概念

定义 设X是一个随机变量,x是任意实数,函数

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$$
 X 的分布函数.

称为X的分布函数.

对于任意的实数 $x_1, x_2(x_1 < x_2)$, 有:

$$P\{x_{1} < X \le x_{2}\} = P\{X \le x_{2}\} - P\{X \le x_{1}\}$$

$$= F(x_{2}) - F(x_{1}).$$

 $F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$

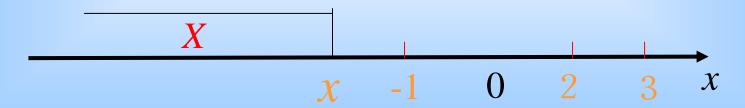
2. 例 子

例 1 设随机变量 X 的分布律为: 求 X 的分布函数.

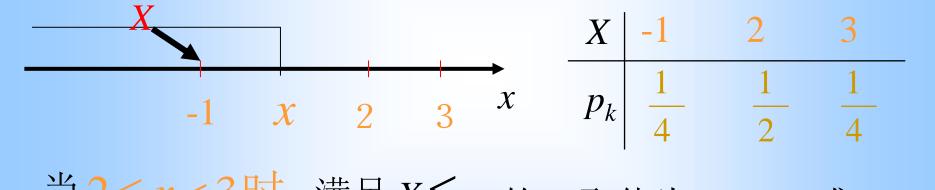
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline X & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline p_k & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

解: 当x < -1 时,满足 $X \le x$ 的 X 的集合为 \emptyset ,

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{\varnothing\} = 0.$$



当 $-1 \le x < 2$ 时,满足 $X \le x$ 的 X 取值为 X = -1, $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$.



当 $2 \le x < 3$ 时,满足 $X \le x$ 的X取值为X = -1,或 2

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = -1 \overrightarrow{\boxtimes} X = 2\} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

同理当 $3 \le x$ 时,

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = -1\vec{x} = 2\vec{x} = 3\} = 1.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & -1 \le x < 2, \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 2 \le x < 3, \\ 1, & x \ge 3. \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \le \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4},$$

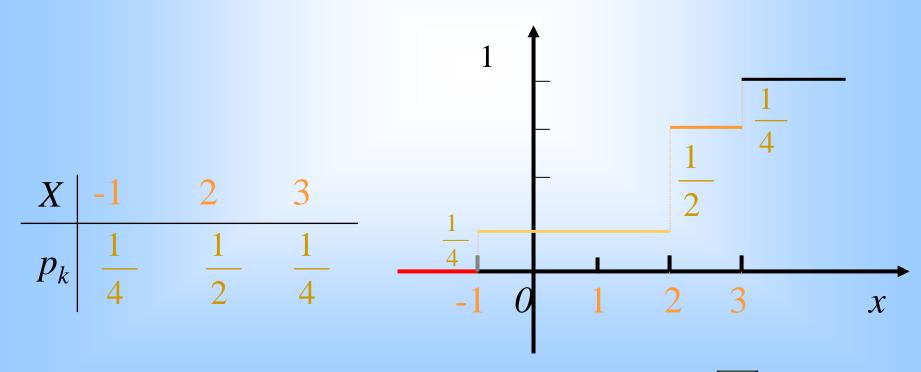
$$P\{\frac{3}{2} < X \le \frac{5}{2}\} = F(\frac{5}{2}) - F(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{2 \le X \le 3\}$$

$$= F(3) - F(2) + P\{X = 2\}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4},$$

分布函数 F(x) 在 $x = x_k (k = 1, 2, ...)$ 处有跳跃, 其跳跃值为 $p_k = P\{X = x_k\}$.

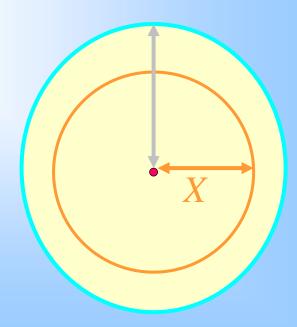


例 2 一个靶子是半径为 2 米的圆盘,设击中靶上任一同心圆盘上的点的概率与该圆盘的面积成正比,并设射击都能中靶,以 X 表示弹着点与圆心的距离。试求随机变量 X 的分布函数。

解:(1) 若 x < 0, 则 $\{X \le x\}$ 是不可能事件,于是

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P(\emptyset) = 0.$$

(2) 若 $0 \le x \le 2$,由题意, $P\{0 \le X \le x\} = k x^2$,



取x = 2,由已知得 $P\{0 \le x \le 2\} = 1$,与上式对比得k = 1/4,即 $P\{0 \le x \le 2\} = \frac{x^2}{4}$.于是, $0 \le x \le 2$ 时

