

2.由题意得, X 的概率密度函数 $p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则有 } F_{X^{\frac{1}{a}}}(x) = P(X^{\frac{1}{a}} \leq x) = P(X \leq x^a) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x^a}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

4.(1)当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ 时, 由于 X 和 Y 相互独立, 由卷积公式得

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, 有 } p_{X+Y}(x) = \int_0^x p_x(z-y)p_y(y)dy = \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\text{故 } p_{X+Y}(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 x e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)当 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ 时, 由于 X 和 Y 相互独立, 由卷积公式得

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, 有 } p_{X+Y}(x) = \int_0^x p_x(z-y)p_y(y)dy = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} (e^{-\lambda_2 x} - e^{-\lambda_1 x})$$

$$\text{故 } p_{X+Y}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} (e^{-\lambda_2 x} - e^{-\lambda_1 x}), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } p_{\max\{X,Y\}}(z) = p_x(z) \int_0^z p_y(z)dy + p_y(z) \int_z^\infty p_x(z)dx$$

$$= \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}$$

$$\text{则有当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } F_{\max\{X,Y\}}(z) = \int_0^z [\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}] dz$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z})$$

$$\text{则 } F_{\max\{X,Y\}}(z) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 z}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } p_{\min\{X,Y\}}(z) = p_x(z) \int_z^\infty p_y(z)dy + p_y(z) \int_z^\infty p_x(z)dx = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } p_{\min\{X,Y\}}(z) = 0$$

$$\text{因此, } \min\{X, Y\} \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

6.因为 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 显然 X 的概率密度函数为偶函数

当 $|X| < a$ 时, $Y = X$; 当 $|X| \geq a$ 时, 由对称性易得 $Y = X$ 仍然成立

综上所述, $Y = X$, 即 $Y \sim N(0, 1)$

8.(1)对 $\forall y \in R$, 设 $D_y = \{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq y\}$

$$\text{则 } D_y \cap (0, 1) = \begin{cases} \Phi, & y < 0 \\ [\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{y}, \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{y}], & 0 \leq y < \frac{1}{4} \\ (0, 1), & y \geq \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \int_{\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{y}}^{\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{y}} 1dx, & 0 \leq y < \frac{1}{4} \\ 1, & y \geq \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ 2\sqrt{y}, & 0 \leq y < \frac{1}{4} \\ 1, & y \geq \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

(2) $\forall y \in R$, 设 $D_y = \{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x) \leq y\}$

$$\text{则 } D_y \cap (0, 1) = \begin{cases} \Phi, & y \leq 0 \\ (0, \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin y], & 0 < y < 1 \\ (0, 1), & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{\frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin y} 1dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

10.由题意得 $P(Y = y)(y \in N) = \int_y^{y+1} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy = (1 - e^{-\lambda})[1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda})]^y$

因此 $Y + 1 \sim Ge(1 - e^{-\lambda})$