

一维随机变量及分布

Ω 为 E 的样本空间, 若 $\forall \omega \in \Omega, \exists |X(\omega)$ 与 ω 对应
称 X 为r.v.(random variable)

Notes:

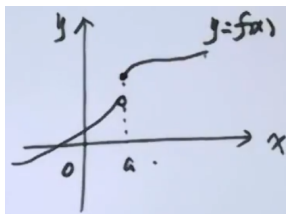
①随机变量 X 的一定的取值范围即随机事件

如: $\{2 < X \leq 3\} \triangleq A$

$\{-\infty < X < +\infty\} \triangleq \Omega$

②若 X 取不到所给范围的任何值, 即 \emptyset

分布函数 - $F(X) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X \in (-\infty, x]\}$



Notes:

1. 若 $F(x)$ 为分布函数, 则:

① $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$

② $F(x)$ 不减

③ $F(x)$ 右连续

④ $F(-\infty) = 0, F(+\infty) = 1$

反之, 若 $F(x)$ 满足①到④, 则 $F(x)$ 也为分布函数

2. 用分布函数计算随机变量在特定范围的概率

设 X - r.v. $F(x)$ 为分布函数

① $P\{X < a\} = F(a-0)$

② $P\{a \leq X \leq b\} = P\{X \leq b\} - P\{X < a\} = F(b) - F(a-0)$

③ $P\{a < X \leq b\} = P\{X \leq b\} - P\{X \leq a\} = F(b) - F(a)$

④ $P\{a \leq X < b\} = P\{X < b\} - P\{X < a\} = F(b-0) - F(a-0)$

⑤ $P\{a < x < b\} = P\{X < b\} - P\{X \leq a\} = F(b-0) - F(a)$

常见随机变量类型及分布

离散型

设 X - r.v., 若 X 的可能取值为有限个

或无限可列个, 称 X 为离散型随机变量

若 $P\{X = x_i\} = p_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 或

x	x_1	x_2	\dots	x_n	
p	p_1	p_2	\dots	p_n	-分布律

① $p_i \geq 0 (1 \leq i \leq n)$;

② $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$

连续型

设 $X - \text{r.v.}$ $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$

若 $\exists f(x) \geq 0$, 使 $\int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = F(x)$, 称 X 为连续型 r.v.

$f(x)$ 称为 X 的密度函数

Notes:

1. 若 $f(x)$ 为密度函数, 则

① $f(x) \geq 0$

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

反之, 若 $f(x)$ 满足①②, 则 $f(x)$ 也为密度函数

2. 设 X 的密度函数 $f(x)$, 分布函数 $F(x)$, 则

① $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$

② $f(x) = \begin{cases} F'(x), & x \text{ 为 } F(x) \text{ 的可导点} \\ 0, & x \text{ 为 } F(x) \text{ 的不可导点} \end{cases}$

③ X 为连续型 r.v. $F(x)$ 连续, 但不一定可导

设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x)$, 下列函数为概率密度函数的是 (B).

(A) $f^2(x)$

(B) $f(-x)$

(C) $f(1-2x)$

(D) $f(x^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \geq 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^0 e^{-x} dx = 1$$

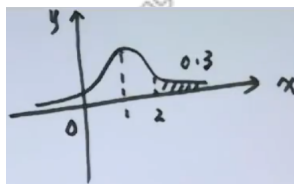
$$f(x^2) \geq 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x^2)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt, x^2 = t = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \neq 1$$

$$f^2(x) \geq 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f^2(x)dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} (2x)^0 e^{-2x} d(2x) = \frac{1}{4} \neq 1$$

$$f(1-2x) \geq 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(1-2x)dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(1-2x)d(1-2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} f(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \neq 1$$

设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x)$, $f(1-x) = f(1+x)$, 且 $P\{X \geq 2\} = 0.3$, 则 $P\{0 \leq X < 1\} = 0.2$.



$$P\{X \geq 2\} = 0.3 \Rightarrow P\{X \leq 0\} = 0.3$$

$$P\{0 < X < 2\} = 0.4$$

$$\therefore P\{0 \leq X < 1\} = P\{1 \leq X < 2\}, \therefore P\{0 \leq X < 1\} = 0.2$$

