- 1. 一家工厂生产的灯装在盒子里, 盒中有15盏灯, 若盒中有一盏有缺陷的灯,
- (1)任取三盏灯测试,未检查到有缺陷的灯的概率是多少?(3分)
- (2)每盒应测试多少个灯,以确保发现有缺陷的灯的概率超过50%?(3分)

(1).
$$\frac{C_{14}^{3}}{C_{15}^{3}} = \frac{4}{5}$$
 (2) $1 - \frac{C_{14}^{n}}{C_{15}^{n}} = 1 - \frac{15-n}{15} = \frac{n}{15} > 50\%, n = 8.$

2. 设A,B为随机事件,在什么条件下P(AUB),P(AB)取得最值?

(1) 如果
$$P(A) = 0.3$$
, $P(B) = 0.5$ (5分) (2) 如果 $P(A) = 0.7$, $P(B) = 0.5$ (5分)

(2).
$$AUB = S$$
 of, $P(AUB)_{max} = 1$, $P(AB)_{min} = 0.2$
 $B = A$ of, $P(AUB)_{min} = 0.7$, $P(AB)_{max} = 0.5$

B \subseteq A **b d d b b** = 0.7 **b** = 0.5 **b** = 0.5 **c** 3. 事件A的优势比定义为 $\alpha = \frac{P(A)}{P(\overline{A})}$,若已知事件B发生,事件A的新的优势比为 $\beta = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(\overline{A}|B)}$

(1) 证明:
$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{P(B|A)}{P(B|\bar{A})}$$
 (2 分)

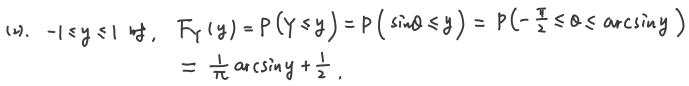
(2) 己知
$$\frac{P(A)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{2}{3}$$
 , $\frac{P(B|A)}{P(B|\bar{A})} = \frac{1}{4}$, 求 $P(A|B)$, $P(\bar{A}|B)$ (4 分)

11.
$$\frac{\rho}{\alpha} = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(\overline{A}|B)} \cdot \frac{P(\overline{A})}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A|B)/P(A)}{P(\overline{A}|B)/P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(B|A)}{P(B|\overline{A})}$$

$$\frac{P(A|B)}{P(\overline{A}|B)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}{P(\overline{A})P(B|\overline{A})} = \frac{1}{6}. \qquad P(A|B) = \frac{1}{7}. \quad P(\overline{A}|B) = \frac{6}{7}.$$

- 4. 如图所示,设右半单位圆上的动点与圆心连线和x轴正半轴的夹角
- $\theta \sim U(-\pi/2,\pi/2)$, 在水平光线照射下, 动点在y轴上的投影 $Y = \sin\theta$

(1)
$$P(|\gamma| \le 0.5) = P(-\frac{\pi}{6} \le 0 \le \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^{2}}}, & -1 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{y}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x - \frac{1}{\pi} dx = 0.$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^{2}) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{y^{2}}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^{2}x) dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

- 5. 盒中有两个白球和三个黑球,每次从中随机取出一球,观察颜色后不放回,直到把两个白球都取出为 止, 共取出了X个球
- (1) 求X的分布律
- (2) 求**X**的数学期望和方差

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $E(X) = 4$, $E(X^2) = 17$. $D(X) = 1$.

