

第二章第二节

$$1. (4) \frac{\lambda^1}{1!} \cdot e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} \cdot e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$F(x)$$

3.

$$P(X=k) = \frac{4^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-4}$$

设至少要 n 件

$$P(X \leq n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{4^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-4} \geq 0.99 \quad \text{至少要 } 9 \text{ 件}$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{4^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-4} \geq 0.99$$

$$\therefore n = 9$$

第二章第三节

$$1. (2) \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(3) P(-1 < X \leq \sqrt{3}) = F(\sqrt{3}) - F(-1) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$C = 1$$

$$2. (1) D \quad (2) D \quad (3) A \quad (4) D$$

4. (1)

$$F(+\infty) = 1 \quad F(-\infty) = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases} \quad 1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

(2)

$$P(1 < X < 2) = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{1}{e^2}$$