《概率论》试卷

2016-2017学年第1学期

杨勇 制作

一. 填空题(2'×15=30')

1.袋中装有编号为1,2,3,4,5的5只球,从中任取3只,以X表示取出的3只球中最大号码,则X的概率分布为_____,X的分布函数为。

解: *X*:3,4,5,

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad P(X=4) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10},$$

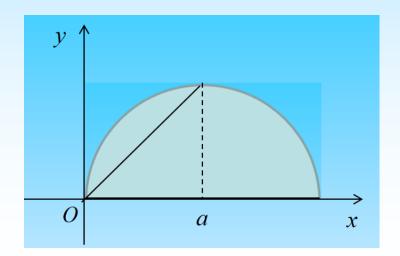
$$P(X=5) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{6}{10},$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 3 \\ 0.1, 3 \le x < 4 \\ 0.4, 4 \le x < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$1, x \ge 5$$

2.随机地向半圆 $0 < y < \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ (a > 0)内掷点三次,点落入半圆内任何区域的概率与区域的面积成正比,则其中恰有两次所掷的点与原点的连线与x轴的夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的概率为_____。

$$p = \frac{\frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4}\pi}{\frac{a^2}{2}\pi} = \frac{\pi + 2}{2\pi},$$



三重贝努利概型,

所求的概率为

$$C_3^2 \left(\frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right) = 3\left(\frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\pi-2}{2\pi}\right)^\circ$$

注:设X表示3次掷点落入所述区域的次数,

$$X \sim B\left(3, \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right),\,$$

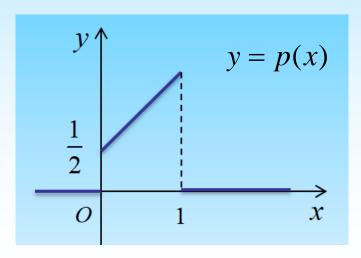
$$P(X=2) = C_3^2 \left(\frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right) = 3\left(\frac{\pi+2}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\pi-2}{2\pi}\right)^\circ$$

3.设随机变量X的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases},$$

且
$$P\left(X \ge \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$$
,则常数 $(a,b) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$,

$$X$$
的分布函数 $F(x) = ________。$



解:

$$\int_0^1 (ax+b)dx = 1, \qquad \frac{a}{2} + b = 1,$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (ax+b)dx = \frac{5}{8}, \qquad \frac{3}{8}a + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{5}{8},$$

$$(a,b) = \left(1,\frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$0 \le x < 1, F(x) = \int_0^x \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2},$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{2}, 0 \le x < 1. \\ 1, x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

4.设
$$X \sim N(-2,2)$$
,则 $Y = \frac{X+1}{2}$ 的密度函数为 $p_Y(y) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 。

解:

$$Y \sim N(EY, DY) = N\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

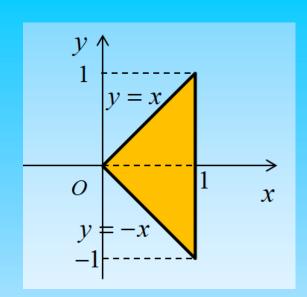
$$p_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}e^{-\frac{\left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}{2\times\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}, -\infty < y < +\infty.$$

5.设(X,Y)在区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < x < 1, |y| < x\}$ 内 服从均匀分布,则X的边际密度函数为

$$p_X(x) =$$
______, $D(2X + 1) =$ ______

解:

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



$$0 < x < 1, p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_{-x}^{x} dy = 2x,$$

$$p_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$EX^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} p_{X}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \cdot 2x dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2x^{3} dx = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$D(2X+1) = 4DX = \frac{2}{9}$$

