

1. 设 X 的分布密度为 $p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 试求 $Y = 2X, Z = X^2$ 的分布密度。

解: (1) $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{2X \leq y\} = P\left\{X \leq \frac{y}{2}\right\}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y}{2}} p(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & y/2 \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} 2x dx, & 0 < y/2 < 1 \\ 1, & y/2 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{2}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X^2 \leq z\} \underset{z > 0}{=} P\{-\sqrt{z} \leq X \leq \sqrt{z}\} = \int_{-\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{z}} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} 2x dx = z & \sqrt{z} \leq 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{z} > 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X^2 \leq z\} = 0$

$$\text{综上有: } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ z, & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 1, & z > 1 \end{cases}, \quad P_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

2. 若 X 的分布密度为 $p(x), a \neq 0$, 试求 $Y = aX + b$ 的分布密度。

解: $X \sim p(x)$, 假设 $Y = aX + b$ 的分布函数是 $F_Y(y)$, 则由定义得到:

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{aX + b \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } a > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\left\{X \leq \frac{y-b}{a}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-b}{a}} p(x) dx$$

$$p_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = p\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{当 } a < 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\left\{X \geq \frac{y-b}{a}\right\} = \int_{\frac{y-b}{a}}^{+\infty} p(x) dx$$

$$p_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = -p\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{综上 } P_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} p(\frac{y-b}{a}) \cdot \frac{1}{a} & a > 0 \\ -p(\frac{y-b}{a}) \cdot \frac{1}{a} & a < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即 } P_Y(y) = P(\frac{y-b}{a}) \cdot \frac{1}{|a|}$$

3. 若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 试求 $Y = e^X$ 的分布密度.

$$\text{解: } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = 0, \quad p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = 0$$

$$\text{综上 } P_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

4. 若 $X \sim U(1, 3)$, 试求 $Y = X^2$ 的分布密度.

$$\text{解: } X \sim U(1, 3), \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 1 < x < 3 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} p(x) dx$$

$$\text{若 } \sqrt{y} \leq 1, \text{ 则 } F_Y(y) = 0;$$

$$\text{若 } 1 < \sqrt{y} \leq 3, \text{ 则 } F_Y(y) = \int_1^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx;$$

$$\text{若 } \sqrt{y} > 3, \text{ 则 } F_Y(y) = 1.$$

$$\text{当 } y < 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = 0$$

$$\text{综上有, } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 1 \\ \int_1^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx & 1 < y \leq 9 \\ 1 & y > 9 \end{cases} \quad p_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} & 1 < y \leq 9 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

5. 设 X 与 Y 相互独立且都服从 $N(0,1)$ 分布, 试求 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布密度.

解: $X \sim N(0,1), p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$

$$Y \sim N(0,1), p(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < y < +\infty$$

$$X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 相互独立, } p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

由卷积公式 $p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(x, z-x) dx$ 得

$Z = X + Y$ 的分布密度

$$\begin{aligned} p_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+(z-x)^2}{2}} dx, \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{2x^2-2zx}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{z^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} d(x-\frac{z}{2}) \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{z}{2})^2} d(x-\frac{z}{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (\text{微积分 7.3 节例题结论})$$

$$\therefore (*) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2(\sqrt{2})^2}},$$

即 $Z = X + Y \sim N(0, 2)$.

6. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 相互独立且都服从 $N(12,5)$ 分布, 试求 $P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i > 65\right\}$

解: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 相互独立, 且 $X_i \sim N(12,5)$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \sim N(60, 25),$$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i > 65\right\} = 1 - P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \leq 65\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{65-60}{5}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1)$$

$$= 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587.$$

7. 设 X 与 Y 相互独立且都服从 $N(0,1)$ 分布, 试求 $Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ 的分布密度.

解: $X \sim N(0,1), p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$

$Y \sim N(0,1), p(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < y < +\infty$

X 与 Y 相互独立, $p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$

$$F_z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \leq z\}$$

当 $z \geq 0$ 时, $F_z(z) = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^z \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right] d\theta = \int_0^z e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr;$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_z(z) = 0.$

综上, $F_z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$p_z(z) = F'_z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

8. 若 (X, Y) 的分布密度为 $p(x, y)$, 试求 $X - Y$ 的分布密度.

