习题二

12、令A表示每次投篮甲投中,B表示乙投中,则:

(1)

$$P(X = n) = \begin{cases} P(\overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB}) = 0.6^{k} \times 0.4^{k-1} \times 0.6, n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ P(\overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB}A) = 0.6^{k} \times 0.4^{k} \times 0.4, n = 2k + 1, k = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0.24^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \times 0.36, n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ 0.24^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \times 0.4, n = 2k + 1, k = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

(2)  

$$P(Y = k) = P(\overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB} \underset{k}{A} \bigcup \overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB})$$

$$= 0.6^{k-1} \times 0.4^{k-1} \times 0.4 + 0.6^{k} \times 0.4^{k-1} \times 0.6 = 0.24^{k-1} \times 0.76, k = 1, 2, \cdots$$

(3)

$$P(Z = k) = \begin{cases} 0, k = 0 \\ P(\overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB} \cup \overline{AB} \cdots \overline{AB} A), k = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0, k = 0 \\ 0.6^{k} \times 0.4^{k-1} \times 0.6 + 0.6^{k} \times 0.4^{k} \times 0.4 = 0.24^{k-1} \times 0.456, k = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

13、要进行到成功(A)和失败( $\overline{A}$ )都出现起码要进行两次实验,故X可能取的值是大于等于 2 的自然数。事件  $\{X=k\}=\{A\cdots A\overline{A}\bigcup \overline{A}\cdots \overline{A}A\}$ ,故X的分布律为:

$$P\{X = k\} = P(A \cdots A\overline{A} \bigcup \overline{A} \cdots \overline{A}A) = p^{k-1}q + q^{k-1}p, \ k = 2, 3, \cdots, \ \text{$\sharp$ $p$ $q=1$-$p}$$

14、X可能取的一切值为 1,2,...

$$P(X = k) = P(A \cdots A \overline{A} \cup \overline{A} \cdots \overline{A} A) = p^{k} q + q^{k} p, \ k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$$

25、分布函数 
$$F(x) = P(X \le x) =$$
 
$$\begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ P(X \le x), 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

当  $0 \le x \le 1$  时,取  $x, x + \Delta x \in [0,1]$ 

$$P(x < X \le x + \Delta x) = F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = k \cdot \Delta x$$

所以 
$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = k$$

而 
$$\int_0^1 k dx = 1$$
, 所以  $k=1$ 。

密度函数为: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0,$$
**其它**

26、请参考 287 页。

41、 
$$X \sim e(2)$$
,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, x \ge 0\\ 0, x < 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$\iiint f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0, y < 1\\ e^{1-y}, y \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

42-2. 
$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(|X| \le y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \le 0 \\ P(-y \le X \le y) & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \le 0 \\ F_{X}(y) - F_{X}(-y) & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \le 0 \\ f_X(y) + f_X(-y) & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2y & 0 < y \le 1 \\ 0 & \cancel{!} \cancel{!} \cancel{!} \end{aligned}$$

43,  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 

$$(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$$
  $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$   $(f(y) \le X \le y) \ y > 0$ 

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(e^{X} \le y) = \begin{cases} 0, y \le 0 (不可能事件) \\ P(X \le \ln y), y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, y \le 0 \\ F_{X}(\ln y), y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{y} f_{X}(\ln y), & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma y}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right\}, & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

45, 
$$X \sim U(-1,2), Y = 2X^2 - 1$$

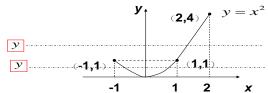
$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(2X^{2} - 1 \le y) = \begin{cases} 0, y < -1 \\ P\left(-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}} \le X \le \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}\right), y \ge -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
0, y < -1 \\
\int_{-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}, -1 \le y \le 1 \\
\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}, 1 < y \le 7 \\
\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{3} dx = 1, y > 7
\end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, y < -1 \\ \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}, -1 \le y \le 1 \\ \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}}} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{y+1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}, 1 < y \le 7 \\ \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{3} dx = 1, y > 7 \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2(y+1)}}, -1 \le y \le 1\\ \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2(y+1)}}, 1 < y \le 7\\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

47、



$$\begin{split} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y); \\ y &< 0 \text{By}, \ F_Y(y) = 0; \\ 0 &< y < 1 \text{By}, \ F_Y(y) = P(-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y}) \\ &= P(-\sqrt{y} < X < 0) + P(0 < X < \sqrt{y}) \\ &= 0.5\sqrt{y} + 0.25\sqrt{y} = 0.75\sqrt{y}. \end{split}$$

$$1 < y < 4$$
时,
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y);$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(-1 < X < \sqrt{y});$$

$$= P(-1 < X < 0) + P(0 < X < \sqrt{y})$$

$$= 0.5 + 0.25\sqrt{y}$$

$$y > 4$$
时, $F_Y(y) = 1$ .

综上可得: 
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0.375y^{-1/2} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0.125y^{-1/2} & 1 < y < 4. \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

48. 
$$X \sim U\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), Y = \cos X$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\cos X \le y) = \begin{cases} 0, y < -1 \\ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} P(2k\pi + \arccos y \le X \le 2k\pi + 2\pi - \arccos y), -1 \le y \le 1 \\ 1, y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, y < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{1}{\pi} dx + \int_{\arccos y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos y, 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}, 0 \le y \le 1\\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

39、F(x)严格单调上升且连续,则其反函数也严格单调上升且连续,并且 $0 \le F(X) \le 1$ 

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(F(X) \le y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \le 0 \\ P(X \le F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y & 0 < y \le 1 \\ P(-\infty < X < +\infty) = 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

40、
$$U \square U(0,1)$$
, 则  $F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < 0 \\ u & 0 \le u \le 1 \\ 1 & u > 1 \end{cases}$ 

而 F(x)为分布函数,则  $0 \le F(x) \le 1$ 。

所以 
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(F^{-1}(U) \le y) = P(U \le F(y)) = F(y)$$

即 Y的分布函数为 F。