概率论试卷

2018至2019学年第二学期

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一. 填空题(共10小题,每空2分,共24分)

1.从6双不同尺码的鞋子中任取2只, 2只都不配对的概率为。

$$\frac{C_6^2 C_2^1 C_2^1}{C_{12}^2} = \frac{10}{11} \, \mathrm{c}$$

2.事件A,B,C相互独立,且

解:
$$P(AC|A \cup B) = \frac{P(AC(A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)}$$

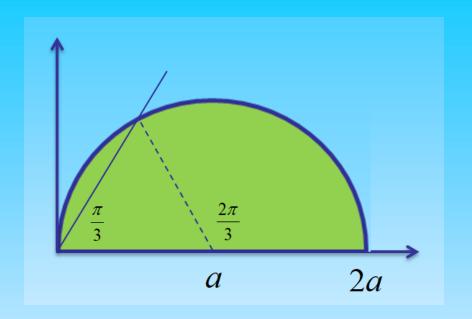
$$= \frac{P(CA)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(C)P(A)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $注:A\subset A\cup B$ 。

3.随机地向半圆0 < y < $\sqrt{2ax}$ - x^2 (a为 正常数)内掷一点,点落在半圆内任何 地方的概率与区域的面积成正比,则 原点和该点的连线与x轴的夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 的概率为_

解:

该半圆为圆 $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的上半部分,



$$p = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 + \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{\pi a^2}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi a^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} + \frac{2}{3}$$

4.三重贝努利试验,至少一次成功的概率为 37 64,则每次试验成功的概率为

$$1 - C_3^0 p^0 (1 - p)^3 = \frac{37}{64},$$

$$(1-p)^3 = \frac{27}{64}, p = \frac{1}{4}$$
 o

解:
$$X \sim G(p), p = \frac{1}{10},$$

$$P(X = k) = \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{10}, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

6.设随机变量X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ A(1+\sin x), -\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 1, x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

则
$$P\left(|X|<\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=$$
_______,密度

函数
$$p(x) =$$
_____。

解:

先证明X是连续型的,

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^{-}}{2}} A(1+\sin x) = 2A,$$

由于分布函数是右连续的,

所以, 2A = 1, 即 $A = \frac{1}{2}$, 否则如果2A < 1, 则不可能右连续。

$$P\left(\left|X\right| < \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - F\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\cos x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

7. 岩
$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2C} & \frac{3}{4C} & \frac{5}{8C} & \frac{2}{16C} \end{pmatrix}$$

 Y^2 的概率分布为_____。

$$\frac{1}{2C} + \frac{3}{4C} + \frac{5}{8C} + \frac{2}{16C} = 1,$$

$$C = 2$$
,

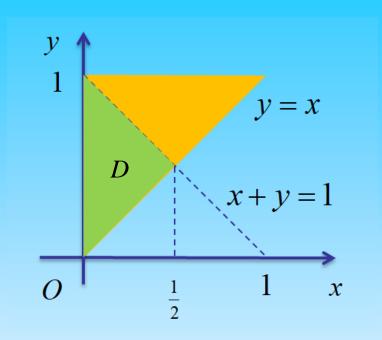
$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{5}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}, -1 \le x < 0 \\ \frac{5}{8}, 0 \le x < 1 \\ \frac{15}{16}, 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1, x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = X^{2} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 \\ \hline 8 & 16 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \circ$$

8.设随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6x, 0 \le x \le y \le 1 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases},$$



$$P(X+Y \le 1) = \iint_{x+y \le 1} p(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D} 6x dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} 6x dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 6x(1-2x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (6x-12x^2)dx = \frac{1}{4} \circ$$

9.已知
$$EX = 3, DX = 5, 则$$

$$E((X+2)^2) =$$

解:
$$D(X+2) = E((X+2)^2) - (E(X+2))^2$$

$$E((X+2)^2) = D(X+2) + (E(X+2))^2$$

$$=5+25=30$$

$$10.$$
设 $DX = 25, DY = 36, \rho_{XY} = 0.6,$ 则 $D(X + Y) = ______。$

$$D(X + Y) = DX + DY + 2Cov(X, Y)$$

$$= DX + DY + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}$$

$$= 25 + 36 + 2 \times 0.6 \times 5 \times 6 = 97$$

二.单选题(共5题,每小题2分,共10分)