设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{9}, 3 < x < 6, \text{若 } P\{X \geq k\} = \frac{2}{3}, \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$

求 k 的取值范围.

$$P\{X \geq k\} = \int_k^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$k \geq 6 \text{ 时, } P\{X \geq k\} = 0$$

$$3 < k < 6, P\{X \geq k\} = \int_k^6 \frac{2}{9} dx = \frac{2}{9}(6-k) < \frac{2}{9} \times 3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$1 \leq k \leq 3 \text{ 时, } P\{X \geq k\} = \int_3^6 \frac{2}{9} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$0 < k < 1 \text{ 时, } P\{X \geq k\} = \int_k^1 \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$k \leq 0 \text{ 时, } P\{X \geq k\} = 1, \therefore 1 \leq k \leq 3$$

设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = ae^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$, 求:

(1) 常数 a ; (2) $P\{X > 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} d(x-1) \\ &= a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2a \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 2a \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{x^2}{2} = t \\ &= \sqrt{2}a\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2\pi}a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \because f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} \text{ 关于 } x=1 \text{ 对称} \\ \therefore P\{X > 1\} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

常见随机变量及分布

离散型

Note: n 重贝努利试验

若①每次试验仅两个可能结果 A, \bar{A}

②每次试验 A, \bar{A} 发生的概率不变

③试验 n 次

令 $P(A) = p, P(\bar{A}) = 1 - p$

$A_k = \{n \text{ 次中 } A \text{ 发生 } k \text{ 次}\} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

$P(A_k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

令 $\{X = k\} = A_k (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

二项分布

X 随机变量, 若 X 的分布律为

$P\{X = k\} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$

称 $X \sim B(n, p)$

泊松分布 poisson

X 随机变量, 若 X 的分布律为

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} (\lambda > 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

称 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$ 或 $X \sim P(\lambda)$

设随机变量 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 且 $2P\{X = 0\} = P\{X = 1\}$, 求 $P\{X \geq 2\}$.

$$X \sim P(\lambda) \Rightarrow P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$P\{X = 0\} = e^{-\lambda}, P\{X = 1\} = \lambda e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\text{由 } 2P\{X = 0\} = P\{X = 1\} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 1\} = 1 - e^{-2} - 2e^{-2} = 1 - \frac{3}{e^2}$$

几何分布

X 随机变量, 若 X 的分布律为

$$P\{X = k\} = p(1-p)^{k-1} (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

称 $X \sim G(p)$, geometry 几何

连续型

均匀分布

X 随机变量, 若 X 的密度函数为

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

称 X 在 (a, b) 内服从均匀分布, 记 $X \sim U(a, b)$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$x < a : F(x) = 0; x \geq b : F(x) = 1$$

$$a \leq x < b : F(x) = \int_a^x \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$$

设 $X \sim U(-1, 2)$, 对 X 独立观察4次, 用 Y 表示4次中 $X \leq 1$ 出现的次数, 求 Y 的分布律.

$$1. X \sim U(-1, 2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$2. Y \sim B(4, p)$$

$$3. p = P\{X \leq 1\} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore Y \sim B(4, \frac{2}{3})$$

指数分布

X 随机变量, 若 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} (\lambda > 0)$$

称 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 记 $X \sim E(\lambda)$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$x < 0 : F(x) = 0$$

$$x \geq 0 : F(x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = -e^{-\lambda t} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

正态分布

X 随机变量, 若 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} (\mu \text{ 常数}, \sigma > 0 \text{ 常数}, -\infty < x < +\infty)$$

称 X 服从参数为 μ, σ^2 的正态分布, 记 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

若 $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$: 即

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

称 X 服从标准正态分布, 记 $X \sim N(0, 1)$

若 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 则分布函数

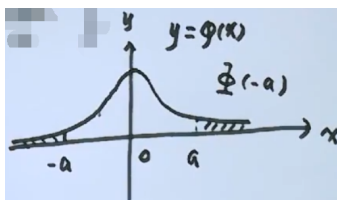
$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\text{若 } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{t-\mu}{\sigma})^2}} d\left(\frac{t-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$



Notes:

