

复习课

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1. 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, $P(A) = a$, $P(B) = 0.3$, $P(\bar{A} \cup B) = 0.7$, 若事件 A 与 B 互不相容, 则 $a = \underline{0.3}$. 若事件 A 与 B 相互独立, 则 $a = \underline{\frac{4}{7}}$.

$$P(\bar{A} \cup B) = P(\bar{A}) + P(B) - P(\bar{A}B) = 1 - P(A) + P(B) - [P(B) - P(AB)] = 1 - P(A) = 1 - a = 0.7$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup B) = P(\bar{A}) + P(B) - P(\bar{A})P(B) = 1 - a + 0.3 - (1 - a) \times 0.3 = 0.7$$

$$0.7 \times (1 - a) = 0.4 \quad 1 - a = \frac{4}{7} \quad a = \frac{3}{7}$$

2. 已知连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2 + 2x - 1}$, 则 $E(X) = \underline{1}$, $D(X) = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$.

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

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

3. 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 且分别服从数学期望为 1 和 $\frac{1}{4}$ 的指数分布, 则 $P\{X < Y\} = \underline{\frac{1}{5}}$.

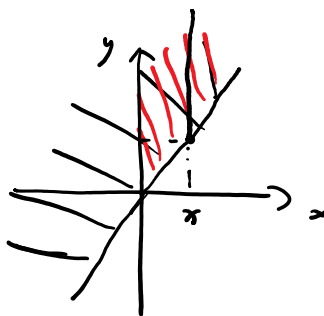
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-x}e^{-4y} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X < Y\} = \iint_{x < y} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} 4e^{-x}e^{-4y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \left[-e^{-4y} \right]_x^{+\infty} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} [0 - (-e^{-4x})] dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-5x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{5} e^{-5x} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{5}$$



4. 设 $X \sim b(2, p)$, $Y \sim b(3, p)$, 已知 $P\{X \geq 1\} = \frac{5}{9}$, 则 $P\{Y \geq 1\} = \underline{\frac{17}{27}}$.

$$P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} = 1 - C_2^0 p^0 (1-p)^2 = 1 - (1-p)^2 = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow (1-p)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow 1-p = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$Y \sim b(3, \frac{1}{3}) \quad P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} = 1 - C_3^0 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = 1 - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{19}{27}$$

5. 设随机变量 $X \sim U(0,1)$, $Y = e^X$, 则 Y 的概率密度函数 $f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(\ln y) \cdot |(\ln y)'|}{|(\ln y)'|}$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \ln y < 0 \Rightarrow y < 1 \\ \ln y, & 0 \leq \ln y < 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq y < e \\ 1, & \ln y \geq 1 \Rightarrow y \geq e \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 \leq y < e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

6. 将一枚均匀的硬币重复掷 n 次, 以 X 和 Y 分别表示正面向上和反面向上的次数, 则 X 和 Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY} =$ _____.

$$X + Y = n. \quad Y = -X + n \quad \rho_{XY} = -1$$

7. 有一批建筑房屋用的木柱, 其中80%的长度不小于3cm. 现在这批木柱中随机地取出100根, 问其中至少有30根短于3cm的概率是 _____. (用标准正态分布的分布函数表示)

表示) $p = 0.2$. X : 100根中短于3cm的根数

$$X \sim b(100, 0.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \geq 30\} &= P\left\{\frac{X - 100 \times 0.2}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8}} \geq \frac{30 - 20}{\sqrt{16}}\right\} \\ &= P\left\{\frac{X - 20}{\sqrt{16}} \geq 2.5\right\} \approx 1 - \Phi(2.5) \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $\{W(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是参数为 σ^2 的维纳过程, $W(0) = 0$, $R \sim N(0, (\sqrt{2})^2)$, 且 R 与 $W(t)$ 相互独立, 令 $X(t) = W(e^{-t}) + R, t \geq 0$, 则 $C_X(2,3) =$ ____.

$$C_X(2,3) = R_X(2,3) - \mu_X(2)\mu_X(3) \quad \mu_X(t) \equiv 0$$

$$= E[X(2)X(3)] = E[(W(e^{-2}) + R)(W(e^{-3}) + R)]$$

$$= E[W(e^{-2})W(e^{-3})] + E[W(e^{-2})R] + E[RW(e^{-3})] + E(R^2)$$

$$= \underbrace{R_W(e^{-2}, e^{-3})}_{\sigma^2 \min\{e^{-2}, e^{-3}\}} + \underbrace{E[W(e^{-2})]E[R]}_0 + 0 + \underbrace{D(R)}_2 + \underbrace{(E(R))^2}_0$$

$$= \frac{r^2 \min\{e^{-2}, e^{-3}\}}{r^2 e^{-3}} = e^{-3} + 2$$

9. 设 $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ 是参数为 $\lambda > 0$ 的泊松过程, $N(0) = 0$, 则 $P\{N(1)=1, N(2)=2, N(3)=3\}$ = _____.

