

1. 设随机变量 $K \sim U(0,10)$, 求方程 $x^2 + Kx + 1 = 0$ 有实根的概率.(57 页原题中小写 k 改大写 K .)

解: $\because K \sim U(0,10) \therefore p(k) = \begin{cases} 1/10 & 0 < k < 10 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 又 \because 方程 $x^2 + Kx + 1 = 0$ 有实根,

$$\therefore \Delta = K^2 - 4 \geq 0 \quad \text{即 } K \geq 2 \text{ 或 } K \leq -2 \text{ (舍).}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程有实根的概率 } P\{K \geq 2\} = \int_2^{10} \frac{1}{10} dx = 8/10 = 0.8.$$

2. 设随机变量 $X \sim U(a, b)$, 其分布密度为 $p(x)$, 试验证 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = 1$.

解: $\because X \sim U(a, b), \therefore p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in (a, b) \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot (b-a) = 1. \text{ 证毕.}$$

3. 设随机变量 $X \sim U(0, 1)$, 试确定满足条件 $0 < a < 1$ 的数 a , 使得随机抽取且可以重复的 4 个数中, 至少有一个超过 a 的概率为 0.9.

解: $\because X \sim U(0, 1), \therefore p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

设随机抽取一个数超过 a 的概率为 p , 则随机抽取的可以重复的 4 个数中至少一个超过 a 的概率为:

$$1 - P_4(0) = 1 - C_4^0 p^0 (1-p)^4 = 1 - (1-p)^4 = 0.9, \quad \therefore p = 0.4377$$

$$\text{又 } P\{X > a\} = \int_a^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_a^1 1 dx = 1 - a$$

$$\therefore 1 - a = 0.4377, a = 0.5623$$

4. 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布密度: $p(x) = \begin{cases} kx & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

试求: ① $p(x)$ 中的系数 k ; ② $P(0.3 < X < 0.7)$; ③ X 的分布函数.

$$\text{解: (1) } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_0^1 kx dx = k \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = k/2, \quad \therefore k = 2.$$

$$(2) P(0.3 < X < 0.7) = \int_{0.3}^{0.7} 2x dx = \left[x^2 \right]_{0.3}^{0.7} = 0.49 - 0.09 = 0.4$$

$$(3) F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x p(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x 2x dx = x^2 & 0 < x \leq 1. \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

5. 设电子管的使用时间 X (单位: h) 的分布密度: $p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{b}{x^2} & x > 100 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

试求: ① $p(x)$ 中的系数 b ; ② $P\{X < 150\}$; ③ X 的分布函数.

解: (1) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{100}^{+\infty} \frac{b}{x^2} dx = -b \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]_{100}^{+\infty} = \frac{b}{100}$ 所以 $b = 100$;

(2) $P\{X < 150\} = \int_{-\infty}^{150} p(x) dx = \int_{100}^{150} \frac{100}{x^2} dx = -100 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]_{100}^{150} = 1/3$.

(3) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{100}^x \frac{100}{x^2} dx = 1 - \frac{100}{x} & x > 100 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

6. 设随机变量 $X \sim E(k)$, 其分布密度为 $p(x)$, 试验证 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = 1$.

解: $\because X \sim E(k), \therefore p(x) = \begin{cases} ke^{-kx} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad k > 0$,

$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} ke^{-kx} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} d(-kx) = -[e^{-kx}]_0^{+\infty} = -(0 - 1) = 1$.

7. 某顾客不愿在银行窗口等待服务时间过长, 等待 10 分钟, 没有得到服务他就会离开, 如果他一个月去银行办理业务 3 次, 3 次中因等待超过 10 分钟而放弃等待的次数为 Y , 若顾客等待服务的时间为 X (单位: 分钟) $\sim E(0.2)$, 试写出 Y 的分布律.

解: 先看办理一次业务: $X \sim E(0.2), p(x) = \begin{cases} 0.2e^{-0.2x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$\therefore P\{X > 10\} = \int_{10}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{10}^{+\infty} 0.2e^{-0.2x} dx = e^{-2}$.

以下问题为: 重复独立试验进行 3 次, 在每一次试验中, 时间 A (等待超过 10 分钟) 发生的概率为 e^{-2} , 问 3 次试验中, 事件 A 发生的次数 Y 的分布律. 故 $Y \sim B(3, e^{-2})$

$P(Y = k) = C_3^k (e^{-2})^k (1 - e^{-2})^{3-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$ 即

Y	0	1	2	3
P	$(1 - e^{-2})$	$3e^{-2}(1 - e^{-2})^2$	$3e^{-4}(1 - e^{-2})$	e^{-6}

8. 设随机变量 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 其分布密度为 $p(x)$, 试验证 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = 1$.

$$\text{解: } \because X \sim N(0, 1) \quad \therefore p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx &\xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = \frac{x^2}{2}, \text{ 则 } dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} dt} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$$

9. 若 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, 试查 $\Phi(x)$ 的数值表计算:

① $P\{X < 2.2\}$; ② $P\{X > 1.76\}$; ③ $P\{X < -0.78\}$; ④ $P\{|X| < 1.55\}$; ⑤ $P\{|X| > 2.5\}$.

