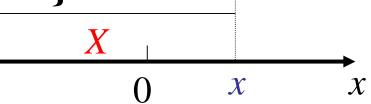
一、分布函数的定义

1)定义 设 X 是一个随机变量, x 是任意实数, 函数 $F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$

称为 X 的分布函数.



对于任意的实数 x_1 , x_2 $(x_1 < x_2)$, 有:

$$P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = P\{X \le x_2\} - P\{X \le x_1\}$$

$$= F(x_2) - F(x_1).$$

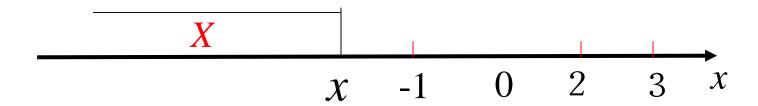
$$x_1$$
 x_2 x_2

2) 例 子

例1 设随机变量 *X* 的分布律为: 求 *X* 的分布函数.

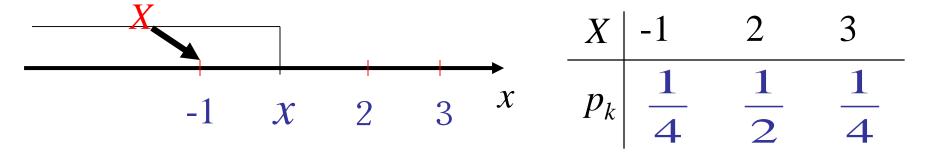
解: 当 $x \leftarrow 1$ 时, $\{X \leq x\}$ 是不可能事件Ø,

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{\emptyset\} = 0.$$



当 -1≤x<2时,满足 X≤x 的 X 取值为 X= -1,

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}.$$



当 $2 \le x < 3$ 时,满足 $X \le x$ 的X取值为X = -1,或 2,

$$F(x) = P{X \le x} = P{X = -1$$
或 $X = 2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$.

同理当 $3 \le x$ 时,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & -1 \le x < 2, \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 2 \le x < 3, \\ 1, & x \ge 3. \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$$

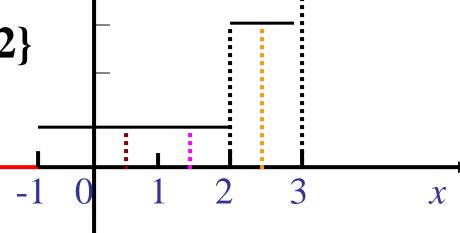
$$P\{x_1 < X \le x_2\} = F(x_2) - F(x_1).$$

$$P\{\frac{3}{2} < X \le \frac{5}{2}\} = F(\frac{5}{2}) - F(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{2 \le X \le 3\}$$

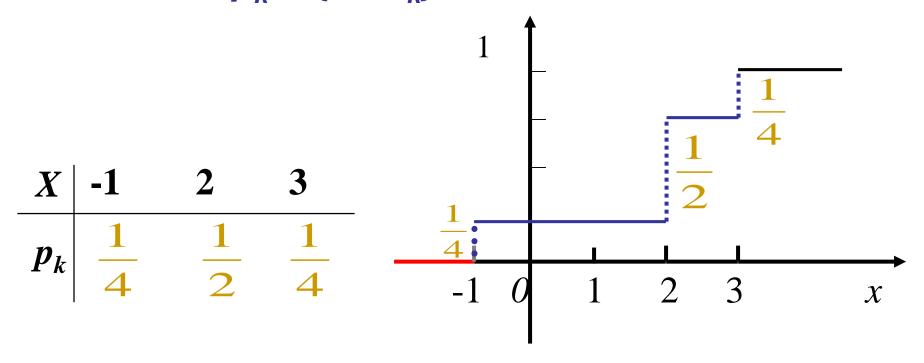
$$= F(3) - F(2) + P\{X = 2\}$$

$$=1-\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{3}{4},$$



说明:

分布函数 F(x) 在 $x = x_k(k=1, 2, ...)$ 处有跳跃,其跳跃值为 $p_k=P\{X=x_k\}$.



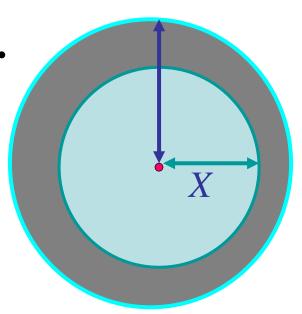
例 2 一个靶子是半径为 2 米的圆盘,设击中靶上任一同心圆盘上的点的概率与该圆盘的面积成正比,并设射击都能中靶,以 X 表示弹着点与圆心的距离. 试求随机变量 X 的分布函数.