$$\begin{aligned} & P\{N(1)=1, N(2)=2, N(3)=3\} \\ &= P\{\underbrace{N(1)-N(0)=1}_{\lambda \Delta t_1} \cdot \underbrace{N(2)-N(1)=1}_{\lambda \Delta t_2} \cdot \underbrace{N(3)-N(2)=1}_{\lambda \Delta t_3}\} \\ &= \left(\frac{\lambda^1}{1!} e^{-\lambda}\right)^3 = \lambda^3 e^{-3\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

10. 设平稳过程 $X(t)$ 的功率谱密度为 $S_X(\omega) = \frac{32}{\omega^2 + 16}$, 则该过程的平均功率 $Q =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_X(\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{32}{\omega^2 + 16} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{32}{\omega^2 + 16} d\omega \\ &= \frac{32}{\pi} \cdot \frac{4}{16} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{4})^2} d(\frac{\omega}{4}) \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi} \arctan \frac{\omega}{4} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

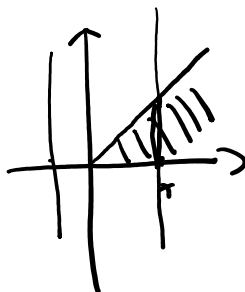
$$S_X(\omega) = \frac{32}{\omega^2 + 16} \overset{2\lambda A \times 4}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{4 e^{-4|z|}}{R_X(z)}$$

$$Q = R_X(0) = 4$$

二. (12分) 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} ae^{-x}, & 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 求常数 a ;
- (2) 求条件概率密度 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$;
- (3) 求条件概率 $P\{X \leq 1 | Y \leq 1\}$.



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy &= 1 \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x ae^{-x} dy \\ &= a \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = a \Rightarrow a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x e^{-x} dx & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-x}) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当时 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, 0 < y < \pi \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} P\{X \leq 1 | Y \leq 1\} = \frac{P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 1\}}{P\{Y \leq 1\}} = \frac{\iint_{x \leq 1, y \leq 1} f_{X,Y} dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^1 f_Y(y) dy} = \frac{e-2}{e-1}$$

三. (12分) 已知随机变量 $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 0, 3^2, 4^2, -\frac{1}{2})$, $Z = \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}$.

(1) 求Z的数学期望 $E(Z)$ 和方差 $D(Z)$;

(2) 求X与Z的相关系数 ρ_{XZ} .

$$E(X) = 1, D(X) = 3^2, E(Y) = 0, D(Y) = 4^2, \rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{3}X + \frac{1}{2}Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(Z) &= D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = D\left(\frac{X}{3}\right) + D\left(\frac{Y}{2}\right) + 2 \operatorname{Cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{XZ} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Z)}} = 0$$

四. (12分) 设齐次马氏链 $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$ 的状态空间为 $E = \{1, 2, 3\}$, 一步转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix},$$

初始分布为 $P(X_0 = 1) = P(X_0 = 2) = P(X_0 = 3) = \frac{1}{3}$, 求

- (1) $P(X_2 = 2)$;
 (2) $P(X_2 = 2, X_3 = 1, X_5 = 1)$;
 (3) $P(X_2 = 2, X_3 = 1, X_5 = 1 | X_0 = 3)$.

P^2 :

$$(1) P\{X_2 = 2\} = \sum_{i=1}^3 P\{X_0 = i\} \underline{P_{i2}^{(2)}}$$

$$(2) P\{X_2 = 2, X_3 = 1, X_5 = 1\} = \underline{P\{X_2 = 2\}} \cdot \underline{P_{21}} \cdot \underline{P_{11}^{(2)}}$$

$$(3) P\{X_2 = 2, X_3 = 1, X_5 = 1 | X_0 = 3\} = \underline{P_{32}^{(2)}} \cdot \underline{P_{21}} \cdot \underline{P_{11}^{(2)}}$$

五. (12分) 设有限马尔可夫链的状态空间为

$$E = \{1, 2, 3, 4\},$$

一步转移概率矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 画出状态转移图;
 (2) 对状态进行分类, 并说明周期性;
 (3) 对状态空间进行分解;
 (4) 求其平稳分布.

六. (12分) 设 $X(t) = X_0 + \cos(2\pi t + \Theta)$, $t \geq 0$, 其中 $X_0 \sim U(0,1)$, $\Theta \sim U(0,2\pi)$, X_0 与 Θ 相互独立.

- (1) 证明 $X(t)$ 是平稳过程;
 (2) 将 $X(t)$ 输入到脉冲响应函数 $h(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t} (t \geq 0)$ (其傅里叶变换为 $H(\omega) = \frac{i\omega}{1+i\omega}$) 的线性系统, 输出为 $Y(t)$, 求 $X(t)$ 的功率谱密度 $S_X(\omega)$, $Y(t)$ 的功率谱密度 $S_Y(\omega)$ 和自相关函数 $R_Y(\tau)$.

$$\mu_X(t) = \underbrace{E(X_0)}_0 + \underbrace{E[\cos(2\pi t + \Theta)]}_{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(2\pi t + \theta) f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta = 0}$$

$$\underline{R_X(t, t+\tau)} =$$