# 概率论与数理统计第六次作业

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## 1 2.6.1

Y	0	1	4	9
Р	1/5	7/30	1/5	11/30

Z	0	1	3	3
Р	1/5	7/30	1/5	11/30

### 2 2.6.5

X 的密度函数为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1/\pi, & -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
 (1)

按照定义进行分析计算,由于函数的对称性可得到:

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = \int_{-\pi/2}^{-arccosy} \frac{1}{\pi} dx + \int_{arccosy}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\pi} dx$$

对上式求导可以得到:

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-y^2}}, \quad 0 < y < 1$$

整理可得:

$$p(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1 - y^2}}, & 0 < y < 1\\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
 (2)

#### 3 2.6.11

(1)

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} p_X(\frac{y}{3}) |\frac{1}{3}|, & -3 < y < 3 \\ 0, & others \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{18}, & -3 < y < 3 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
(3)

(2)

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} p_X(3-y)|-1|, & 2 < y < 4 \\ 0, & others \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(3-y)^2, & 2 < y < 4 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
(4)

(3)

$$p_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} p_{X}(\sqrt{y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} + p_{X}(\sqrt{-y}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{y}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
(5)

#### 4 2.6.16

因为 X 的密度函数为:

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
 (6)

又因为  $Y_1$  的取值范围为 (0,1),且  $y_1 = e^{-2x}$  是严格单调减函数,所以有:

$$p_{Y_1}(y) = \begin{cases} p_X(-0.5lny_1) | \frac{-0.5}{y_1} |, & 0 < y_1 < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y_1 < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
(7)

 $\mathbb{P} Y_1 \sim U(0,1)_{\circ}$ 

设  $Y_2 = 1 - e^{-2X} = 1 - Y_1$ ,

$$p_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} p_{Y_1}(1 - y_2)| - 1|, & 0 < y_2 < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y_2 < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
(8)

因此可以得到  $Y_2 \sim U(0,1)$ , 结论得证。

#### $5 \quad 2.7.2$

$$C_v(X) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(X)}}{E(X)} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2/12}}{a/2} = 0.5774$$

#### $6 \quad 2.7.5$

首先求得矩母函数为:

$$E(X^{k}) = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{k} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{k!}{\lambda^{k}}$$

根据矩母函数求的各阶原点矩为:

$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\mu_2 = E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\mu_3 = E(X^3) = \frac{6}{\lambda^3}$$

$$\mu_4 = E(X^4) = \frac{24}{\lambda^4}$$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = \mu_2 - \mu_1^2 = Var(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$v_3 = \mu_3 - 3\mu_2\mu_1 + 2\mu^3 = \frac{2}{\lambda^3}$$

$$v_4 = \mu_4 - 4\mu_3\mu_1 + 6\mu_2\mu_1^2 - 3\mu_1^4 = \frac{9}{\lambda^4}$$

根据上述信息计算变异系数、偏度系数以及峰度系数:

$$C_v(X) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(X)}}{E(X)} = \frac{\sqrt{1/\lambda^2}}{1/\lambda} = 1$$
$$\beta_s = \frac{v_3}{v_2^{3/2}} = \frac{2/\lambda^3}{(1/\lambda)^{3/2}} = 2$$
$$\beta_k = \frac{v_4}{v_2^2} - 3 = \frac{9/\lambda^4}{1/\lambda^4} - 3 = 6$$

#### $7 \quad 2.7.7$

根据分位数的定义,可以得到:

$$1 - exp\{-(\frac{x}{\eta})^m\} = p$$

解得:

$$x_p = \eta [-ln(1-p)]^{1/m}$$

当  $m = 1.5, \eta = 1000$  时,

$$x_{0.1} = 1000[-ln(1-0.1)]^{1/1.5} = 223.08$$
  
 $x_{0.5} = 1000[-ln(1-0.5)]^{1/1.5} = 783.22$   
 $x_{0.8} = 1000[-ln(1-0.8)]^{1/1.5} = 1373.36$ 

#### $8 \quad 2.7.10$

设 E(Y) = E[a+bX] = a+bE(X),

$$\begin{split} \frac{E[Y-E(Y)]^3}{\{E[Y-E(Y)]^2\}^{3/2}} &= \frac{E[a+bX-a-bE(X)]^3}{\{E[a+bX-a-bE(X)]^2\}^{3/2}} = \frac{E[X-E(X)]^3}{\{E[X-E(X)]^2\}^{3/2}} \\ \frac{E[Y-E(Y)]^4}{\{E[Y-E(Y)]^2\}^2} &= \frac{E[a+bX-a-bE(X)]^4}{\{E[a+bX-a-bE(X)]^2\}^2} = \frac{E[X-E(X)]^4}{\{E[X-E(X)]^2\}^2} \end{split}$$

