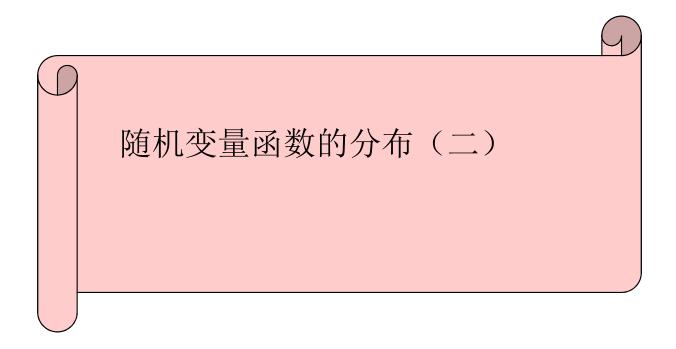
第二章 随机变量及分布



例 6

设随机变量 $X \sim U[0,\pi]$ 求 $Y = \sin X$ 的概率密度.

解: Y的取值范围是 $Y \in [0,1]$

当
$$y < 0$$
时, $F_Y(y) = 0$.

当
$$y \ge 1$$
时, $F_Y(y) = 1$.

当 $0 \le y < 1$ 时,

$$F_{Y}(y) = P\{Y \le y\}$$

$$= P\{\sin X \le y\}$$

$$= P\{0 \le X \le \arcsin y\}$$

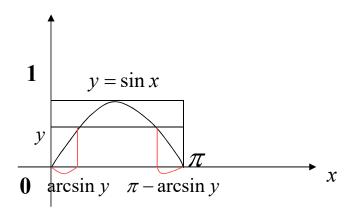
$$+P\{\pi-\arcsin y\leq X\leq\pi\}$$

$$=\frac{2\arcsin y}{}$$

 π

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$
 $y \in [0,1]$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$



定理 设随机变量 X 具有概率密度 $f_X(x)$, $-\infty < x < \infty$, 又设函数 g(x) 是处处可导单调函数, 反函数存在,设为 x = h(y)

则 Y=g(X) 是一个连续型随机变量,其概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y))|h'(y)|$$

证明

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P\{g(X) \le y\}$$

$$= P\{X \le h(y)\} \quad \text{或} \quad (P\{X \ge h(y)\}) \quad \text{章 元人}$$

$$= F_{X}(h(y)) \quad \text{或} \quad (1 - F_{X}(h(y)))$$

例7 设随机变量 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 试证明X的线性函数Y = aX + b(a ≠ 0)也服从正态分布.

证 X的概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$$y = g(x)$$
的反函数为: $x = h(y) = \frac{y - b}{a}$, 且 $h'(y) = \frac{1}{a}$.
$$f_Y(y) = f_X[h(y)]|h'(y)| = f_X(\frac{y - b}{a}) \frac{1}{|a|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{(\frac{y - b}{a} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(\sigma |a|)} e^{\frac{[y - (a\mu + b)]^2}{2(a\sigma)^2}}$$
即有 $Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (a\sigma)^2)$.

即有
$$Y = aX + b \sim N(a\mu + b, (a\sigma)^2)$$

例8 设随机变量 $X \sim e(\lambda)$,求 $Y = 1 - e^{-\lambda X}$ 的密度函数。

解 X的概率密度为:
$$f_{x}(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x > 0.$$

$$y = g(x)$$
的反函数为: $x = h(y) = -\frac{\ln(1-y)}{\lambda}$ $h'(y) = \frac{1}{\lambda(1-y)}$
当 $y \in (0,1)$ 时, $f_Y(y) = f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = \lambda e^{-\lambda(\frac{-\ln(1-y)}{\lambda})} \frac{1}{\lambda(1-y)} = 1$

即有 $Y \sim U(0,1)$.

定理 设随机变量 X 具有分布函数为 $F_X(x)$, $Y = F_X(X)$, 则有 $Y \sim U(0,1)$.

证明
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P\{F_X(X) \le y\}$$

= $P\{X \le F_X^-(y)\} = F_X(F_X^-(y)) = y$

$$f_{y}(y) = F'_{y}(y) = y' = 1, y \in (0,1)$$

例9 设随机变量 $X \sim e(\lambda)$,求: 1) Y = [X] + 1的分布列。

2) $Y = min\{2, X\}$ 的分布

解 1) Y的可能取值为: 1,2,…

$$P(Y = k) = P([X] = k - 1)$$

= $P(k - 1 \le X < k)$
= $F_X(k) - F_X(k - 1) = e^{-\lambda(k - 1)}$

 $= F_X(k) - F_X(k-1) = e^{-\lambda(k-1)} - e^{-\lambda k}$ $= e^{-\lambda(k-1)} (1 - e^{-\lambda}) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots$

 $F_X(x)$ = 1 - $e^{-\lambda x}$ (x>0)

2) Y的可能取值为: [0,2]

当
$$y \le 0$$
时, $F_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y \ge 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$

当0 < y < 2时, $F_Y(y) = P(\min\{2, X\} \le y) = P(X \le y) = F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$

例 10 设随机变量 $X \sim U[-2,3]$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{5}$$
 $(y \in [-3, -1] \cup (1, 4])$

3

$$Y = \begin{cases} X+1 & X>0 \\ X-1 & X\leq 0 \end{cases}$$
 求 Y 的概率密度.

解: Y的取值范围为: $Y \in (1,4] \cup [-3,-1]$

当
$$X > 0$$
时, $Y = X + 1 \in (1,4]$

当
$$X \le 0$$
时, $Y = X - 1 \in [-3, -1]$

当*y*∈[-3,-1]时

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P\{\{X + 1 \le y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \le y, X \le 0\}\}$$

$$= P\{\{X \le y + 1, X \le 0\}\} = \frac{y + 3}{5} = \frac{y + 1 - (-2)}{5}$$

当y ∈ (-1,1)时

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P\{\{X + 1 \le y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \le y, X \le 0\}\}$$

$$= P(-2 \le X \le 0) = \frac{2}{5}$$

当*y*∈[1,4]时

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P\{\{X + 1 \le y, X > 0\} \cup \{X - 1 \le y, X \le 0\}\}$$

= $P(0 < X \le y - 1) + P(-2 \le X \le 0) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{y - 1}{5} = \frac{y + 1}{5}$

例 11 设随机变量 $X \sim P(\lambda)$,求P(X为偶数)

解:
$$P(X 为 偶 数) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X = 2k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda}$$
$$P(X 为 奇 数) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X = 2k+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$
$$P(X 为 偶 数) + P(X 为 奇 数) = 1$$

$$P(X为偶数) - P(X为奇数) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-2\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda}}{2}$$