

第二章 随机变量及其分布答案

1、解：设 X 为取出 3 只球中的最大号码，则 X 的可取值为 3、4、5.

$$P\{X=3\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_2^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10} ; \quad P\{X=4\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10} ; \quad P\{X=5\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_4^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\therefore X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

2、解： X 为两次抛掷骰子所得小的点数，则 $X=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$.

$P\{X=K\} = P$ “两次都得点数 K ” + P “一次得 K 点，另一次得点数大于 K ”

$$= \frac{1^2}{6^2} + \frac{[C_1^1 C_{6-K}^1] \cdot P_2^2}{6^2} = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{(6-K) \times 2}{36} = \frac{13-2K}{36}$$

$$\therefore X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{13-2k}{36} \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.$$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{11}{36} & \frac{9}{36} & \frac{7}{36} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{3}{36} & \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

3、解： X 的可取值为 0、1、2. 则 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{C_2^k C_{13}^{3-k}}{C_{15}^3} \quad k=0, 1, 2.$

$$\text{或 } X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{22}{35} & \frac{12}{35} & \frac{1}{35} \end{pmatrix}$$

4、解：(1) X 的可取值为 1、2、3、...

$$\text{则 } X \sim P\{X=K\} = P \text{ “第 } k \text{ 次才成功”} = P(1-P)^{k-1} \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(2) Y 的可值为 $r, r+1, r+2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} Y \sim P\{Y=K\} &= P \text{ “第 } k \text{ 次试验才成功 } r \text{ 次”} \\ &= P \text{ “前 } k-1 \text{ 次试验成功了 } r-1 \text{ 次, 第 } k \text{ 次必成功”} \\ &= C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{(k-1)-(r-1)} \cdot p = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Y \sim P\{Y=K\} = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} \quad K=r, r+1, r+2, \dots$$

(3) X 的可取值为 $1, 2, 3, \dots$ 则 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = 0.45 \times (0.55)^{k-1} \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ “X 取偶数”} &= P\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n [X=2K] \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^n P[X=2K] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n 0.45 \times (0.55)^{2k-1} = \frac{0.45}{0.55} \sum_{k=1}^n [(0.55)^2]^k = \frac{0.45}{0.55} \times \frac{(0.55)^2}{1-(0.55)^2} = \frac{11}{31} \end{aligned}$$

6、解：已知 $P=0.1$ ， $q=0.9$ ， $n=5$ 设被使用的供水设备为 X 个，则

$$X \sim P\{X=K\} = C_5^K (0.1)^K (0.9)^{5-K} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

(1) 恰有 2 个设备被使用的概率是 $P\{X=2\} = C_5^2 (0.1)^2 (0.9)^3 = 0.0729$

(2) 至少有 3 个设备被使用的概率是 $P\{X \geq 3\} = \dots = 0.00856$

(3) 至多有 3 个设备被使用的概率是 $P\{X \leq 3\} = \dots = 0.99954$

(4) 至少有 1 个设备被使用的概率是 $P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} = \dots = 0.40951$

7、解：设在 n 次重复试验中 A 发生 X 次，则 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = C_n^K (0.3)^K (0.7)^{n-K}$

(1) $n=5$ 时，则 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = C_5^K (0.3)^K (0.7)^{5-K} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$

\therefore 指示灯发出信号的概率为

$$P\{X \geq 3\} = P\{X=3\} + P\{X=4\} + P\{X=5\} = \dots = 0.16308$$

(2) $n=7$ 时, 则 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = C_7^k (0.3)^k (0.7)^{7-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.$

\therefore 指示灯发出信号的概率为

$$P\{X \geq 3\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} - P\{X=2\} = \dots = 0.353$$

9、解: 设第一次抽取 10 个产品中有 X 个次品, 则 $X \sim b(10, 0.1)$

设第二次抽取 5 个产品中有 Y 个次品, 则 $Y \sim b(5, 0.1)$

(1) 第一次检验就能接受的概率为

$$P\{X=0\} = C_{10}^0 (0.1)^0 (0.9)^{10} = 0.349$$

(2) 需作第二次检验的概率为

$$P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} = P\{X=1\} + P\{X=2\} = C_{10}^1 (0.1)^1 (0.9)^9 + C_{10}^2 (0.1)^2 (0.9)^8 = 0.581$$