6.设随机变量X,Y,Z相互独立, $X \sim G(0.2)$,

$$Y \sim B(10,0.3), Z \sim N(3,4), \text{ } \emptyset E(XYZ) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}},$$

$$D(2X - Y + 3Z + 2016) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解:

$$EX = \frac{1}{p} = 5, DX = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = 20,$$

$$EY = np = 3, DY = npq = 2.1,$$

$$EZ = \mu = 3, DZ = \sigma^2 = 4,$$

因为随机变量X,Y,Z相互独立,所以,

$$E(XYZ) = EX \cdot EY \cdot EZ = 45,$$

$$D(2X - Y + 3Z + 2016) = 4DX + DY + 9DZ = 118.1$$
 o

7.设(X,Y)的联合概率分布为

$$Z = \min\{X, Y\}$$
的概率分布为______

解:

$$P(X + Y = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) = 0.6,$$

$Z \setminus Y$	0	1	2
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1 "

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} Z & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p & 0.8 & 0.2 \end{array}$$

$$P(X = 1|Y < 2) = \frac{P(X = 1, Y < 2)}{P(Y < 2)} = \frac{0.4}{0.9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

8.设
$$(X,Y) \sim N(1,0,9,16,-0.5)$$
,且 $Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$,

解:
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}, Cov(X,Y) = -6,$$

$$DZ = D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{DX}{9} + \frac{DY}{4} + 2Cov\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right) = 3,$$

$$Cov(X,Z) = Cov\left(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}DX + \frac{1}{2}Cov(X,Y) = 0,$$

$$\rho_{XZ} = \frac{Cov(X,Z)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DZ}} = 0.$$

二. 选择题(2′×5=10′)

则以下论断中正确的是

1.设连续型随机变量X与Y的分布函数分别为 $F_1(x)$ 和 $F_2(x)$,密度函数分别为 $F_1(x)$ 和 $F_2(x)$,

 $(A)F_1(x) + F_2(x)$ 必是某随机变量的分布函数,

 $(B)F_1(x)\cdot F_2(x)$ 必是某随机变量的分布函数,

 $(C)p_1(x) + p_2(x)$ 必是某随机变量的密度函数,

 $(D)p_1(x)\cdot p_2(x)$ 必是某随机变量的密度函数。

解答:B

- 2.将一枚均匀的硬币接连抛n次,以A表示事件
- "正面最多出现一次",B表示"正面和反面各

至少出现一次",则____。

- (A)n=2时, A,B相互独立,
- (B)n=2时, A,B互不相容,
- (C)n=3时, A,B相互独立,
- (D)n=3时, A,B互不相容。

解答:C

$$n = 2, \Omega = \{(H, H), (H, T), (T, H), (T, T)\},$$
 $A = \{(H, T), (T, H), (T, T)\},$
 $B = \{(H, T), (T, H)\},$
 $P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A) = \frac{3}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{2},$
选项 A, B 不对,

$$n = 3$$
,

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} (H, H, H), (H, H, T), (H, T, H), (T, H, H), \\ (T, T, H), (T, H, T), (H, T, T), (T, T, T) \end{cases},$$

$$A = \{(T,T,H), (T,H,T), (H,T,T), (T,T,T)\},\$$

$$B = \begin{cases} (H, H, T), (H, T, H), (T, H, H), \\ (T, T, H), (T, H, T), (H, T, T) \end{cases},$$

$$P(AB) = \frac{3}{8}, P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{3}{4},$$

选项C正确,选项D不对。

注: n重贝努利概型,

AB表示恰好出现一次正面,

$$P(AB) = C_n^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{n}{2^n},$$

$$P(A) = C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + C_n^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{n+1}{2^n},$$

$$P(B) = 1 - C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - C_n^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1 - \frac{2}{2^n},$$

假设A, B独立,即P(AB) = P(A)P(B),

$$\frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{n+1}{2^n} \times \left(1 - \frac{2}{2^n}\right),$$

$$2^{n-1} = n+1$$
,

只有一个正整数解:n=3。

3.对随机变量X,Y,如果Cov(X,Y) = 0,则下列论 断中不正确的是。

(A)X,Y不相关, $(B)E(XY) = EX \cdot EY$,

$$(C)D(X-Y) = D(X+Y), (D)F(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y), \forall x, y \in R$$
.

