

习题 2-4

1. 已知离散型随机变量 X 的概率函数为

X	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

求 $Y = \frac{2}{3}X + \pi$ 及 $Z = \sin X$ 的概率函数.

解: $Y = \frac{2}{3}X + \pi$ 的概率函数为

Y	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$Z = \sin X$ 的概率函数为

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

2. 设随机变量 $X \sim B(3, 0.4)$, 求 $Y = X^2 - 2X$ 的概率函数.

解: 因为 X 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2, 3, 所以 Y 的可能取值为 -1, 0, 3, 并且有

$$P\{Y = -1\} = P\{X = 1\} = C_3^1 \times 0.4^1 \times 0.6^2 = 0.432,$$

$$P\{Y = 0\} = P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 2\} = C_3^0 \cdot 0.4^0 \cdot 0.6^3 + C_3^2 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6 = 0.504,$$

$$P\{Y = 3\} = P\{X = 3\} = C_3^3 \times 0.4^3 \times 0.6^0 = 0.064.$$

即 $Y = X^2 - 2X$ 的概率函数为

Y	-1	0	3
P	0.432	0.504	0.064

3. 随机变量 X 在 $[0,1]$ 上服从均匀分布, 试求 $Y = e^X$ 的密度函数.

解:

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3. 由题设知 $X \sim f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, Y 的分布函数为:

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y)$$

1° 当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$, $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = 0$

2° 当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx \right)' = f_X(\ln y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 0 \leq \ln y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 \leq y \leq e \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

综上所述, 有 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 \leq y \leq e \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

4. 设 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 求 Y 的密度函数, 其中 (1) $Y = 2X + 1$;

(2) $Y = X^2$.

解法一:

4. (1) $Y = 2X + 1$ 为 X 的线性变换, 由 Th2.1 知

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} f_X\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y-1}{2}, & 0 < \frac{y-1}{2} < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{y-1}{4}, & 1 < y < 5 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 Y 的分布函数为 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y)$

1° 当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$, 则 $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = 0$

2° 当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx$

又当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$, 则

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx$$

故 $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f_X(x) dx \right)' = f_X(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}, & 0 < \sqrt{y} < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

总之, 有 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

解法二: (1) Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{2X + 1 \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \frac{y-1}{2}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-1}{2}} f(x)dx.$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{y-1}{2} \leq 0 \text{ 时, 即 } y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-1}{2}} 0dx = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < \frac{y-1}{2} < 2 \text{ 时, 即 } 1 < y < 5 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \int_0^{\frac{y-1}{2}} \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{(y-1)^2}{16}.$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{y-1}{2} \geq 2 \text{ 时, 即 } y \geq 5 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \int_0^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = 1.$$

所以

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ \frac{(y-1)^2}{16}, & 1 < y < 5. \\ 1, & y \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

所以 Y 的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y-1}{8}, & 1 < y < 5. \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2) Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 4 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\} = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{y}{4}.$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 4 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = 1.$$

所以

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{y}{4}, & 0 < y < 4 \\ 1, & y \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

所以密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 < y < 4. \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

5. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1)$, 求 $Y = |X|$ 的密度函数.

解法一:

5. 设 Y 的分布函数为 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(|X| \leq y)$

1° 当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$, 故 $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = 0$

2° 当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(|X| \leq y) = P(-y \leq X \leq y) = \int_{-y}^y \varphi_0(x) dx$

故 $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \left(\int_{-y}^y \varphi_0(x) dx \right)' = \varphi_0(y) \cdot y' - \varphi_0(-y) \cdot (-y)'$

$= \varphi_0(y) + \varphi_0(-y) \cdot \frac{\varphi_0(y)}{\varphi_0(-y)} = 2\varphi_0(y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$

综上所述有: $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

解法二: X 的密度函数为

$$\varphi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

$Y = |X|$ 的密度函数为 $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{|X| \leq y\}$.

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$

当 $y \geq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{-y \leq X \leq y\} = \int_{-y}^y \varphi_0(x) dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx.$

即 Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}.$$

所以 Y 的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}.$$