概率测试答案与解析

一、选择题

1. 【答案】C.

【解析】因为

$$P(ABC) = P(\overline{ABC}) = P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C),$$

= 1 - \[P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(CA) + P(ABC) \],

整理,得

$$P(AB) + P(BC) + P(CA) - 2P(ABC) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - 1 = 0.5.$$

2. 【答案】B.

【解析】 $X \sim Ge(p)$,则 $P\{X=1\} = p$,所以 p = 0.6.

【思路一】利用几何分布的无记忆性:对任意正整数s,t,有

$$P\{X > s + t \mid X > t\} = P\{X > s\}.$$

所以

$$P\{X = 4 \mid X > 2\} = P\{X > 3 \mid X > 2\} - P\{X > 4 \mid X > 2\}$$
$$= P\{X > 1\} - P\{X > 2\} = P\{X = 2\}$$
$$= 0.4 \times 0.6 = 0.24.$$

【思路二】

$$P\{X = 4 \mid X > 2\} = \frac{P\{X = 4, X > 2\}}{P\{X > 2\}} = \frac{P\{X = 4\}}{1 - P\{X \le 2\}}$$
$$= \frac{0.6 \times 0.4^{3}}{1 - 0.6 - 0.6 \times 0.4} = 0.24.$$

3. 【答案】A.

【解析】由X,Y的取值情况,得

$$\begin{split} P\left\{X^2 + Y^2 \le 4\right\} &= 1 - P\left\{X^2 + Y^2 > 4\right\} = 1 - \left[P\left\{X^2 = 4, Y^2 = 1\right\} + P\left\{X^2 = 16\right\}\right] \\ &= 1 - \left[P\left\{X^2 = 4\right\} P\left\{Y^2 = 1\right\} + \frac{1}{6}\right] \\ &= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\right] = \frac{1}{2}. \end{split}$$

4. 【答案】C.

【解析】因为 $T \sim t(1)$,由t分布和F分布的关系知, $T^2 \sim F(1,1)$,又由F分布的性质知, $\frac{1}{T^2} \sim F(1,1)$.

因为
$$P\{T^2 \le 1\} = P\{\frac{1}{T^2} > 1\}$$
,又 $\frac{1}{T^2}$ 与 T^2 同分布,故

$$P\{T^2 \le 1\} = P\{\frac{1}{T^2} > 1\} = P\{T^2 > 1\},$$

得 $P\{T^2 > 1\} = 0.5$,由t分布的对称性,得 $P\{T > 1\} = 0.25$.

故
$$P\{T \le 1\} = 1 - P\{T > 1\} = 0.75$$
.

5. 【答案】B.

【解析】因为
$$E(S^2) = D(X) = \lambda$$
,又

$$D(S) = E(S^2) - (ES)^2 = \lambda - (ES)^2,$$

得 $E(S) = \sqrt{\lambda - D(S)}$. 因为D(S) > 0,所以 $E(S) < \sqrt{\lambda}$.

二、填空题

6. 【答案】 $\frac{a}{a+b}$.

【解析】由抽签原理知,每次取到红球的概率相等,均为 $\frac{a}{a+b}$.

7. 【答案】 2e⁻¹.

【解析】记X为"抽取的 100 个零件中次品个数",由题意知 $X\sim B\big(100,0.01\big)$. 题目要求用泊松分布近似,由泊松定理知,X近似服从 $P\big(\lambda\big)$,其中 $\lambda=np=1$.

则随机抽取 100 个零件中最多只有一个次品的概率为

$$p = P(X \le 1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) \approx e^{-1} + \frac{1^{1}}{1!}e^{-1} = 2e^{-1}.$$

8. 【答案】10√e.