解答:D

4.设随机变量 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布,且 $EX_1 = \mu$,

$$DX_1 = \sigma^2$$
, 记 $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,则由切比雪夫不等式,

对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,有_____。

$$(A)P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon) \le \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}, (B)P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon) \le \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2},$$

$$(C)P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon) \le 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}, (D)P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon) \le 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2}.$$

$$E\overline{X} = \mu, D\overline{X} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n},$$

$$P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon) = P(\left|\overline{X} - E\overline{X}\right| > \varepsilon) \le \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

注:

$$P(\left|\overline{X} - \mu\right| < \varepsilon) = P(\left|\overline{X} - E\overline{X}\right| < \varepsilon) \ge 1 - \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

5.设随机变量 X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots 独立同分布,且

$$P(X_i = 1) = p, P(X_i = 0) = 1 - p, i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\iiint_{n\to\infty} P \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \ge 2 \right) = \underline{\qquad} \circ$$

$$(A)0,(B)1,(C)2\Phi(2)-1,(D)1-\Phi(2)_{\circ}$$

解答: D

三. 分析判断题(5'+5')

1.设随机变量X和Y独立同分布,则X = Y。

解: 错。 反例

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} X(Y) & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

且X,Y独立,

$$P(X = Y) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1)$$
$$= P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) + P(X = 1)P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.对离散型随机变量,既可以用分布列加以刻画,也可以用分布函数加以刻画,且两者相互唯一确定。

解:对。

若X的概率分布为 $p_i = P(X = x_i), i = 1, 2, \dots$

不妨设 $x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < \cdots$,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < x_1 \\ p_1, x_1 \le x < x_2 \\ p_1 + p_2, x_2 \le x < x_3 \\ \vdots \\ p_1 + \dots + p_n, x_n \le x < x_{n+1} \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

反之,由F(x)可得X的概率分布。

四.计算题

1.($5' \times 2 = 10'$) 类似的习题还有习题集P96第28 题 设向量(X,Y)服从 $G = \{(x,y) | y \ge 0, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 上 的均匀分布。定义随机变量U,V如下:

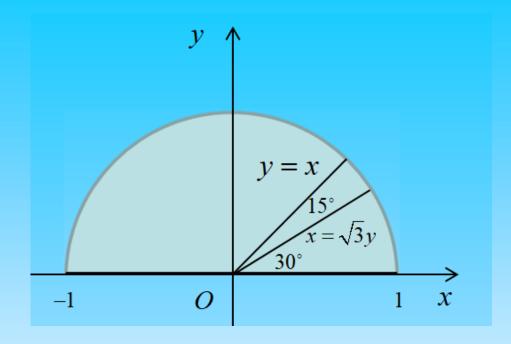
$$U = \begin{cases} 0, X \le 0 \\ 1, 0 < X \le Y, V = \begin{cases} 0, X > \sqrt{3}Y \\ 1, X \le \sqrt{3}Y \end{cases},$$

$$2, X > Y$$

求(1)(U,V)的联合概率分布;(2)相关系数 ρ_{UV} 。

解:

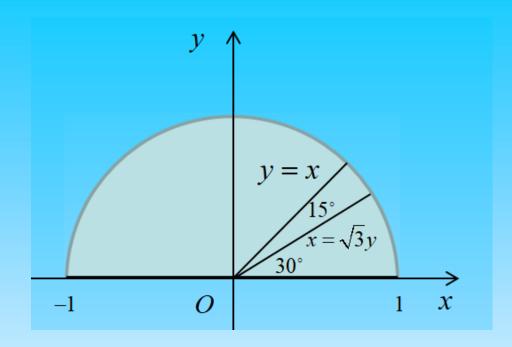
(1)



$$P(U = 0, V = 0) = P(X \le 0, X > \sqrt{3}Y) = 0,$$

$$P(U = 0, V = 1) = P(X \le 0, X \le \sqrt{3}Y) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(U = 1, V = 0) = P(0 < X \le Y, X > \sqrt{3}Y) = 0,$$



$$P(U = 1, V = 1) = P(0 < X \le Y, X \le \sqrt{3}Y) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(U = 2, V = 0) = P(X > Y, X > \sqrt{3}Y) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P(U = 2, V = 1) = P(X > Y, X \le \sqrt{3}Y) = \frac{1}{12},$$