- 6. 甲乙两人打网球比赛, 在一局中如果出现平分, 需要一方连续赢下两分才赢得这局, 如果各得一分就 再次平分,每回合的胜负相互独立,甲在每回合中获胜的概率是p, A表示"在接下来的两回合后这局 结束",B表示"比赛在两回合后又变成了平分",C表示"甲赢得了这一局",显然P(C) = P(C|B)
- (1) 求P(A), P(B), P(C|A) (6 分)
- (2) 通过计算证明P(C) = P(C|A)

(1).
$$p(A) = \gamma^{2} + (1-\gamma)^{2} = 2\gamma^{2} - 2\gamma + 1$$
, $p(B) = 2\gamma(1-\gamma)$.
 $p(c|A) = \frac{p(Ac)}{p(A)} = \frac{\gamma^{2}}{2\gamma^{2} - 2\gamma + 1}$

$$P(c) = P(A) P(c|A) + P(B) P(c|B) = P^{2} + (2p-2p^{2}) P(c) = P(c) = \frac{P^{2}}{2p^{2}-2p+1}$$

7. 设连续型随机变量X的分布函数和概率密度是 $F_X(x)$, $f_X(x)$, 用它们来表示以下随机变量函数 Y = g(X)的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$ 和概率密度 $f_Y(y)$

(1)
$$Y = -X$$

(2)
$$Y = X^2$$
 (4 $\%$)

$$\text{(1)} \quad F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(-X \leq y) = P(X \geq -y) = I - F_{X}(-y) \quad f_{Y}(y) = f_{X}(-y)$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^{2} \leq y) = P(-J_{y} \leq X \leq J_{y}) = F_{X}(J_{y}) - F_{X}(-J_{y}),$$

- 8. 已知随机变量X的概率密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x(2-x), & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{then} \end{cases}$ $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \left(f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(\sqrt{y}) \right)$
- (1) 求X的分布函数 $F_X(x)$ (4分)
- (2) 求X的数学期望和方差
- (3) 求 $Y = \sqrt{x}$ 的概率密度函数 $f_Y(y)$ (5分)

(1).
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{4}, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 1, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{4}, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases} \quad (3) \cdot F(x) = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{3}{4}x^{3}\right) dx = 1$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{4}, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases} \quad F(x^{2}) = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}x^{3} - \frac{3}{4}x^{4}\right) dx = \frac{b}{5}, \quad D(x) = \frac{1}{5}.$$

(3).
$$0 \le y \le \sqrt{2}$$
 $P(Y \le y) = P(\sqrt{x} \le y) = P(0 \le x \le y^2) = \int_0^{y^2} \frac{3}{4} (2x - x^2) dx$.

:
$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 3y^{3} - \frac{3}{2}y^{5}, & 0 \le y \le \sqrt{2} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

9. 在独立重复试验中,每次试验成功的概率是p,当成功次数为r时试验结束,X表示此时的试验次数,称X服从参数为r,p的负二项分布,记为 $X\sim nb(r,p)$

(1) 若
$$X \sim nb(3, 1/3)$$
, 求 $P(X = 5)$ (4 分) (2) 若 $X \sim nb(2, 1/2)$, 求 $P(X \le n)$ (4 分)

(1).
$$p(\chi=5) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{81}\right)$$

(3).
$$p(X \le n) \ge \frac{3}{4}$$
 $2^{n-2} - n - 1 \ge 0$, $n \ge 5$

10. 已知随机变量X的分布函数

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-t^2} dt$$

(1) 求 D(X) (3 分)

(2) 随机变量
$$Y = g(X)$$
的分布函数是 $F\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$, 求 $Y = g(X)$ 的表达式和 $E(Y)$ (4 分)

(3) 设
$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2}F\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}F(2x)$$
, 证明 $G(x)$ 是某个随机变量 Z 的分布函数并求 $E(Z)$ (6 分)

(1).
$$\times \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2})$$
 $D(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

(i)
$$F\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) = P\left(X \leqslant \frac{x-1}{2}\right) = P\left(2X+1 \leqslant x\right) = P\left(g(x) \leqslant x\right)$$

$$\therefore Y = 2X+1, \quad E(Y) = 2E(x)+1 = 1$$

(3).
$$G(x) \neq i i 7 \times i 1$$
 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} G(x) = 1$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} G(x) = 0$. $G(x) \neq 5 \text{ in } 3 \text{ is } 1 \text{$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = t = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x+1) f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}.$$