解: 记 $Z = X - Y$ 其分布函数设为 $F_z(z)$ 则

$$F_z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X - Y \leq z\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{x-z}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy \right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{+\infty}^{x-z} -p(x, y) dy \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

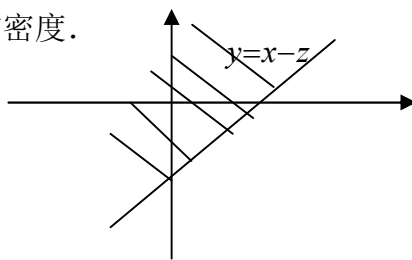
在积分 $\int_{+\infty}^{x-z} -p(x, y) dy$ 中,

y	$+\infty$	$x - z$
u	$-\infty$	z

令 $u = x - y, y = x - u, dy = -du$

$$\text{代入上式则 } F_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^z p(x, x-u) du \right] dx = \int_{-\infty}^z \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, x-u) dx \right] du$$

$$\text{故 } P_z(z) = F'_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, x-z) dx.$$



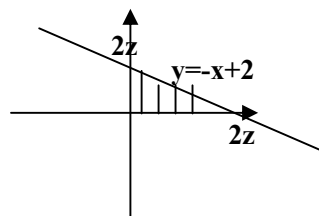
9. 若 (X, Y) 的分布密度为 $p(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)} & x > 0, y > 0; \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

试求 $Z = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y)$ 的分布密度.

解: $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{\frac{1}{2}(X + Y) \leq z\} = P\{(X + Y) \leq 2z\}$

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{2z} dx \int_0^{2z-x} e^{-x} \cdot e^{-y} dy = \int_0^{2z} e^{-x} (1 - e^{x-2z}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{2z} e^{-x} (1 - e^{x-2z}) dx = [-e^{-x} - e^{-2z} x]_0^{2z} = -2ze^{-2z} - e^{-2z} + 1; \end{aligned}$$



$$P_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = 4ze^{-2z}$$

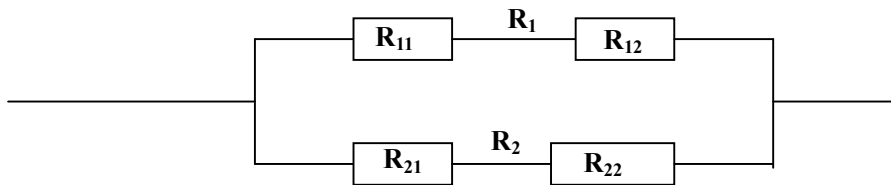
当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

$$P_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = 0$$

综上, $P_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 4ze^{-2z} & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

10. 有四个工作相互独立的元件 $R_{ij}(i, j=1, 2)$, 它们的寿命 (单位: h) 都服从参数为 λ 的指数分布。若 R_{11} 与 R_{12} 串联为子系统 R_1 , R_{21} 与 R_{22} 串联为子系统 R_2 , 子系统 R_1 与 R_2 未并联系统 R , R 的寿命为 Z , 试求 Z 的分布密度.

解: 如图示



设 $R_{ij}(i, j=1, 2)$ 的寿命为 $X_{ij}(i, j=1, 2)$, R_1, R_2 的寿命分别为 Z_1, Z_2 ,

则 $Z_1 = \min\{X_{11}, X_{12}\}$,

Z_1 的分布函数 $F_{Z_1}(z) = 1 - (1 - F_{X_{11}}(z)) \cdot (1 - F_{X_{12}}(z)) = 1 - (1 - F_{X_{11}}(z))^2$,

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - [1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda z})]^2 & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2\lambda z} & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

同理, Z_2 的分布函数与 Z_1 相同.

又 $Z = \max\{Z_1, Z_2\}$, 故 Z 的分布函数为:

$$F_Z(z) = F_{Z_1}(z)F_{Z_2}(z) = [F_{Z_1}(z)]^2 = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-2\lambda z})^2 & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Z \text{ 的分布密度: } p_Z(z) = [F_Z^2(z)]' = 2F_{Z_1}(z)F_{Z_1}'(z) = \begin{cases} 4\lambda(e^{-2\lambda z} - e^{-4\lambda z}) & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

11. 若 X 与 Y 相互独立且都服从 $U(0,1)$, 试求 $\min(X, Y)$ 与 $\max(X, Y)$ 的分布密度.

解: 设 $Z_1 = \min(X, Y)$, $F_{Z_1}(z) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))^2$

X, Y 相互独立同分布, 故 Z_1 的分布密度 $p_{Z_1}(z) = 2(1 - F_X(z))p_X(z)$,

$$\text{并且 } F_X(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ z & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 1 & z > 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{故 } p_{Z_1}(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1-z) & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

设 $Z_2 = \max(X, Y)$, 其分布函数为 $F_{Z_2}(z) = F_X^2(z)$,

$$p_{Z_2}(z) = F_{Z_2}'(z) = 2F_X(z)p_X(z) = \begin{cases} 2z & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

12. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 则 $Y = \min\{X, 2\}$ 的分布函数 [D].

(A) 是连续函数; (B) 至少有两个间断点; (C) 是阶梯函数; (D) 恰好有一个间断点.

$$\text{解: } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda > 0, \quad Y = \min\{X, 2\}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y < y\} = P\{\min\{X, 2\} < y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq y\} = F_X(y) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq y\} = F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y};$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 2 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{\min\{X, 2\} \leq y\} = \underline{\underline{P\{\min\{X, 2\} \leq 2\}}} = 1.$$

$$\text{故 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda y} & 0 < y < 2, \quad y=2 \text{ 为间断点.} \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$