(3) 第二次检验能接受的概率为

$$P\{Y=0\} = C_5^0 (0.1)^0 (0.9)^5 = 0.590$$

(4) 第一次检验未决定, 而第二次检验被接受的概率为

$$P\{[1 \leq X \leq 2] \cdot [Y=0]\} = 0.581 \times 0.590 = 0.343$$

(5) 这批产品被接受的概率为

$$P\{X=0\} + P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} \cdot P\{Y=0\} = 0.349 + 0.343 = 0.692$$

10、解: (1) 设 $A =$ “某人试验一次成功”

$$n = C_8^4 = 70, \quad K(A) = 1 \quad \therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{70} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{70}, \quad P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{1}{70} = \frac{69}{70}$$

\therefore 某人试验 10 次, 成功 3 次的概率按贝努里定理得

$$P\{X=3\} = C_{10}^3 \left(\frac{1}{70}\right)^3 \left(\frac{69}{70}\right)^7 = 3.16 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000316$$

这个概率很小, 说明 $\{X=3\}$ 是一个小概率事件, 在一次实验中是不会

发生的，但此人在 10 次试验中成功了 3 次，说明此人是具有区分能力的。

12、解：设电话总机每分钟接到呼唤次数为 X ，则

$$X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{4^k}{k!} e^{-4} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$$

(1) 某一分钟恰有 8 次呼唤的概率为 $P\{X=8\} = \frac{4^8}{8!} e^{-4} = 0.02978$

(2) 某一分钟的呼唤次数大于 3 的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X > 3\} &= 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} - P\{X=2\} - P\{X=3\} \\ &= 1 - \frac{4^0}{0!} e^{-4} - \frac{4^1}{1!} e^{-4} - \frac{4^2}{2!} e^{-4} - \frac{4^3}{3!} e^{-4} = 0.5663 \end{aligned}$$

13、解：已知 $X \sim \pi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$ 即 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$

(1) 当 $t=15-12=3$ 时， $X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$

所求概率为 $P\{X=0\} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^0}{0!} e^{-\frac{3}{2}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 0.2231$

(2) 当 $t=17-12=5$ 时 $X \sim P\{X=K\} = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\frac{5}{2}} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$

所求概率为 $P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} = 1 - \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^0}{0!} e^{-\frac{5}{2}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{5}{2}} = 0.9179$

$$X \sim P\{X=K\} = C_5^k (0.1)^k (0.9)^{5-k} \quad k=0,1,2,3,4,5.$$

14、解：(1) $\because X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix} \therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < x < 0 \\ 1-p & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$

(2) 69 页第 1 题，从 5 个球中任取 3 个，求最大号码 X 的分布函数。

已求得 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{10} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{4}{10} & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ 1 & 5 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

15、解：由定义 $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$

当 $x < 0$ 时 $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P(\phi) = 0$

当 $0 \leq x \leq a$ 时， $F(x) = kx$ ，取 $x = a$ ，得 $F(a) = ka$

当 $a \leq x < +\infty$ 时， $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P(S) = 1$ 取 $x = a$ ，得 $F(a) = 1$

$\therefore ka = 1$ ，得 $k = \frac{1}{a}$ ，故得分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} & 0 \leq x < a \\ 1 & a \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$

16、解： $\because F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.4x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore P\{\text{至多 3 分钟}\} = P\{X \leq 3\} = F(3) = 1 - e^{-1.2}$

$$P\{\text{至少 } 4 \text{ 分钟}\} = P\{X \geq 4\} = 1 - P\{X < 4\} = 1 - F(4) = 1 - [1 - e^{-1.6}] = e^{-1.6}$$

$$P\{\text{3 分钟至 } 4 \text{ 分钟之间}\} = P\{3 \leq X \leq 4\} = F(4) - F(3) = e^{-1.2} - e^{-1.6}$$

