

Homework 0927-0930

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09/27 周一

21. 解: (1) 记“目标被摧毁”为事件A.

$$P(A) = 0.4^3 \cdot 0.8 + C_3^1 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.5 + (C_3^2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.6^2) \cdot 0.2$$

$$= 0.2816 \quad \square$$

(2) 记“被击中三次而被摧毁”为事件B.

$$P(B|A) = \frac{0.4^3 \cdot 0.8}{P(A)} = 0.1818 \quad \square$$

26. 解: (1) ~~记进球人数为X.~~ 记进球人数为X.

$$\text{则 } P(X=1) = 0.5 \cdot (1-0.7)(1-0.6) + (1-0.5) \cdot 0.7 \cdot (1-0.6)$$

$$+ (1-0.5)(1-0.7) \cdot 0.6 = 0.29 \quad \square$$

$$(2) \quad P(X=2) = 0.5 \cdot 0.7 \cdot (1-0.6) + (1-0.5) \cdot 0.7 \cdot 0.6 + 0.5 \cdot (1-0.7) \cdot 0.6$$

$$= 0.44 \quad \square$$

$$(3) \quad P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - (1-0.5)(1-0.7)(1-0.6) = 0.94 \quad \square$$

习题二

$$1. \text{解: } F(-\infty) = a - \frac{\pi}{2}b = 0, \quad F(+\infty) = a + \frac{\pi}{2}b = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

2. 证明: (1) $\because G(x), H(x)$ 是随机变量的分布函数 $\therefore G(-\infty) = H(-\infty) = 0.$

$$G(+\infty) = H(+\infty) = 1.$$

$$\therefore F(-\infty) = aG(-\infty) + bH(-\infty) = 0, \quad F(+\infty) = aG(+\infty) + bH(+\infty) = a + b = 1$$

(2) 由已知 $G(x), H(x)$ 均为单调不减函数. $\therefore a, b$ 均为正常数.

$$\therefore F(x) = aG(x) + bH(x) \text{ 也是单调不减函数}$$

(3) 由改知 $G(X) = G(X+0)$, $H(X) = H(X+0)$

$\therefore F(X) = aG(X) + bH(X) = aG(X+0) + bH(X+0) = F(X+0)$ 即右连续

由以上三条性质可知 $F(X)$ 也是随机变量的分布函数. \square

4. 解: X 的分布律:

X	1	2	3
P	0.72	0.24	0.04

(记 $P(X=2)=p_2$. \square
 则 $3p_2 + p_2 + \frac{1}{6}p_2 = 1 \Rightarrow p_2 = 0.24$)

\therefore 分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.72, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.96, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

计算 $P(1 < X \leq 3)$: 方法一: $P(1 < X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(1) = 1 - 0.72 = 0.28$

方法二: $P(1 < X \leq 3) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) = 0.28$ \square

5. 解: $P(X < 7) = 0$, $P(X=7) = \frac{1}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{20}$, $P(X=9) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{3}{20}$
 $P(X=13) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{3}{10}$, $P(X=18) = \frac{C_5^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 7 \\ \frac{1}{20}, & 7 \leq x < 9 \\ \frac{1}{5}, & 9 \leq x < 13 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 13 \leq x \leq 18 \\ 1, & x \geq 18 \end{cases}$ \square

$P(X=7) = \frac{1}{20}$ \square
 $P(2 < X < 7) = F(7-0) - F(2) = 0$ \square
 $P(7 \leq X < 13) = F(13-0) - F(7) + P(X=7) = \frac{1}{5}$ \square

8. 解: 记第一部队员投篮次数为 X , 第二部队员投篮次数为 Y .

~~则 $P(X=x) = (1-0.4)^{x-1} \cdot 0.6 + (1-0.4)^x$~~

则 $P(X=x) = (1-0.4)^{x-1} (1-0.6)^{x-1} (0.4 + 0.6 \cdot (1-0.4))$
 $= 0.76 \cdot 0.24^{x-1} \quad (x \geq 1) (x \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

$P(Y=y) = (1-0.4)^y (1-0.6)^{y-1} (0.6 + (1-0.6) \cdot 0.4)$

$$= 0.456 \cdot 0.24^{y-1} \quad (y \geq 1) (y \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

特别地, $P(X=0)=0, \quad P(Y=0)=0.4$

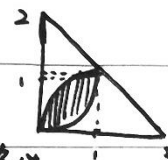
综上, 第一名队员投篮次数分布列为 $P(X=x) = \begin{cases} 0.76 \cdot 0.24^{x-1} & (x \in \mathbb{N}^*) \\ 0 & (x=0) \end{cases} \quad \square$

第二名队员投篮次数分布列为 $P(Y=y) = \begin{cases} 0.456 \cdot 0.24^{y-1} & (y \in \mathbb{N}^*) \\ 0.4 & (y=0) \end{cases} \quad \square$

补充1. 解: 设向该三角形区域投1个质点, 其坐标满足 $x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}$ 的概率为 p .