11.设A,B,C是三个随机事件,且A,C相互独立,B,C相互独立,则AUB与C相互独立。 立的充分必要条件是____。

(A) A, B相互独立, (B) A, B互不相容, (C) AB, C相互独立, (D) AB, C互不相容。

$$P((A \cup B)C) = P(AC \cup BC) = P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC)$$

$$= P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(ABC)$$

$$P(A \cup B)P(C) = (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB))P(C)$$

$$= P(A)P(C) + P(B)P(C) - P(AB)P(C)$$

 $P((A \cup B)C) = P(A \cup B)P(C)$ 成立的 充分必要条件是

P(ABC) = P(AB)P(C),

所以,C正确。

12.设X的密度函数与分布函数分别为p(x)和F(x),则下列选项正确的是

(A) $0 \le p(x) \le 1$; (B) $P(X = x) \le F(x)$; (C)P(X = x) = F(x); (D)P(X = x) = p(x) \circ

解: 由于X是连续型随机变量,

P(X = x) = 0,所以,B是对的。

13.设随机变量X和Y独立同分布,且 $X \sim B(1,p)$,则下列各式不正确的是

(A) $X^2 \sim B(1, p^2)$; (B) $XY \sim B(1, p^2)$; (C) min $\{X, Y\} \sim B(1, p^2)$; (D) $X + Y \sim B(2, p)$.

解: $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}, X^2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$ (A)

14.将长度为1米的木棒随机地截成两段,则两段长度的相关系数为

_____0

(A)1;(B)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
;(C) $-\frac{1}{2}$;(D) -1

解: 两段分别记为X和Y,

则X + Y = 1,即相关系数为-1,D对

15.设随机变量 $X \sim B(n, p)$,对任意 $0 ,利用切比雪夫不等式估 计有<math>P(|X - np| \ge \sqrt{2n}) \le _____$ 。

(A)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
;(B) $\frac{1}{4}$;(C) $\frac{1}{8}$;(D) $\frac{1}{16}$

解: EX = np, DX = npq,

$$P(|X-np| \ge \sqrt{2n}) = P(|X-EX| \ge \sqrt{2n})$$

$$\leq \frac{DX}{2n} = \frac{np(1-p)}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{8}, (C)$$

三. 简答题(共1小题,5分)

$$F(x) = P(X \le x)$$
 o

分布函数F(x)具有下列四个基本性质:

$$(1) \ 0 \le F(x) \le 1, x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(2)$$
若 $x_1 < x_2$,则 $F(x_1) \le F(x_2)$,即单调不减,

$$(3)F(-\infty) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = 0, F(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = 1,$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \to x_0^+} F(x) = F(x_0), \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$
,即右连续。

四. 分析判断题(共1小题,5分)

 $17.E(XY) = EX \cdot EY$ 是X与Y相互独立的充要条件。

解: 错。

 $Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = 0$,即 X 与 Y不相关,

不相关不一定独立,独立一定不相关。

五. 计算题(共5小题, 共56分)

- 18. (12分)有两个盒子,第一个盒子中装有2个红球,1个白球,第二个盒子装有一半红球,一半白球。现从两盒中各任取一球放在一起,再从中任取一球,求(1)这个球是红球的概率;
- (2)若发现这个球是红球,则第一个盒子中取出的球是红球的概率。

解: (1)

设 A_i :第一个盒子中取到i个红球,i=0,1;

 B_j :第二个盒子中取到j个红球,j=0,1

C:这个球是红球, 由全概率公式,

$$P(C) = \sum_{i=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{1} P(A_i B_j) P(C \mid A_i B_j)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{7}{12}$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式,

$$P((A_{1}B_{0} + A_{1}B_{1}) | C)$$

$$= \frac{P(A_{1}B_{0})P(C | A_{1}B_{0}) + P(A_{1}B_{1})P(C | A_{1}B_{1})}{P(C)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1}{\frac{7}{12}} = \frac{6}{7}$$

19. (12分)设袋中装有3个自球,2个黑球及1个黄球,从中任取4个球,其中自球数记为X,黑球数记为Y。求(1)(X,Y)的联合概率分布;(2)(X,Y)的边际概率分布;(3)X与Y是否独立?

