

数学作业纸

(科目: 随机)

班级: 自93

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1. (27) 假设事件 A_i 为设备正常运转.
设事件 A 为系统能正常工作.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A_1 A_2) + P(A_1^c A_2 A_3) + P(A_1 A_2^c A_3) \\ &= P(A_1)P(A_2) + P(A_1^c)P(A_2)P(A_3) + P(A_1)P(A_2^c)P(A_3) \\ &= p^2 + p^2(1-p) + p^2(1-p) \\ &= p^2(3-2p) \end{aligned}$$

2. (28) 第 $n-1$ 次时, 若在 A 点, 则 $P(\text{回到} A | n-1 \text{次在} A) = 0$
若在其他点, 则 $P(\text{回到} A | n-1 \text{次在其他点}) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p_n &= 0 + \frac{1}{3}(1-p_{n-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}p_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p_n + \frac{1}{3}p_{n-1} - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \text{ 是其递推公式且 } p_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore (-3)^n p_n - (-3)^{n-1} p_{n-1} = -(-3)^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (-3)^n p_n &= (-3)^1 p_1 + (-3)^2 p_2 - (-3)^1 p_1 + \dots + (-3)^n p_n - (-3)^{n-1} p_{n-1} \\ &= -[(-3) + (-3)^2 + \dots + (-3)^{n-1}] \\ &= -\frac{(-3)(1-(-3)^{n-1})}{1-(-3)} \\ &= \frac{3+(-3)^n}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p_n = \frac{(-3)^n + 3}{4 \times (-3)^n} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4 \times (-3)^{n-1}}$$

$$p_7 = \frac{182}{729}$$

3. (31) 记 A_i 为事件取出点数为 i
 A 为事件取出 C 为黑球

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(A_1 A_2) P(A_1) + P(A_1 A_2) P(A_2) \\ &\quad + P(A_1 A_3) P(A_1) + P(A_1 A_4) P(A_4) \\ &= \frac{C_4^1}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{C_4^2}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{C_4^3}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{C_4^4}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{15} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{30} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{240} \times \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{2}{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_3 | A) &= \frac{P(A_1 A_3) P(A_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^4 P(A_1 A_i) P(A_i)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{180}}{\frac{2}{21}} \\ &= \frac{7}{120} \end{aligned}$$

4. (35)

记 A_+, B_+, C_+, D_+ 分别为卡片离开
 A, B, C, D 时为加号; A_-, B_-, C_-, D_-
分别为卡片离开 A, B, C, D 时为减号

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_+ | D_+) &= \frac{P(D_+ | A_+) P(A_+)}{P(D_+ | A_+) P(A_+) + P(D_+ | A_+^c) P(A_+^c)} \\ P(A_+) &= \frac{1}{3} \quad P(A_+^c) = \frac{2}{3} \quad (P(A_+)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D_+ | A_+) &= C_3^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + C_3^0 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \\ &= 3 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{13}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D_+ | A_+^c) &= C_3^1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 = \frac{14}{27} \\ \text{代入得 } P(A_+ | D_+) &= \frac{13}{41} \end{aligned}$$



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数学作业纸

(科目:)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

第 页

5. (36) 记 A: 甲夺冠 B: 乙夺冠

A_i : 甲进行了 i 局夺冠 $i=2, 3, 4$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_3) = C_2^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_4) = C_3^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \sum_{i=2}^4 P(A_i) = \frac{11}{16}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(A) = \frac{5}{16}$$

6. 记 A_i : 第 i 架飞机被炸毁 $i=1, 2, 3$

其中 $\gamma=1$ 代表卡机

$$P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.032$$

$$P(A_1^c A_2^c A_3^c) = 0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 = 0.512$$

$$P(A_1^c A_2^c A_3) = 0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 = 0.128$$

$$P(A_1^c A_2 A_3^c) = 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.8 = 0.128$$

