## 云南大学 2015 至 2016 秋季学期物理与天文学院物理系

## 2014级《概率论与数理统计》考试题 B 卷参考答案

一、填空题(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

1, 
$$0$$
 2,  $\frac{7}{8}$  3,  $N(b,a^2)$  4,  $N(0,14)$  5,  $48$ 

6, 
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 7,  $0.7$  8,  $(1-p)^3 + 3p(1-p)$  9,  $\chi^2(3)$  10,  $5$ 

二、选择题(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

三、证明: ① (X,Y)关于 X和Y的边缘概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 (2-x-y) dy = \frac{3}{2} - x & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{if the } \end{cases} (2 \%)$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} (2-x-y) dx = \frac{3}{2} - y & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } \text{if } \end{cases} (2 \%)$$

: 
$$f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} (\frac{3}{2}-x)(\frac{3}{2}-y) & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{itel} \end{cases} \neq f(x,y) (1/x)$$

∴ X和Y不相互独立。

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x,y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} xy(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{6} \qquad (1\frac{1}{2})$$

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} (\frac{3}{2} - x)dx - (\frac{5}{12})^{2} = \frac{11}{144} \qquad (1\frac{1}{2})^{2}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - \left[E(Y)\right]^2 = \int_0^1 y^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - y\right) dy - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{144} \qquad (1 \%)$$

$$\therefore \quad \rho_{XY} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \neq 0 \qquad (2 \%)$$

∴ X和Y相关。

四、解:令事件 A 表示系统可靠,则: $A = (A_1 \cup B_1)(A_2 \cup B_2)...(A_n \cup B_n)$  (2分)

因  $A_i, B_i$  (i = 1,2,...n) 相互独立,且  $P(A_i) = P(B_i) = r$  故所求概率为:

$$P(A) = P((A_1 \cup B_1)(A_2 \cup B_2)...(A_n \cup B_n)) \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n P(A_i \cup B_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n [P(A_i) + P(B_i) - P(A_i)P(B_i)] \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= r^n (2 - r)^n \qquad (4 \%)$$

五、解 (1) 由  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1$  有  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \exp\left[-(2x+y)\right] dx dy = 1$ 

得 A = 2 (4分)

$$(2) \quad \because \quad P\left\{Y \ge X\right\} = 1 - P\left\{Y \le X\right\}$$

满足条件  $Y \le X$  在 xOy 平面上为平面上直线 y = x 及其下方的区域 G

$$P(Y \le X) = P\{(X,Y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x,y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty 2 \exp\left[-(2x+y)\right] dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \qquad (4 \%)$$

故 
$$P\{Y \ge X\} = 1 - P\{Y \le X\} = \frac{2}{3}$$
 (2分)

 $\overrightarrow{r}$ ,  $X_i \sim N(20,3)$  (i = 1,2,...,10)  $Y_j \sim N(20,3)$  (j = 1,2,...,15)

$$\therefore \quad \overline{X} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \sim N(20, \frac{3}{10}) \qquad \underline{(1 \%)} \qquad \overline{Y} = \frac{1}{15} \sum_{j=1}^{15} Y_j \sim N(20, \frac{3}{15}) \quad \underline{(1 \%)}$$

$$\therefore \quad \overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad (\underline{2 \ \beta}) \quad \text{所求概率为:}$$

$$P\{\left|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}\right| > 0.3\} = P\{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} > 0.3\} + P\{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} < -0.3\} \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \le 0.3\sqrt{2}\right\} + P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} < -0.3\sqrt{2}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right) + \Phi\left(-0.3\sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\left[1 - \Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right)\right] \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= 0.6744 \qquad (2 \%)$$

七、 (1) 
$$f(x,y)=f_X(x)\times f_Y(y)$$
 (2分)

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{2} \exp(-y/2) & y \succ 0, 0 \prec x \prec l \\ 0 & \text{ $\sharp$ \'e} \end{array} \right. \quad \underbrace{\left(1 \ \cancel{\cancel{D}}\right)}_{}$$

其中: 
$$f_{X}(x) = \{ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{smallmatrix}$$
 (2分)

(2) 含a的方程无实根,有:  $\Delta = (2X)^2 - 4Y < 0$  即  $Y > X^2$ 

: 所求概率为

$$P(Y > X^{2}) = 1 - P(Y \le X^{2}) = 1 - \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} \frac{1}{2} \exp(-\frac{y}{2}) dy dx \qquad (3 \%)$$

(3分)

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \exp(-x^2/2) dx$$

$$=\sqrt{2\pi} (\Phi(1) - \Phi(0))$$

$$\approx 0.8555$$
 (2分)

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (ax+b) dx = 1 \qquad \exists 1 : \frac{1}{2} a+b=1 \qquad (1)$$

曲 
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{3}$$
 得:  $\int_0^1 x(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{3}$ 

即: 
$$\frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b = \frac{1}{3}$$
 ② (3分)

联立①、②求解得: 
$$a = -2, b = 2$$
 (4分)