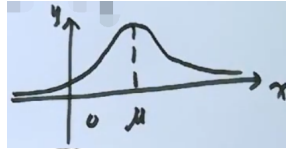
①若 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 则

$$\Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \Phi(-a) = 1 - \Phi(a)$$

②若 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, 则

$$P\{X \leq \mu\} = P\{X > \mu\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

③ $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \begin{cases} F(x) = \Phi(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}) \\ \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \end{cases}$



$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), P\{\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma\} = 2\Phi(2) - 1$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = P\{-2\sigma < X - \mu < 2\sigma\} = P\{-2 < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq 2\}$$

$$= P\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq 2\} - P\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq -2\} = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = 2\Phi(2) - 1$$

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $t^2 - 4t + X = 0$ 有实根的概率为 $\frac{1}{2}$
求 μ .

$$t^2 - 4t + X = 0 \text{ 有实根} \Leftrightarrow 16 - 4X \leq 0, \text{ 即 } X \leq 4$$

$$P\{X \leq 4\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \therefore \mu = 4$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, 4^2), Y \sim N(\mu, 5^2)$$

$$p = P\{X - \mu < -4\}, q = P\{Y - \mu > 5\}, p, q \text{ 关系?}$$

$$\frac{X - \mu}{4} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{Y - \mu}{5} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$p = P\{\frac{X - \mu}{4} \leq -1\} = \Phi(-1) = 1 - \Phi(1)$$

$$q = P\{\frac{Y - \mu}{5} > 1\} = 1 - P\{\frac{Y - \mu}{5} \leq 1\} = 1 - \Phi(1)$$

$$\therefore p = q$$

随机变量函数的分布

X 分布已知, $Y = \phi(X)$, 求 Y 的分布.

(一) X 离散, $Y = \phi(X)$ 离散.

设随机变量 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$, $Y = X^2 + 1$, 求 Y 的分布.

1. Y 可能取值1, 2, 5

2. $P\{Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0\} = 0.1$

$P\{Y = 2\} = P\{X = 1\} = 0.3$

$P\{Y = 5\} = P\{X = -2\} + P\{X = 2\} = 0.6$

Y	1	2	5
P	0.1	0.3	0.6

(二) X 连续型, Y 离散:

设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 对 X 重复观察

5次, 用 Y 表示5次观察中 $\{X \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\}$ 的次数, 求 $P\{Y > 1\}$.

1. $Y \sim B(5, p)$

2. $p = P\{X \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore Y \sim B(5, \frac{1}{2})$

3. $P\{Y > 1\} = 1 - P\{Y \leq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} - P\{Y = 1\}$

$= 1 - C_5^0 (\frac{1}{2})^0 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})^5 - C_5^1 (\frac{1}{2})^1 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})^4$

$= 1 - \frac{6}{32} = \frac{13}{16}$

(三) X 连续型, $Y = \phi(X)$ 连续型

$X \sim U(-2, 2), Y = X^2$, 求 $f_Y(y)$.

1. $X \sim U(-2, 2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

2. $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y\}$

$y < 0: F_Y(y) = 0, y \geq 4: F_Y(y) = 1$

$0 \leq y < 4: F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\} = -\int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}$

即 $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 4 \\ 1, & y \geq 4 \end{cases}$

3. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$X \sim E(2), Y = 1 - e^{-2x}$, 求 $f_Y(y)$.

$$1. X \sim E(2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$2. F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\}$$

$$y < 0 : F_Y(y) = 0$$

$$y \geq 1 : F_Y(y) = 1$$

$$0 \leq y < 1 : F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{1 - e^{-2x} \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - y)\} = F[-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - y)] = y$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1, \text{即 } Y \sim U(0, 1) \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$X \sim E(3), Y = \min\{x, 2\}, \text{求 } F_Y(y)$$

$$1. X \sim E(3) \Rightarrow F(X) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{\min\{x, 2\} \leq y\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{\min\{x, 2\} > y\} = 1 - P\{x > y, 2 > y\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{x > y\}P\{2 > y\}$$

$$\text{若 } y \geq 2 : F_Y(y) = 1$$

$$\text{若 } y < 2 : F_Y(y) = 1 - P\{X > y\} = P\{x \leq y\}$$

$$= F(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-3y}, & 0 \leq y < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-3y}, & 0 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$