I}_{(a,1]}(X) \leq z} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ a, & 0 < z \leq a \\ z, & a < z \leq 1 \\ 1, & z > 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 在零点不连续, 不存在分布密度函数};$$

$$(3) W = X^2 + X\mathbf{I}_{(0,b]}(X), \text{ 则存在 } X_1 \in (0, b], X_2 \in (b, 1], \text{ 对应 } W \text{ 值相等, 即不存在反函数. 此时对 } b^2 + b - 1 \text{ 的正负性进行讨论.}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq b < \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \text{ 即 } b^2 + b < 1 \text{ 时, } F_3(w) = P(W \leq w) = \int_{X^2 + X\mathbf{I}_{(0,b]}(X) \leq w} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & w \leq 0 \\ \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}, & 0 < w \leq b^2 \\ \sqrt{w}, & b^2 < w \leq 1 \\ 1, & w > 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 因为不连续, 不存在分布密度函数};$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \leq b \leq 1, \text{ 即 } b^2 + b \geq 1 \text{ 时, } F_3(w) = P(W \leq w) = \int_{X^2 + X\mathbf{I}_{(0,b]}(X) \leq w} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & w \leq 0 \\ \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}, & 0 < w \leq b^2 \\ \sqrt{w}, & b^2 < w \leq 1 \\ \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}, & 1 < w \leq b^2 + b \\ 1, & w > b^2 + b \end{cases}, \text{ 因为不连续, 也不存在分布密度函数.}$$