

《概率统计》 第二章习题课



2-4 (1) $P(X=k) = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1}$ \longrightarrow 这仅是一个概率
不是所求分布!

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-----|----------------------------------|------------------|
| X | 1 | 2 | ... | n | 这也不是分布 归一性不成立 |
| P | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{16}$ | ... | $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$ | |

正确解

$$P(X = k) = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$



$$(2) P(X = 2n) \neq \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1/4}{1 - 1/16} = \frac{1}{5}$$

第一等式不成立!

正确解

$$P(X \text{取偶数}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(X = 2n) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1/4}{1 - 1/16} = \frac{1}{5}$$

或

$$P_{\text{偶}} = \frac{3}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1/4 + (1/4)^3 + \cdots + (1/4)^{2n-1}]$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{16}}{1 - \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{1}{5}$$



几何分布及适用场合

设每次试验成功的概率为 p , 则首次成功所需试验次数服从参数为 p 的几何分布:

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



2-6

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| P | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

$$F(x) \neq \begin{cases} 0.3 & x = 2 \\ 0.7 & x = 3 \\ 1 & x = 4 \\ 0 & x < 2 \\ 0 & x > 4 \end{cases}$$



正确解

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ 0.3, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.7, & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$



2-18 (3)

$$\text{解 } F(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{cases} 1/2 + (1/\pi) \arcsin x, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$F(+\infty) = 1$ 不满足!

正确解为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ 1/2 + (1/\pi) \arcsin x, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



2-33 (2)

$$x = h(y) = \pm\sqrt{(y-1)/2}$$

当 $y > 1$ 时

$$f_Y(y) \stackrel{?}{=} f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)| = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{y-1}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{4}}$$

错误
原因

$y = 2x^2 + 1$ 不严格单调!



正确解 $x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{(y-1)/2}$

当 $y > 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_X(x_1)|x'_1| + f_X(x_2)|x'_2| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{y-1}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{y-1}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{y-1}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$



2-33 (3)

$x = \pm y$ 当 $y > 0$ 时

$$f_Y(y) \stackrel{?}{=} f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\pm y)^2}{2}} |(\pm 1)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

正确解 $x_{1,2} = \pm y$ 当 $y > 0$ 时

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(x_1) |x_1'| + f_X(x_2) |x_2'|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(+y)^2}{2}} \cdot | +1 | + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(-y)^2}{2}} \cdot | -1 |$$



所以

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} / \sqrt{\pi}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

2-35

解 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(-3X + 2 \leq y)$

因为 X
未必
连续

$$= P\left(X \geq \frac{2-y}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{2-y}{3}\right)$$

$\neq 1 - F\left(\frac{2-y}{3}\right)$ 书后答案错!



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(-3X + 2 \leq y) \\
 &= P\left(X \geq \frac{2-y}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{2-y}{3}\right) \\
 &\stackrel{?}{=} 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{2-y}{3}} F'(x) dx = 1 - F(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\frac{2-y}{3}} \\
 &= 1 - F\left(\frac{2-y}{3}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

X 未必连续, 故未必有概率密度函数

$$E_1(x) = \lambda(x)$$



正确解为

$$\begin{aligned}F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(-3X + 2 \leq y) \\&= P\left(X \geq \frac{2-y}{3}\right) = 1 - P\left(X < \frac{2-y}{3}\right) \\&= 1 - P\left(X \leq \frac{2-y}{3}\right) + P\left(X = \frac{2-y}{3}\right) \\&= 1 - F\left(\frac{2-y}{3}\right) + F\left(\frac{2-y}{3}\right) - F\left(\frac{2-y}{3} - 0\right) \\&= 1 - F\left(\frac{2-y}{3} - 0\right)\end{aligned}$$



解

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(y) dy \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{-\infty}^y dy \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ y & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(F(X) \leq y) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{-\infty}^y f(x) dx$$

$$= F(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^y = F(y)$$



当 $0 < y \leq 1$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(\Phi) = 0$$

当 $y > 1$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(\Omega) = 1$$



$$X \text{ 的分布函数为 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ y & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

正确的解为

当 $0 < y \leq 1$ 时,

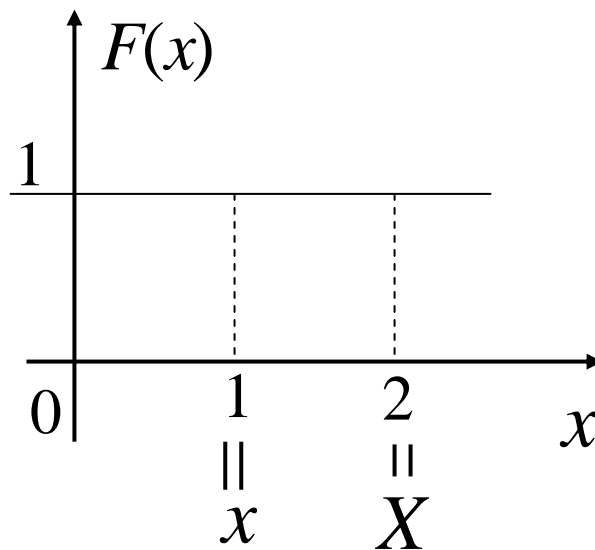
$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq F(x)) \\ &= P(X \leq x) = F(x) = y \end{aligned}$$



有同学说下面等式不成立

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(F(X) \leq F(x)) = P(X \leq x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

反例 $F(x) = 1$



反例不存在！

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$ F 的定义 $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

$\textcircled{1} \Leftarrow \textcircled{2}$ F 的性质(单调不减)