$$P\{\text{至多 } 3 \text{ 分钟或至少 } 4 \text{ 分钟}\} = P\{X \leq 3\} + P\{X \geq 4\} = 1 - e^{-1.2} + e^{-1.6}$$

$$P\{\text{恰好 } 2.5 \text{ 分钟}\} = P\{X = 2.5\} = 0$$

$$18、\text{解：已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2-x & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \because F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{当 } -\infty < x < 0 \text{ 时, } \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dt = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x < 2 \text{ 时, } \quad F(x) = \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^x (2-t) dt = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 1$$

$$\text{当 } 2 \leq x < +\infty, \quad F(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\infty < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$20、\text{解：已知任一器件寿命 } X \text{ (小时)} \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1000}{x^2} & x > 1000 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(X > 1500) = \int_{1500}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1500}^{+\infty} \frac{1000}{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

任取 5 只器件，设寿命大于 1500 小时的只数为 Y ，则 $Y \sim b(5, \frac{2}{3})$

$$\text{所求概率为 } P\{Y \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{Y=0\} - P\{Y=1\} = 1 - C_5^0 (\frac{2}{3})^0 (\frac{1}{3})^5 - C_5^1 (\frac{2}{3})^1 (\frac{1}{3})^4 = \frac{232}{243}$$

21、解：已知顾客等待服务的时间 X (分) $\sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{x}{5}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$P\{X > 10\} = \int_{10}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{10}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{x}{5}} dx = e^{-2}$$

已设 Y 为某顾客未等到服务时间而离开的次数，则 $Y \sim b(5, e^{-2})$

$$\text{即 } Y \sim P\{Y=K\} = C_5^k (e^{-2})^k (1 - e^{-2})^{5-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

$$\therefore P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y=0\} = 1 - C_5^0 (e^{-2})^0 (1 - e^{-2})^5 = 1 - (1 - e^{-2})^5 = 0.5167$$

22、解：已知 $K \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$P\{\text{方程有实根}\} = P\{\Delta \geq 0\} = P\{(4k)^2 - 4 \times 4(k+2) \geq 0\} = P\{k \geq 2\} + P\{k \leq -1\}$$

$$= \int_2^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_2^5 \frac{1}{5} dx = \frac{3}{5}$$

23、解：(1) $P\{2 < X \leq 5\} = \Phi(\frac{5-3}{2}) - \Phi(\frac{2-3}{2}) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-0.5) = 0.5328$

$$P\{-4 < X \leq 10\} = \Phi(\frac{10-3}{2}) - \Phi(\frac{-4-3}{2}) = \Phi(3.5) - \Phi(-3.5) = 0.9996$$

$$P\{|X| > 2\} = P\{X > 2 \text{ 或 } X < -2\} = P\{2 < X < +\infty\} + P\{-\infty < X < -2\}$$

$$= \Phi(+\infty) - \Phi(\frac{2-3}{2}) + \Phi(\frac{-2-3}{2}) - \Phi(-\infty) = 0.6997$$

$$P\{X > 3\} = P\{3 < X < +\infty\} = \Phi(+\infty) - \Phi(\frac{3-3}{2}) = 0.5$$

(2) 求 c , 使 $P\{X > c\} = P\{X \leq c\}$

$$P\{c < X < +\infty\} = P\{-\infty < X \leq c\}$$

$$\phi(+\infty) - \phi\left(\frac{c-3}{2}\right) = \phi\left(\frac{c-3}{2}\right) - \phi(-\infty)$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{c-3}{2}\right) = 0.5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{c-3}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = 3$$