(2)

V^U	0	1	2	p_{i} .
0	0	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{5}{6}$
$p_{\boldsymbol{\cdot}_j}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

$$EU = \frac{3}{4}, EU^2 = \frac{5}{4}, DU = \frac{11}{16};$$

$$EV = \frac{5}{6}, DV = \frac{5}{36};$$

$$E(UV) = (0 \times 0) \times 0 + (0 \times 1) \times 0 + (0 \times 2) \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$+(1\times0)\times\frac{1}{2}+(1\times1)\times\frac{1}{4}+(1\times2)\times\frac{1}{12}=\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{Cov(U,V)}{\sqrt{DU}\sqrt{DV}} = \frac{E(UV) - EU \cdot EV}{\sqrt{DU}\sqrt{DV}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{55}} \circ$$

$2.(5' \times 2 = 10')$

某小镇每天发生的交通事故数可以用参数λ=0.1 的泊松分布描述,连续观察一个月(30 天),求

- (1)一个月内发生的交通事故数不多于3次的概率;
- (2)一个月内至多2天有交通事故的概率。

解:(1)记X_i为第<math>i天发生的交通事故数,

则 $X_i \sim P(0.1), i = 1, 2, \dots, 30$ 。

可认为 X_1, \dots, X_{30} 相互独立,由可加性,

从而
$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} X_i \sim P(3)$$
,故

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{30} X_i \le 3\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} \approx 0.6472 \, \circ$$

注:不要用中心极限定理。

(2)先算一天有交通事故数的概率,

$$p = P(X_i \ge 1) = 1 - P(X_i = 0) \approx 0.095,$$

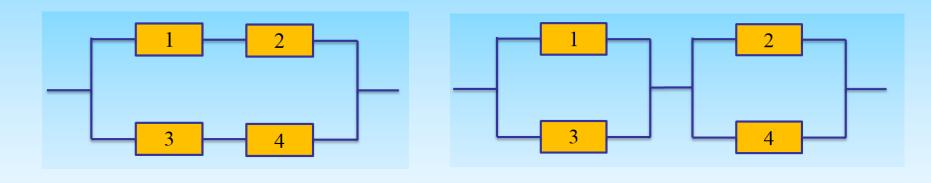
记Y为一个月内有交通事故的天数,则

$$Y \sim B(30, 0.095)$$
,故

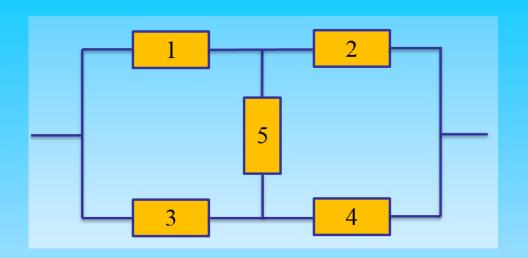
$$P(Y \le 2) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} C_{30}^{k} 0.095^{k} 0.905^{30-k} \approx 0.4476_{\circ}$$

$3.(5' \times 2 = 10')$

(1)由4个元件组成两个系统,如下图。设每个元件的可靠性均为0.9,且各元件是否正常工作相互独立,分别求两个系统的可靠性大小;



(2)若5个元件组成如下系统,每个元件的可 靠性均为0.9,各元件相互独立工作,求该系 统的可靠性。



解:

记 A_i 为第i个元件能正常工作,i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

 A_1, \dots, A_5 相互独立。

(1)
$$\Re \mathfrak{R}1: p_1 = P(A_1 A_2 \cup A_3 A_4)$$

= $P(A_1 A_2) + P(A_3 A_4) - P(A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4)$

$$= P(A_1)P(A_2) + P(A_3)P(A_4) - P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)P(A_4)$$

$$= 0.9636,$$

系统2:
$$p_2 = P((A_1 \cup A_3)(A_2 \cup A_4))$$

$$= P(A_1 \cup A_3)P(A_2 \cup A_4)$$

$$= (1 - P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_3})) \cdot (1 - P(\overline{A_2})P(\overline{A_4})) = 0.9801,$$

(2)记B为系统正常工作的事件,由全概率公式,

$$P(B) = P(A_5)P(B|A_5) + P(\bar{A}_5)P(B|\bar{A}_5)$$

$$=0.9\times0.9801+0.1\times0.9636=0.97848$$
°

$$4.(5' \times 2 = 10')$$

设二维随机向量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}x(x-y), & 0 \le x \le 2, |y| \le x \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

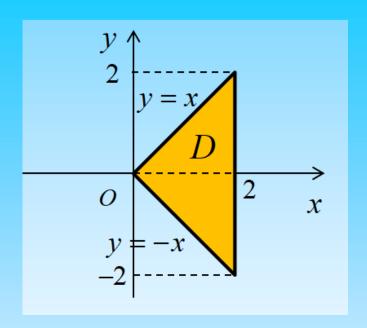
(1)求X,Y的边际密度函数,并且讨论X和Y的独立性;

(2)计算E(XY)。

解: (1)
$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy$$

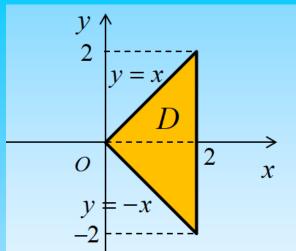
$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{x} \frac{1}{8} x(x-y) dy, 0 < x < 2\\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{4}, 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$



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

$$\begin{cases}
\int_{y}^{2} \frac{1}{8} x(x-y) dx, 0 < y < 2 \\
\int_{-y}^{2} \frac{1}{8} x(x-y) dx, -2 < y \le 0, \\
0, otherwise
\end{cases}$$



$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2y + \frac{y^3}{6}\right), 0 < y < 2 \\ \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2y + \frac{5y^3}{6}\right), -2 < y \le 0, \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

在区域D内, $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$,

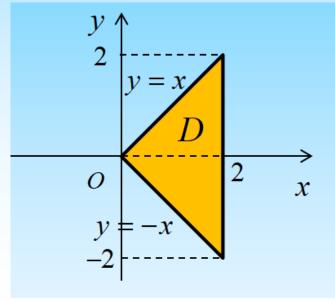
故X,Y不独立;

$$(2)E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyp(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D} xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}x(x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_{-x}^x \frac{1}{8} x^2 y(x-y) dy$$

$$=-\frac{8}{9}$$



 $5.(5' \times 2 = 10')$

假设生产线上组装每件成品的时间服从指数分布, 统计资料表明该生产线每件成品的组装时间平均 为10分钟,各件产品的组装时间相互独立,

- (1)求组装100件成品需要15小时至20小时的概率;
- (2)以95%的概率在16小时以内最多可以组装多少件成品?

解: iX_i 为组装第i件成品所需时间(单位:分),

$$X_i \sim Exp(0.1), \mu = EX_i = 10, \sigma^2 = DX_i = 100,$$
 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} 独立,

$$(1)P\left(15 \times 60 \le \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \le 20 \times 60\right)$$

$$= P \left(\frac{900 - 1000}{100} \le \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 100 \times 10}{\sqrt{100} \times 10} \le \frac{1200 - 1000}{100} \right)$$

中心极限定理

$$\approx \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(2) + \Phi(1) - 1 = 0.8186$$

(2)设最多可组装n件,则 $P(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \le 16 \times 60) = 0.95$,

$$P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - 10n}{10\sqrt{n}} \le \frac{960 - 10n}{10\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0.95,$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{960-10n}{10\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx 0.95, \qquad \frac{96-n}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.65,$$

$$n = 81$$

结束

