1. 设 $X \sim U(a,b)$, 对 k=1,2,3,4, 求 $\mu_k = E(X^k)$ 与 $\nu_k = E[X-E(X)]^k$, 进一步求此分布的偏度系数和峰度系数。

M: 因X的密度函数为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

故

$$\mu_{1} = E(X) = \int_{a}^{b} x \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{b^{2} - a^{2}}{2(b-a)} = \frac{a+b}{2};$$

$$\mu_{2} = E(X^{2}) = \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{b^{3} - a^{3}}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}}{3};$$

$$\mu_{3} = E(X^{3}) = \int_{a}^{b} x^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^{4}}{4} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{b^{4} - a^{4}}{4(b-a)} = \frac{a^{3} + a^{2}b + ab^{2} + b^{3}}{4};$$

$$\mu_{4} = E(X^{4}) = \int_{a}^{b} x^{4} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x^{5}}{5} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{b^{5} - a^{5}}{5(b-a)} = \frac{a^{4} + a^{3}b + a^{2}b^{2} + ab^{3} + b^{4}}{5};$$

$$v_{1} = E[X - E(X)] = 0;$$

$$v_{2} = E[X - E(X)]^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{3} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{2\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^{3}}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{12};$$

$$v_{3} = E[X - E(X)]^{3} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{4} \Big|_{a}^{b} = 0;$$

$$v_4 = E[X - E(X)]^4 = \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^5 \bigg|_a^b = \frac{2\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3}{5(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)^4}{80};$$

偏度系数

$$\beta_S = \frac{v_3}{(v_2)^{3/2}} = 0$$
;

峰度系数

$$\beta_K = \frac{v_4}{(v_2)^2} - 3 = \frac{12^2}{80} - 3 = -\frac{6}{5}$$

2. 设 $X \sim U(0, a)$, 求此分布的变异系数。

解: 因
$$X \sim U(0, a)$$
,有 $E(X) = \frac{a}{2}$, $Var(X) = \frac{a^2}{12}$, 故变异系数

$$C_{\nu}(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{Var}(X)}}{E(X)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} .$$

- 3. 求以下分布的中位数:
- (1) 区间(a,b)上的均匀分布;
- (2) 正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$;
- (3) 对数正态分布 $LN(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 。

解: (1) 因X服从区间(a,b)上的均匀分布,则

$$0.5 = P\{X \le x_{0.5}\} = \frac{x_{0.5} - a}{b - a},$$

故中位数

$$x_{0.5} = a + 0.5(b - a) = \frac{a + b}{2}$$
;

(2) 因X服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,则

$$0.5 = P\{X \le x_{0.5}\} = F(x_{0.5}) = \Phi\left(\frac{x_{0.5} - \mu}{\sigma}\right),$$

即
$$\frac{x_{0.5} - \mu}{\sigma} = 0$$
 , 故中位数 $x_{0.5} = \mu$;

(3) 因X 服从对数正态分布 $LN(\mu, \sigma^2)$,有 $\ln X$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,则

$$0.5 = P\{X \le x_{0.5}\} = P\{\ln X \le \ln x_{0.5}\} = F(\ln x_{0.5}) = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln x_{0.5} - \mu}{\sigma}\right),$$

即
$$\frac{\ln x_{0.5} - \mu}{\sigma} = 0$$
, 故中位数 $x_{0.5} = e^{\mu}$ 。

4. 设 $X \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 对k = 1, 2, 3, 求 $\mu_k = E(X^k)$ 与 $\nu_k = E[X - E(X)]^k$ 。

解: 因 <math>X 的密度函数为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

由正则性知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1$,可得 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\lambda^{\alpha}}$,故

$$\mu_{1} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda};$$

$$\mu_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha+1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{\lambda^{\alpha+2}} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^2};$$

$$\mu_{3} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{3} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{\alpha+2} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+3)}{\lambda^{\alpha+3}} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}{\lambda^{3}};$$

$$v_{1} = E[X - E(X)] = 0;$$

$$v_{2} = E[X - E(X)]^{2} = \mu_{2} - \mu_{1}^{2} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^{2}} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^{2}};$$

$$v_{3} = E[X - E(X)]^{3} = \mu_{3} - 3\mu_{2}\mu_{1} + 2\mu_{1}^{3} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}{\lambda^{3}} - 3\frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^{2}} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} + 2\frac{\alpha^{3}}{\lambda^{3}} = \frac{2\alpha}{\lambda^{3}}.$$

5. 设 $X \sim Exp(\lambda)$,对 k = 1, 2, 3, 4,求 $\mu_k = E(X^k)$ 与 $\nu_k = E[X - E(X)]^k$,进一步求此分布的变异系数、偏度系数和峰度系数。