几何概型: $\int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$p = \frac{S}{S_{\text{总}}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

每次满足条件
投10次质点彼此独立且概率一致, 服从二项分布

记满足 $x^2 < y < \sqrt{x}$ 的质点有 X 个, 则 $X \sim B(10, \frac{1}{3})$

$$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2)$$

$$= 1 - (1-\frac{1}{3})^{10} - C_{10}^1 \cdot (1-\frac{1}{3})^9 (\frac{1}{3}) - C_{10}^2 (1-\frac{1}{3})^8 (\frac{1}{3})^2$$

$$= 0.7009 \quad \square$$

补充2. 解: 记成功的次数为 X . 由题意知 $X \sim B(n, p)$

$$P(X > 0) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - (1-p)^n, \quad P(X=1) = n \cdot (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot p$$

$$P(X > 1 | X > 0) = 1 - \frac{P(X=1)}{P(X > 0)} = 1 - \frac{np(1-p)^{n-1}}{1 - (1-p)^n} = \frac{1 - (1-p)^{n-1}(1-p+np)}{1 - (1-p)^n} \quad \square$$

09/30 周四

2-13. 解: 记对某人检测1次发现呈阳性反应的概率为 p . 呈阳性反应的次数为 X .

$$p = 10\% \cdot 0.95 + (1-10\%) \cdot 0.01 = 0.104$$

独立重复试验, 关注“阳性反应” \therefore 服从二项分布, $X \sim B(3, 0.104)$

$$P(X=2) = C_3^2 \cdot p^2 (1-p) = 0.0291 \quad \square$$

(2) 记“该人是带菌者”为事件A. 则 $P(A|X=2) = \frac{P(A)P(X=2|A)}{P(X=2)}$

$$P(X=2|A) = C_3^2 \cdot 0.95^2 \cdot 0.05 = 0.1354$$

$$\therefore P(A|X=2) = \frac{10\% \cdot 0.1354}{0.0291} = 0.4656$$

2-14. 解: $X \sim B(20, 0.3)$ $P(X=k)$ 最大时, $k = \lfloor (20+1) \times 0.3 \rfloor = 6$

$$\text{此时 } P(X=k) = C_{20}^6 \cdot 0.3^6 (1-0.3)^{14} = 0.1916$$

2-15. 解: $n=500$. $p = \frac{1}{500}$. 令 $\lambda = np = 1$. 考虑到 n, p, λ 三者量级差异.

可使用 Poisson 分布进行近似. 记指定的页上错误数为 X .

$$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2) = 1 - e^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} \right) = 0.0803$$

2-16. 解: 查表(附录)中 Poisson 分布分布函数可知. $\lambda=3$ 时, 在 $x=8$ 时 $F(8) = \sum_{i=0}^8 \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} = 0.9962 > 0.996$

且 $F(7) = \sum_{i=0}^7 \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} = 0.9881 < 0.996$ \therefore 至少库存8颗钻石.

2-18. 解: (1) $P(X > 15) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{15} P(X=i) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{15} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} = 0.0487$

(2) $P(X > 0) = 0.5 \Rightarrow P(X=0) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} = e^{-\lambda} = 0.5$

$$\therefore P(X=1) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{1!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\therefore P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 0.5 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = 0.1534$$

2-19. 解: 考察 $\frac{P(X=k)}{P(X=k+1)}$ ($k \geq 0$).

$$\text{记 } q_k = \frac{P(X=k)}{P(X=k+1)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}}{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}} = \frac{k+1}{\lambda}$$

当 $k+1 \leq \lambda$ 时, $P(X=k) < P(X=k+1)$

当 $k+1 > \lambda$ 时 $P(X=k) > P(X=k+1)$.

因此有 $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \lambda \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 时. } k = \lambda - 1 \text{ 或 } \lambda \text{ 时, } P(X=k) \text{ 最大 } (\because P(X=0) < \dots < P(X=\lambda-1) = P(X=\lambda) > P(X=\lambda+1) > \dots) \\ \textcircled{2} \lambda \notin \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 时 } k = [\lambda] \text{ 时, } P(X=k) \text{ 最大 } (\because P(X=0) < \dots < P(X=[\lambda]) > \dots) \end{cases}$

证明过程见上.

