

概率统计——习题三参考解答

- 3.1 (1) $a. (1-p)^{k-1}p, k=1,2,\dots;$ $b. C_{k-1}^{r-1}p^r(1-p)^{k-r}, k=r,r+1,\dots;$
(2) $C_{10}^k 0.7^k (1-0.7)^{10-k}, k=0,1,2,\dots,10.$

3.2 (1)不是, (2)是

3.3 (1) 由 $1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X=k\} = a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = ae^{\lambda}$, 得 $a = e^{-\lambda}$;

(2) 由 $1 = \sum_{k=1}^3 a(\frac{2}{3})^k = a(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{8}{27}) = \frac{38}{27}a$, 得 $a = \frac{27}{38}$;

(3) $\because \frac{\lambda}{1!}e^{-\lambda} = P\{X=1\} = P\{X=2\} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!}e^{-\lambda}, \therefore \lambda = 2.$

$$\therefore P\{X=4\} = \frac{2^4 e^{-2}}{4!} = \frac{2}{3}e^{-2}$$

3.4 (1) $P = \frac{C_4^4}{C_8^4} = \frac{4!}{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5} = \frac{1}{70};$

(2) 由于 $P(\text{成功三次}) = C_{10}^3 (\frac{1}{70})^3 (1 - \frac{1}{70})^7 \approx 0.0003$, 可见他(她)猜对的概率仅为万分之三, 此概率太小, 按实际推断原理(小概率原理), 可认为他(她)确有区分能力。

3.5 设 X 为第一次检验出的次品数, Y 为第二次检验出的次品数

则 $X \sim B(10, 0.1); Y \sim B(5, 0.1),$

(1) $P\{X=0\} = C_{10}^0 (0.1)^0 (0.9)^{10} = 0.349$

(2) $P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} = P\{X=1\} + P\{X=2\} = 0.581$

(3) $P\{Y=0\} = C_5^0 (0.1)^0 0.9^5 = 0.590$

(4) $P\{Y=0, 1 \leq X \leq 2\} = P\{Y=0\} \cdot P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} = 0.343$

3.6 $X \sim B(4, p), Y$ 表示 10 件中次品的个数, 则 $Y \sim B(10, 0.1)$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= P\{Y \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{Y=0\} - P\{Y=1\} \\ &= 1 - C_{10}^0 (1-0.1)^{10} - C_{10}^1 0.1(1-0.1)^9 = 0.264 \end{aligned}$$

即 $X \sim B(4, 0.264)$

3.7 由于 $P\{X=0, Y=0\}=\frac{C_3^0 C_3^0 C_3^3}{3^3}=\frac{1}{27}$, $P\{X=0, Y=1\}=\frac{C_3^0 C_3^1 C_2^2}{3^3}=\frac{3}{27}$,
 $P\{X=0, Y=2\}=\frac{C_3^0 C_3^2 C_1^1}{3^3}=\frac{3}{27}$, ..., 等, 故 (X, Y) 的分布律为

$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ \diagdown \\ X \end{array}$	0	1	2	3
0	$1/27$	$3/27$	$3/27$	$1/27$
1	$3/27$	$6/27$	$3/27$	0
2	$3/27$	$3/27$	0	0
3	$1/27$	0	0	0

3.8 (1) $P\{X=n\}=\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{e^{-14}(7.14)^m(6.86)^{n-m}}{n!(n-m)!}=\frac{14^n}{n!}e^{-14}, \quad n=0,1,2,\dots;$

$$P\{Y=m\}=\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-14}(7.14)^m(6.86)^{n-m}}{n!(n-m)!}=\frac{7.14^m}{m!}e^{-7.14}, \quad m=0,1,2,\dots$$

(2) 当 m 固定时,

$$P\{X=n|Y=m\}=\frac{e^{-14}(7.14)^m(6.86)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!}\bigg/\frac{7.14^m}{m!}e^{-7.14}=\frac{6.86^{n-m}}{(n-m)!}e^{-6.86}, \quad n=m, m+1, \dots;$$

当 n 固定时,

$$P\{Y=m|X=n\}=\frac{e^{-14}(7.14)^m(6.86)^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!}\bigg/\frac{14^n}{n!}e^{-14}=C_n^m\left(\frac{7.14}{14}\right)^m\left(1-\frac{7.14}{14}\right)^{n-m}, \quad m=0,1,2,\dots,n.$$

3.9 (1) 由乘客下车独立, 服从二项分布

$$P\{Y=m|X=n\}=C_n^m p^m q^{n-m}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n, n=0,1,2,\dots$$

(2)

$$P\{X=n, Y=m\}=P\{X=n\} \cdot P\{Y=m|X=n\}$$

$$=\frac{\lambda^n}{n!}e^{-\lambda}C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n, n=0,1,2,\dots;$$