

## 第二章

### 习题 2.1

1.  $P(X \leq 2) = 1 - e^{-2}$ ;  $P(0 < X \leq 3) = 1 - e^{-3}$ ;

$$P(X > \ln 2) = 1/2$$

2.  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $B = \frac{1}{\pi}$

### 习题 2.2

1.  $P(X = 3) = \frac{1}{10}$ ;  $P(X = 4) = \frac{3}{10}$ ;  $P(X = 5) = \frac{6}{10}$

2. 放回:  $P(X = k) = C_6^k 0.2^k 0.8^{6-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 6$

不放回:  $P(X = k) = \frac{C_4^k C_{16}^{6-k}}{C_{20}^6}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

3.  $a = \frac{105}{176}$ ;  $P(X < 2) = \frac{140}{176}$

4. (1)  $P(X = k) = C_5^k 0.6^k 0.4^{5-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

(2)  $P(X = 2) = C_5^2 0.6^2 0.4^3$

(3)  $1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) = 1 - C_5^0 0.6^0 0.4^5 - C_5^1 0.6^1 0.4^4$

5.  $k = [\lambda]$  时  $P(X = k)$  最大。

6. (1)  $P(X = k) = C_3^k 0.25^k 0.75^{3-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ;

(2)  $C_3^0 0.25^0 0.75^3 + C_3^1 0.25^1 0.75^2$

7.  $P(Y > 1) = 1 - (2/3)^3$   $P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$

8.  $1 - 2e^{-1}$

$$9. (1) \sum_{i=0}^3 P(X=i)P(Y=i) = \sum_{i=0}^3 C_i^3 0.6^i 0.4^{3-i} C_i^3 0.7^i 0.3^{3-i}$$

$$(2) X \sim B(3, 0.6), Y \sim B(3, 0.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > Y) &= P(X=1)P(Y=0) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) + P(X=2)P(Y=1) \\ &\quad + P(X=3)P(Y=0) + P(X=3)P(Y=1) + P(X=3)P(Y=2) \\ &= \sum_{i>j=0}^3 P(X=i)P(Y=j) = \sum_{i>j=0}^3 C_i^3 0.6^i 0.4^{3-i} C_j^3 0.7^j 0.3^{3-j} \end{aligned}$$

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$$11. P(X=k) = \frac{11}{36} \times \left(\frac{25}{36}\right)^{k-1} \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

12. 第一种方法能及时维修的概率：0.934；第二种方法能及时维修的概率：0.991

### 习题 2.3

$$1. (1) P(X \leq 2) = \ln 2; P(0 < X \leq 3) = 1; P(X > \sqrt{e}) = 1/2;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & 1 \leq x < e \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$2. (1) a=1; b=-1; (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2xe^{-x^2} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^x & -\infty < x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^x & 0 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$4. (1) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}x^2 & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(0 \leq X \leq 1) = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$5. a < -1 \text{ 时 } a = -15; a > -1 \text{ 时 } a = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$6. (1) k = \frac{3}{2}; \quad (2) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$7. (1) 0.0392; (2) 0.8187; (3) 0.8187$$

$$8. P(X < 2.2) = 0.9861; P(X > 1.76) = 0.0392;$$

$$P(X < -1.79) = 0.0367; P(X < 1.55) = 0.8788;$$

$$9. (1) a = 111.855 \quad (2) b = 55.9275$$

$$10. P(X < 0) = 0.2$$

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$$12. (1) \text{ 第一条路赶上货车的概率: } 0.9772$$

$$\text{第二条路赶上货车的概率: } 0.9938$$

$$(2) \text{ 第一条路赶上货车的概率: } 0.6915$$

$$\text{第二条路赶上货车的概率: } 0.1056$$

13. (1) 成年男子身高大于 160cm 的概率: 0.8413

(2) 门设计的应该高于 186.45cm; (3) 0.963

### 习题 2.4

$$1. Y = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 15 & 15 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. P(Y=0)=2e^{-1}; P(Y=1)=1-2e^{-1}.$$

$$3. (1) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8}y^2 & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3(1-y)^2 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (3) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$4. (1) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y} & 1 \leq y \leq e^2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (2) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$5. (1) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(y-1)}} e^{-\frac{y-1}{2}} & y \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$6. f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$7. f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi(1 + (\arctan y)^2)(1 + y^2)}, \quad -\infty < y < \infty$$

## 习题 2.5

$$1. P(X \text{为偶}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2k-1} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. P(X \text{为偶}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(1-2p)^n}{2}$$

$$3. 1/3$$

$$4. P(X = k) = 0.6^{k-1} 0.5^{k-1} 0.4 + 0.6^k 0.5^k = 0.7(0.3)^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$P(Y = 0) = 0.4$$

$$P(Y = k) = 0.6^k 0.5^k + 0.6^k 0.4 0.5^k = 1.4 \times 0.3^k, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$6. \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{(e^2 - \mu)^2 - (e - \mu)^2}{2 \ln\left(\frac{e^2 - \mu}{e - \mu}\right)}}$$

$$7. P(Y = k) = 3^{1-k} - 3^{-k}, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$9. P(Y = k) = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$10. P(60 < X < 84) = 0.8309$$