

## 武汉大学 2011-2012 概率论与数理统计 D(第一学期)期末试卷答案

一、解：(1)  $P(A+B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A)P(B)=0.5+0.4-0.5\times 0.4=0.7$

(2)  $P((A-B)|(A+B))=P((A-B)\cap(A+B))/P(A+B)=[P(A)-P(A)P(B)]/P(A+B)=0.3/0.7=3/7$

二、解：

$P = P(\text{合格且来自甲厂})/P(\text{合格})$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{5+3+2}\right) \times 0.9 / \left[\left(\frac{5}{5+3+2}\right) \times 0.9 + \left(\frac{3}{5+3+2}\right) \times 0.8 + \left(\frac{2}{5+3+2}\right) \times 0.75\right]$$

$$= 4.5 \div (4.5 + 2.4 + 1.5) = \frac{15}{28}$$

三、解：(1)由切比雪夫不等式可知：

因为：  $E(X) = 2000$ , 所以  $\varepsilon = 200$

$D(X) = 10000(1 - 0.2) \times 0.2 = 1600$

$$P(|X - E(X)| \leq 200) \geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{1600}{40000} = 0.96$$

四、解：(1)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (x + y) dy = \frac{1}{2} + x, & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 (x + y) dx = \frac{1}{2} + y, & (0 \leq y \leq 1) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(2) 因为  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = (\frac{1}{2} + x)(\frac{1}{2} + y) \neq f(x, y)$ , 所以  $X, Y$  不独立；

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \int_0^1 [\int_0^1 h(x-y)f(x,y)dy]dx &= \int_0^1 [\int_x^{x-1} -h(z)(x+x-z)dz]dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 [\int_0^{z+1} h(z)(2x-z)dx]dz + \int_0^1 [\int_z^1 h(z)(2x-z)dx]dz \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 h(z)(z^2+z+1)dz + \int_0^1 h(z)(1-z^2-z)dz \\
\text{所以 } f_z(z) &= \begin{cases} z^2+z+1, -1 \leq z \leq 0 \\ 1-z^2-z, 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 0, \text{ else} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

五、解:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_M(m) &= \left(\frac{m}{\theta}\right)^n \\
f_M(m) &= \left[\left(\frac{m}{\theta}\right)^n\right]' = n\left(\frac{m}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} \\
E(M) &= \int_0^\theta f(m)m dm = \frac{n\theta}{n+1} \\
E(M^2) &= \int_0^\theta f(m)m^2 dm = \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} \\
D(M) &= E(M^2) - E^2(M) = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

六、解: 根据 n 重伯努利实验  $X_k = \begin{cases} 1, \text{第k部电话使用外线通话} \\ 0, \text{第k部电话不使用外线通话} \end{cases}$ , 则  $n_A = \sum_{k=1}^{300} X_k$  表示

同时使用外线电话的总数。  $P(X_k=1)=0.04, np=12, np(1-p)=11.52$ , 即求最小值 m, 使得:

$$P(n_A \leq m) \geq 0.95, \quad \text{According to } \underline{\text{De Moivre-Laplace limit theorem}},$$

we have:  $P(n_A \leq m) = \Phi\left(\frac{m-12}{\sqrt{11.52}}\right) \geq 0.95$ , 即:  $\frac{m-12}{\sqrt{11.52}} \geq 1.65$ ,  $m \geq 17.61$  取  $m=18$ ,

即至少要安装 18 条外线才能保证 95%把握外线畅通。

七、解: 先求分布函数如下:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S_D} = \frac{1}{\iint_D 1 d\sigma} = \frac{1}{\pi}, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, \text{ else} \end{cases} \quad ; \text{再求得:}$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-1}^1 [\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} xf(x,y)dy]dx = 0; \quad E(x^2) = \int_{-1}^1 [\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 f(x,y)dy]dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(y) = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} yf(x, y) dx \right] dy = 0; \quad E(y^2) = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y^2 f(x, y) dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(xy) = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xyf(x, y) dx \right] dy = 0; \quad D(X) = E(x^2) - E^2(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D(Y) = E(y^2) - E^2(y) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)}} = 0$$

八、解：设进货量为 X（单位），销售量为 Y（单位），有

$$f(x, y) = f(x)f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2500}, & 50 \leq x \leq 100, 50 \leq y \leq 100 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{利润: } \omega = \begin{cases} -200(X - Y) + 500Y, & X > Y \\ 500Y + 300(Y - X), & X \leq Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega = \begin{cases} 700Y - 200X, & X > Y \\ 800Y - 300X, & X \leq Y \end{cases}$$

平均利润:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\omega) &= \int_{50}^{100} \left[ \int_{50}^x (700y - 200x) f(x, y) dy \right] dx + \int_{50}^{100} \left[ \int_{50}^y (800y - 300x) f(x, y) dx \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \left[ \int_{50}^{100} \left( \frac{7}{2} x^2 - \frac{7}{2} \times 50^2 - 2x \right) dx + \int_{50}^{100} (4y^2 - 4 \times 50^2 - 3y) dy \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \times 1231250 \\ &= 49250 \end{aligned}$$