## 第2.4节 ——连续型随机变量及其概率密度

1. 连续型随机变量的定义及性质(\*\*\*\*\*)

2. 三种常用的连续型分布(\*\*\*\*\*)

# 知识回顾

◆什么是离散型随机变量?

定义: 用若X的全部可能取值为有限个或可数无穷个,则X为离散型。

例: 用X表示骰子的点数,X为离散型;

问: 在[0,1]区间上随机取一点,用X表示该点坐标,X是离散型随机变量吗?

答: X不是离散型随机变量,而是连续型随机变量。

## ◆什么是连续型随机变量?

定义: 若X的分布函数可表示为:

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

其中 $f(x) \ge 0$ ,则称X为连续型随机变量,称f(x)为概率密度。

注: 密度函数f(x)与物理学上的线密度相似!

问:  $f(x_0) = 0$ 表示什么含义?

◆连续型随机变量的性质(5S)

$$(1) f(x) \ge 0$$

(2) 
$$F(+\infty) = P\{X \le +\infty\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

(3) 
$$P\{X = x_0\} = 0$$

(4) 
$$\Re x_1 < x_2$$
,  $\Re P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = F(x_2) - F(x_1)$ 

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx = P\{x_1 \le X < x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\}$$

推广: 
$$P\{X \in L\} = \int_{L} f(x) dx$$
, L为某区间.

(5) 若f(x)在x处连,则:F'(x) = f(x)

◆连续型随机变量最常用的性质(5S)

(1) 
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

(3) 
$$P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X < x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 < X < x_2\}$$
  
=  $P\{x_1 < X < x_2\} = P\{x_1 < X < x_2\}$ 

推广:  $P\{X \in L\} = \int_{L} f(x) dx$ , L为某区间.

$$(4) F'(x) = f(x)$$

注: 性质(2)的几何含义(以密度曲线为曲边的曲边梯形的面积等于1)!

例:已知
$$X$$
的概率密度为:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 

- (1) 求k;
- (2)  $RP\{X = 0.5\}, P\{X < 0.5\}, P\{X \ge 0.5\};$
- (3) 求F(x)

提示: (1) 
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

(3) 
$$P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X < x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\}$$
  
=  $P\{x_1 < X < x_2\} = F(x_2) - F(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$ 

推广: 
$$P\{X \in L\} = \int_{L} f(x) dx$$
, L为某区间.

例:已知
$$X$$
的概率密度为:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 

- (1) 求k;
- (2)  $RP\{X = 0.5\}, P\{X < 0.5\}, P\{X \ge 0.5\};$
- (3) 求F(x)

解 (1) 由 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} kx dx = \frac{kx^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{k}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2$$

(2) 
$$P\{X=0.5\}=0$$

$$P\{X < 0.5\} = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{0.5} 2x dx = 0.25$$

$$P\{X \ge 0.5\} = \int_{0.5}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0.5}^{1} 2x dx = 0.75$$

例: 已知: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
 (1) 求 $k$ ; (2) 求 $P\{X = 0.5\}, P\{X < 0.5\}, P\{X \ge 0.5\};$  (3) 求 $F(x)$ 

解 (3) 
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt$$

当
$$x \le 0$$
时, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0dt = 0$ 

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
时, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dt + \int_{0}^{x} 2tdt = x^{2}$ 

当
$$x \ge 1$$
时, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{1} f(t)dt + \int_{1}^{x} f(t)dt$ 
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dt + \int_{0}^{1} 2tdt + \int_{1}^{x} 0dt = 1$$

例:已知
$$X$$
的概率密度为:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 

- (1) 求k;
- (2)  $RP\{X=0.5\}, P\{X<0.5\}, P\{X\geq0.5\};$
- (3) 求F(x)

解 (3) 
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$= \begin{cases}
\int_{-\infty}^{x} 0 dt, & x \le 0 \\
\int_{0}^{x} 2t dt, & 0 < x < 1 \\
\int_{0}^{1} 2t dt, & x \ge 1
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
0, & x \le 0 \\
x^{2}, & 0 < x < 1 \\
1, & x \ge 1
\end{cases}$$

## ◆常用的连续型分布

- (1) 均匀分布;
- (2) 指数分布;
- (3) 正态分布。

#### ◆均匀分布

定义: 若X的概率密度为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

则称X在区间(a,b)上服从均匀分布,记为 $X \sim U(a,b)$ .

$$X$$
的分布函数为:  $F(x) = egin{cases} 0, & x \leq a \\ \dfrac{x-a}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$ 

特征: X落在(a,b)内某区间L里面的概率与L的长度成正比.

