

概率论第二次作业

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习题二

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2.4

由离散型随机变量分布律的性质，得① $\frac{1}{4} + a + b = 1$;

由离散型随机变量分布函数的性质，得：

② $c = 0$;

③ $d = \frac{1}{4}$;

④ $\frac{1}{4} + a = \frac{3}{4}$;

⑤ $e = \frac{3}{4} + b$;

联立以上的方程，可以得到： $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{4}, c = 0, d = \frac{1}{4}, e = 1$.

2.5

记随机变量X表示射击3次中的命中次数，p表示命中率，则 $P(X = k) = C_3^k p^k (1 - p)^{3-k}$ ，则

X	0	1	2	3
$P_{\text{甲}}$	0.064	0.288	0.432	0.216
$P_{\text{乙}}$	0.027	0.189	0.441	0.343

(1) $P\{\text{两人命中次数相同}\} = \sum_{k=0}^3 P_{\text{甲}}(X = k)P_{\text{乙}}(X = k) = 0.328$;

(2) $P\{\text{甲比乙的命中次数多}\} =$

$P_{\text{甲}}(X = 1)P_{\text{乙}}(X = 0) + P_{\text{甲}}(X = 2)(P_{\text{乙}}(X = 0) + P_{\text{乙}}(X = 1)) + P_{\text{甲}}(X = 3)(1 - P_{\text{乙}}(X = 3)) = 0.243$.

2.6

随机变量X的可能取值为0, 1, ..., n;

汽车遇到红灯的概率 $p = \frac{1}{3}$;

则 $P(X = k) = (1 - p)^k p = (\frac{2}{3})^k (\frac{1}{3}), k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$,

$P(X = n) = (1 - p)^n = (\frac{2}{3})^n$.

2.7

(1) 从8杯酒中取4杯共有 C_8^4 中取法，而试验一次成功的情况只有一种，因此 $p = \frac{1}{C_8^4} = \frac{1}{70}$;

(2) 假设该人是猜对的，设随机变量X表示独立试验10次中成功的次数，

则该人猜对的概率为

$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) - P(X = 2) = 1 - (1 - p)^{10} - C_{10}^1 p(1 - p)^9 - C_{10}^2 p^2(1 - p)^8 = \frac{13}{40062} \approx 3.245 \times 10^{-4}$;

该事件为小概率事件，因此可以判定该人是具有区分能力的.

2.10

(1) 由密度函数的性质，

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ae^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} ae^{-x} dx = -2ae^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2a = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} a \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2a \cos \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4a = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(3) \int_0^a \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^a = \sin a = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(4) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{a}{1+x^2} dx = 2a \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} a = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

2.11

由连续型随机变量的性质,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = F(0),$$

$$\text{即① } A + B = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1,$$

$$\text{即② } A = 1,$$

$$\text{综上, } A = 1, B = -1, P(-1 < X \leq 1) = F(1) - F(-1) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

2.12

$$(1) \text{ 由密度函数的性质, } \int_0^1 Ax^3 dx = 1 \Rightarrow A = 4;$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_0^x 4x^3 dx = x^4;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 1.$$

$$(3) \text{ 如果 } P(X < B) = P(X > B), \text{ 则 } F(B) = 1 - F(B),$$

$$\text{即 } F(B) = \frac{1}{2} = B^4,$$

$$\text{解得 } B = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}.$$

2.13

分布函数 $F(x)$ 为:

$$\text{当 } x < -3 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } -3 \leq x < 3 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p(x) dx = \frac{x^3}{54} + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 3 \text{ 时, } F(x) = 1;$$

$$\text{如果关于 } y \text{ 的方程有实根, 则 } (x-2)(x+1) \geq 0, \text{ 即 } x \leq -1 \text{ 或者 } x \geq 2,$$

$$\text{则 } P\{\text{该方程有实根}\} = P(x \leq -1) + P(x \geq 2) = F(-1) + 1 - F(2) = \frac{5}{6}.$$

2.14

$$\text{由 } X \sim N(5, 4), \text{ 则 } \mu = 5, \sigma = 2,$$

$$(1) P(X < a) = \Phi\left(\frac{a-5}{2}\right) = 0.9,$$

$$\text{查表, 得 } \frac{a-5}{2} = 1.28,$$

$$\text{则 } a = 7.56;$$

$$(2) P(|X-5| > a) = 1 - P(|X-5| \leq a) = 1 - P\left(\left|\frac{X-5}{2}\right| \leq \frac{a}{2}\right) = 2 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = 0.01,$$

$$\text{则 } \Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = 0.995,$$

$$\text{查表 } a = 5.15.$$

2.15

由 $X \sim N(60, 9)$ 得 $\mu = 60, \sigma = 3$;

由题意, $P(X \leq x_2) = \Phi(\frac{x_2-60}{3}) = \frac{7}{12}$,

查表, 得 $\frac{x_2-60}{3} = 0.21$, 则 $x_2 = 60.63$;

$P(X \leq x_1) = \Phi(\frac{x_1-60}{3}) = \frac{1}{4}$,

则 $\Phi(\frac{60-x_1}{3}) = \frac{3}{4}$, 查表得, $\frac{60-x_1}{3} = 0.67$, 则 $x_1 = 57.99$.

2.16

$p_1 = P(X \leq \mu - 4) = \Phi(\frac{\mu-4-\mu}{4}) = \Phi(-1)$;

$p_2 = P(Y \geq \mu + 5) = 1 - P(Y < \mu + 5) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{\mu+5-\mu}{5}) = 1 - \Phi(1) = \Phi(-1) = p_1$;

2.17

(1) $P(X \leq 200) = \Phi(\frac{200-220}{25}) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 0.2119$;

$P(X \geq 240) = P(X \leq 200) = 0.2119$;

$P(200 < X < 400) = 1 - 0.2119 * 2 = 0.5762$;

设事件A表示电子元件损坏, 由题意:

$P(A|X \leq 200) = 0.1, P(A|200 < X < 400) = 0.001, P(A|X \geq 400) = 0.2$;

则 $P(A) = 0.2119 \times 0.1 + 0.5762 \times 0.001 + 0.2119 \times 0.2 = 0.0641$.

(2) $P(200 < X < 240|A) = \frac{P(200 < X < 240)P(A|200 < X < 240)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.5762 \times 0.001}{0.0641} = 0.009$.

2.18

已知 $X \sim N(500, \sigma^2)$,

由 $P(X > 612) = 1 - P(X \leq 612) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{612-500}{\sigma}) = 0.055$,

则 $\Phi(\frac{112}{\sigma}) = 0.945$, 查表, 得 $\frac{112}{\sigma} = 1.6$, 则 $\sigma = 70$;

设及格分数为 x , 则 $P(X \geq x) = 1 - P(X < x) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{x-500}{70}) = 0.85$,

则 $\Phi(\frac{500-x}{70}) = 0.85$, 查表, 得 $\frac{500-x}{70} = 1.04$, 则 $x = 427.2$.

取整后, 及格分应是427分.