

1. $P(X \geq a) = 1 - P(X < a) = 1 - P(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{a-1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $X \sim N(1, 4)$ $\mu=1, \sigma=2$ $\Phi(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{a-1}{2} = 0, a=1$

2. $\frac{a(\sum_{k=0}^N k)}{N} = 1$ $\frac{N}{a} = \sum_{k=1}^N k$ 第二章大作业 $\frac{N}{a} = \frac{1+N}{2} \cdot N$

3. 填空题
 设随机变量 $X \sim N(1, 4), P(X \geq a) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $a = 1$.

2. 设随机变量 X 的分布律为 $P(X=k) = \frac{ak}{N} (k=1, 2, \dots, N)$, 则 $a = \frac{2}{1+N}$.

3. 若 $P(X \leq x_2) = 1 - \beta, P(X > x_1) = \alpha, x_1 < x_2$, 则 $P(x_1 < X \leq x_2) = \alpha - \beta$.

4. 设离散型随机变量 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ a & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} - a & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ a+b & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

且 $P(X=2) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $a = \frac{1}{6}, b = \frac{5}{6}$.

$\frac{2}{3} - a = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a + b = 1$
 $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$

5. 设连续型随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ke^{-\frac{x}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $k = \frac{1}{2}$.

6. 设 5 个晶体管中有 2 个次品, 3 个正品, 如果每次从中任取 1 个进行测试, 测试后的产品不放回, 直到把 2 个次品都找到为止, 设 X 为需要进行测试的次数, 则 $P(X=3) = \frac{1}{5}$.

7. 设 $F(x)$ 为离散型随机变量的分布函数, 若 $P(a < X < b) = F(b) - F(a)$, 则 $P(X=b) = \frac{1}{5}$.

8. 一颗均匀骰子重复掷 10 次, 设 X 表示点 3 出现的次数, 则 X 的分布律 $P(X=k) = C_{10}^k (\frac{1}{6})^k (\frac{5}{6})^{10-k}$.

9. 设随机变量 X 服从 Poisson 分布, 且 $P(X=1) = P(X=2)$, 则 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-2}$.

二、单项选择题
 1. 设随机变量 X 的概率分布为 $P(X=k) = b\lambda^k, k=1, 2, \dots, b>0$, 则 (C) $\lambda = \frac{1}{b+1}$

2. 设连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度和分布函数分别为 $f(x)$ 和 $F(x)$, 则下列各式正确的是 (D) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$

1. $b\lambda + b\lambda^2 + b\lambda^3 + \dots + b\lambda^b = 1$
 $b \cdot \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda^b)}{1-\lambda} = 1 \Rightarrow b\lambda = 1 - \lambda \Rightarrow (1+b)\lambda = 1$
 A. 概率密度是实数值的取值范围
 B. 连续型随机变量取某一值的概率为 0

$$f_1(x) f_2(x) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [af_1(x) + bf_2(x)] dx = 1$$

3. 设 X_1, X_2 是随机变量, 其分布函数分别为 $F_1(x), F_2(x)$, 为使 $F(x) = aF_1(x) - bF_2(x)$ 是某一随机变量的分布函数, 在下列给定的各组数值中应取 (A).

(A) $a = \frac{3}{5}, b = -\frac{2}{5}$

(B) $a = \frac{2}{3}, b = \frac{2}{3}$

(C) $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$

(D) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x)$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x)$, 且 $f(-x) = f(x)$, $F(x)$ 是 X 的分布函数, 则对任意实数 a 有 (B).

(A) $F(-a) = 1 - \int_0^a f(x) dx$

(B) $F(-a) = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^a f(x) dx$

(C) $F(-a) = F(a)$

(D) $F(-a) = 2F(a) - 1$

$$F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$$

$$F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(x) dx$$

5. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x+3)^2}{4}}$, 则 X 服下面哪个分布 (D).

(A) $N(3, 2)$

(B) $N(-3, \sqrt{2})$

(C) $N(3, \sqrt{2})$

(D) $N(-3, 2)$

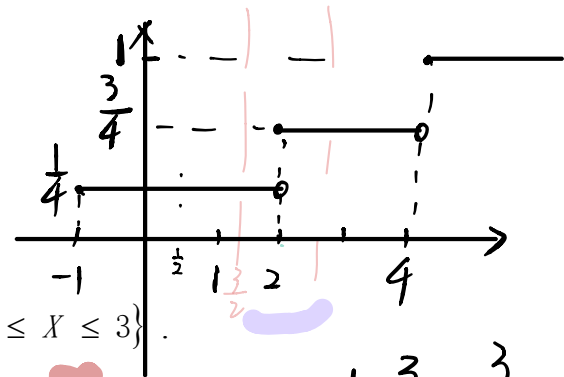
三、计算题

1. 设随机变量 X 的概率分布为

X	-1	2	4
p_i	1/4	1/2	1/4

求: (1) X 的分布函数;

(2) $P\{X \leq 1/2\}, P\{3/2 < X \leq 5/2\}, P\{2 \leq X \leq 3\}$.



$$P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

2. 已知 $X \sim N(8, 0.5^2)$, 求:

(1) $F(9), F(7)$;

(2) $P\{7.5 \leq X \leq 10\}$;

(3) $P\{|X - 8| \leq 1\}$;

(4) $P\{|X - 9| < 0.5\}$.



3. 设 X 的分布列为

X	-1	0	1	2	5/2
p_i	1/5	1/10	3/10	1/10	3/10

试求: (1) $2X$ 的分布律; (2) X^2 的分布律.

4. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x/\pi^2, & 0 < x < \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

求: $Y = \sin X$ 的概率密度.

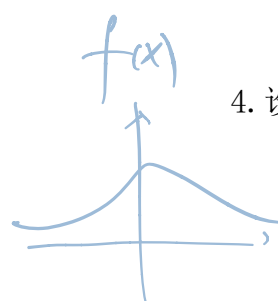
2. 解: $\mu = 8, \sigma = 0.5$

(1) $\because \mu = 8 \therefore F(8) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$F(9) = P\{X \leq 7\} = P\{\frac{X-8}{0.5} \leq 2\} = \Phi(2) = 0.9772$$

$$F(7) = \frac{1}{2} - (0.9772 - \frac{1}{2}) = 0.0228$$

$$(2) P\{7.5 \leq X \leq 10\} = P(X \leq 10) - P(X \leq 7.5)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

解:

(1) 当 $x < -1$ 时, 由 $\{x \leq x\} = \emptyset$ 得 $F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = 0$

当 $-1 < x < 2$ 时,

$$F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

当 $2 \leq x < 4$ 时,

$$F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = P\{X = -1\} + P\{X = 2\} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

当 $x \geq 4$ 时

$$F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = P\{X = -1\} + P\{X = 2\} + P\{X = 4\} = 1$$

(2) $P\{x \leq$

$$= P\left(\frac{X-8}{0.5} \leq \frac{10-8}{0.5}\right) - P\left(\frac{X-8}{0.5} < \frac{7.5-8}{0.5}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(4) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(4) - (1 - \Phi(1))$$

$$= \cancel{0-1+} \Phi(4) - \Phi(-1) = 0.8413$$

$$13) P\{|X-8| \leq 1\} = P\{7 \leq X \leq 9\} = 0.9772 - 0.0228 = 0.9544$$

$$14) P\{8.5 < X < 9.5\} = \Phi(3) - \Phi(1) = 0.9987 - 0.8413 = 0.1574$$