

第12讲 连续型随机变量及 其概率密度



定义:对于随机变量X的分布函数 F(x),若存在非负的函数 f(x),使对于任意实数 x 有:

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

则称X为连续型随机变量,其中f(x)称为X的概率密度 函数,简称概率密度.

有时也写为 $f_X(x)$





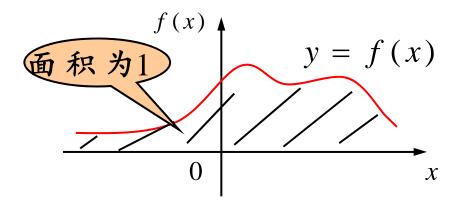
f(x)的性质:

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

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

$$:: F(+\infty) = 1$$

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





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

f(x)的性质:

(3) 对于任意的实数 x_1 , x_2 ($x_1 < x_2$)

$$P(x_1 < X \le x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt;$$

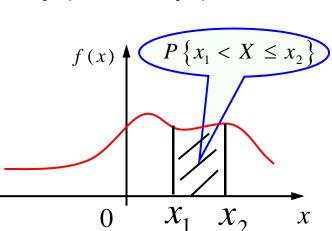
: LHS =
$$P(X \le x_2) - P(X \le x_1) = F(x_2) - F(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_2} f(t)dt - \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} f(t)dt$$

⇒对任意的实数a, P(X=a)=0.

且
$$P(x_1 < X \le x_2) = P(x_1 < X < x_2)$$

对于连续型的随机变量X,有

$$P(X \in D) = \int_D f(x) dx$$
, 任意 $D \subset R$.







f(x)的性质:

(4) 在f(x)连续点x, F'(x) = f(x).

即在f(x)的连续点,

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P(x < X \le x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$P(x < X \le x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) \cdot \Delta x$$

这表示X落在点x附近 $(x, x + \Delta x]$ 的概率近似等于 $f(x)\Delta x$.



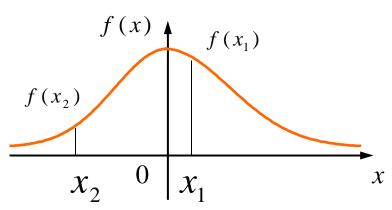


说明:

(1) f(x)值的含义;

当 Δx 充分小时,

$$P(x < X \le x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) \cdot \Delta x$$



$$f(x_2) < f(x_1)$$

(2) f(x)的值是可以大于1的;

(3)
$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt} F(x)$$
.





例1: 设
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} cx+1/6, & 0 < x < 2; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

求: (1)常数c的值; (2) X的概率分布函数F(x); (3) P(-1 < X < 1)的值.

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0 dx + \int_{0}^{2} (cx + \frac{1}{6}) dx + \int_{2}^{+\infty} 0 dx = \int_{0}^{2} (cx + \frac{1}{6}) dx = (\frac{c}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}x)|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{2} \times 2^{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \implies c = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\{x: f(x) > 0\}$$
RP 为 Y的取值范围

$$P{X \in (0,2)} = 1$$

即为X的取值范围. (支撑)

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(2)
$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt$$

注意到 $P\{X \in (0,2)\} = 1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x/3 + 1/6, & 0 < x < 2; \\ 0, &$$
其他.

1° 当
$$x < 0$$
 时, $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0 dt = 0$

2° 当
$$x \ge 2$$
 时, $(0,2) \subset (-\infty,x]$, 故 $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = 1$;

3°
$$\leq x < 2$$
 $\forall f$, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dt + \int_{0}^{x} (\frac{t}{3} + \frac{1}{6})dt = (\frac{t^{2}}{6} + \frac{t}{6}) \Big|_{0}^{x} = \frac{x^{2}}{6} + \frac{x}{6}.$$

$$\operatorname{PP} F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x}{6}, & 0 \le x < 2; \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$





$$(3) P(-1 < X < 1) = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} 0 dx + \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{6}) dx = 0 + (\frac{x^{2}}{6} + \frac{x}{6}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

或
$$P(-1 < X < 1) = F(1) - F(-1)$$

= $\frac{1^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x}{6}, & 0 \le x < 2; \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$



例3: 在第11讲的例3中,得到X的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0, \\ x/3, & 0 \le x < 3; \\ 1, & x \ge 3. \end{cases}$

求X的概率密度函数f(x).

解: 由于 f(x) = F'(x),

故
$$X$$
的概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 < x < 3; \\ 0, &$ 其他.