# 概率论试卷

2018-2019学年第1学期

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## 一. 填空题(每空2分,共计34分)

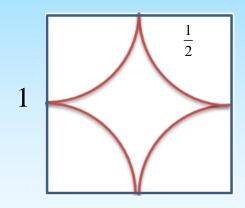
1.设盒子中有10只球,其中4只红球、3只白球和3只黑球,现从中不放回地取三次,每次取一个,则三次所取得的球颜色各不相同的概率为\_\_\_\_。

解: 
$$\frac{C_4^1 C_3^1 C_3^1}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

2.在边长为1的正方形区域内任取一点,则该点到每个顶点的距离均大于½的概率为。

解:

$$p = \frac{1 - 4 \times \frac{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{4}}{1} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$



3.设随机事件A、B、C两两独立,且

$$P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}, P(C|AB) = 1, \text{ M}$$

$$P(A|C) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, P(AB|C) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解:

$$P(A|C) = P(A) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(C|AB) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(AB)} = 1,$$

$$P(ABC) = P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(AB|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} .$$

4.设随机变量X服从离散分布

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 - 2\alpha & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则应该有 $\alpha =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

解: 
$$\alpha^2 + (1 - 2\alpha) + \frac{1}{2} = 1,$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} = 0,$$

$$\alpha = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,  $\alpha = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $\triangleq \pm$ ,

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \circ$$

## 5.设随机变量X的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} A\cos x, -\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

则常数
$$A = _____, X$$
的分布函数

$$F(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \circ$$

解: 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A\cos x dx = 1,$$

$$A\sin x\Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=1, A=\frac{1}{2},$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p(t)dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x} \frac{1}{2} \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x} = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + 1),$$

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

$$1, x \ge \frac{\pi}{2}$$

## 6.设随机变量X的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

现对X在进行3次独立的试验,至少有2次

观测值大于
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
的概率为\_\_\_\_\_。

$$p = P\left(X > \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 2x dx = x^{2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} = \frac{3}{4},$$

Y表示X在进行3次独立的试验中观测值大

于
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
的次数,

$$Y \sim B\left(3, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$P(Y \ge 2) = P(Y = 2) + P(Y = 3)$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + C_3^3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 = \frac{54}{64} \quad \circ$$

7.设连续型随机变量X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为常数,则 $P(X > 2 | X > 1) = ______。$ 

解: X服从指数分布 $Exp(\lambda)$ , 由无记忆性知,

$$P(X > 2 | X > 1) = P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \le 1)$$

$$=1-F(1)=e^{-\lambda}$$

#### 另解:

$$P(X > 2 | X > 1) = \frac{P(X > 2)}{P(X > 1)} = \frac{1 - P(X \le 2)}{1 - P(X \le 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - F(2)}{1 - F(1)} = \frac{e^{-2\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}} = e^{-\lambda} .$$

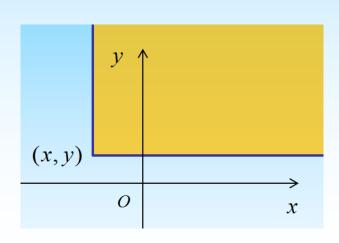
8.设(X,Y)为二维随机向量,则对任意x,y,用 其联合分布函数F(x,y)表示概率

$$P(X > x, Y > y) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}_{\circ}$$

解:  $P(X > x, Y > y) = P(x < X < +\infty, y < Y < +\infty)$ 

$$= F(+\infty, +\infty) - F(x, +\infty) - F(+\infty, y) + F(x, y)$$

$$=1-F_{X}(x)-F_{Y}(y)+F(x,y)$$



#### 9.设(X,Y)的联合概率分布为

$$Z = XY$$
的概率分布 \_\_\_\_\_\_。

解:

$$P(Y=2|X=1) = \frac{P(X=1,Y=2)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{0.2}{0.3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