解:(1) 若x < 0,则 $\{X \le x\}$ 是不可能事件,于是

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P(\emptyset) = 0.$$

(2) 若 $0 \le x \le 2$,由题意,

$$P\{0 \le X \le x\} = k x^2,$$



取x = 2,由已知得 $P{0 \le X \le 2} = 1$,与上式对比

得**k=1/4**,即
$$P\{0 \le X \le x\} = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

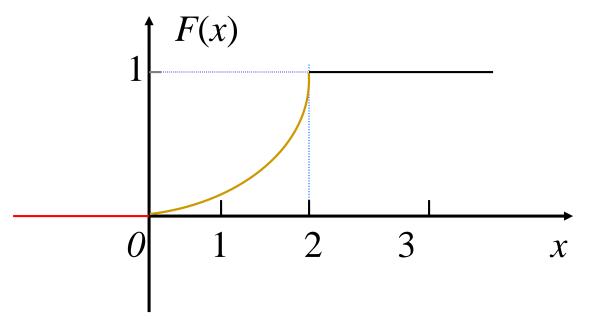
于是, $0 \le x \le 2$ 时

$$F(X) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X < 0\} + P\{0 \le X \le x\} = \frac{x^2}{4}.$$

(3) 若 $x \ge 2$ 则 $\{X \le x\}$ 是必然事件,于是

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = 1.$$

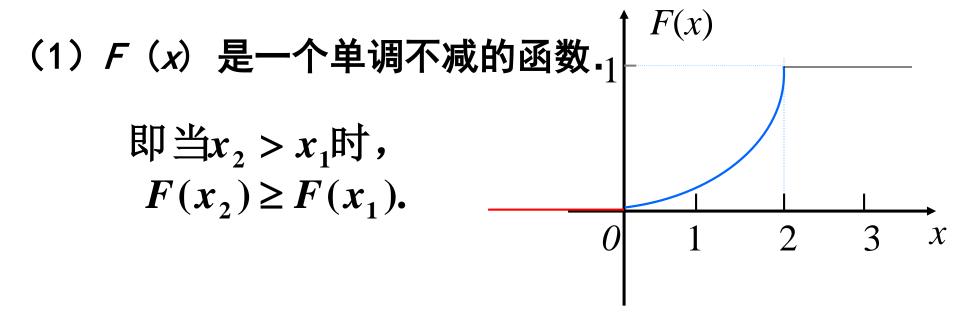
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{4}, & 0 \le x < 2, \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$



二、 分布函数的性质

1)性质:

分别观察离散型、连续型分布函数的图象,可以看出,分布函数 F(x) 具有以下基本性质:



(2)
$$0 \le F(x) \le 1, \exists F(-\infty) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = 0;$$

$$F(\infty) = \lim_{x \to \infty} F(x) = 1.$$

(3)
$$F(x+0) = F(x)$$
, 即 $F(x)$ 是右连续的

2) 用分布函数计算某些事件的概率

设 $F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$ 是随机变量 X的分布函数,则

$$P\{X < a\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} P\{X \le a - \frac{1}{n}\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} F(a - \frac{1}{n}) = F(a - 0)$$

$$P\{X = a\} = P\{X \le a\} - P\{X < a\} = F(a) - F(a - 0)$$

$$P\{a < X \le b\} = P\{X \le b\} - P\{X \le a\} = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$P\{a \le X \le b\} = P\{X \le b\} - P\{X < a\} = F(b) - F(a - 0)$$

用分布函数计算某些事件的概率(续)

$$P{a < X < b} = P{X < b} - P{X \le a}$$

= $F(b-0) - F(a)$

$$P{a \le X < b} = P{X < b} - P{X < a}$$

= $F(b-0) - F(a-0)$

$$P\{X \ge b\} = 1 - P\{X < b\} = 1 - F(b-0)$$

例 3 设随机变量X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 & \text{id} \Re \colon (1) & P\{X \le 3\} \\ \frac{x}{2} & 0 \le x < 1 & (2) & P\{X < 3\} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 \le x < 2 & (3) & P\{X = 1\} \\ \frac{11}{12} & 2 \le x < 3 & (4) & P\{X > \frac{1}{2}\} \\ 1 & 3 \le x & (5) & P\{2 < X < 4\} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) P\{1 \le X < 3\}$$

解:

$$P\{X < a\} = F(a - 0)$$

 $P\{X = a\} = F(a) - F(a - 0)$

(1)
$$P\{X \le 3\} = F(3) = 1$$

(2)
$$P\{X < 3\} = F(3-0) = \frac{11}{12}$$

(3)
$$P\{X=1\} = F(1) - F(1-0) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(4)
$$P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2}\right\} = 1 - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(5)
$$P\{2 < X < 4\} = F(4-0) - F(2) = 1 - \frac{11}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(6)
$$P\{1 \le X < 3\} = F(3-0)-F(1-0) = \frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

例4 设随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = A + Barctgx \qquad \left(-\infty < x < +\infty\right)$$

试求常数 $A \setminus B$.

解:

由分布函数的性质, 我们有

$$0 = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (A + Barctgx) = A - \frac{\pi}{2}B$$
$$1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (A + Barctgx) = A + \frac{\pi}{2}B$$

例 4 (续)

解方程组
$$\left\{ egin{aligned} A - rac{\pi}{2} B = 0 \ A + rac{\pi}{2} B = 1 \end{aligned}
ight.$$

得解

$$A=\frac{1}{2},\quad B=\frac{1}{\pi}.$$

例5 设有均匀陀螺,圆周半圆上标有刻度1,另半圆周上均匀刻[0,1) 诸数字,求陀螺旋转后停下时触及桌面上的点的刻度 X 的分布函数。

解: A = "触点落在刻度为1的半圆上", $\overline{A} =$ "触点落在另外半圆上",

$$P(A) = 1/2, \quad P(\overline{A}) = 1/2,$$

$$P\{X \le x \mid A\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases} P\{X \le x \mid \overline{A}\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P(A)P\{X \le x \mid A\} + P(\overline{A})P\{X \le x \mid \overline{A}\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x/2, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$