解: 因X的密度函数为

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

且
$$k$$
 为正整数时, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{k-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(k)}{\lambda^k} = \frac{(k-1)!}{\lambda^k}$, 故
$$\mu_1 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda};$$

$$\mu_2 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{2!}{\lambda^3} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2};$$

$$\mu_3 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^3 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{3!}{\lambda^4} = \frac{6}{\lambda^3};$$

$$\mu_4 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^4 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda \cdot \frac{4!}{\lambda^5} = \frac{24}{\lambda^4};$$

$$v_1 = E[X - E(X)] = 0;$$

$$v_2 = E[X - E(X)]^2 = \mu_2 - \mu_1^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2};$$

$$v_3 = E[X - E(X)]^3 = \mu_3 - 3\mu_2\mu_1 + 2\mu_1^3 = \frac{6}{\lambda^3} - 3\frac{2}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} + 2\frac{1}{\lambda^3} = \frac{2}{\lambda^3};$$

$$v_4 = E[X - E(X)]^4 = \mu_4 - 4\mu_3\mu_1 + 6\mu_2\mu_1^2 - 3\mu_1^4 = \frac{24}{\lambda^4} - 4\frac{6}{\lambda^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} + 6\frac{2}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 3\frac{1}{\lambda^4} = \frac{9}{\lambda^4};$$

变异系数

$$C_{\nu}(X) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}{E(X)} = \frac{\sqrt{\nu_2}}{\mu_1} = 1;$$

偏度系数

$$\beta_S = \frac{v_3}{(v_2)^{3/2}} = 2$$
;

峰度系数

$$\beta_K = \frac{v_4}{(v_2)^2} - 3 = 9 - 3 = 6$$

6. 设随机变量 X 服从正态分布 N(10,9),试求 $x_{0.1}$ 和 $x_{0.9}$ 。

解:因

$$F(x_{0.1}) = \Phi\left(\frac{x_{0.1} - 10}{3}\right) = 0.1$$

得
$$-\frac{x_{0.1}-10}{3}$$
=1.2816,故 $x_{0.1}$ =6.1552;又因

$$F(x_{0.9}) = \Phi\left(\frac{x_{0.9} - 10}{3}\right) = 0.9$$
,

得
$$\frac{x_{0.9}-10}{3}$$
=1.2816,故 $x_{0.9}$ =13.8448。

(或查表可得
$$-\frac{x_{0.1}-10}{3}$$
=1.28, 故 $x_{0.1}$ =6.16; $\frac{x_{0.9}-10}{3}$ =1.28, 故 $x_{0.9}$ =13.84)

7. 设随机变量 X 服从双参数韦布尔分布,其分布函数为

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m\right\}, \quad x > 0,$$

其中 $\eta > 0$,m > 0。试写出该分布的p分位数 x_p 的表达式,且求出当m = 1.5, $\eta = 1000$ 时的 $x_{0.1}, x_{0.5}, x_{0.8}$ 的值。

解: 因
$$F(x_p) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x_p}{\eta}\right)^m\right\} = p$$
,故 $x_p = \eta[-\ln(1-p)]^{\frac{1}{m}}$ 。当 $m = 1.5$, $\eta = 1000$ 时,
$$x_{0.1} = 1000(-\ln 0.9)^{\frac{1}{1.5}} \approx 223.0755$$
;
$$x_{0.5} = 1000(-\ln 0.5)^{\frac{1}{1.5}} \approx 783.2198$$
;
$$x_{0.8} = 1000(-\ln 0.2)^{\frac{1}{1.5}} \approx 1373.3550$$
。

8. 自由度为 2 的 χ^2 分布的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad x > 0$$

试求出其分布函数及分位数 $x_{0.1}, x_{0.5}, x_{0.8}$ 。

解:设X服从自由度为2的 χ^2 分布。分段点x=0,

当
$$x < 0$$
 时, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p(u) du = 0$;

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \ge 0 \text{ iff}, \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p(u) du = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} du = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}};$$

故X的分布函数为

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

因 $F(x_p) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x_p}{2}} = p$, 有 $x_p = -2\ln(1-p)$, 故

$$x_{0.1} = -2 \ln 0.9 \approx 0.2107$$
; $x_{0.5} = -2 \ln 0.5 \approx 1.3863$; $x_{0.8} = -2 \ln 0.2 \approx 3.2189$.

