

“概率论”部分

测验题
参考答案



《概率论》部分测验题一 参考答案

一、填空题

1. \overline{ABC} 2. 0.3 3. $\frac{9}{100}$ 4. $\frac{1}{20}$

5. $\frac{1}{2}$, $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{6}, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$



6. $e^{-1} - e^{-2}$

7. 0.3

8. $\pi(7)$

9. 9

10. $\frac{1}{3}$

11. 0.5

12. 0

二、解：记电源电压为随机变量 X ，

事件 $A = \{\text{电子元件损坏}\}$. 则 $X \sim N(220, 25^2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad P\{X < 200\} &= P\{X \leq 200\} = \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 220}{25}\right) \\ &= \Phi(-0.8) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 0.2119 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P\{200 \leq X \leq 240\} &= P\left\{\frac{200-220}{25} \leq \frac{X-220}{25} \leq \frac{240-220}{25}\right\} \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{240-220}{25}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{200-220}{25}\right) \\ &= \Phi(0.8) - \Phi(-0.8) = 2\Phi(0.8) - 1 = 0.5762 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{X > 240\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{240-220}{25}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 0.2199$$

故由全概率公式知:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P\{A | X < 200\}P\{X < 200\} \\ &\quad + P\{A | 200 \leq X \leq 240\}P\{200 \leq X \leq 240\} \\ &\quad + P\{A | X > 240\}P\{X > 240\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{即 } P(A) &= 0.1 \times 0.2199 + 0.01 \times 0.5762 + 0.1 \times 0.2199 \\ &= 0.048142\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad &P\{200 \leq X \leq 240 \mid A\} \\ &= \frac{P\{A \mid 200 \leq X \leq 240\}P\{200 \leq X \leq 240\}}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{0.01 \times 0.5762}{0.048142} = 0.1197\end{aligned}$$



三、计算

1. 解: 因 $X \sim N(1,2), Y \sim N(-1,14)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立,

故 $Z = X - Y$ 仍服从正态分布, 且

$$E(Z) = E(X) - E(Y) = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$D(Z) = D(X) + D(Y) = 2 + 14 = 16$$

即 $Z \sim N(2,4^2)$, 从而概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 4} e^{-\frac{(z-2)^2}{32}}, \quad z \in R$$



2. 解: 方程有实根 $\Leftrightarrow \Delta = (2X)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (5X - 4) \geq 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow X \geq 4$ 或 $X \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\text{方程有实根}\} &= P\{X \geq 4 \text{ 或 } X \leq 1\} \\ &= P\{X \geq 4\} + P\{X \leq 1\} \\ &= P\{4 \leq X \leq 6\} + P\{0 < X \leq 1\} \\ &= \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



四、解：由卷积公式知， $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数为

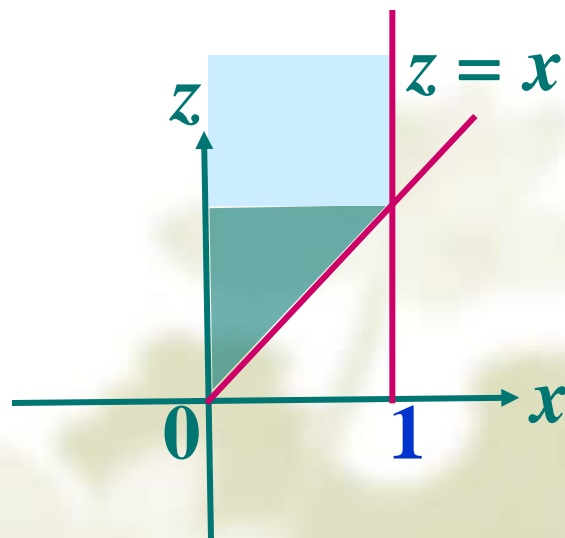
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

由题意知当且仅当 $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ z - x > 0 \end{cases}$ ，即 $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ z > x \end{cases}$ 时，

被积函数才不为零。

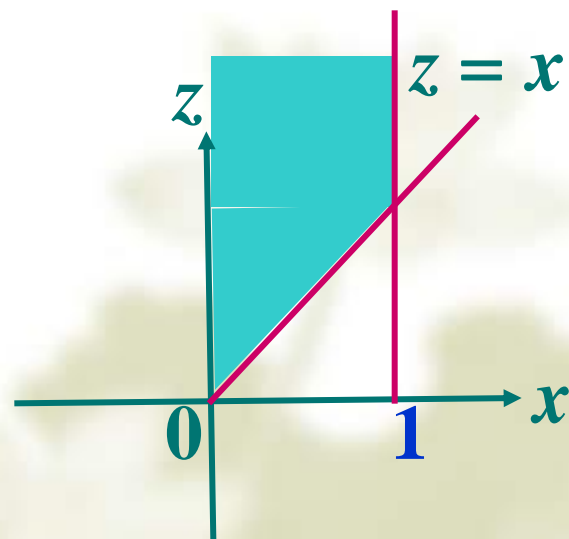
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \int_0^z f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_0^1 f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



