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A组: 2, 5, 7

B组: 2

2. 一颗骰子抛两次, 设随机变量 X 表示两次中出现的最小点数. 试求:
(1) X 的分布律; (2) X 的分布函数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad P(X=1) &= 1 - \frac{C_5^1 C_5^1}{6^2} = \frac{11}{36} & P(X=4) &= \frac{2 \times C_1^1 C_{2+1}^1}{6^2} = \frac{5}{36} \\
 P(X=2) &= \frac{2 \times C_1^1 C_{4+1}^1 + C_1^1 C_1^1}{6^2} = \frac{9}{36} & P(X=5) &= \frac{2 \times C_1^1 C_{1+1}^1}{6^2} = \frac{3}{36} \\
 P(X=3) &= \frac{2 \times C_1^1 C_{3+1}^1 + C_1^1 C_1^1}{6^2} = \frac{7}{36} & P(X=6) &= \frac{1}{36} \\
 & & \therefore X \sim & \left(\frac{1}{36}, \frac{2}{36}, \frac{3}{36}, \frac{4}{36}, \frac{5}{36}, \frac{6}{36} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{11}{36} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{5}{9} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{27}{36} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{8}{9} & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ \frac{35}{36} & 5 \leq x < 6 \\ 1 & 6 \leq x \end{cases}$$

5. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为 $P\{X=k\} = \beta \lambda^k, k=1, 2, \dots$, 且 $P\{X > 1\} = \frac{1}{4}$, 试确定参数 β, λ .

$$P\{X > 1\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 1\} = 1 - \beta \lambda = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \beta \lambda = \frac{3}{4} \dots$$

$$\alpha: \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta \lambda^k = \beta \cdot \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda^{\infty})}{1-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda \beta}{1-\lambda} = 1$$

设 $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ $\beta = 3$

7. 从学校乘汽车到火车站的途中有 4 个交通岗, 设在各个交通岗遇到红灯的事件是相互独立的, 且概率都是 $\frac{1}{2}$, 以 X 表示汽车停下时通过的交通岗个数, 求 X 的分布律.

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

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X=3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(X=4) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\therefore X \sim \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \right)$$

2. 设某物理试验成功的概率为 $\frac{3}{4}$, 失败的概率为 $\frac{1}{4}$, 实验员做独立重复的试验直到成功两次为止, 用 X 表示所需进行的试验次数, 求 X 的分布律.

设进行 n 次实验 ($n > 1$)

$$P(X=n) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot C_{n-1}^1 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9(n-1)}{4^n} \quad (n > 2)$$

A组: 10, 11, 12, 13, 15

B组: 7, 8, 9

10. 设随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \ln x, & 1 \leq x < e, \\ 1, & x \geq e \end{cases}$$

(1) 求概率 $P\{X < 1.5\}$, $P\{2 < X \leq 3\}$;

(2) 求 X 的密度函数 $f(x)$.

$$(1) P(X < 1.5) = F(1.5) = \ln(1.5)$$

$$P(2 < X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(2) = 1 - \ln 2$$

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

11. 设随机变量 X 具有密度函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 + x, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.5, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求常数 c ; (2) 求 $P\{X < \frac{2}{3}\}$; (3) 求 X 的分布函数.

$$(1) \int_0^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_0^{0.5} \left(\frac{c}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx = \frac{c}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow c = 21$$

$$(2), (3) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{7}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 0.5 \\ 1 & x > 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$P\left\{X < \frac{2}{3}\right\} = F\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 1$$

12. 设随机变量 X 与 Y 同分布, X 具有密度函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8}x^2, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

已知事件 $A = \{X > a\}$ 与 $B = \{Y > a\}$ 独立, 且 $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{4}$, 求常数 a .

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \\ &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{8} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = P(B) = 1 - P\{X \leq a\} = 1 - F(a) = 1 - \frac{a^3}{8} \quad (a \in (0, 2))$$

$$\therefore 2 - \frac{a^3}{4} - \left(1 - \frac{a^3}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{2}$$

13. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(3, 4)$.