## 10.如果X服从参数是 $\lambda$ 的Poisson分布,则

$$E(X(X-1)) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}_{\circ}$$

解: 
$$E(X(X-1)) = E(X^{2} - X)$$
$$= E(X^{2}) - EX$$
$$= DX + (EX)^{2} - EX$$
$$= \lambda + \lambda^{2} - \lambda = \lambda^{2}$$

11.设随机向量(X,Y)服从二维正态分布

$$N(1,2,4,9,\rho), Z = 2X - 3Y + 5$$
。 若 $\rho = \frac{1}{6}$ ,则

方差 $DZ = _____;$ 若 $\rho = 0$ ,则Z的密度

函数
$$p_Z(z) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_。

解: (1) 
$$DZ = D(2X - 3Y + 5)$$
  
=  $D(2X - 3Y)$   
=  $4DX + 9DY - 2 \times 2 \times 3Cov(X, Y)$   
=  $4 \times 4 + 9 \times 9 - 12 \times \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \times 3 = 85$ ,

(2)  $\rho_{XY} = \rho = 0$ , X 与 Y 不相关,

二维正态分布,独立和不相关等价,

所以,X与Y独立,

$$Z = 2X - 3Y + 5 \sim N(EZ, DZ),$$

$$EZ = 2EX - 3EY + 5 = 1$$
,

$$DZ = 4DX + 9DY = 97,$$

$$p_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{97}}e^{-\frac{(z-1)^2}{2\times 97}}.$$

12.设(X,Y,Z)是三个两两不相关的随机变量,数学期望全为零,方差都是1,则X-Z和Y-Z的相关系数为。

解: 
$$U = X - Z, V = Y - Z,$$

$$DU = D(X - Z) = DX + DZ - 2Cov(X, Z) = 2,$$

$$DV = D(Y - Z) = DY + DZ - 2Cov(Y, Z) = 2,$$

$$Cov(U, V) = Cov(X - Z, Y - Z)$$

$$= Cov(X - Z, Y) - Cov(X - Z, Z)$$

$$= Cov(X, Y) - Cov(Z, Y) - (Cov(X, Z) - Cov(Z, Z)) = DZ = 1,$$

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{Cov(U,V)}{\sqrt{DU}\sqrt{DV}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \circ$$

13.设随机变量X的密度函数为偶函数, DX = 1。 若已知用切比雪夫不等式估计得

$$P(|X|<\varepsilon) \ge 0.96$$
,则常数 $\varepsilon =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

解:  $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xp(x)dx = 0,$ 

$$P(|X| < \varepsilon) = P(|X - EX| < \varepsilon) \ge 1 - \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} = 0.96,$$

$$\varepsilon = 5$$
 °

#### 二. 简答题(4分)

叙述概率的公理化定义。

答:

随机事件A发生的可能性大小的数值称为随机事件A的概率,记为P(A),并且还必须满足以下三个公理:

- (1) 非负性:  $P(A) \ge 0$ , 任意A;
- (2)规范性: $P(\Omega)=1$ ;
- (3)可列可加性: 若 $A_1, A_2, \cdots$ 两两互不相容,

则 
$$P(A_1 + A_2 + \cdots) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \cdots$$
,

或者
$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}A_{k}\right)=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}P(A_{k})$$

### 三. 分析判断题(6分)

设
$$X,Y$$
独立且同分布于两点分布 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

Z = XY,则X,Y,Z之间两两独立但不相互独立。

$$P(Z = 1) = P(X = -1, Y = -1) + P(X = 1, Y = 1)$$

$$= P(X = -1)P(Y = -1) + P(X = 1)P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \circ$$

$$P(X = -1, Z = -1) = P(X = -1, XY = -1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} = P(X = -1)P(Z = -1),$$

$$P(X = -1, Z = 1) = P(X = -1, XY = 1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} = P(X = -1)P(Z = 1),$$