【解析】X的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(-\infty < x < +\infty\right),$$

则

$$E(X^{4}e^{X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{4}e^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^{2}-2x+1-1)} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{2}} dx \stackrel{\rightleftharpoons_{t=x-1}}{=} \sqrt{e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t+1)^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t^{4} + 4t^{3} + 6t^{2} + 4t + 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t^{4} + 6t^{2} + 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{e} \left[E(X^{4}) + 6E(X^{2}) + 1 \right],$$

下面求 $E(X^2)$, $E(X^4)$:

$$E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = 1,$$

因为 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, 所以 $D(X^2) = 2$, 即

$$D(X^2) = E(X^4) - E(X^2)^2 = E(X^4) - 1 = 2$$

从而 $E(X^4)=3$.所以

$$E(X^4 e^X) = \sqrt{e} [E(X^4) + 6E(X^2) + 1] = 10\sqrt{e}.$$

9. 【答案】-1.

【解析】因为 $(X,Y) \sim N(0,1;1,4;\rho)$,故 $X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim N(1,4)$.

又U,V相互独立,故

$$cov(U,V) = cov(X-2Y,2X+Y)$$
= $2 cov(X,X) + cov(X,Y) - 4 cov(Y,X) - 2 cov(Y,Y)$
= $2DX - 2DY - 3 cov(X,Y) = 0$,

得
$$\operatorname{cov}(X,Y) = \frac{2}{3}DX - \frac{2}{3}DY = -2$$
,则 $\rho = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}} = -1$.

10. 【答案】1-e⁻⁵.

【解析】

$$\begin{split} P\Big\{ \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \left(X_i \right) - 1 < \theta < \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \left(X_i \right) \Big\} &= P\Big\{ \theta < \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \left(X_i \right) < \theta + 1 \Big\} \\ &= P\Big\{ \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \left(X_i \right) > \theta \Big\} - P\Big\{ \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} \left(X_i \right) > \theta + 1 \Big\} \\ &= \left[P\Big\{ X > \theta \Big\} \right]^5 - \left[P\Big\{ X > \theta + 1 \Big\} \right]^5 \\ &= 1 - \left[\int_{\theta + 1}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(x - \theta)} \mathrm{d}x \right]^5 \\ &= 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-5} \,. \end{split}$$

三、解答题

11. 【解析】(I) X,Y的取值有: (1,1),(1,0),(0,1),(0,0).

由已知,得

$$P\{X=1,Y=1\} = P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=0\} = P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$P\{X=0,Y=1\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(B) - P(AB),$$

$$P\{X=0,Y=0\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A}\cup B) = 1 - P(A\cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)],$$

$$\text{th} P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ iff } P(B) = 3P(AB) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ iff } P(AB) = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ iff } P(AB) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$P\{X=0,Y=0\} = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] = 1 - (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}) = \frac{1}{9}.$$

故 X,Y 的联合分布率为

Y	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$
1	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

(II) X和 X + aY 不相关,当且仅当 cov(X, X + aY) = D(X) + acov(X, Y) = 0.

曲(I)知,
$$X \sim B\left(1, \frac{2}{3}\right), Y \sim B\left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right), XY \sim B\left(1, \frac{1}{9}\right)$$
,则
$$D(X) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{9},$$

由 $D(X) + a \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = 0$,解得a = 2,故当a = 2时,X 与 Z不相关.

12. 【解析】 (I) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$,

当x < 0和x > 1时, $f_X(x) = 0$;

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < x < 1 \text{ Hz}, \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \, dy = \int_{x}^{1} 10xy^2 \, dy = \frac{10}{3} (x - x^4);$$

故
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{3}(x-x^4), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

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

当
$$y < 0$$
和 $y > 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$;

当
$$0 < y < 1$$
 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} 10xy^2 dx = 5y^4$;

故
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 5y^4, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以X 与 Y 不独立.

(II) 由条件概率定义, 当 $f_X(x) \neq 0$ 时, 即在X = x(0 < x < 1)条件下, 有

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{3y^2}{1-x^3}, \quad 0 < x < y < 1.$$

13. 【解析】(I) 【思路一】由分布函数的定义,得

$$F_{X+Y}(t) = P(X+Y \le t)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \int_0^{t-x} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dy dx, & t \ge 1, \\ \int_0^t \int_0^{t-x} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dy dx, & 0 \le t < 1, \\ 0, & t < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 (1 - e^{x-t}) dx = 1 - e^{-t} (e-1), & t \ge 1, \\ \int_0^t (1 - e^{x-t}) dx = t + e^{-t} - 1, & 0 \le t < 1, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

故X+Y的概率密度函数为

$$f_{X+Y}(t) = F'_{X+Y}(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}(e-1), & t > 1, \\ 1 - e^{-t}, & 0 < t < 1, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

【思路二】利用卷积公式.