解: (1)

X:1,2,3,Y:0,1,2,

$$P(X = 1, Y = 0) = 0,$$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 0,$$

$$P(X=1,Y=2) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^2 C_1^1}{C_6^4} = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 0) = 0,$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^1 C_1^1}{C_6^4} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$P(X = 2, Y = 2) = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^2 C_1^0}{C_6^4} = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$P(X=3,Y=0) = \frac{C_3^5 C_2^6 C_1^6}{C_6^4} = \frac{1}{15},$$

$$P(X=3,Y=1) = \frac{C_3^3 C_2^1 C_1^0}{C_6^4} = \frac{2}{15},$$

$$P(X = 3, Y = 2) = 0,$$

X	0	1	2
1	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
2	0	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
3	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	0

(2)

X	0	1	2	
1	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
2	0	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
3	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
	1	8	2	

 $\overline{15}$ $\overline{15}$ $\overline{5}$

(3)因为

$$P(X = 1, Y = 0) = 0 \neq P(X = 1)P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{15},$$

所以,X和Y不独立。

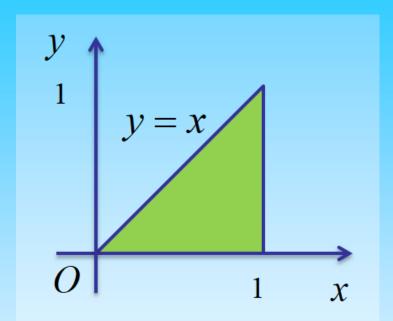
20.(12分)设二维随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3x, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

(1)求(X,Y)的边际密度函数 $p_X(x), p_Y(y)$;

$$(2)Z = X + Y$$
的密度函数 $p_Z(z)$ 。

解: (1)

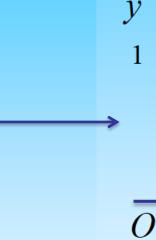


0 < x < 1,

$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy$$

$$=\int_0^x 3xdy = 3x^2,$$

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \text{ #.d.} \end{cases}$$



$$0 < y < 1$$
,

$$p_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx$$

$$= \int_{y}^{1} 3x dx = \frac{3}{2} (1 - y^{2}),$$

$$p_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-y^{2}), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{i.e.} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当
$$z \le 0$$
或者 $z \ge 2$ 时, $p_z(z) = 0$,

$$0 < z < 2$$
,

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, z - x) dx$$

$$0 < x < 1, 0 < z - x < x,$$

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, z - x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{z} 3x dx = \frac{9}{8} z^2,$$

$$p_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, z - x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1} 3x dx = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{8} z^{2},$$

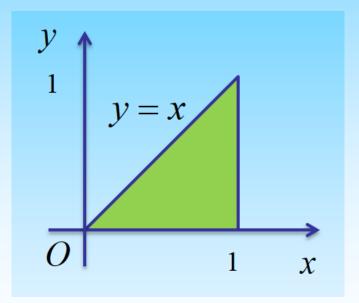
$$p_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{8}z^{2}, 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{8}z^{2}, 1 \le z < 2. \\ 0, \text{ \#} \end{cases}$$

另解:

