

概率论与数理统计（第七周）

PB20111686 黄瑞轩

Chap 2 Prob. 71

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

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

试求 Y 的密度函数 $p(y)$.

$$X \sim \mathcal{E}(\lambda) \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, X > 0$$

取值范围: $y \geq 1$ 或 $-1 < y < 0$ 。

当 $y \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = y) &= P(X = y) \\ &= |f_X(y)y'|dy \\ &= \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{P(Y = y)}{dy} = \lambda e^{-\lambda y} (y \geq 1)$$

当 $-1 < y < 0$ 时, $0 < X < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = y) &= P(-X^2 = y) \\ &= P(X = \sqrt{-y}) \\ &= |f_X(\sqrt{-y})(\sqrt{-y})'|dy \\ &= \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}}}{2\sqrt{-y}} dy \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{P(Y = y)}{dy} = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda\sqrt{-y}}}{2\sqrt{-y}} (-1 < y < 0)$$

综上,

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq 1 \\ \frac{\lambda \exp(-\lambda\sqrt{-y})}{2\sqrt{-y}}, & -1 < y < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Chap 2 Prob. 73

(1) 根据归一化条件

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$$

得到

$$a = 9$$

又 $1 \leq y \leq 2$, 则当 $y = 2$ 时,

$$P(Y = y) = P(X \leq 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{27}$$

当 $y = 1$ 时,

$$P(Y = y) = P(X > 2) = \int_2^{\infty} f(x)dx = \frac{19}{27}$$

当 $1 < y < 2$ 时,

$$P(Y = y) = P(X = y) = |f_X(y)y'|dy = \frac{y^2}{9} dy$$

则此时

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{y^2}{9}$$

则当 $1 < y < 2$ 时,

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(Y = 1) + P(1 < Y \leq y) = \frac{19}{27} + \int_1^y f_Y(y) \mathrm{d}y = \frac{y^3}{27} + \frac{2}{3}$$

所以,

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 1 \\ \frac{y^3}{27} + \frac{2}{3} & , 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & , y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 根据全概率公式,

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq Y) &= P(X \leq Y|Y = 1)P(Y = 1) + P(X \leq Y|1 < Y < 2)P(1 < Y < 2) + P(X \leq Y|Y = 2)P(Y = 2) \\ &= 0 + \frac{7}{27} + \frac{1}{27} \\ &= \frac{8}{27} \end{aligned}$$

Chap 3 Prob. 11

- (1) $P(X = i, Y = j) = p^2(1 - p)^{j-2}$, 这里 $i, j \in \mathbb{N}^+, j \geq 2, i \geq 1, i < j$.
- (2) $P(X = k) = p(1 - p)^{k-1}, k \in \mathbb{N}^+, k \geq 1$; $P(Y = k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} P(X = i, Y = k) = (k - 1)p^2(1 - p)^{k-2}$.