

概率论第三次作业

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习题二

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2.19

1. 随机变量 Y 的可能取值为-4, -1, 0, 1, 8

$$P(Y = -4) = P(X = -2) = \frac{1}{8};$$

$$P(Y = -1) = P(X = -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{8};$$

$$P(Y = 1) = P(X = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$P(Y = 8) = P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{3};$$

2. 随机变量 Y 的可能取值为0, $\frac{1}{4}$, 4, 16;

$$P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{8};$$

$$P(Y = \frac{1}{4}) = P(X = -\frac{1}{2}) + P(X = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{5}{12};$$

$$P(Y = 4) = P(X = -2) = \frac{1}{8};$$

$$P(Y = 16) = P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{3};$$

3. 随机变量 Y 的可能取值为 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 0, $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

$$P(Y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = P(X = -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(Y = 0) = P(X = -2) + P(X = 0) + P(X = 4) = \frac{7}{12};$$

$$P(Y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = P(X = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{6}.$$

2.20

$X \sim U[-1, 1]$ 则:

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1;$$

$$p_X(x) = 0, o. w.;$$

当 $-1 \leq X \leq 1$ 时, $0 \leq Y \leq 1$, 因此 Y 的可能取值范围为 $[0, 1]$,

因此当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}).$$

此时 $-1 \leq -\sqrt{y}, \sqrt{y} \leq 1$, 因此

$$p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = (F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}))'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}(p_X(\sqrt{y}) + p_X(-\sqrt{y})) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}.$$

综上:

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, 0 < y < 1;$$

$$p_Y(y) = 0, o. w.;$$

2.21

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(2X + 4 \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y}{2} - 2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y}{2}-2} p_X(x) dx$$

$$\text{则 } p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = (\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y}{2}-2} p(x) dx)'_y = \frac{1}{2} p(\frac{y}{2} - 2) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(\frac{y}{2}-4)^2}{16}}}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \text{ (渲染存在一点问题, 分子上除了e都是e的指数部分);}$$

2.22

$X \sim U[0, \pi]$, 则:

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi}, 0 \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$p_X(x) = 0, o. w.;$$

当 $0 \leq X \leq \pi$ 时 $0 \leq Y \leq 1$, 因此 Y 的可能取值范围为 $[0, 1]$;

因此当 $Y \leq 0$ 或者 $Y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$;

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

由于 $0 \leq \arcsin y \leq \pi$, 因此

$$p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = (F(\arcsin y))'_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} p_X(\arcsin y) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^2}}.$$

综上:

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

$$p_Y(y) = 0, o. w.;$$

2.24

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - \sqrt[3]{X} \leq y) = P(X \geq (1-y)^3) = \int_{(1-y)^3}^{+\infty} p_X(x) dx.$$

$$\text{因此, } p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = (\int_{(1-y)^3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx)'_y = \frac{3(1-y)^2}{\pi(1+(1-y)^6)}, -\infty \leq y \leq \infty.$$

2.25

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}, 1 \leq x \leq 8.$$

$$p_X(x) = 0, o. w.;$$

计算其分布函数 $F(x)$, 结果如下:

$$F(x) = 0, x \leq 1,$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1, 1 < x \leq 8,$$

$$F(x) = 1, x > 8.$$

当 $1 \leq X \leq 8$ 时, $0 \leq Y \leq 1$, 因此 Y 的可能取值范围为 $[0, 1]$,

因此当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, 此时 $1 < x < 8$, 因此 $F(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$, 则
 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\sqrt[3]{X} - 1 \leq y) = P(X \leq (y+1)^3) = F_X((y+1)^3).$

因此 $p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = (F_X((y+1)^3))'_y = (\sqrt[3]{(y+1)^3} - 1)'_y = 1;$

综上, $Y \sim U[0, 1].$

2.26

$X \sim E(2).$

因此 $F(x) = 1 - e^{-2x}, x \geq 0;$

$F(x) = 0, o. w.;$

当 $X \geq 0$ 时, $0 \leq Y < 1;$

因此当 $y < 0$ 或 $y \geq 1$ 时, $p_Y(y) = 0;$

当 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - e^{-2X} \leq y) = P(X \leq -\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2}) = F(-\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2})$

此时 $-\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2} \geq 0$, 因此 $F_Y(y) = 1 - e^{-2*(-\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2})} = y.$

因此, $p_Y(y) = (F_Y(y))'_y = y'_y = 1,$

综上, $Y \sim U[0, 1].$

习题三

3.1

当 $0 < x < 1$ 且 $0 < y < 1$ 且 $x + y < 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^y p(x, y) dv = \int_0^x du \int_0^y 2dv = 2xy;$$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 且 $0 < y < 1$ 且 $x + y \geq 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x du \int_{-\infty}^y p(x, y) dv = \int_0^{1-y} du \int_0^y 2dv + \int_{1-y}^x du \int_0^{1-u} 2dv = -x^2 - y^2 + 2x + 2y - 1$$

;

当 $0 < x < 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^x du \int_0^{1-u} 2dv = 2x - x^2;$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $0 < y < 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^y dv \int_0^{1-v} 2du = 2y - y^2.$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 且 $y \geq 1$ 时,

$$F(x, y) = 1;$$

对于其他情况, $F(x, y) = 0.$