

作业 4

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4.1. *Solution.*

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx \\ &= \int_0^1 ax + bx^3 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{ax^2}{2} + \frac{bx^4}{4} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{4} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx \\ &= \int_0^1 a + bx^2 dx \\ &= \left[ax + \frac{bx^3}{3} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= a + \frac{b}{3} = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

解方程可得：

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$

4.2. (1). *Solution.* 设其到馆时间比 10 点晚积 X 分钟，则 $X \sim U(0, 60)$.

则其 cdf 为 $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \frac{x}{60}$.

则所求概率为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P(20 \leq X \leq 30 \vee X \geq 50) \\ &= 1 - F(50) + F(30) - F(20) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

(2). *Solution.* 所求概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= P(X < 10 \vee 30 < X < 40) \\ &= F(10) + F(40) - F(30) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

4.3. *Solution.* 该母亲怀孕天数 $X \sim N(270, 100)$.

则所求概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 240 \vee X \geq 290) &= 1 - P(240 < X < 290) \\ &= 1 - \int_{240}^{290} \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-270)^2}{200}} dx \\ &\approx 1 - \frac{95\% + 99.7\%}{2} = 2.65\% \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(上面应用经验法则, 实际约等于 2.4%)

4.4. *Solution.* 设其报废之前跑的公里数为 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{3})$ 万.

则所求概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 2.5 | X > 1.5) &= \frac{P(X > 2.5)}{P(X > 1.5)} \\ &= P(X > 1) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

若已知分布函数为 F , 则概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 2.5 | X > 1.5) &= \frac{P(X > 2.5)}{P(X > 1.5)} \\ &= \frac{1 - F(2.5)}{1 - F(1.5)} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

4.5. (1). *Solution.* 易得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{\mu}$.

$\mu = 1$ 时:

$$P(X \leq c) = 1 - e^{-c} = 95\%$$

可得 $c = \ln 20 \approx 3.0$.

(2). *Solution.* $\mu = 2$ 时:

$$P(X > c) = e^{-\frac{c}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \approx 22.36\%$$

4.6. *Solution.* 意思是每个吸烟者中, 每个年龄段中, 在某个年龄开始的较短时间 dt 内死亡的人数与活到该年龄的人数之比是非吸烟者的两倍. 并不是存活到某个年龄的概率为两倍.

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{30}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{60}$ 非吸烟者活到 60 岁的概率:

$$P_1 = e^{-10\lambda_1} \approx 0.7165$$

吸烟者活到 60 岁的概率:

$$P_2 = e^{-10\lambda_2} \approx 0.8465$$

4.7. *Solution.*

$$X \sim \text{Be}(a, b) \Rightarrow f(x; a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^a (1-x)^{b-1} \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+b+1)}{\Gamma(a+1)\Gamma(b)} x^a (1-x)^{b-1} \\ &= \frac{a}{a+b} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - E^2(X) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^{a+1} (1-x)^{b-1} - \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b)(a+b+1)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+b+2)}{\Gamma(a+2)\Gamma(b)} x^{a+1} (1-x)^{b-1} - \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a(a+1)}{(a+b)(a+b+1)} - \frac{a^2}{(a+b)^2} \\ &= \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

4.8. *Solution.* 设其 pdf 为 $h(y)$.

设 $Y = g(X)$, 其 cdf 为:

$$\begin{aligned} G(Y) &= P(g(X) \leq y) = P(X \in \{x | g(x) < y\}) \\ &= \int_{\{x | g(x) < y\}} f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

同时求导可得:

$$h(y) = \begin{cases} f(g^{-1}(y)) |(g^{-1})'(y)| & \min g(x) \leq y \leq \max g(x) \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

4.9. *Solution.* 设断点为 $X \sim U(0, 1)$, 则其 pdf 为 $f(x) = 1(x \in (0, 1))$.

包含 $p \in (0, 1)$ 的长度为:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x & x < p \\ x & x \geq p \end{cases}$$

则长度的期望值为:

$$\begin{aligned} E(g(X)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx \\ &= \int_0^p (1-x)dx + \int_p^1 xdx \\ &= p - \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{p^2}{2} = -p^2 + p + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

4.10. *Solution.* 由题意得 cdf 为:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 1 \vee 3 < x < 4 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \\ E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = 2 \\ Var(X) &= E(X^2) - E^2(X) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx - 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(4^3 - 3^3 + 1^3) - 4 = \frac{7}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

4.11. (1). *Solution.* $X \sim U(0, 1)$ 的 pdf 为 $f(x) = 1(0 < x < 1)$ 根据 4.8 可得其 pdf 为:

$$h(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2} & y > 1 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

从而其 cdf 为:

$$H(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y h(t)dt = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{y} & y > 1 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

(2). *Solution.* 设 $Y = g(X) \sim Exp(\lambda)$, 则其 cdf 为:

$$G(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$$

则 $X = g^{-1}(Y) = G(Y) \sim U(0, 1)$, 故 $g = G^{-1}$.

可计算得 $g(x) = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{\lambda}$.

故 $Y = g(X) \sim Exp(\lambda)$.