因此Y与X有着相同的偏度系数和峰度系数。

# 9 3.1.1

(1) 设取出的 5 件产品中有 i 件一等品, j 件二等品。 当  $i=0,1,\cdots,5.j=0,1,\cdots,5.i+j\leq 5$  时,有分布列函数:

$$P(X=i,Y=j) = \frac{C_{50}^{i} * C_{30}^{j} * C_{20}^{5-i-j}}{C_{200}^{5}}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	行和
0	0.00021	0.00193	0.00659	0.01024	0.00728	0.00189	0.02814
1	0.00322	0.02271	0.05489	0.05393	0.01820	0.00000	0.15295
2	0.01855	0.09274	0.14156	0.06606	0.00000	0.00000	0.31891
3	0.04946	0.15620	0.11325	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.31891
4	0.06118	0.09177	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.15295
5	0.02814	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.02814
列和	0.16076	0.36535	0.31629	0.13023	0.02548	0.00189	1.00000

(2) 设取出的 5 件产品中有 i 件一等品, j 件二等品。 当  $i=0,1,\cdots,5.j=0,1,\cdots,5.i+j\leq 5$  时,有分布列函数:

$$P(X = i, Y = j) = \frac{5!}{i!j!(5 - i - j)!} (0.5)^{i} (0.3)^{j} (0.2)^{5 - i - j}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	行和
0	0.00032	0.00240	0.00720	0.01080	0.00810	0.00243	0.03125
1	0.00400	0.02400	0.05400	0.05400	0.02025	0.00000	0.15625
2	0.02000	0.09000	0.13500	0.06750	0.00000	0.00000	0.31250
3	0.05000	0.15000	0.11250	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.31250
4	0.06250	0.09375	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.15625
5	0.03125	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03125
列和	0.16807	0.36015	0.30870	0.13230	0.02835	0.00243	1.00000

# 10 3.1.4

设  $X_1, X_2$  的分布列为:

$X_2$ $X_1$	-1	0	1
-1	p11	p12	p13
0	p21	p22	p23
1	p31	p32	p33

由  $P(X_1X_2=0)=1$  可以得到 p12+p21+p22+p23+p32=1, p11=p13=p31=p33=0由  $P(X_1=-1)=0.25=P(X_1=-1,X_2=-1)+P(X_1=-1,X_2=0)+P(X_1=-1,X_2=1)=p11+p12+p13=p12$ 

类似低可以得到 p32 = p21 = p23 = 0.25

由分布列的正则性可以得到 p22 = 0, 因此分布列为:

$X_2$ $X_1$	-1	0	1
-1	0	0.25	0
0	0.25	0	0.25
1	0	0.25	0

#### 11 3.1.11

$$P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) = P(Y \le 1, Y \le 2) = P(Y \le 1) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.63212$$
 
$$P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1) = P(Y \le 1, Y > 2) = 0$$
 
$$P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0) = P(Y > 1, Y \le 2) = e^{-1} - e^{-2} = 0.23254$$
 
$$P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) = P(Y > 1, Y > 2) = e^{-2} = 0.13534$$

分布列为:

$X_2$ $X_1$	0	1
0	0.63212	0
1	0.23254	0.13534

#### 12 3.2.9

根据题意还可以得到分布列函数为:

$$P(X = i, Y = j) = P(X = i)P(Y = j) = C_2^i * 0.2^i * 0.8^{2-i} * C_2^j * 0.5^i * 0.5^{2-j}$$

分布列为:

X Y	0	1	2
0	0.16	0.32	0.16
1	0.08	0.16	0.08
2	0.01	0.02	0.01

$$P(X \le Y) = 0.16 + 0.32 + 0.16 + 0.16 + 0.08 + 0.01 = 0.89$$

# 13 3.2.10

根据分布列可以得出:

$$P(X = x_1) = a + c + 1/9$$

$$P(X = x_2) = b + 4/9$$

$$P(Y = y_1) = a + 1/9$$

$$P(Y = y_2) = b + 1/9$$

$$P(Y = y_3) = c + 1/3$$

根据 X 和 Y 的独立性可以得出:

$$b = (b + 4/9)(b + 1/9)$$
$$1/9 = (b + 4/9)(a + 1/9)$$
$$a + b + c = 4/9$$

解得 a = 1/18, b = 2/9, c = 1/6。