

# 第4次作业.

24.

有实根:  $X^2 \geq 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X^2 \geq 4) &= P(-5 \leq X \leq -2) + P(2 \leq X \leq 5) \\
 &= \frac{-2+5}{10} + \frac{5-2}{10} \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

36. 离散:

11)

$X$	-1	0	1	2
$-2X+1$	3	1	-1	-3
	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4

12)

$X$	-1	0	1	2
$ X $	1	0	1	2
	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4

$Y$	0	1	2
	0.3	0.3	0.4

13)

$Y$	4	1	0
	0.2	0.7	0.1

3).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{11) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1 &= a + b \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0 &= a - b \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

12) 最好直接用分布函数求:  $P(Y \leq y) = P(3 - X^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq y) = P(X^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 3 - y)$

#### 推论 2.1 密度函数变换公式

若  $g(x)$  是严格单调的且反函数可导时, 则随机变量  $Y$  仍为连续型随机变量, 且有概率密度函数  $f_1(y)$

$$f_1(y) = \begin{cases} f(h(y))|h'(y)|, & \alpha < y < \beta, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad (2.26)$$

其中  $h(y)$  为  $g(x)$  的反函数,  $\alpha = \min\{g(-\infty), g(\infty)\}$ ,  $\beta = \max\{g(-\infty), g(\infty)\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(X \geq (3-y)^2) \\ &= 1 - F((3-y)^2) \end{aligned}$$

再对  $y$  求导.

$$g(x) = 3 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{求 } h(y) \text{ 即可}$$

13)

$$P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y\right) \quad \text{对 } y \text{ 的大小进行讨论}$$

①  $y \leq 0$

(用 cdf 求)

$$P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y \mid X \leq 0\right) \cdot P(X \leq 0) + \underbrace{P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y \mid X > 0\right)}_0 \cdot P(X > 0)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y \mid X \leq 0\right) \cdot P(X \leq 0)$$

$$= P(1 \geq X \cdot y \mid X \leq 0) \cdot P(X \leq 0)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{y} \geq X \leq 0\right)$$

$$= F(0) - F\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{1}{y} \quad | \arctan y + \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}, y > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(-y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(y)$$

⑤  $y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y\right) &= P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y, X \leq 0\right) + P\left(\frac{1}{X} \leq y, X > 0\right) \\
 &= P\left(X \leq \frac{1}{y}, X \leq 0\right) + P\left(X > \frac{1}{y}, X > 0\right) \\
 &= P(X \leq 0) + P\left(X > \frac{1}{y}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 - F\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(y) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan y
 \end{aligned}$$

or 分段使用:

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$$f_1(y) = \begin{cases} f(h(y))|h'(y)|, & \alpha < y < \beta, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad (2.26)$$

其中  $h(y)$  为  $g(x)$  的反函数,  $\alpha = \min\{g(-\infty), g(\infty)\}$ ,  $\beta = \max\{g(-\infty), g(\infty)\}$ .

$\frac{1}{x}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上并不单调.

40.  $X \sim U(0,1)$

11) 单调 on  $\mathbb{R} \geq [0,1]$

12)  $\frac{1}{X}$  单调 on  $[0,1]$

13)  $-\frac{1}{X} \ln X$  单调 on  $\mathbb{R} \geq [0,1]$

#### 推论 2.1 密度函数变换公式

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最好用分布函数求满足条件不满足

$P(Y \leq y)$  再对  $y$  求导.

$$11) P(Y_1 \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) \stackrel{\text{单调}}{=} P(X \leq \log(y)) = F(\log(y)) \\ = \log(y)$$

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{y} \mathbb{I}_{(1, e)}$$

$$12) P(Y_2 \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) \stackrel{\text{单调}}{=} P(X \leq \sqrt{y}) = 1 - F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}})$$

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} \mathbb{I}_{(1, +\infty)}$$

$$13) P(Y_3 \leq y) = P(-\frac{1}{X} \ln X \leq y) = P(\ln X \geq -\lambda y) \\ \stackrel{\text{单调}}{=} P(X \geq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - F(e^{-\lambda y})$$

$$p(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y} \mathbb{I}_{(0, +\infty)}$$

4b.

$$X \sim \exp(\lambda)$$

$$\lambda > 0$$

F 为指数分布分布函数

$$P(Y \leq y) \quad \text{对 } y \text{ 范围进行讨论.}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \leq 0$$

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq y, X > 1) + P(-X^2 \leq y, X < 1)$$

$$= P(-X^2 \leq y, X < 1)$$

$$= P(X < 1, X \geq \sqrt{-y})$$

$$= P(\sqrt{-y} \leq X < 1)$$

$$= F(1) - F(\sqrt{-y})$$

↓ 若  $y > -1$  若  $y \leq -1$  则  $= 0$

$$\text{求导} \quad p(y) = (-F(\sqrt{-y}))'$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y > 0$$

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq y, X > 1) + P(-X^2 \leq y, X < 1)$$

$$= P(X \leq y, X > 1) + P(X < 1)$$

$$\text{若 } y \leq 1 = P(X < 1) = F(1)$$

$$\text{若 } y > 1 = P(1 \leq X \leq y) + P(X < 1) = F(1) + F(y) - F(1)$$

$$= F(y)$$

$$p(y) = (F(y))'$$

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} (-F(\sqrt{y}))' & -1 < y \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \\ (F(y))' & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y > 1 \\ \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot e^{-\lambda\sqrt{y}} & -1 < y \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

