

概率统计(理工)2021-2022 学年第 1 学期半期考试答案

一、 填空题

1. 0.12 (或 $\frac{3}{25}$) 2. 0.891 3. $\frac{1}{4}$
4. $\frac{27}{64}$ 5. $\frac{1}{16}$ 6. 14

二、 解答题

1. X 的概率分布律:

X	1	2	3
P	0.6	0.24	0.16

$$X \text{ 的分布函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.6, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.84, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

2. 记 A_k 为该生来自第 k 个学院, $k = 1, 2, 3$. 记 B 为该生的得分在区间 $[85, 95]$.

$$P(A_1) = 0.5, P(A_2) = 0.3, P(A_3) = 0.2$$

$$P(B|A_1) = P(85 \leq X_1 \leq 95) = 0.5, P(B|A_2) = P(85 \leq X_2 \leq 95) = 1,$$

$$P(B|A_3) = P(85 \leq X_3 \leq 95) = 0.5.$$

$$(1) P(B) = \sum_{k=1}^3 P(A_k)P(B|A_k) = 0.5 \times 0.5 + 0.3 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.65$$

$$(2) P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_3)P(A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.5}{0.65} = \frac{2}{13}$$

(3) 设 X_k 的分布函数为 $F_k(x)$, 密度函数为 $f_k(x)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$. 则 X 的分布函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=1}^3 P(A_k)P(X \leq x | A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^3 P(A_k)P(X_k \leq x) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^3 P(A_k)F_k(x) = 0.5F_1(x) + 0.3F_2(x) + 0.2F_3(x) \end{aligned}$$

故 X 的密度函数

$$f(x) = F'(x) = 0.5f_1(x) + 0.3f_2(x) + 0.2f_3(x) = \begin{cases} 0.02, & 80 \leq x < 85 \\ 0.05, & 85 \leq x < 90 \\ 0.08, & 90 \leq x < 95 \\ 0.05, & 95 \leq x \leq 100 \\ 0, & x < 80 \text{ 或 } x > 100 \end{cases}$$

$$3. (1) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(u) du = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y)$

由于 $0 \leq F(X) \leq 1$, 故当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$.

当 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时:

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 2x dx = y$$

$$\text{所以 } f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$4. (1) P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \iint_{x \geq y} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = 1 - \frac{15}{56} = \frac{41}{56}$$

$$\text{或 } P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^2 \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \frac{41}{56}$$

$$(2) Y \text{ 的边缘密度 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 或 $y \geq 2$ 时, $f(x, y) = 0$, 故 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = 0$;

当 $0 < y < 2$ 时,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dx = \frac{3}{14} y + \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{14} y + \frac{2}{7}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3) 当 $0 < y < 2$ 时, 条件密度

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right)}{\frac{3}{14} y + \frac{2}{7}}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{12x^2 + 6xy}{3y + 4}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \text{ 条件密度 } f_{X|Y=1}(x|y=1) = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{7} (2x^2 + x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X < 0.5 | Y = 1) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} f_{X|Y=1}(x | y = 1) dx = \int_0^{0.5} \frac{6}{7} (2x^2 + x) dx = \frac{5}{28}$$

$$(5) P(X < 0.5, Y < 1) = \iint_{x < 0.5, y < 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_0^1 \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(Y < 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{14} y + \frac{2}{7} \right) dy = \frac{11}{28}$$

$$P(X < 0.5 | Y < 1) = \frac{P(X < 0.5, Y < 1)}{P(Y < 1)} = \frac{7}{44}$$

5. 当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 0$;

当 $z \geq 0$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(XY \leq z) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(X = k, XY \leq z) \\ &= P(X = 0, 0 \leq z) + P(X = 1, Y \leq z) + P(X = 2, 2Y \leq z) \\ &= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)P(Y \leq z) + P(X = 2)P\left(Y \leq \frac{z}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-z}) + \frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-z} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{z}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-z} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$6. E(\sin X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 0$$

$$D(\sin X) = E(\sin^2 X) - [E(\sin X)]^2 = E(\sin^2 X)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin^2 x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4}$$