

37. 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = a + b \arctan x, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

连续型 r.v

↓

(1) 试求常数 a, b 的值;

(2) 试求随机变量 $Y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{X}$ 的密度函数 $p(y)$;

(3) 试证明 X 与 $1/X$ 具有相同的分布. ← 在 $X \neq 0$ 时, 单点零概率, 因此不影响整个分布

37. (1) $F(-\infty) = a - \frac{\pi}{2} b = 0$
 $F(\infty) = a + \frac{\pi}{2} b = 1$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

(2) $Y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{X} := u(X)$

$$X = u^{-1}(Y) = (3 - Y)^3$$

记 $u^{-1} = h$, $h(\cdot)$ 严格单调, 可导

$$h'(y) = -2(3 - y)^2$$

$$p(y) = f(h(y)) |h'(y)| = \frac{3(y-3)^2}{\pi(1+(3-y)^6)}$$

非负

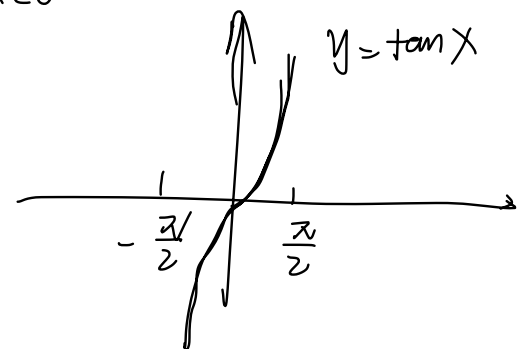
↓

$$a \wedge b = \min(a, b)$$

$$a \vee b = \max(a, b)$$

$$\text{if } x > 0 \quad \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{if } x < 0 \quad \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



(3) 由于 $x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$, 因此 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ if

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{1}{y} \wedge 0) + P(X \geq \frac{1}{y} \vee 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(\frac{1}{y} \wedge 0) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(\frac{1}{y} \vee 0)$$

if $y > 0$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(0) - \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(y) \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan y$$

if $y < 0$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(y) \right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan 0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan y$$

也可以用密度变换公式, 运算较繁

39. 设元件寿命 X 服从指数分布 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 求 $Y = XI_{(t, \infty)}(X)$ 的分布.

剩余寿命

let $y > 0$

$$\textcircled{1} := P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq y, X > t) + P(0 \leq y, X \leq t) = P(X \leq t \vee y)$$

$$\text{if } t < y \quad \textcircled{1} = P(X \leq y)$$

$$\text{if } t \geq y \quad \textcircled{1} = P(X \leq t)$$

↑

$$\text{so } P(Y \leq y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda(t \vee y)}$$

($y > 0$)

即 $y \leq 0$ 时为 0.

40. 设随机变量 $X \sim U(0, 1)$, 试求下列随机变量的密度函数:

(1) $Y_1 = e^X$; (2) $Y_2 = X^{-1}$; (3) $Y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X$, 其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为常数.

(1) $Y_1 = e^X \in (1, e)$ 都用密度变换

$$P(Y_1 \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \ln y$$

$$f_{Y_1}(y) = \frac{1}{y} \quad y \in (1, e)$$

(2) $Y_2 = X^{-1} \in (1, +\infty)$

$$P(Y_2 \leq y) = P(X \geq \frac{1}{y}) = 1 - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f_{Y_2}(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} \quad y \in (1, +\infty)$$

(3) $Y_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln X \in (0, +\infty)$

$$P(Y_3 \leq y) = P(X \geq e^{-\lambda y}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$$

$$f_{Y_3}(y) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y} \quad y \in (0, +\infty)$$

48. 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{a}x^2, 0 < x < 3$, 令随机变量

$$Y = \begin{cases} 2, & X \leq 1, \\ X, & 1 < X < 2, \\ 1, & X > 2. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求随机变量 Y 的分布函数;

(2) 求概率 $P(X \leq Y)$.