2-23. 解: ~~已知~~ $F(0-0) = F(0) \Rightarrow a = b$
 $F(2-0) = F(2) \Rightarrow b + 2a = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1/3 \\ b = 1/3 \end{cases}$ \square

2-25. 证明: $\because F(x)$ 是连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数 \therefore 存在 $f(u)$ 使得:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$$

则有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(x+b) - F(x+a)] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{x+b} f(u) du - \int_{-\infty}^{x+a} f(u) du \right) dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x+a}^{x+b} f(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) du \int_{u-b}^{u-a} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (b-a) f(u) du$
 $= (b-a) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) du = b-a$ \square

2-27. 解: (1) 由 $f(x)$ 是概率密度, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta$
 $= a\pi = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\pi}$ \square

(2) $P(|X| < \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ \square

(3) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du$

① $x \leq -1$ 时: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du = 0$

② $x \geq 1$ 时: $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du = 1$

③ $-1 \leq x < 1$ 时: $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(u) du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\arcsin x} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < -1) \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x & (-1 \leq x < 1) \\ 1 & (x \geq 1) \end{cases}$$
 \square

2-32. 解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq 0) \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & (x > 0) \end{cases}$

(1) $P(X \leq 2) = \int_{-\infty}^2 f(x) dx = F(2) = 1 - e^{-\frac{2}{50}} = 0.0392$ \square

(2) $P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X < 10) = 1 - F(10-0) = e^{-\frac{1}{5}} = 0.8187$ \square

(3) 即求 $P(X \geq 20 | X \geq 10)$

$$P(X \geq 20) = 1 - F(20-0) = e^{-\frac{2}{5}} = 0.6703$$

$$P(X \geq 20 | X \geq 10) = \frac{e^{-\frac{2}{5}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{5}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{5}} = 0.8187$$

2-33. 解: 记每次电话超过10 min的概率为 p . 则 $p = P(T \geq 10) = 1 - F(10-0)$

$$282 \text{ 人次所打电话超过 } 10 \text{ min 的次数为 } X. \quad = e^{-10\lambda} = e^{-5} = 0.0067$$

独立重复试验. 只关注 " $T \geq 10$ ". 服从二项分布. $X \sim B(282, p)$

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - (1-p)^{282} - 282 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^{281} = 0.5671$$

* 考虑到 $n, p, \lambda' = np = 1.8874$ 的数量级差异. 可用 Poisson 分布近似

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda'}(1 + \lambda') = 0.5632$$

2-35. 解: $\because P(X > c) = P(X < 2.2 - c)$ (正态分布的性质) 且 $P(X > c) = P(X < c)$

$$\therefore c = 2.2 - c \Rightarrow c = 2$$

2-38. 解: $P(X \leq 60) = 0.25 = P(X \geq 2.66 - 60) = P(X \geq 72) = 1 - P(X < 72)$

$$= 1 - P(X \leq 72) \Rightarrow P(X \leq 72) = 0.75$$

$$X \sim N(66, \sigma^2) \quad \therefore P(X \leq x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-66}{\sigma}\right) \quad \text{查表知 } \Phi(0.67) \approx 0.75$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = 8.96 \quad \text{则 } P(X \geq 65) = 1 - P(X < 65) = 1 - P(X \leq 65)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{65-66}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(-\frac{65-66}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi(0.11) = 0.5438$$

记体重超过65kg的人数为 Y . 则 $Y \sim B(3, P(X \geq 65))$

$$P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y=0) = 1 - (1 - P(X \geq 65))^3 = 0.9051$$

2-39. 解: $P(|X| > 23.26) = 1 - P(|X| \leq 23.26) = 2 - 2P(X \leq 23.26)$

$$\sigma = 10. \quad = 2 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{23.26}{\sigma}\right) = 2 - 2\Phi(2.326) = 2 - 2 \times 0.9901$$

$$= 0.0198$$

记200次独立重复测量中误差绝对值大于23.26的次数为 Y . 则 $Y \sim B(200, 0.0198)$

$$P(Y \geq 4) = 1 - P(Y=0) - P(Y=1) - P(Y=2) - P(Y=3)$$

$$= 1 - (1-0.0198)^{200} - 200 \cdot 0.0198 \cdot (1-0.0198)^{199} - C_{200}^2 \cdot 0.0198^2 (1-0.0198)^{198}$$

$$= C_{200}^3 \cdot 0.0198^3 \cdot (1-0.0198)^{197}$$

$$= 0.5606$$

□

* 考虑到 $n=200$, $p=0.0198$, $\lambda:=np=3.96$ 的数量级, 可近似为 Poisson 分布.

$$P(Y \geq 4) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^3 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 1 - e^{-3.96} \cdot \left(1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda^3}{6}\right)$$

$$= 0.5587$$

□