解: ① $\because X \sim N(0, 1) \therefore P\{X < 2.2\} = \Phi(2.2) = 0.9861$;

$$\text{② } P\{X > 1.76\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 1.76\} = 1 - P\{X < 1.76\} = 1 - \Phi(1.76) = 1 - 0.9608 = 0.0392;$$

$$\text{③ } P\{X < -0.78\} = 1 - P\{X < 0.78\} = 1 - \Phi(0.78) = 1 - 0.7823 = 0.2177;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{④ } P\{|X| < 1.55\} &= P\{-1.55 < X < 1.55\} = \Phi(1.55) - \Phi(-1.55) = \Phi(1.55) - (1 - \Phi(1.55)) \\ &= 2\Phi(1.55) - 1 = 2 \times 0.9394 - 1 = 0.8788; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{⑤ } P\{|X| > 2.5\} = 2P\{X > 2.5\} = 2(1 - \Phi(2.5)) = 2(1 - 0.9938) = 0.0124.$$

10. 若 $X \sim N(-1, 16)$, 试查 $\Phi(x)$ 的数值表计算:

① $P\{X < 2.44\}$; ② $P\{X > -1.5\}$; ③ $P\{X < -2.8\}$; ④ $P\{|X| < 4\}$; ⑤ $P\{|X - 1| > 1\}$.

解: $X \sim N(-1, 16), \mu = -1, \sigma = 4$,

$$\text{① } P\{X < 2.44\} = \Phi\left(\frac{2.44 - (-1)}{4}\right) = \Phi(0.86) = 0.8051;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } P\{X > -1.5\} &= 1 - P\{X < -1.5\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-1.5 - (-1)}{4}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-0.125) = 1 - [1 - \Phi(0.125)] \\ &= \Phi(0.125) = [\Phi(0.12) + \Phi(0.13)]/2 = [0.5478 + 0.5517]/2 = 0.5498; \end{aligned}$$

注：表中数值只到小数点后两位，此题 $\Phi(0.125)$ 可取一前一后的两个值相加除以 2.

$$\textcircled{3} P\{X < -2.8\} = \Phi\left(\frac{-2.8 - (-1)}{4}\right) = \Phi(-0.45) = 1 - \Phi(0.45) = 1 - 0.6736 = 0.3264;$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{4} P\{|X| < 4\} &= P\{-4 < X < 4\} = \Phi\left(\frac{4 - (-1)}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-4 - (-1)}{4}\right) = \Phi(1.25) - \Phi(-0.75) \\ &= \Phi(1.25) - [1 - \Phi(0.75)] = \Phi(1.25) + \Phi(0.75) - 1 = 0.8944 + 0.7734 - 1 = 0.6678;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{5} P\{|X - 1| > 1\} &= 1 - P\{|X - 1| \leq 1\} = 1 - P\{0 \leq X \leq 2\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2 - (-1)}{4}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{0 - (-1)}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(0.75) + \Phi(0.25) = 1 - 0.7734 + 0.5987 = 0.8253.\end{aligned}$$

11. 测量某一塔形建筑的高度，其测量误差为 X (单位：厘米)，若 $X \sim N(2, 16)$ ，试求：

① 测量误差的绝对值不超过 3 的概率；

② 相互独立地测量三次，其中至少有一次的测量误差的绝对值不超过 3 的概率.

解：∵ $X \sim N(2, 16)$, $\mu = 2, \sigma = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{1} P\{|X| \leq 3\} &= P\{-3 \leq X \leq 3\} = \Phi\left(\frac{3 - 2}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-3 - 2}{4}\right) = \Phi(0.25) - \Phi(-1.25) \\ &= \Phi(0.25) - [1 - \Phi(1.25)] = 0.5987 - 1 + 0.8944 = 0.4931;\end{aligned}$$

② 用 Y 表示测量三次中误差绝对值不超过 3 的次数，则 $Y \sim B(3, 0.4931)$.

$$1 - P_3(0) = 1 - C_3^0 0.4931^0 (1 - 0.4931)^3 = 1 - 0.1302 = 0.8696.$$

12. 某电子元件的寿命 X (单位：小时) $\sim N(160, \sigma^2)$ ，若 $P\{120 < X < 200\} \geq 0.8$ ，试求 σ^2 .

解：∵ $X \sim N(160, \sigma^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P\{120 < X < 200\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 160}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{120 - 160}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-40}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.8, \\ \text{即 } \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) &\geq 0.9\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{查表得 } \frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.28; \quad \therefore \sigma^2 \leq 976.56.$$

$$(\text{或查表得 } \frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.29, \text{ 则 } \sigma^2 \leq 961.)$$