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow a = 9 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{9}x^2$$

$$P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy = \frac{1}{27}x^3$$

$$P(Y=1) = P(X > 2) = \int_2^3 f(y) dy = \frac{19}{27}$$

$$P(Y=2) = P(X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 f(y) dy = \frac{1}{27}$$

令 $y \in (1, 2]$ 则

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(1 < Y \leq y) + P(Y=1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{27}(y^3 - 1) + \frac{19}{27} = \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18)$$

$$P(Y \leq y) = \begin{cases} \frac{19}{27} & \text{if } y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{27}(y^3 + 18) & \text{if } y \in (1, 2] \\ 1 & \text{if } y > 2 \end{cases}$$

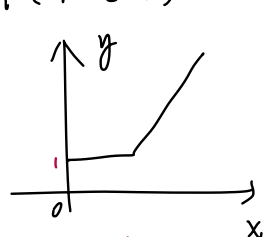
42. 设随机变量 X 的分布函数 $F(x)$ 为严格单调连续函数, 证明: 随机变量 $Y = F(X)$ 服从区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布.

经典结论

$$Y = F(X) \in [0, 1]$$

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

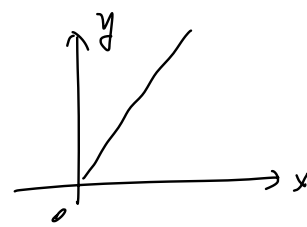
$$= F(F^{-1}(y)) = y \quad \text{严格单调才有逆函数!}$$



有 $y = y(x)$

无 $x = x(y)$

因为 $x = x(y)$ 不恒定



46. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 且随机变量 Y 定义为

$$Y = \begin{cases} X, & X \geq 1, \\ -X^2, & X < 1. \end{cases}$$

试求 Y 的密度函数 $p(y)$.

① if $y \leq 0$

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

$$= P(X \geq \sqrt{-y}, X < 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y \leq -1 \\ e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}} - e^{-\lambda} & \text{if } -1 < y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

② if $0 < y \leq 1$

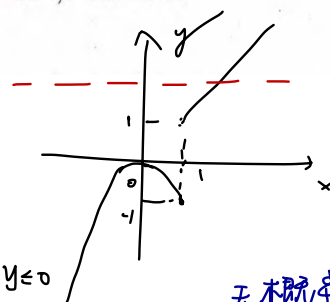
$$P(Y \leq y) = P(-X^2 \leq y, X < 1) = P(X < 1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$$

③ if $y > 1$

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

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

$$\text{从而 } p(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}}}{2\sqrt{-y}} & -1 < y \leq 0 \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda y} & y > 1 \end{cases}$$



无概率
-lambda + 1/2

$$(2) P(X \leq Y) = P(X \leq 1) + P(1 < X < 2)$$

$$= P(X < 2) = \frac{8}{27}$$

49.* 设随机变量 $X \sim U(0, 1)$, 求下列随机变量的分布函数或密度函数:

(1) $Y = \frac{X}{1-X}$; (2) $Z = XI_{(a,1]}(X)$, 其中 $0 < a < 1$;

(3) $W = X^2 + XI_{[0,b]}(X)$, 其中 $0 < b < 1$.

(1) $Y = \frac{1}{\frac{1-X}{X}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X} - 1} \quad \frac{1}{X} \in (1, +\infty) \quad Y \in (0, +\infty)$

$P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y}{1+y}) = \frac{y}{1+y}$

(2) $P(Z \leq z) = P(a < X \leq 1, X \leq z) + P(X \leq a, \leq z)0$

$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \geq 1 \\ z & \text{if } 1 > z > a \\ a & \text{if } z \leq a \end{cases}$

(3) 由于 $W = \begin{cases} X^2 + X & X \in [0, b] \\ X^2 & X \in (b, 1) \end{cases}$

由图所示, 需讨论 b^2+b 与 1 的关系

① if $b^2+b \leq 1$ i.e. $b \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

1.1 if $w \leq b^2$ then $P(W \leq w) = P(X \in [0, b], X^2 + X \leq w)$

$= P(0 \leq X \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}) = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2} =: c_1(w)$