例:若X在(0,2)上服从均匀分布, (1) 写出其概率密度及分布函数;

(2) 
$$RP\{X > 0.5\}$$
,  $P\{0.5 < X < 3\}$ 

提示: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
,  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 1, & x \ge b \end{cases}$ 

$$P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X < x_2\} = P\{x_1 \le X \le x_2\} = P\{x_1 < X < x_2\}$$
$$= F(x_2) - F(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$$

推广:  $P\{X \in L\} = \int_{T} f(x) dx$ , L为某区间.

例:若X在(0,2)上服从均匀分布, (1) 写出其概率密度及分布函数;

(2) 
$$RP\{X > 0.5\}$$
,  $P\{0.5 < X < 3\}$ 

解: (1) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \mathbf{0} < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
,  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & \mathbf{0} < x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$ 

解: (1) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \mathbf{0} < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$
,  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & \mathbf{0} < x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$ 

(2) 
$$P\{X > 0.5\} = P\{0.5 < X < 2\} = \frac{2 - 0.5}{2 - 0} = \frac{3}{4}$$
  
 $P\{X > 0.5\} = \int_{0.5}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0.5}^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0.5}^{2} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $P\{X > 0.5\} = P\{0.5 < X < 2\} = F(2) - F(0.5) = 1 - \frac{0.5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $P\{X > 0.5\} = 1 - P\{X \le 0.5\} = 1 - F(0.5) = 1 - \frac{0.5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$ 

$$P\{0.5 < X < 3\} = P\{0.5 < X < 2\} = \frac{2 - 0.5}{2 - 0} = \frac{3}{4}$$

## ◆指数分布

定义: 若X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}, \lambda > 0$$

则称X服从参数为 $\lambda$ 的指数分布,记为 $X \sim e(\lambda)$ .

$$X$$
的分布函数为:  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$ 

◆指数分布的无记忆性(2S)

对任意s, t > 0,有

$$P\{X>s+t|X>s\}=P\{X>t\}$$

## ◆正态分布

定义: 若X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

则称X服从正态分布,记为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

$$X$$
的分布函数为:  $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

特征:密度函数关于 $x = \mu$ 对称,故 $P\{X \le \mu\} = P\{X \ge \mu\} = 0.5$ .

## ◆标准正态分布

正态分布当 $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$ 时:  $X \sim N(0,1)$ 

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

特征:密度函数为偶函数,故 $P\{X \le 0\} = P\{X \ge 0\} = 0.5$ .

## ◆正态分布的性质

(1) 若
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
,则 $Y = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$ .

(2) 若
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
, 则:  $F_X(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ .

(3) 
$$\Phi(x) + \Phi(-x) = 1$$
.

解: (1) 
$$F(5) = \Phi\left(\frac{5-1}{2}\right) = \Phi(2) = 0.9772$$

(2) 
$$P\{0 < X \le 1.6\} = F(1.6) - F(0) = \Phi\left(\frac{1.6 - 1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0 - 1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(0.3) - \Phi(-0.5) = \Phi(0.3) - (1 - \Phi(0.5)) = 0.6179 - (1 - 0.6915)$$

(3) 
$$P\{|X-1| \le 2\} = P\{-2 \le X - 1 \le 2\} = P\{-1 \le X \le 3\} = F(3) - F(-1)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{3-1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-1-1}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 2 \cdot 0.8413 - 1$$

◆作业

习题2-4 (Page55-56): 3,4,7

## ◆ 作业解答

3:设连续型随机变量X的分布函数为: 
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} A + Be^{-2x}, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

求(1) A,B的值; (2)  $P\{-1 < X < 1\}$ ; (3) 概率密度函数f(x).

解: (1) 
$$F(+\infty)=1 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$F(0^+) = F(0) \Rightarrow A + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

(2) 
$$P\{-1 < X < 1\} = F(1) - F(-1) = A + Be^{-2} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

(3) 
$$F'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

4:设随机变量X的概率密度 $f(x) = Ae^{-|x|}$ ,求系数A及分布函数F(x).

解: (1) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} A e^{-x} dx$$

$$=2Ae^{-x}\Big|_{+\infty}^{0}=2A=1 \Longrightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}$$

解 (3) 
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{x} Ae^{-|t|}dt$$

$$=\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{x} Ae^{t} dt, & x \leq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{0} Ae^{t} dt + \int_{0}^{x} Ae^{-t} dt, & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{x}, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



7:设随机变量 $X \sim U(1,4)$ ,现对X进行三次独立试验,求至少有两次观察值大于2的概率.

解: (1) 
$$P\{X > 2\} = P\{X \in (2,4)\} = \frac{4-2}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

记Y表示三次独立试验中,观察值大于2发生的次数,则有  $Y \sim b\left(3, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 

故所求概率为

$$P{Y \ge 2} = P{Y = 2 \cup Y = 3} = P{Y = 2} + P{Y = 3}$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{20}{27}$$