(3) $\because P\{X > d\} \geq 0.9$ 即 $P\{d < X < +\infty\} \geq 0.9$

$$\therefore \phi(+\infty) - \phi\left(\frac{d-3}{2}\right) \geq 0.9$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{d-3}{2}\right) \leq 0.1 \text{ (正态分布数值表没有 } 0.1, \text{ 说明 } \frac{d-3}{2} \text{ 是负数)}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \phi\left(\frac{3-d}{2}\right) \leq 0.1$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{3-d}{2}\right) \geq 0.9$$

$$\frac{3-d}{2} = 1.28 + (1.29 - 1.28) \times \frac{0.9000 - 0.8997}{0.9015 - 0.8997} = 1.28 + 0.01 \times \frac{3}{18} = 1.2817$$

$$\therefore d \leq 0.4364 \text{ 即 } d \text{ 得最大值为 } 0.4364$$

24、解：设某地区女青年的血压（收缩压）为 X (mm), 已知 $X \sim N(110, 12^2)$

$$(1) P\{X \leq 105\} = \phi\left(\frac{105-110}{12}\right) = \phi(-0.4167) = 1 - \phi(0.4167) = 0.3384$$

$$(2) P\{100 < X \leq 120\} = \phi\left(\frac{120-110}{12}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{100-110}{12}\right) = \phi(0.8333) - \phi(-0.8333)$$

$$= 2\phi(0.8333) - 1 = 0.5952$$

(3) $\because P\{X > x\} \leq 0.05$ 即 $P\{x < X < +\infty\} \leq 0.05$

$$\therefore 1 - \phi\left(\frac{x-100}{12}\right) \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow \phi\left(\frac{x-100}{12}\right) \geq 0.95 \Rightarrow \frac{x-100}{12} \geq 1.645$$

故得 $x \geq 129.74$

25、解：设螺栓长度为 X (cm), 已知 $X \sim N(10.05, 0.06^2)$

\therefore 螺栓长度合格的概率为

$$P\{10.05-0.12 < X < 10.05+0.12\} = \phi\left(\frac{10.05+0.12-10.05}{0.06}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{10.05-0.12-10.05}{0.06}\right)$$

$$= \phi(2) - \phi(-2) = 2\phi(2) - 1 = 0.9544$$

故螺栓长度不合格的概率为 $P=1-0.9544=0.0456$

26、解： ∵ $P\{120 < X \leq 200\} \geq 0.80$

$$\therefore \Phi\left(\frac{200-160}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{120-160}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.80$$

$$2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.80$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.90$$

$$\frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.282$$

$$\sigma \leq 31.20$$

27、解： 已知 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{11}{30} \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $Y = X^2$ 的分布列。

当 $X = -2, -1, 0, 1, 3$ 时

$Y = 4, 1, 0, 1, 9$

∴ $Y = X^2$ 的可取值为 0、1、4、9。

$$P\{Y=0\} = P\{X=0\} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{X=-1\} + P\{X=1\} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$P\{Y=4\} = P\{X=-2\} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P\{Y=9\} = P\{X=3\} = \frac{11}{30}$$

$$\therefore Y = X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & 9 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{30} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{11}{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

28、解： 已知 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(1) 求 $Y = e^X$ 的概率密度

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

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0$

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \ln y < 0 \\ \int_0^{\ln y} dx & 0 \leq \ln y < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq \ln y < +\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \ln y & 1 \leq y < e \\ 1 & e \leq y < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & 1 < y < e \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

29、解：已知 $X \sim f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ ($-\infty < x < +\infty$),

(1) 求 $Y=e^x$ 的分布密度。

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^x \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{e^x \leq y\} = P(\phi) = 0 \quad \therefore f_Y(y) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{e^x \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{-1} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{-1} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 求 $Y=|X|$ 的分布密度

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{|X| \leq y\}$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{|X| \leq y\} = P(\phi) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{|X| \leq y\} = P\{-y < X < y\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-y}^y e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} + e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$\therefore Y=|X|$ 的分布密度是

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

30、解：(1) 已知 $X \sim f(x) \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$ 求 $Y = X^3$ 的分布密度。

$$F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq \sqrt[3]{y}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} f(x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = f(\sqrt[3]{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^2}} \cdot f(\sqrt[3]{y}) \quad (\text{当 } y \neq 0)$$

$$\text{即 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^2}} \cdot f(\sqrt[3]{y}) & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 已知 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ 求 $Y = X^2$ 的概率密度。

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

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X^2 \leq y\} = P(\emptyset) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X^2 \leq y\} = P\{|X| \leq \sqrt{y}\} = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\}$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} e^{-x} dx$$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\sqrt{y}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$