

概率统计(理工)半期考试 参考答案

1. (15 分) 解: 甲、乙击中靶分别用 A 与 B 表示, 则 A 与 B 独立, 且 $P(A) = 0.7$, $P(B) = 0.8$.

$$(1) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) = 0.7 + 0.8 - 0.7 \times 0.8 = 0.94.$$

(8分)

$$(2) P(A\bar{B} | (A \cup B)) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{0.7 \times 0.2}{0.94} = \frac{7}{47} = 0.1489.$$

(7分)

2. (15 分) 解: 用 A_k 表示“两个部件中恰有 k 个部件不是优质品” ($k = 0, 1, 2$), 用 B 表示“组装后的仪器为不合格品”, 则 A_0, A_1, A_2 为一个完备事件组. 而且

$$P(A_0) = 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02, \quad P(A_1) = 0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.8 \times 0.1 = 0.26, \quad P(A_2) = 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02.$$

$$P(B | A_0) = 0, \quad P(B | A_1) = 0.3, \quad P(B | A_2) = 0.9.$$

$$(1) P(B) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(A_k)P(B | A_k) = 0.72 \times 0 + 0.26 \times 0.3 + 0.02 \times 0.9 = 0.096.$$

(9分)

$$(2) P(A_1 | B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(A_1 | B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.26 \times 0.3}{0.096} = \frac{13}{16} = 0.8125.$$

(6分)

3. (15 分) 解: (1) 用 A_k 表示“直到第 k 次摸得黑球” ($k = 1, 2, 3$), X 的分布律为

$$P(X=1) = P(A_1) = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$P(X=2) = P(\bar{A}_1 A_2) = \frac{2 \times 8}{10 \times 9} = \frac{8}{45},$$

$$P(X=3) = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = \frac{2 \times 8}{10 \times 9} = \frac{8}{45}.$$

X	1	2	3
p_k	4/5	8/45	1/45

(9分)

(2) X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 4/5, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 44/45, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

(6分)

4. (13 分) 解: Y 的值域 $R(Y) = (0, +\infty)$, 当 $y > 0$ 时, Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X \leq y/2) = \int_0^{y/2} x e^{-x} dx = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{y}{2}\right) e^{-y/2}, \quad (8 \frac{1}{2})$$

因此 Y 的概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{4} e^{-y/2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}. \quad (5 \frac{1}{2})$$

5. (12 分) 解: (1) $X \sim f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它}, \end{cases} \quad Y \sim f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$

Z 的值域 $R(Z) = (0, +\infty)$.

法 1: 卷积公式 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$, 被积函数 $f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2(z-x)}, & 0 < x < 1, z-x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases} \quad (5 \frac{1}{2})$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z 2e^{-2(z-x)} dx = 1 - e^{-2z}, & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ \int_0^1 2e^{-2(z-x)} dx = (e^2 - 1)e^{-2z}, & z > 1 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即},$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & Z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-2z}, & 0 < Z \leq 1. \\ (e^2 - 1)e^{-2z}, & Z > 1 \end{cases} \quad (7 \frac{1}{2})$$

法 2: Z 的值域 $R(Z) = (0, +\infty)$, 先求值域之内 Z 的分布函数.

当 $Z > 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$. 值域之内分两种情况讨论如下.

$$\text{当 } 0 < Z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 2e^{-2y} dy = z + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} - \frac{1}{2};$$

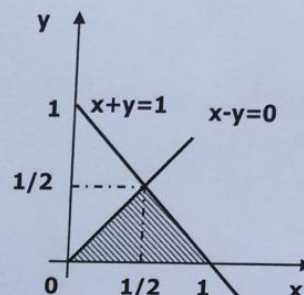
$$\text{当 } Z > 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{z-x} 2e^{-2y} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} (e^2 - 1); \quad (6 \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{故 } Z \text{ 的密度函数为 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & Z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-2z}, & 0 < Z \leq 1. \\ (e^2 - 1)e^{-2z}, & Z > 1 \end{cases} \quad (6 \frac{1}{2})$$

6. (20 分) 解: (1) 区域 G 的面积为 $m(G) = \frac{1}{4}$, 于是 (X, Y) 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4, & y < x < 1-y, 0 < y < \frac{1}{2}. \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (5 \text{分})$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 4 dy = 4x, & 0 < x \leq 1/2, \\ \int_0^{1-x} 4 dy = 4(1-x), & 1/2 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^{1-y} 4 dx = 4(1-2y), & 0 < y < 1/2, \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases} \quad (5 \text{分})$$

(3) 当 $0 < y < 1/2$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 4(1-2y) > 0$, 此时有

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-2y}, & y < x < 1-y, \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases} \quad (5 \text{分})$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } f_{X|Y}\left(x \middle| \frac{1}{4}\right) = \begin{cases} 2, & \frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{3}{4}, \\ 0, & \text{其它}. \end{cases} \text{ 得 } P\left(X < \frac{1}{3} \middle| Y = \frac{1}{4}\right) = \int_{1/4}^{1/3} 2 dx = \frac{1}{6}. \quad (5 \text{分})$$

7. (10 分) 解: 由题设知, X 的分布律为

$$P(X = k) = \frac{0.25^k e^{-0.25}}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (4 \text{分})$$

设每一天未发生严重刑事案件的概率为 p , 则 $p = P(X = 0) = e^{-0.25}$. 于是

$Y \sim B(365, e^{-0.25})$, 因此, $E(Y) = 365 e^{-0.25} = 284.26 \approx 284$ (天).

(6分)