由题意知,

$$X \sim f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
 $Y \sim f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$

又 X,Y 相互独立, 令 Z=X+Y ,由卷积公式,得 $f_z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(z-y,y)\mathrm{d}y$,其中

$$f(z-y,y) = f_X(z-y) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < z-y < 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

当z<0时, $f_z(z)$ =0;

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < z < 1 \text{ Bis}, \quad f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z - y, y) dy = \int_0^z e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-z};$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{u}}}{=} z > 1 \, \text{ fb}, \quad f_z\left(z\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(z - y, y\right) \mathrm{d}y = \int_{z-1}^{z} \mathrm{e}^{-y} \mathrm{d}y = \mathrm{e}^{-(z-1)} - \mathrm{e}^{-z} = \mathrm{e}^{-z} \left(\mathrm{e} - 1\right).$$

综上,得
$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z}(e-1), & z > 1, \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & z < 0. \end{cases}$$

 (\parallel)

$$PP\left\{Y \le 1 \middle| X \le e^{\frac{-(Y-1)^2}{2}}\right\} = \frac{P\left\{Y \le 1, X \le e^{\frac{-(Y-1)^2}{2}}\right\}}{P\left\{X \le e^{\frac{-(Y-1)^2}{2}}\right\}} = \frac{\int_{0 < y \le 1, 0 < x \le e^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}}}{\int_{y > 0, 0 < x \le e^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}}}^{-(y-1)^2}} e^{-y} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{1} e^{-y} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}} dx\right) dy}{\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}} dx\right) dy} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} e^{-y} e^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}} dy}{\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} e^{\frac{-(y-1)^2}{2}} dy}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2}} dy}{e^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2}} dy} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2}} dy}{\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2}} dy}$$

$$= \frac{\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)}{1 - \Phi(0)} = 2\Phi(1) - 1.$$

14. 【解析】(I) 总体X的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}, & -a < x < a, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

因为E(X)=0,不含参数a,进一步求

$$E(X^{2}) = [E(X)]^{2} + D(X) = D(X) = \frac{[a - (-a)]^{2}}{12} = \frac{a^{2}}{3},$$

令
$$E(X^2) = \frac{a^2}{3} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$$
,解得 a 的矩估计量为 $\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2}$.

(II) 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本值,似然函数为

$$L(a) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k; a) = \begin{cases} \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2a}, & -a \le x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \le a \\ 0, & \pm \text{他} \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(2a)^n}, & -a \le x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \le a, \\ 0, & \pm \text{他} \end{cases}$$

当 $-a \le x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \le a$ 时,显然似然函数 L(a) 关于 a 是单调递减函数,要使 L(a) 达到最大,必须使 a 尽可能小,而 a 不能小于任何一个 x_k ,所以 $a = \max\{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\}$ 时,似然函数 L(a) 达到最大,故 a 的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{a} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\}$.

15. 【解析】(I)计算*X*的期望

$$E(X) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{(x-1)}{\lambda}} dx \stackrel{t=x-1}{=} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (t+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} t \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} dt = \lambda + 1,$$

令 $\bar{X} = E(X)$,解得 λ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = \overline{X} - 1$.

(II) 由 X 的密度函数易知, X –1 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布,所以总体方差

$$D(X) = D(X-1) = \lambda^2,$$

(第1问中E(X)也可利用 $E(X) = E(X-1)+1 = \lambda+1$ 求得)

从而

$$E(S^2) = D(X) = \lambda^2.$$

因为

$$E(\overline{X}) = E(X) = \lambda + 1,$$

$$D(\overline{X}) = D\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(D(X_1) + D(X_2) + \dots + D(X_n)\right) = \frac{\lambda^2}{n}.$$

由中心极限定理知,当n充分大时, \overline{X} 近似服从正态分布 $N\left(\lambda+1,\frac{\lambda^2}{n}\right)$.