

习题集第二章

65. 解: (1) $y = e^x$ 严格增, 反函数为 $x = \ln y = h(y)$ ($1 < y < e$)

$$f_{Y_1}(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = y^{-1}, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(Y_2 \leq y) = P(X^{-1} \leq y)$$

$$= P(X \geq y^{-1}, X > 0) + P(X \leq 0)$$

$$= P(X \geq y^{-1})$$

$$= 1 - P(X < y^{-1})$$

$$= 1 - y^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } F_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - y^{-1}, & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} y^{-2}, & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(3) $y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln x$ 严格减, $x = e^{-\lambda y} = h(y)$ ($y > 0$)

$$f_{Y_3}(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

67. 证明: 由于 $F(x)$ 取值 $[0, 1]$.

故 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = 0$

$y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = 1$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y)$

$$= P(X \leq F^{-1}(y))$$

$$= F(F^{-1}(y))$$

$$= y$$

$$\text{综上 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

故 $Y \sim U(0, 1)$

71. 解: $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad (x > 0)$

$x \geq 1$ 时, $Y = X$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 取值 $x = y = h(y)$

$$p(y) = f_X(h(y)) |h'(y)| = \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, \quad y \geq 1$$

$0 < x < 1$, $Y = -X^2$ 在 $(-1, 0)$ 取值

$$P(Y \leq y) = P(-X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x) dx = 1 - e^{-\lambda \sqrt{y}} \quad (-1 < y < 0)$$

$$\therefore p(y) = \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\lambda \sqrt{y}}, \quad -1 < y < 0$$

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

72. 解: (1) $y = e^x$ 单调增 $x = \ln(y) = h(y)$ ($y > 0$)

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(h(y)) |h'(y)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) $Y_2 = |X| \geq 0$, 故 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_{Y_2}(y) = 0$

$y > 0$ 时, $F_{Y_2}(y) = P(Y \leq y)$

$$= P(|X| \leq y)$$

$$= P(-y \leq X \leq y)$$

$$= 2P(X \leq y) - 1$$

$$\text{从而 } f_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) $Y_3 = 2X^2 + 1 \geq 1$, 故 $y \leq 1$ 时, $F_{Y_3}(y) = 0$

$y > 1$ 时, $F_{Y_3}(y) = P(Y \leq y)$

$$= P(2X^2 + 1 \leq y)$$

$$= P\left(-\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \leq X \leq \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}\right)$$

$$= 2P\left(X \leq \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}\right) - 1$$

$$\text{同样由求导的方法, } f_{Y_3}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-1)}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{4}}, & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

73. 解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow a = 9$

可知 Y 取值为 $[0, 2]$

故 ① $y < 1$ 时 $F_Y(y) = 0$

② $y = 1$ 时, $F_Y(1) = P(Y \leq 1) = P(X > 2) = \frac{19}{27}$

③ $1 < y < 2$ 时 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$

$$= P(Y=1) + P(1 < Y \leq y)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{y^3}{27}$$

④ $y = 2$ 时, $F_Y(2) = P(Y \leq 2) = P(Y=1) + P(1 < Y < 2) + P(Y=2) = 1$

实际上, ②, ③步也可以合在一起

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

(2) $P(X \leq Y) = P(X \leq Y | Y=1)P(Y=1) + P(X \leq Y | 1 < Y < 2)P(1 < Y < 2)$

$$+ P(X \leq Y | Y=2)P(Y=2)$$

$$= 0 + P(1 < Y < 2) + P(Y=2)$$

$$= \frac{7}{27} + \frac{1}{27}$$

$$= \frac{8}{27}$$