(1) 求概率 $P\{2 < X \leq 5\}$, $P\{-4 < X < 10\}$, $P\{|X| > 2\}$;

(2) 确定常数 c , 使得 $P\{X > c\} = P\{X \leq c\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{III } P\{2 < X \leq 5\} &= F(5) - F(2) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{5-3}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2-3}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - (1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)) \\ &= 0.8413 - 1 + 0.6915 = 0.5328 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{-4 < X < 10\} &= F(10) - F(-4) \\ &= \Phi(3.5) - \Phi(-3.5) \\ &= 2\Phi(3.5) - 1 \approx 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{|X| > 2\} &= 1 - P\{|X| \leq 2\} \\ &= 1 - (F(2) - F(-2)) \\ &= 1 - (\Phi(0.5) - \Phi(-0.5)) \\ &= 1 - (\Phi(0.5) - \Phi(0.5)) \\ &= 1 - 0.9938 + 0.6915 \\ &= 0.6977 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 易知: $c = 3$

15. 设一工厂生产的电子元件的寿命 $X \sim N(160, \sigma^2)$, 若要求 $P\{120 \leq X < 200\} \geq 0.8$, 问标准差 σ 的允许上限为多少?

$$P\{120 \leq X < 200\} = F(200) - F(120)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{40}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= 2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.9 \Rightarrow \frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.28 \Rightarrow \sigma \leq 31.25$$

7. 已知某型号电子管的使用寿命为 X (单位: h), 其密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{x^3}, & x > 50, \\ 0, & x \leq 50 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求常数 a ;

(2) 已知一设备装有 3 只这样的电子管, 每只电子管能否正常工作相互独立, 求在使用的最初 500 h 内只有一只损坏的概率.

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{50}^{+\infty} \frac{a}{x^3} dx = \frac{a}{5000} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 5000.$$

$$(2) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 50, \\ -\frac{2500}{x^2} + 1 & x > 50. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P\{X \leq 500\} = F(500) = \frac{99}{100} = 0.99 = p.$$

$A =$ "最初 500h 内有一次电子管损坏"

$$P(A) = C_3^1 p(1-p)^2 = 3 \times 0.99 \times 0.01^2 = 0.000297$$

8. 一群户外探险者在某次深山探险中意外迷路了, 队长组织大家每间隔 5 min 集体发出一次瞬时求救信号, 以便前来的直升机搜救人员获得探险队伍的具体位置. 问在能收到搜救信号的范围内, 随机到达的搜救人员至少要在上空盘旋多长时间才能以 90% 的概率收到求救信号?

设等待时间 $X \sim \text{min}$

由几何概型: $\frac{x}{5} = 0.9 \Rightarrow x = 4.5 \text{ min}.$

9. 在电源电压不超过 200 V、200~240 V 和超过 240 V 三种情况下,某电子元件损坏的概率分别为 0.1, 0.001 和 0.2. 假设电源电压服从正态分布 $N(220, 25^2)$, 试求:

(1) 该电子元件损坏的概率 α .

(2) 当该电子元件损坏时,电压在 200~240V 的概率 β .

11) 设电源电压为 XV , $X \sim N(220, 25^2)$

$$P_1 \{X \leq 200\} = F(200) = \Phi\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 1 - 0.7881 = 0.2119$$

$$P_2 \{200 < X \leq 240\} = F(240) - F(200) = \Phi\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - F(200) = 0.7881 - 0.2119 = 0.5762$$

$$P_3 \{X > 240\} = 1 - F(240) = 0.2119.$$

设 $A_{1,2,3}$ = "电压" $\begin{cases} < 200V & i=1 \\ 200 \sim 240V & i=2 \\ > 240V & i=3 \end{cases}$ ", B = "损坏"

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B|A_i)P(A_i) = 0.2119 \times 0.1 + 0.5762 \times 0.001 + 0.2119 \times 0.2 = 0.0641462$$

$$12) \beta = \frac{P(B|X \in (200, 240)) \cdot P(X \in (200, 240))}{\alpha} = \frac{0.001 \times 0.5762}{0.0641462} = 0.00898261$$