## 安徽大学 2016—2017 学年第一学期

# 《高等数学 B (三)》(概率论与数理统计)考试试卷 (A 卷)

## 试题参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1, 0.5 2, 
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 3,  $\frac{1}{3}$  4,  $1-2e^{-1}$  5,  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

6, D 7, B 8, C 9, D 10, D

三、计算题(每小题 12 分,共 60 分)

11、【解】设A: 考生对相关知识完全掌握; B: 考生对相关知识部分掌握; C: 考生对相关知识完全不掌握; D: 考生选对答案;

(1) 
$$P(D) = P(A)P(D|A) + P(B)P(D|B) + P(C)P(D|C)$$
  
=  $0.6 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.2 \times 0.25 = 0.75$ 

(2) 
$$P(A|D) = \frac{P(AD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(A)P(D|A)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.6 \times 1}{0.75} = 0.8$$

12、【解】(1) 
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} Axe^{-x^2} dx = \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow A = 2$$
 4 分

(2) 
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x^2}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$P(-1 \le X < 2) = \int_0^2 2xe^{-x^2} dx = 1 - e^{-4}$$

13、(1) 由 P(XY = 0) = 1 可知  $P(XY \neq 0) = 0$  ,结合边缘分布律和联合分布律的关系,可得:

X	-1	0	1
-1	0	0.1	0
0	0.1	0	0.4
1	0	0.4	0

4分

(2) 由离散型条件概率公式得:

$$X$$
  $-1$   $0$   $1$   $P(X = x_i | Y = 1)$   $0$   $1$   $0$ 

8分

(3)

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

$$= 0.2$$
12  $\%$ 

14、(1)由于P(X=1)=0.5,所以P(X=-1)=0.5,由边缘和联合分布关系可得a=0.3;

又X与Y不相关 $\Rightarrow EXY = EX \cdot EY$ , 其中 $EX = (-1) \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5 = 0$ ,

而 XY 可能取值为 -1,0,1,且

$$P(XY = -1) = P(X = -1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = -1) = 0.1 + b$$
,

$$P(XY = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = -1, Y = -1) = 0.1 + c$$
,

$$P(XY = 0) = P(X = -1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) = a + 0.1$$

则 
$$EXY = -0.1 - b + 0.1 + c = c - b$$
; 由  $EXY = EX \cdot EY \Rightarrow c - b = 0 \Rightarrow c = b$ , 又  $b + 0.1 + c = 0.5 \Rightarrow b = c = 0.2$ 

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

其中
$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1$$
, $DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = 0.6$ ,

则 
$$Cov(X+Y,X-Y) = DX-DY = 1-0.6 = 0.4 \neq 0$$
,所以  $X+Y$  与  $X-Y$  是相关. 12 分

15、【解】 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^{1} 1 dy = 1 + x, & -1 < x \le 1, \\ \int_{x}^{1} 1 dy = 1 - x, & 0 < x \le 1, = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| \ge 1. \end{cases}$$
 5 分

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^{y} 1 dx, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

显然 
$$f(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$
 ,则  $X$  ,  $Y$  不独立.

#### 四、应用题(每小题5分,共5分)

16、【解】设X为需要赔偿的车主人数,得 $X \sim B(10000,0.006)$ ,EX = 60,DX = 59.64,则保险公司在一年获利不少于 60000 元的概率为: P(120000-1000X>60000),利用中心极限定理可知:

$$P(120000 - 1000X > 60000) = P(X < 60) = P\left(\frac{X - 60}{\sqrt{59.64}} < \frac{60 - 60}{\sqrt{59.64}}\right) \approx \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$
 5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$

#### 五、证明题(每小题5分,共5分)

17、【证明】由古典概型可知
$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

而 
$$P(A_1A_2) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1)P(A_2)$$
,  $P(A_1A_3) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_1)P(A_3)$ ,  $P(A_2A_3) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A_2)P(A_3)$ , 所以  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  两两独立;

又 
$$P(A_1A_2A_3) = P(\Phi) = 0 \neq P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) = \frac{1}{8}$$
,所以  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  不相互独立. 5 分