记 A 为目标被炸毁这一事件

$$P(A) = P(A_1 A_2 A_3) + P(A_1^c A_2^c A_3) + P(A_1^c A_2 A_3^c) + P(A_1 A_1^c A_2 A_3^c)$$

$$= 0.032 \times 0.3 + 0.512 \times (1 - (0.7)^3) + 2 \times 0.128 \times (1 - (0.7)^3)$$

$$= 0.0096 + 0.336384 + 0.13056 = 0.476544$$

7. (2) 设 $P(X=k) = \frac{m}{k(k+1)}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} P(X=k) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{m}{k(k+1)}$$

$$= m \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$= m \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$= m = 1 \quad \therefore m = 1$$

$\therefore X$ 的概率分布为:

X	1	2	3	...	k	...
P	$\frac{1}{1 \times 2}$	$\frac{1}{2 \times 3}$	$\frac{1}{3 \times 4}$...	$\frac{1}{k(k+1)}$...

8. (3)

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_3^1}{C_4^2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_2^1}{C_4^2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{C_4^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$\therefore X$ 分布列为:

X	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

9. (5)

$$P(X \geq k) = \frac{(7-k)^n}{6^n} \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots, 6$$

$$P(X=k) = P(X \geq k) - P(X \geq k+1) = \frac{(7-k)^n}{6^n} - \frac{(6-k)^n}{6^n} \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$P(X=6) = \frac{1}{6^n} \text{ 也符合上式}$$

$$\therefore P(X=k) = \frac{(7-k)^n}{6^n} - \frac{(6-k)^n}{6^n} \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$P(Y \leq k) = \frac{k^n}{6^n} \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$P(Y=k) = P(Y \leq k) - P(Y \leq k-1) = \frac{k^n}{6^n} - \frac{(k-1)^n}{6^n} \quad k=2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{6^n} \text{ 也符合上式}$$

$$\therefore P(Y=k) = \frac{k^n}{6^n} - \frac{(k-1)^n}{6^n} \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

X, Y 分布列为:



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数学作业纸

(科目:)

班级:

姓名:

编号:

第 页

X	1	2	...	6
P	$\frac{(7-1)^n}{6^n} - \frac{(6-1)^n}{6^n}$	$\frac{(7-2)^n}{6^n} - \frac{(6-2)^n}{6^n}$...	$\frac{1}{6^n}$

Y	1	2	...	6
P	$\frac{1}{6^n}$	$\frac{2^n}{6^n} - \frac{(2-1)^n}{6^n}$...	$\frac{6^n}{6^n} - \frac{(6-1)^n}{6^n}$

$$P(X=2, Y=5) = P(X \geq 2, Y \leq 5) - P(X \geq 2, Y \leq 4)$$

$$= P(X \geq 3, Y \leq 5) + P(X \geq 3, Y \leq 4) = \frac{4^n - 2 \times 3^n + 2^n}{6^n}$$

10(6) 记取到点前已取到 n 次点数为随机变量 X

则 $X=0, 1, 2, 3$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{9}{9+3} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{9}{11} = \frac{27}{132} = \frac{9}{44}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{9}{220}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{2}{11} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{220}$$

$\therefore X$ 分布列为

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{44}$	$\frac{9}{220}$	$\frac{1}{220}$

11. (补题)

第1次失败前有 n 次成功: $p_1 = C_n^0 p^n q^0$

第2次失败前有 n 次成功: $p_2 = C_n^1 p^n q^1$

:

第 m 次失败前有 n 次成功: $p_m = C_{n+m-1}^{m-1} p^n q^{m-1}$

$\therefore m$ 次失败前已经取得了 n 次成功

$$\therefore \text{概率 } p = \sum_{i=1}^m C_{n+i-1}^{i-1} p^n q^{i-1}$$

(如果此题考虑 a 是

m 次失败前恰好有 n 次成功

则答案为 $C_{n+m-1}^{m-1} p^n q^{m-1}$)



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