4.12. *Solution.* 设:

$$X = \ln Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

则 Y 的 cdf 为 ($y > 0$):

$$H(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

对其求导即得 pdf 为 ($y > 0$):

$$h(y) = \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

故 Y 的 pdf 为:

$$h(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

4.13. *Solution.* 见后.

4.14. (1). *Solution.* 见后.

(2). *Solution.* 见后.

(3). *Solution.* (1) 中均值与方差分别为:

$$E_1 \approx 99.9615, Var_1 \approx 96.1281$$

(2) 中均值与方差分别为:

$$E_2 \approx 99.8958, Var_2 \approx 97.1003$$

0.0307	0.5388	0.0952	0.1726	1.5144	0.1794	0.0166	0.5175	0.1450	1.1839
0.5728	0.3655	0.2479	0.2825	1.2649	0.6038	0.4119	0.2360	0.1716	1.0587
0.0217	1.8055	0.8901	0.0078	0.0271	0.5488	1.0680	0.1059	0.4800	0.8512
0.0371	0.5235	0.8132	2.0696	0.6694	0.3873	0.5531	0.2795	0.1541	0.1510
0.3687	0.8055	0.0312	0.0915	0.1568	0.5988	0.1056	0.3289	0.8697	0.4511
0.0509	0.3024	0.2548	0.0561	0.2748	0.5491	0.2302	0.0643	2.0275	0.0114
0.8523	0.2832	0.3742	0.2329	0.3969	0.0981	0.3088	0.4452	0.6551	0.2769
0.8506	0.8724	0.2696	0.1104	1.4301	0.0685	1.9987	0.1282	0.2107	0.1875
0.6409	0.0436	0.5348	0.3364	0.2704	3.4958	0.0850	0.2428	0.4386	0.0881
0.0812	0.0715	0.4944	0.2074	2.0388	0.0938	0.9673	0.4373	0.0570	0.0985

图 1: 4-13

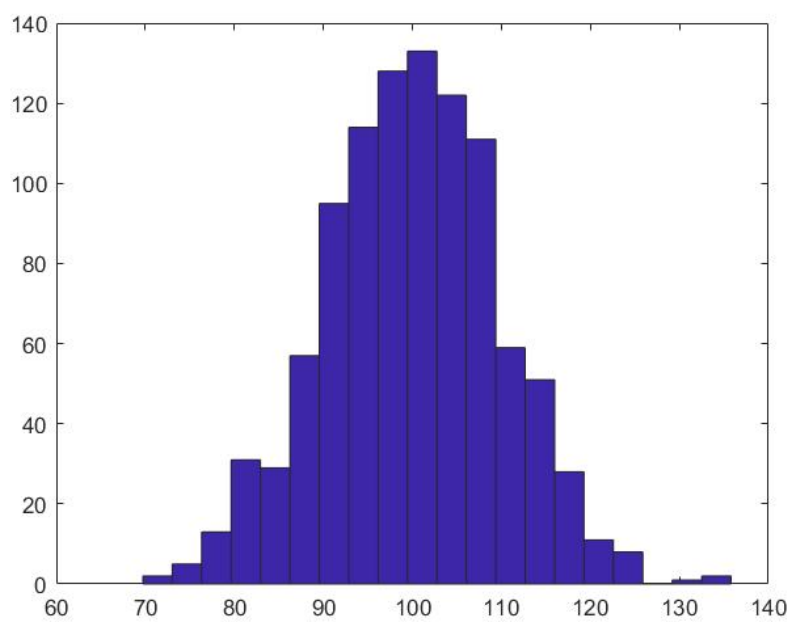


图 2: 4-14.(1)

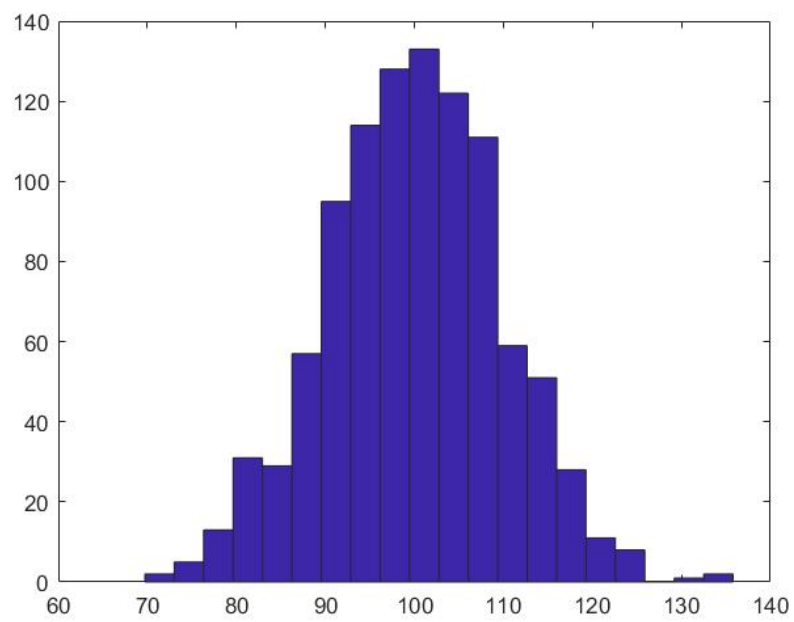


图 3: 4-14.(2)