## 类似可以证明:

$$P(X = 1, Z = -1) = P(X = 1)P(Z = -1),$$

$$P(X = 1, Z = 1) = P(X = 1)P(Z = 1),$$

这样我们证明了,X和Z独立,同理,Y和Z独立,

所以,X,Y,Z两两独立。

因为,

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1, Z = -1) = 0 \neq P(X = 1)P(Y = 1)P(Z = -1) = \frac{1}{8}$$
, 所以,  $X, Y, Z$ 不独立。

#### 四.计算题(12+10+12+12+10=56分)

1.甲袋中有2个白球和4个黑球,乙袋中有 6个白球和2个黑球。现从甲乙两袋中各 任取一球,再从取出的两球中任取一球. 试求: (1) 该球是白球的概率是多少? (2) 如果发现该球是白球,问原先从两 个袋子中取出的两球是同颜色球的概率 是多少?

解: (1)

A<sub>1</sub>:任取一球,来自甲袋,

A2:任取一球,来自乙袋,

B:两球中任取一球,该球为白球,

由全概率公式知,

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{2}{6}+\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{6}{8}=\frac{13}{24};$$

 $C_1$ :甲袋中任取一球,该球为白球,  $C_2$ :乙袋中任取一球,该球为白球,

 $C_1$ 和 $C_2$ 独立, $C_1C_2 \subset B$ 

$$P(C_1C_2|B) = \frac{P(C_1C_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(C_1C_2)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{P(C_1)P(C_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{8}}{\frac{13}{24}} = \frac{6}{13} \circ$$

## 考试标准答案:

设 $A_i$  = "从甲袋取出i个白球",i = 0,1,

 $B_j$  = "从乙袋取出j个白球", j = 0,1,

C = "该球是白球",

 $A_i$ 和 $B_j$ 独立,

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

$$= \frac{4}{8} \times \frac{2}{8} \times 0 + \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} \times 1 = \frac{13}{24},$$

(2)

$$P((A_0B_0 + A_1B_1)|C) = P(A_1B_1|C) = \frac{\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} \times 1}{\frac{13}{24}} = \frac{6}{13} \circ$$

2.设随机变量X服从标准正态分布N(0,1),试求 $X^2$ 的密度函数。

解: 
$$U = X^2$$
,

$$F_U(u) = P(U \le u) = P(X^2 \le u),$$

$$u<0, F_U(u)=0,$$

$$u \geq 0$$
,

$$F_{U}(u) = P(X^{2} \le u) = P(-\sqrt{u} \le X \le \sqrt{u})$$

$$=\Phi\left(\sqrt{u}\right)-\Phi\left(-\sqrt{u}\right)=2\Phi\left(\sqrt{u}\right)-1,$$

$$u > 0$$
,

$$p_U(u) = F_U'(u) = 2\varphi(\sqrt{u}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$=2\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{u}{2}}\times\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}u^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\frac{u}{2}},$$

$$p_{X^{2}}(u) = p_{U}(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, u > 0\\ 0, u \le 0 \end{cases}$$

另解:  $u = x^2$ , 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 单调严格递减, 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 单调严格递增,

反函数在
$$(-\infty,0)$$
为 $x = -\sqrt{u}$ ,在 $[0,+\infty)$ 为 $x = \sqrt{u}$ ,

$$u \le 0, p_U(u) = 0,$$

$$u > 0$$
,

$$p_{U}(u) = p_{X}(\sqrt{u}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} + p_{X}(-\sqrt{u}) \left| -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u}{2}},$$

$$p_{X^{2}}(u) = p_{U}(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u}{2}}, u > 0\\ 0, u \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_{x^{2}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

3.设二维随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

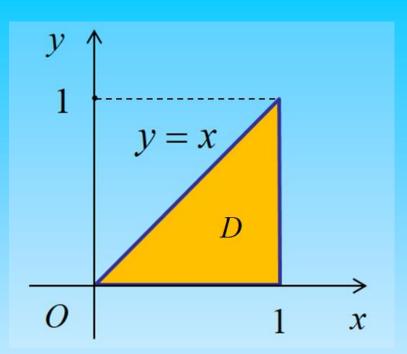
$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} ax, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

