

例 r 次被击中后完全被摧毁. 每次射击过程相互独立以概率 p 命中目标.

以 X 表示目标物被毁时总射击次数. 求 X 分布律,

$$X = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$$

$$\text{对 } k \geq r, P(X=k) = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} \cdot p$$

$$p^r \sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} x^{k-1}\right)' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} (k-1) x^{k-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{k=3}^{+\infty} (k-1)(k-2) x^{k-3} \quad \text{代入 } x=1-p.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=r}^{+\infty} C_{k-1}^{r-1} (1-p)^{k-r} = \frac{1}{p^r}$$

hw: 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.3.2, 2.3.3

满足: 存在非负函数 $f(x)$, s.t. $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ 称 X 为连续型 r.v.

说明 1° $F(x)$ 是连续函数

$$2^\circ X \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的连续点} \quad \frac{F(x_0+\Delta x) - F(x_0)}{\Delta x} \rightarrow f(x_0) \quad (\Delta x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$f(x_0) \Delta x \approx P(X \leq x_0 + \Delta x) - P(X \leq x_0) = P(x_0 < X \leq x_0 + \Delta x)$$

$f(x)$ 称为概率密度函数.

$$3^\circ P(X=a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(a - \frac{1}{n} < X \leq a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(a) - F(a - \frac{1}{n}) = 0$$

$$4^\circ P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

性质 1° $f(x) \geq 0$ 2° $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

满足性质 1°, 2° 的函数 $f(x)$ 都可以看作某 r.v. 的 p.d.f.

例 某电子元件的使用寿命 X .

$$\text{p.d.f. } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{x^2}, & x > 1000 \\ 0, & x \leq 1000 \end{cases}$$

求 1° 常数 c 2° $P(X \leq 1700 | 1500 < X \leq 2000)$

3° 某设备中有 3 个此类元件, 问 1500 小时内至多 1 个损坏的概率.

解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1000}^{+\infty} \frac{C}{x^2} dx = \frac{C}{1000} = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1000$

(2) $P(X \leq 1700 | 1500 < X \leq 2000)$

$$= \frac{P(1500 < X \leq 1700)}{P(1500 < X \leq 2000)} = \frac{\int_{1500}^{1700} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx}{\int_{1500}^{2000} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx} \approx 0.4706$$

(3) $P(X < 1500) = \int_{1000}^{1500} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(\text{至多1个损坏}) = P(\text{没有损坏}) + P(\text{1个损坏}) = (1 - \frac{1}{3})^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{3})^2$

混合型

F_1 为离散型 r.v. 分布函数; F_2 为连续型 r.v. 分布函数.

$0 < \alpha < 1$, $F(x) = \alpha F_1(x) + (1-\alpha)F_2(x)$ $F(x)$ 满足单调性, 有界, 右连续是混合型分布.

例 掷飞镖 (x, y) 落点, $X = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 标靶 $r \leq 3$

掷中标靶的可能性为 α , 脱靶的可能性为 $1-\alpha$.

$Z = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{上靶} \\ 0, & \text{脱靶} \end{cases}$ 求 Z 的分布函数.

$P(Z \leq R) = P(Z \leq R | \text{脱靶}) (1-\alpha) + P(Z \leq R | \text{中靶}) \cdot \alpha$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} R < 0 & P(Z \leq R) = 0 \\ 0 \leq R \leq 3 & P(Z \leq R) = (1-\alpha) + \alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{3^2} \\ R \geq 3 & P(Z \leq R) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow P(Z \leq R) = \begin{cases} 0 & R < 0 \\ \alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{9} + (1-\alpha), & 0 \leq R < 3 \\ 1 & R \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

§ 2.5 随机向量.

一. X_1, \dots, X_n 定义在 (Ω, F, P) 的 n 个 r.v. (X_1, \dots, X_n) n 维随机向量, n -dim r.v.

$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = P(X_1 \leq x_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_n)$ 称为联合分布函数.

$n=2$ (X, Y) $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$

引理: $F(x, y)$ 是 r.v. (X, Y) 联合分布函数.

$$1^\circ 0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

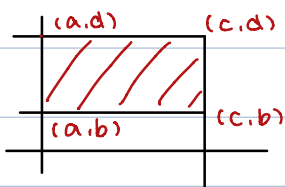
$$2^\circ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = 1, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} F(x, y) = 0, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -\infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} F(x, y) = 0$$

$$3^\circ \text{固定一个变量, 则 } F(x, Y) \text{ 关于另一变量单调增 } y_1 < y_2 \quad F(x, y_1) \leq F(x, y_2)$$

$$4^\circ a < c, b < d \quad F(c, d) - F(c, b) - F(a, d) + F(a, b) \geq 0$$

$$F(c, d) - F(c, b) - F(a, d) + F(a, b) = P(X \leq c, b < Y \leq d) - P(X \leq a, b < Y \leq d)$$

$$= P(a < X \leq c, b < Y \leq d) \geq 0$$



$$5^\circ F(x, y) \text{ 固定 } y, \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 右连续; 固定 } x, \text{ 关于 } y \text{ 右连续.}$$

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x+y \geq 0 \\ 0 & x+y < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{满足 } 2^\circ, 3^\circ, 5^\circ \text{ 但不满足 } 4^\circ.$$

$$F(1, 1) - F(-1, 1) - F(1, -1) + F(-1, -1) = 1 - 1 - 1 + 0 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{不满足 } 4^\circ$$

推广到 n 维 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

$$A = (a_1, b_1] \times (a_2, b_2] \times \dots \times (a_n, b_n]$$

$$\text{顶点集 } V = \{ \{a_1, b_1\} \times \{a_2, b_2\} \times \dots \times \{a_n, b_n\} \}$$

$$v \in V, \quad i = v \text{ 的坐标中取 } \{a_i\} \text{ 的个数.}$$

$$\text{sgn}(v) = (-1)^i$$

$$P((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in A) = \sum_{v \in V} \text{sgn}(v) F(v) \geq 0$$

二. 边缘分布.

(X, Y) 联合分布 $F(x, y)$.

其中 X, Y 各自的分布 $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x), F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$ 称为 X, Y 的边缘分布函数.

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, Y \in \mathbb{R}) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y)$$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \leq x, Y \leq n)\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X \leq x, Y \leq n)$$

例) (X, Y) 联合分布函数.

$$F(x, y) = A(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2})(C + \arctan \frac{y}{2}) \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

求 1° 常数 A, B, C 的值 2° X, Y 边缘分布 3° $P(X > 2)$

解: (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} F(x, y) = A(B + \frac{\pi}{2})(C + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}, A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = A(B - \frac{\pi}{2})(C + \arctan \frac{y}{2}) = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} F(x, y) = A(B + \arctan \frac{x}{2})(C - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$(2) F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2})$$

$$F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{2})$$

$$(3) P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - F_X(2)$$

(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) n -dim r.v. (X_{i1}, \dots, X_{ik}) 联合分布, k 维边缘分布.

三. 离散型随机向量.

(X, Y) 取值为至多可列个.

$Y \backslash X$	x_1	x_2	\dots	x_n	分布列	$P((X, Y) = (x_i, y_j)) = p_{ij}$
y_1	p_{11}	p_{21}	\dots	p_{n1}		
y_2	p_{12}	p_{22}	\dots	p_{n2}		
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots				
y_m	p_{1m}	p_{2m}	\dots	p_{nm}		
\vdots						

$$0 \leq p_{ij} \leq 1, \sum_{i,j} p_{ij} = 1$$

hw. 2.3.5, 2.4.2