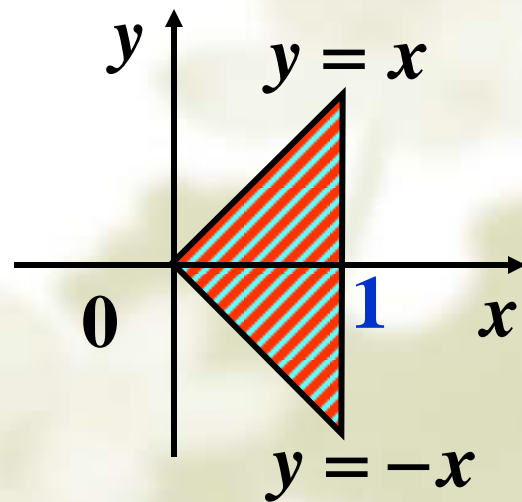
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \int_0^z 1 \times e^{-(z-x)} dx, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_0^1 1 \times e^{-(z-x)} dx, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{-z}(e - 1), & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



五、解 (1) $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^1 1 dx = 1 + y, & -1 < y < 0, \\ \int_y^1 1 dx = 1 - y, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$



$$(2) \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \times 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \times 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$



六、解
$$p = P\left\{X > \frac{\pi}{3}\right\} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

由题意知 $Y \sim b(n, p)$, 其中 $n = 4$, $p = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{从而 } E(Y) = np = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2,$$

$$D(Y) = np(1-p) = 1.$$

故有 $E(Y^2) = D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2 = 5$.



七、解

$$(1) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} [D(X) + D(Y) - D(X - Y)] = -2$$

$$(2) \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{Cov}(X - 2Y, X + Y) \\ &= D(X) + \text{Cov}(X, Y) - 2\text{Cov}(Y, X) - 2D(Y) \\ &= -12 \end{aligned}$$



《概率论》部分测验题二 参考答案

一、填空题

1. $\overline{ABC}, \overline{\overline{ABC}}$

2. $\{1,6\}, \{2,5,7\}$

3. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

4. $\frac{25}{2}e^{-5}$

5. 24

6. 0.3

7. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$



$$8. f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

9. 7

10. 0, 25

11. $\frac{1}{9}$

12. 1



二、 (1) 0.17; (2) $\frac{6}{17}$

三、 (1) e^{-1} ; (2) e^{-4}

四、 1. $A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

2.
$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2}, & -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

3. $P\{0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}\} = \frac{1}{2}$.



五、

$$1. f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$2. E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, E(Y) = 1, E(XY) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = 0, D(X) = \frac{1}{4}, D(Y) = 1.$$

3. X 与 Y 相互独立, 因为 $f_{X,Y}(X, Y) = f_X(X)f_Y(Y)$;
 X 与 Y 不相关, 因为 $Cov(X, Y) = 0$. (或独立性可得)



六、

$V \backslash U$	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

七、 $P\{|Y| \leq 10\} = 2\Phi(1) - 1$

$$P\{|Y| > 10\} = 1 - P\{|Y| \leq 10\} = 2 - 2\Phi(1)$$



《概率论》部分测验题三 参考答案

一、填空题

1. $\frac{2}{3}$ 2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 3} e^{-\frac{z^2}{18}}, z \in R$ 3. 3 4. 0.6

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

6. 0.2 7. $\frac{17}{648}$ 8. $(0.9)^9, 1.9$



9. $a = 0.3, b = 0.2$

10. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}$

11. $\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

12. $F_{\max}(z) = F_x(z)F_Y(z)$

13. $\frac{1}{3\varepsilon^2}$

14. 1

15. 0.5



二、计算与证明题

1. (1) 0.22696; (2) 0.3008

$$2. f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & z \geq 0 \\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$4. (1) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2) X 和 Y 不独立. 因为

$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 当 $|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1$ 时.

(3) $E(X) = 0, E(XY) = 0$, 故 $Cov(X, Y) = 0$.

从而 $\rho_{XY} = 0$.



5. (1) $E(Z) = 1, D(Z) = 7$

(2) $\rho_{XZ} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$

6. (1) 利润函数

$$S = \begin{cases} 1000X, & X \leq Y \\ 1000Y - 200(X - Y), & X > Y \end{cases}$$

(2) 应生产: $900 \cdot \ln 6 \approx 1613$ (件)