只要讨论0 < z < 2,在其他地方 $p_z(z) = 0$,

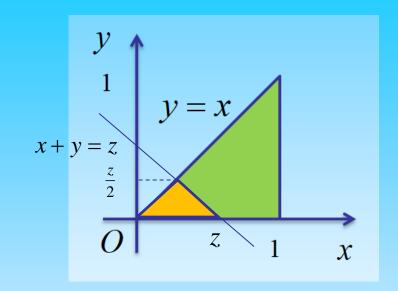
$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$$

$$= \iint\limits_{x+y\leq z} p(x,y) dx dy$$



$$0 < z < 1$$
,

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \le z} p(x, y) dx dy$$

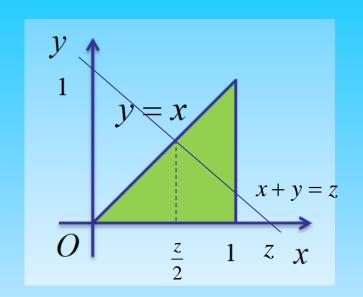


$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} dy \int_y^{z-y} 3x dx$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}\int_0^{\frac{z}{2}}(z^2-2yz)dy=\frac{3}{8}z^3,$$

$$1 \le z < 2$$
,

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \le z} p(x, y) dx dy$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} dx \int_0^x 3x dy + \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} 3x dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}z^{3} + \frac{3}{2}z\left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{4}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{z^{3}}{8}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{z^3}{8} + \frac{3}{2}z,$$

再由 $p_z(z) = F'_z(z)$,得

$$p_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{8}z^{2}, 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{8}z^{2}, 1 \le z < 2 \\ 0, \text{ \#} \end{cases}$$

21.(12分)已知随机变量X,Y相互独立,

且
$$P(X = 1) = P(X = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, Y服从参

数为 λ 的普阿松分布,Z = XY。

(1)求Cov(X,Z);(2)求Z的概率分布。

解:

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, EX = 0, DX = E(X^{2}) - (EX)^{2} = 1,$$

$$Y \sim P(\lambda), EY = \lambda, DY = \lambda = E(X^2) - (EX)^2,$$

 $E(X^2) = \lambda^2 + \lambda, X, Y$ 独立。

(1)

$$Cov(X,Z) = E(X - EX)(Z - EZ)$$

$$= E(X - EX)(XY - E(XY))$$

$$= E(X - EX)(XY - E(X)E(Y))$$

$$= E(X^2Y) = E(X^2)EY = \lambda \circ$$

(2)

$$P(Z = 0) = P(XY = 0) = P(X = -1)P(XY = 0 | X = -1)$$
$$+ P(X = 1)P(XY = 0 | X = 1)$$

$$= P(X = -1)P(Y = 0) + P(X = 1)P(Y = 0)$$

$$=P(Y=0)=\frac{\lambda^{0}}{0!}e^{-\lambda},$$

$$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$P(Z = k) = P(XY = k) = P(X = 1, Y = k)$$

$$= P(X=1)P(Y=k) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda},$$

同理,

$$P(Z = -k) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda},$$

$$P(Z = j) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda}, j = 0\\ \frac{\lambda^{|j|}}{2(|j|!)} e^{-\lambda}, j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

注:

$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} \cdots & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots \\ \cdots & \frac{\lambda^2}{2 \times 2!} e^{-\lambda} & \frac{\lambda}{2 \times 1!} e^{-\lambda} & e^{-\lambda} & \frac{\lambda}{2 \times 1!} e^{-\lambda} & \frac{\lambda^2}{2 \times 2!} e^{-\lambda} & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

22. (8分) 一加法器同时收到48个噪声电压 $V_k(k=1,2,\cdots,48)$,它们相互独立且都在区间[0,12]上服从均匀分

布,噪声电压总和
$$V = \sum_{k=1}^{48} V_k$$
,求

P(V > 300)的近似值。

附表: $\Phi(0.5) = 0.6915$, $\Phi(1) = 0.8413$, $\Phi(2) = 0.9773$, $\Phi(2.5) = 0.0.9938$

解:

$$V_k$$
, $k = 1, 2, \dots, 48$ 独立同分布,

$$V_k \sim U[0,12], EV_k = 6, DV_k = 12,$$

由中心极限定理,

$$P(V > 300) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{48} V_k > 300\right)$$

$$\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{300 - 48 \times 6}{\sqrt{48 \times 12}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.5) = 0.3085$$