- 9. 设随机变量 X 的分布密度函数 p(x) 关于 c 点是对称的,且 E(X) 存在, 试证
- (1) 这个对称点 c 既是均值又是中位数, 即 $E(X) = x_{0.5} = c$;
- (2) 如果 c = 0,则 $x_p = -x_{1-p}$ 。

证明: 设 f(x) = p(x+c), 因 p(x) 关于 c 点对称, 有 f(x) 为偶函数。

(1) 因

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - c) p(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u p(u + c) du + c = 0 + c = c ;$$

又因 p(x) 关于 c 点对称,有

$$F(c) = \int_{-\infty}^{c} p(x)dx = \int_{c}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = 0.5,$$

可得 $x_{0.5} = c$; 故 $E(X) = x_{0.5} = c$ 。

(2) 如果c=0,有p(x)为偶函数,则

$$p = F(x_p) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_p} p(x) dx = \int_{+\infty}^{x_p} p(-u) \cdot (-du) = \int_{-x_p}^{+\infty} p(u) du = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{-x_p} p(u) du = 1 - F(-x_p),$$

可得 $F(-x_n)=1-p$,而 $F(x_{1-n})=1-p$,故 $x_n=-x_{1-n}$ 。

10. 试证随机变量 X 的偏度系数与峰度系数对位移和改变比例尺是不变的,即对任意的实数 a,b $(b \neq 0)$, Y = a + bX 与 X 有相同的偏度系数与峰度系数。

证明: 因
$$Y = a + bX$$
,有 $E(Y) = a + bE(X)$,可得 $Y - E(Y) = a + bX - a - bE(X) = b[X - E(X)]$,

则

$$v_{k}(Y) = E[Y - E(Y)]^{k} = E\{b^{k}[X - E(X)]^{k}\} = b^{k}E[X - E(X)]^{k} = b^{k}v_{k}(X),$$

即

$$v_2(Y) = b^2 v_2(X)$$
, $v_3(Y) = b^3 v_3(X)$, $v_4(Y) = b^4 v_4(X)$.

故偏度系数

$$\beta_{S}(Y) = \frac{v_{3}(Y)}{[v_{2}(Y)]^{3/2}} = \frac{b^{3}v_{3}(X)}{[b^{2}v_{2}(X)]^{3/2}} = \frac{b^{3}v_{3}(X)}{b^{3}[v_{2}(X)]^{3/2}} = \frac{v_{3}(X)}{[v_{2}(X)]^{3/2}} = \beta_{S}(X);$$

峰度系数

$$\beta_K(Y) = \frac{v_4(Y)}{[v_2(Y)]^2} - 3 = \frac{b^4 v_4(X)}{[b^2 v_2(X)]^2} - 3 = \frac{b^4 v_4(X)}{b^4 [v_2(X)]^2} - 3 = \frac{v_4(X)}{[v_2(X)]^2} - 3 = \beta_K(X) \circ$$

- 11. 设某项维修时间T (单位:分)服从对数正态分布 $LN(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 。
- (1) 求p分位数 t_n ;
- (2) 若 μ =4.127, 求该分布的中位数;

(3) 若 μ =4.127, σ =1.0364, 求完成95%维修任务的时间。

解: (1) 因T 服从对数正态分布 $LN(\mu, \sigma^2)$,有 $\ln T$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,则

$$p = P\{T \le t_p\} = P\{\ln T \le \ln t_p\} = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln t_p - \mu}{\sigma}\right),$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\ln t_p - \mu}{\sigma} = u_p, \quad \ln t_p = \mu + \sigma \cdot u_p, \quad \text{if } t_p = e^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_p}.$$

(2) 中位数

$$t_{0.5} = e^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_{0.5}} = e^{4.1271+0} \approx 62$$
;

(3) 0.95 分位数

$$t_{0.95} = e^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_{0.95}} = e^{4.1271 + 1.0364 \times 1.6449} \approx 341$$

- 12. 某种绝缘材料的使用寿命 T (单位: 小时) 服从对数正态分布 $LN(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 。若已知分位数 $t_{0.2}=5000$ 小时, $t_{0.8}=65000$ 小时,求 μ 和 σ 。
- **解:** 因T 服从对数正态分布 $LN(\mu, \sigma^2)$,有 $\ln T$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,由第 11 题可知 $t_p = \mathrm{e}^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_p}$,则

$$t_{0.2} = e^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_{0.2}} = e^{\mu - 0.8416\sigma} = 5000$$
 , $t_{0.8} = e^{\mu + \sigma \cdot u_{0.8}} = e^{\mu + 0.8416\sigma} = 65000$,

可得

$$\mu - 0.8416\sigma = \ln 5000 = 8.5172$$
, $\mu + 0.8416\sigma = \ln 65000 = 11.0821$,

故 $\mu = 9.7997$, $\sigma = 1.5239$ 。

- 13. 某厂决定按过去生产状况对月生产额最高的 5%的工人发放高产奖。已知过去每人每月生产额 X (单位: 千克) 服从正态分布 $N(4000,60^2)$,试问高产奖发放标准应把生产额定为多少?
 - **解:** 因 X 服从正态分布 $N(4000, 60^2)$,则

$$0.95 = P\{X \le x_{0.95}\} = F(x_{0.95}) = \Phi\left(\frac{x_{0.95} - 4000}{60}\right),$$

即

$$\frac{x_{0.95} - 4000}{60} = u_{0.95} = 1.6449 ,$$

故高产奖发放标准应把生产额定为

$$x_{0.95} = 4000 + 60 \times 1.6449 = 4098.6940$$
 千克。