## 安徽大学 2024 —2025 学年第一学期

## 《 概率论与数理统计 A 》期中考试参考答案及评分标准

- 一、选择题(每小题3分,共30分)
- 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.D 9.A 10.C
- 二、计算题(每小题10分,共60分)
- 11.  $\mathbf{M}$ : (1)  $\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{X} < 0$   $\mathbf{H}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}) = 0$ .

$$\stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{M}}}{=} 0 \le x < 1 \, \boxed{\mathsf{M}}, \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} t^{2} dt = \frac{x^{3}}{3}.$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{1}}{=} 1 \le x < 2 \text{ Fr}, \quad F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{1} t^{2}dt + \int_{1}^{x} (2t - t^{2})dt = \frac{1}{3} + (t^{2} - \frac{t^{3}}{3}) \Big|_{1}^{x} = x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{3};$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{M}}}{=} x \ge 2$$
 Fig.  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{1} t^{2}dt + \int_{1}^{2} (2t - t^{2})dt = \frac{1}{3} + (t^{2} - \frac{t^{3}}{3})\Big|_{1}^{2} = 1.$ 

所以 
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^3}{3}, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3}, & 1 \le x < 2, \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$P(\frac{1}{2} \le X < \frac{3}{2}) = F(\frac{3}{2}) - F(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}.$$
 2  $\%$ 

12. 解: 随机挑选一名考生,记其成绩为X,由题意 $X \sim N(70, \sigma^2)$ ,

$$\exists P(X > 86) = 0.055$$
,  $\exists P(X \le 86) = P(\frac{X - 70}{\sigma} \le \frac{86 - 70}{\sigma} = \frac{16}{\sigma}) = 0.945$ ,

即 
$$\Phi(\frac{16}{\sigma}) = 0.945 = \Phi(1.6)$$
, 故  $\sigma = 10$ .

$$P(60 < 70 < 80) = P(\frac{60 - 70}{10} < 70 < \frac{80 - 70}{10}) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.682.$$
 10  $\%$ 

$$\oplus P(X + Y = 1) = P(X + Y)$$

$$P(X+Y=1) = P(X=0,Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=0) = a + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= P(X=Y) = P(X=0,Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \forall b = \frac{3}{8},$$

$$4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \forall b = \frac{3}{8},$$

(2)

X	0	1
P	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{7}{12}$

Y	0	1	2
Р	$\frac{7}{24}$	$\frac{5}{24}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

6分

(3) 
$$P(XY = 0) = 1 - P(XY \neq 0)$$
,

$$P(XY \neq 0) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{11}{24}.$$

$$P(XY=0) = 1 - P(XY \neq 0) = 1 - \frac{11}{24} = \frac{13}{24}.$$

14.解: (1)

6分

(2) 
$$P\{X + Y \le 1\} = \iint_{x+y \le 1} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} 6x dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 6x (1-2x) dx = \frac{1}{4}.$$

15. 解:由于
$$X \sim U(-1,5)$$
,设 $X$ 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & -1 \le x \le 5, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

$$P(Y=1) = P(X \ge 0) = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{6} dx = \frac{5}{6},$$

$$P(Y=-1) = P(X < 0) = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{6} dx = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$10 分$$

## 三、应用题(每小题10分,共10分)

16. 解:设A = "考试及格",B = "按时交作业",则依题意得

$$P(A) = 0.85$$
,  $P(\overline{A}) = 0.15$ ,  $P(B|A) = 0.8$ ,  $P(B|\overline{A}) = 0.3$ .

(1) 由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\overline{A})P(B|\overline{A})$$
  
= 0.85 × 0.8 + 0.15 × 0.3 = 0.725.

(2) 由贝叶斯公式以及(1)的结果得

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A)P(B \mid A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.85 \times 0.8}{0.725} = \frac{136}{145}.$$

## 四、证明题(每小题10分,共10分)

17.证明:  $Y=X^2$ 的分布函数为 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y)$ .

当
$$y < 0$$
时, $\{X^2 \le y\} = \emptyset$ ,故 $F_Y(y) = 0$ ;  
当 $y \ge 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(X^2 \le y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y})$ .

因此当
$$0 \le y < 1$$
时, $F_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \sqrt{y};$ 

当 
$$y \ge 1$$
时,  $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{-1} 0 dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{y}} 0 dx = 1.$ 

故 
$$Y$$
 的分布函数为  $F_Y(y) =$  
$$\begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \sqrt{y}, & 0 \le y < 1, \\ 1, & y \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

故
$$Y = X^2$$
为连续型随机变量,其密度函数  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$