1.2 if $b^2 < w \leq b^2+b$, then $P(W \leq w) = P(X \in [0, b], X^2 + X \leq w)$

$+ P(X > b, X^2 \leq w) = P(0 < X \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}) + P(b < X \leq \sqrt{w})$

$= \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2} + \sqrt{w} - b$

1.3 if $1 \geq w > b^2+b$ then $P(W \leq w) = P(X \in [0, b])$

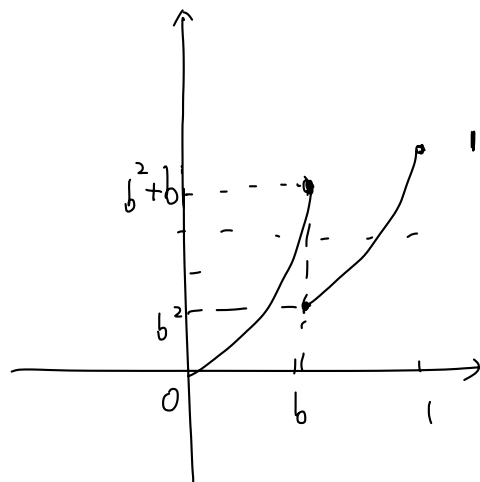
$+ P(X > b, X^2 \leq w) = P(0 < X \leq b) + P(b < X \leq \sqrt{w}) = \sqrt{w}$

1.4 if $w > 1$ then $P(W \leq w) = 1$

综上 $P(W \leq w) = \begin{cases} c_1(w) & \text{if } w \leq b^2 \\ c_1(w) + \sqrt{w} - b & \text{if } b^2 < w \leq b^2+b \\ \sqrt{w} & \text{if } b^2+b < w \leq 1 \\ 1 & w > 1 \end{cases}$

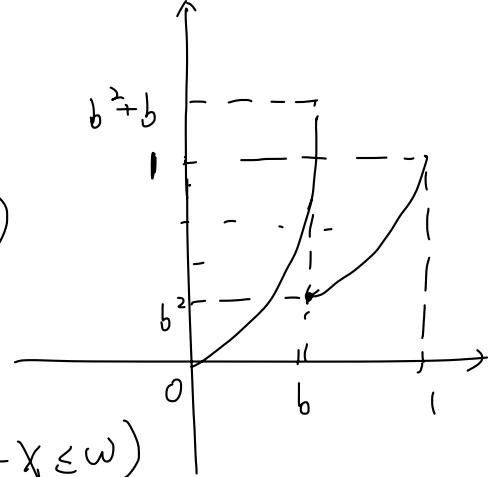
Tips: (3) 问这种题运算量大

应画图分类 & 用记号



② if $b^2 + b > 1$ i.e. $1 > b > \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

1.1 if $w \leq b^2$ then $P(W \leq w) = P(X \in [0, b], X^2 + X \leq w)$
 $= P(0 \leq X \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}) = \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2} =: c_1(w)$



1.2 if $b^2 < w \leq 1$, then $P(W \leq w) = P(X \in [0, b], X^2 + X \leq w)$
 $+ P(X > b, X^2 \leq w) = P(0 < X \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}) + P(b < X \leq \sqrt{w})$
 $= \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2} + \sqrt{w} - b$

1.3 if $1 < w \leq b^2 + b$ then $P(W \leq w) = P(X > b)$
 $+ P(0 < X \leq b, X^2 + X \leq w) = P(0 < X \leq \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}) + P(1 > X > b) = 1 - b + \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4w}}{2}$

1.4 if $w > b^2 + b$ then $P(W \leq w) = 1$

Thus $P(W \leq w) = \begin{cases} c_1(w) & \text{if } w \leq b^2 \\ c_1(w) + \sqrt{w} - b & \text{if } b^2 < w \leq 1 \\ 1 - b + c_1(w) & \text{if } 1 < w \leq b^2 + b \\ 1 & \text{if } w > b^2 + b \end{cases}$