

根底三 次习题课参考答案

1. 回顾: 若 X 连续型随机变量, $y=g(x)$ 单调连续, 反函数 $x=g^{-1}(y)=h(y)$ 连续可微, 则 $Y=g(X)$ 为连续型随机变量, 且密度函数为:

$$p_Y(y) = p_X(h(y)) |h'(y)|, \quad y \in g(\mathbb{R}).$$

这是因为 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(g(X) \leq y) = \begin{cases} P(X \leq h(y)) = F_X(h(y)), & g \text{ 单增} \\ P(X \geq h(y)) = 1 - F_X(h(y)), & g \text{ 单减} \end{cases}$

注意到 $p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 为 $(0,1)$ 上均匀分布的密度函数.

(1) $y = g(x) = -2 \ln x, \quad x = h(y) = e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, \quad h'(y) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$
故 $p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

(2) $y = g(x) = 3x+1, \quad x = h(y) = \frac{1}{3}(y-1), \quad h'(y) = \frac{1}{3}$
故 $p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 1 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

(3) $y = g(x) = e^x, \quad x = h(y) = \ln y, \quad h'(y) = \frac{1}{y}$
故 $p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

(4) 注意: $X \in (0,1) \Rightarrow y = g(x) = |\ln x| = -\ln x, \quad x = h(y) = e^{-y}, \quad h'(y) = -e^{-y}$
故 $p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

2. (1) $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 则其密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_k &= E[X^k] = \int_0^{\infty} x^k \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \lambda \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \int_0^{\infty} x^k d e^{-\lambda x} \\ &= -x^k \cdot e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} k \cdot x^{k-1} \cdot e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= k \int_0^{\infty} x^{k-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \dots = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k} \quad (\text{重复分部积分法}) \end{aligned}$$

故 $\mu_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \mu_2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}, \mu_3 = \frac{6}{\lambda^3}, \mu_4 = \frac{24}{\lambda^4}$

(2) $u_k = E[(X - EX)^k] = E[(X - \mu_1)^k] = E\left[\sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i X^i (-\mu_1)^{k-i}\right]$
 $= \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i \mu_i (-\mu_1)^{k-i}, \quad \text{其中 } \mu_0 = 1$

故 $v_1 = 0, v_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, v_3 = \frac{2}{\lambda^3}, v_4 = \frac{9}{\lambda^4}$

(3) 变异系数 $C_v(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}{E(X)} = \frac{\sqrt{1/\lambda^2}}{1/\lambda} = 1$: 无量纲“波动大小”

(4) 偏度系数 $\beta_3 = \frac{v_3}{v_2^{3/2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\lambda^3}}{(\frac{1}{\lambda^2})^{3/2}} = 2$: 偏离对称性的

(5) 峰度系数 $\beta_k = \frac{v_4}{v_2^2} - 3 = \frac{9/\lambda^4}{(1/\lambda^2)^2} - 3 = 6$: 与标准态相比的峰值大小

3. (1) $p(x)$ 关于直线 $x=c \Leftrightarrow p(c+x) = p(c-x), -\infty < x < +\infty$

故 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overset{(x+c)}{(x+c)} p(c+x) d(x+c)$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overset{(x+c)}{(x+c)} p(c+x) dx$

$\leftarrow \text{令 } t = c-x$

$= - \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} (2c-t) p(t) dt$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2c-t) p(t) dt = E[2c-X] \Rightarrow EX = c$

由 $\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{x_{0.5}} p(x) dx = \int_{x_{0.5}}^{+\infty} p(x) dx$ 知:

$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{x_{0.5}} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{x_{0.5}-c} p(c+t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x_{0.5}-c} p(c-x) dx$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{2c-x_{0.5}} p(t) dt \Rightarrow \int_{2c-x_{0.5}}^{+\infty} p(t) dt = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (*)$

故 $x_{0.5} = 2c - x_{0.5}$ (由(*)式说明 $2c - x_{0.5}$ 也是中位数) $\Rightarrow x_{0.5} = c$

(2) $c=0$ 时, $p = \int_{-\infty}^{x_p} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{x_p} p(-y) dy = \int_{x_p}^{+\infty} p(-y) dy =$

$c=0$ 时, $p = \int_{-\infty}^{x_p} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{x_p} p(-x) dx = \int_{-x_p}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = 1 - F(-x_p)$

故 $F(x_p) = 1 - p$, 根据分位数定义有 $-x_p = x_{1-p}$

4. 由 $Y = a + bX$ 可得 $EY = a + bEX$ ($b \neq 0$).

$$\text{偏度系数 } \beta_3 = \frac{E(Y - EY)^3}{(E(Y - EY)^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{E(a + bX - (a + bEX))^3}{(E(a + bX - (a + bEX))^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{b^3 E(X - EX)^3}{b^3 (E(X - EX)^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{峰度系数 } \beta_4 = \frac{E(Y - EY)^4}{(E(Y - EY)^2)^2} - 3 = \frac{b^4 E(X - EX)^4}{b^4 (E(X - EX)^2)^2} - 3 \quad (\text{同理})$$

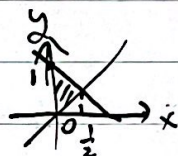
5. (1) $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x k dy dx = \int_0^1 k(x - x^2) dx = \frac{k}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 6$

(2) $P(X > 0.5) = 6 \int_{0.5}^1 \int_{x^2}^x dy dx = 6 \int_{0.5}^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(Y < 0.5) = 6 \int_0^{0.5} \int_y^{0.5} dx dy = 6 \int_0^{0.5} (0.5 - y) dy = \frac{3}{4}$$

6. $P(X + Y \leq 1) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_x^{1-x} e^{-y} dy dx = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 + e^{-1}$

积分区域可由右图得知:



7. (1) 由于 $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$, 故: $P(a < X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = F(b, d) - F(b, c) - F(a, d) + F(a, c)$

(2) 记 $F(b-0, \cdot)$ 为 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F(b-\varepsilon, \cdot)$, $F(\cdot, d-0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F(\cdot, d-\varepsilon)$.

$$\text{则 } P(a \leq X < b, c \leq Y \leq d) = F(b-0, d) - F(b-0, c-0) - F(a-0, d) + F(a-0, c-0)$$

(3) $P(a \leq X < b, Y < c) = F(b, c-0) - F(a-0, c-0)$

(4) $P(X = a, Y > b) = F(a, \infty) - F(a, b) - F(a-0, \infty) + F(a-0, b)$

(5) 由于 $P(X < -\infty) = 0$, 故 $P(X < -\infty, Y < \infty) = 0$.

8. 密度函数 $p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a)(d-c), & a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

故边缘分布 $P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{b-a}, a \leq x \leq b \Rightarrow P(x, y) = P_X(x) P_Y(y)$.

$P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = \frac{1}{d-c}, c \leq y \leq d$ 故 X 与 Y 相互独立.

9. " \Rightarrow ": X 与 Y 相互独立, 则 $P(X, Y) = P_X(X)P_Y(Y) = h(x)g(y)$

" \Leftarrow ": 若 $p(x, y) = h(x)g(y)$, 则:

$$P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x)g(y) dy = h(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) dy$$

$$P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx = g(y) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x) dx$$

$$\text{又由 } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x) dx = 1$$

$$p(x, y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y) \Rightarrow X \text{与} Y \text{独立}$$