

Week 4 3.21 四

1. X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布

$$Y = \lfloor X \rfloor$$

$$Z = X - \lfloor X \rfloor$$

求 Y 和 Z 各自的分布。

解: (1) 计算 Y , $P(Y=y) = P(y \leq X < y+1)$.

$$\Rightarrow P(y \leq X < y+1) = \int_y^{y+1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= e^{-\lambda y} - e^{-\lambda(y+1)}.$$

$$\therefore P(Y=n) = e^{-\lambda n} (1 - e^{-\lambda})$$

计算 Z $P(n \leq X < n+z) = F(n+z) - F(n)$

$$= (1 - e^{-\lambda(n+z)}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda n})$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda n} e^{-\lambda z} - 1 + e^{-\lambda n}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda n} (1 - e^{-\lambda z})$$

$$P(0 \leq Z < z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(n \leq X < n+z).$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\lambda z}) \times \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda z}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda z}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}$$

$$P(z \leq Z | Y=n) = \frac{\int_n^{n+z} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx}{e^{-\lambda n} (1 - e^{-\lambda})} = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda z}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}, \text{ 所以 } z, Y \text{ 相互独立}$$

2.

$F(x)$ 为严格单调

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} = \frac{1}{F(x)}$$

pf:

$Y =$

$G(y)$

G

$1 -$

$\Rightarrow g$

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda z}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda z}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda z}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda z}}$$

2.

$F(x)$ 为严格单调连续函数，证明 $Y = F(X)$ 服从区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布。

pf:

$Y = F(X)$ 的累积分布函数设为 $G(y)$

$$G(y) = P(Y \leq y)$$

$$= P(Y \leq F(X))$$

由于 F 为严格单调函数，因此有反函数

$$G(y) = P(F^{-1}(y) \leq X)$$

$$= P(F(F^{-1}(y)) \leq F(X)) = y$$

$\Rightarrow g(y) = 1$ 为 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布， $g(y)$ 为 $G(y)$ 的概率密度函数。

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Y 相互独立

3. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1)$ 证明: 对 $\forall x > 0$, 有

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \leq P(X > x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

解: 设 $F(x)$ 为 X 的分布函数

则有 $P(X > x) = 1 - F(x)$

整理不等式得到:

$$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \leq F(x) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

先证左方

$$\text{令 } g(x) = F(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} < 0 \quad \text{恒成立}$$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 上单调递减

$$g(x) \geq g(+\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(F(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{则 } \cancel{F(x)} \quad g(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

证右边

$$\text{令 } h(x) = F(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} > 0$$

恒成立

$$\text{因此 } h(x) \leq h(+\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1 = 0.$$

两个等号可在 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时同时成立

因此原不等式证毕。

井

4.

硬币掷3次，以 X = 3次中出现正面的次数

Y = 3次中出现正面的次数和出现的反面次数之差的绝对值

解： 则 $X = 0, 1, 2, 3$ $Y = 1, 3$

有

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3
$Y=1$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0
$Y=3$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = (0, 0) \text{ 等} - (0, 1) \text{ 等} = F(0, 1) - F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

5. $F(x, y) = a(b + \arctan x)(c + \arctan y)$

11)

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} F(x, y) = a(b + \frac{\pi}{2})(c + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$F(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} F(x, y) = a(b + \frac{\pi}{2})c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = a(b - \frac{\pi}{2})(c + \arctan y) = 0$$

对 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立

$$a(b - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } a(c - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

且 $a \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow b = c = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

12) $F(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} (\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x)(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan y)$

$$P(X < 0, Y < 0) = F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 0, Y > 0) &= F(+\infty, +\infty) - F(0, +\infty) \\ &= F(0, +\infty) - F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

13).

$$F_1(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, v) dv$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{同理 } f_2(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+y^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

6.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \cos x \cos y, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

11) 当 $x \leq 0, y \leq 0$ 时

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, y \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u, v) du dv = \sin x$$

$0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}, x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$F(x, y) = \sin y$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (13)

有 $F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv$

$= \sin x \cdot \sin y$

(12) $P(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} < Y < \frac{\pi}{2})$

$= F(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}) - F(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$

$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\pi}{2} > \mu > 0, \frac{\pi}{2} > x > 0, \mu < 200 \times 200$

若 $0 \leq \mu, 0 \leq x$ (14)

$F(x, y) = 0$

若 $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \mu, \frac{\pi}{2} > x > 0$

$F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv = \sin x$

$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \pi, \frac{\pi}{2} > \mu > 0$