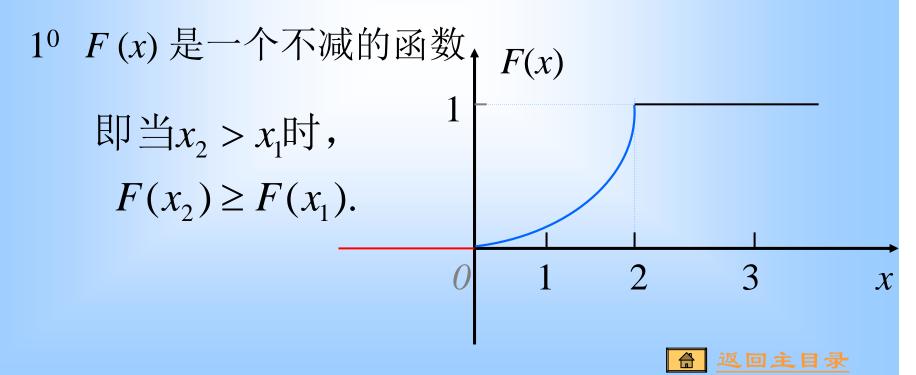
$$F(X) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X < 0\} + P\{0 \le X \le x\}$$
$$= \frac{x^2}{4}.$$

(3) 若 $x \ge 2$, 则 $\{X \le x\}$ 是必然事件,于是 $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = 1.$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{4}, & 0 \le x < 2, \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

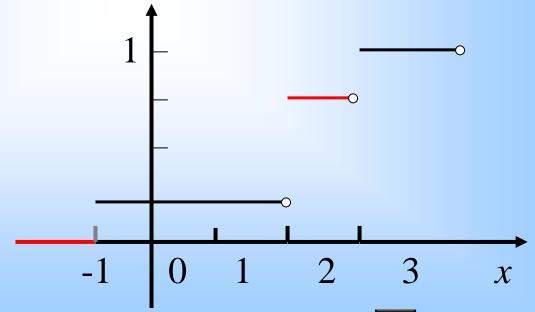
3. 分布函数的性质

分别观察离散型、连续型分布函数的图象,可以看出,分布函数 F(x) 具有以下基本性质:



2º
$$0 \le F(x) \le 1,$$
 $F(-\infty) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = 0;$ $F(\infty) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F(x) = 1.$

F(x+0) = F(x),即F(x)是右连续的



用分布函数计算某些事件的概率

设
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$$
 是随机变量 X 的分布函数,则
$$P\{X < a\} = F(a - 0)$$

$$P\{X = a\} = P\{X \le a\} - P\{X < a\}$$

$$= F(a) - F(a - 0)$$

$$P\{a < X \le b\} = P\{X \le b\} - P\{X \le a\}$$

$$= F(b) - F(a)$$

用分布函数计算某些事件的概率

$$P\{a \le X \le b\} = P\{X \le b\} - P\{X < a\}$$

$$= F(b) - F(a - 0)$$

$$P\{a < X < b\} = P\{X < b\} - P\{X \le a\}$$

$$= F(b - 0) - F(a)$$

$$P\{a \le X < b\} = P\{X < b\} - P\{X < a\}$$

$$= F(b - 0) - F(a - 0)$$

用分布函数计算某些事件的概率

$$P\{X > b\} = 1 - P\{X \le b\}$$
$$= 1 - F(b)$$

$$P\{X \ge b\} = 1 - P\{X < b\}$$

= 1-F(b-0)

例 3 设随机变量X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 & \text{id} x: (1). \ P\{X \le 3\} \\ \frac{x}{2} & 0 \le x < 1 & (2). \ P\{X < 3\} \\ (3). \ P\{X = 1\} \\ (3). \ P\{X = 1\} \\ (4). \ P\{X > \frac{1}{2}\} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{11}{12} \quad 2 \le x < 3 \quad (5). \ P\{2 < X < 4\} \\ (6). \ P\{1 \le X < 3\}$$

随机变量的分布函数 § 3

例 3 (续)

(1).
$$P\{X \le 3\} = F(3) = 1$$

解: (1).
$$P\{X \le 3\} = F(3) = 1$$

(2). $P\{X < 3\} = F(3-0) = \frac{11}{12}$

(3).
$$P\{X=1\}=F(1)-F(1-0)=\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{6}$$

(4).
$$P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2}\right\} = 1 - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(5).
$$P\{2 < X < 4\} = F(4-0) - F(2) = 1 - \frac{11}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(6).
$$P\{1 \le X < 3\} = F(3-0) - F(1-0)$$

= $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12}$

例 4

设随机变量X的分布

函数为
$$F(x) = A + B \ arctgx$$
 $\left(-\infty < x < +\infty\right)$

试求常数A、B.

解:

由分布函数的性质, 我们有

$$0 = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (A + Barctgx) = A - \frac{\pi}{2}B$$

$$1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (A + Barctgx) = A + \frac{\pi}{2}B$$

例 4 (续)

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} A - \frac{\pi}{2}B = 0\\ A + \frac{\pi}{2}B = 1 \end{cases}$$

得解

$$A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad B = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$