(1)求系数
$$a$$
以及概率 $P\left(X<\frac{1}{4},Y<\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ;

(2)判断X与Y是否相互独立,并说明理由。

解: (1)

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x\}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D} ax dx dy$$
$$= a \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} x dy = \frac{a}{3} = 1,$$

a = 3,

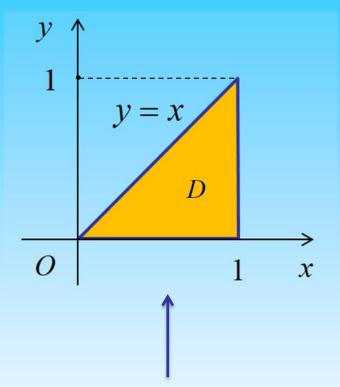
$$P\left(X < \frac{1}{4}, Y < \frac{1}{2}\right) = \iint\limits_{D'} 3x dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dx \int_0^x 3x dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{64};$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^x 3x dy, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} 3x^2, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0,$$
 其他



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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{1} 3x dx, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} y^{2}, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$
。
。
,其他

在D内,  $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$ , 所以, X和Y不独立。

- 4.对二维随机向量(X,Y),设X服从区间[-1,1] 上均匀分布, $Y = X^2$ ,
- (1)试求X与Y的相关系数Corr(X,Y),并说明两者之间有无线性相关关系;
- (2)X与Y相互独立吗?证明你的结论。

解: (1) 
$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, -1 \le x \le 1\\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \frac{-1+1}{2} = 0,$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{x^{3}}{6} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$E(X^{3}) = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{3} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{x^{4}}{8} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = 0,$$

$$E(X^{4}) = \int_{-1}^{1} x^{4} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{x^{5}}{10} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = Cov(X, X^{2})$$

$$= E(X - EX)(X^{2} - E(X^{2}))$$

$$= E\left(X \Big(X^{2} - \frac{1}{3}\Big)\right) = E\left(X^{3} - \frac{X}{3}\right) = 0,$$

$$DX = \frac{(1+1)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$D(X^{2}) = E(X^{4}) - (E(X^{2}))^{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2=\frac{4}{45}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = Corr(X, Y) = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = 0,$$

即X与Y不相关,也即X与Y无线性相关关系。

**(2)** 

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}, Y \le \frac{1}{4}\right) = P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}, X^2 \le \frac{1}{4}\right)$$
$$= P\left(-1 \le X \le \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \le X \le \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$= P\left(-\frac{1}{2} \le X \le \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$F_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$F_{Y}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = P\left(X^{2} \le \frac{1}{4}\right) = P\left(-\frac{1}{2} \le X \le \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}, Y \le \frac{1}{4}\right) \ne P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}\right) P\left(Y \le \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{RI} \quad F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \neq F_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) F_Y\left(\frac{1}{4}\right),$$

所以,X和Y不独立。

5.某生产线上生产的产品成箱包装,每箱的重量是随机的,每箱的平均重量为50千克,标准差为5千克。现用最大载重量为5吨的汽车来运载,试用中心极限定理说明每辆车最多可以装载多少箱产品才能保障不超载的概率大于0.977?(Φ(2)=0.977)

解:  $X_k$ : 第k箱的重量,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,

 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  独立,  $EX_k = 50, DX_k = 5^2 = 25,$ 

$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k} \le 5000\right) > 0.977,$$

$$P\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k} \le 5000\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{5000 - 50n}{5\sqrt{n}}\right) > 0.977,$$

$$\frac{5000 - 50n}{5\sqrt{n}} > 2,$$

$$5n + \sqrt{n} - 500 < 0$$

n < 98.01,

所以,最多可以装载98箱。





