

10.20 第三章

$$T2. (1) P(Z=0) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_6^2}$$

$$P(Z=0) = \frac{3 \times 3}{6 \times 6}$$

$$P(X=1, Z=0) = \frac{C_1^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^2}$$

$$P(X=1, Z=0) = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 2}{6 \times 6}$$

$$P(X=1|Z=0) = \frac{P(X=1, Z=0)}{P(Z=0)} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$(2) = \dots (0,0)$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{C_1^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{2 \times 3}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{2 \times 3 \times 2}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=2) = \frac{2 \times 2}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1 \times 3 \times 2}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 2}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=2) = \frac{0}{6 \times 6} = 0$$

$$P(X=2, Y=0) = \frac{1}{6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=1) = 0$$

$$P(X=2, Y=2) = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{15} & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{9}{15} & 0 \leq x < 1, 1 \leq y < 2 \\ \frac{10}{15} & 0 \leq x < 1, y \geq 2 \\ \frac{5}{15} & x \geq 1, 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{14}{15} & x \geq 1, 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 1, y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(X, Y) 的概率分布

| Y \ X | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{36}$ |
| 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 0 |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 0 | 0 |

当以二叉链表作为存储结构时，只能找到结点的左、右孩子信息，而结点中的前驱结点和后继结点信息，这种信息只有在遍历的动态过程中才能得到，为此引入线索二叉树。

13. 【

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$$T_4. \quad X_1 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{抽到等品} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad X_2 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{抽到一等品} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_1=1) = \frac{80}{100} = \frac{4}{5} \quad P(X_2=1) = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(X_1=0) = \frac{100-80}{100} = \frac{1}{5} \quad P(X_2=0) = \frac{100-10}{100} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=1) = 0 \quad P(X_1=0, X_2=1) = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(X_1=1, X_2=0) = \frac{80}{100} = \frac{4}{5} \quad P(X_1=0, X_2=0) = \frac{90}{100} = \frac{9}{10}$$

故 X_1, X_2 的联合分布律为

| X_1 | X_2 | |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | $\frac{4}{5}$ |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{9}{10}$ |

TX补在后面了。

✓

$$T_{14}. \quad X \sim N(0, 1) \quad P(Y=0) = P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}b} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2b^2}} dx$$

$$t = \frac{x-\mu}{b} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x-\mu}{b}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{b}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1-0}{1}\right) = \Phi(1) \quad \Phi\left(\frac{x-0}{1}\right) = \Phi(x)$$

12. 【考点】线索二叉树
【解析】

当以二叉链表作为存储结构时，只能找到结点的左、右孩子信息，而不能直接得到结点在任
序列中的前驱结点和后继结点信息，这种信息只有在遍历的过程中才能得到，为此引入线

∵ X 和 Y 相互独立

$$F(z) = F(xy) = F(x) \cdot F(y)$$

$$F(z = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$F(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Phi(z) & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \Phi(z) + \frac{1}{2} & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

T19. ~~***~~ $X=x$ 时, $P(Y=k) = e^{-x} \frac{x^k}{k!}$

$$P(X=m) = e^{-m} \frac{1^m}{m!} = \frac{e^{-1}}{m!} = \frac{1}{em!}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} I_{(0, \infty)}(x)$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$F(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_{-\infty}^y = 1 - e^{-y}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} I_{(0, \infty)}(x)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-x}$$

$$P(Y=k) = \frac{e^{-x} (1 - e^{-x})^k}{k!}$$

T30. X 的概率密度 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) \because X, Y 相互独立. X 在 (0, 1) 上服从均匀分布.

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) \because a 有实根

$$\therefore \Delta = 4x^2 - 4y \geq 0$$

$$y \leq x^2$$

$$\text{记 } D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x^2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq X^2) &= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy \\ &= 1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot (\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)) \quad \Phi(x) \text{ 为标准正态分布的分布函数}$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{2\pi} (0.8413 - 0.5)$$

$$= 1 - 2.5066312 \times 0.3413$$

$$= 1 - 0.8555$$

$$= 0.1445$$

75. $\therefore \{X=-1\}$ 与 $\{X+Y=0\}$ 相互独立.

$$a+b+0.2+0.3=1$$

$$\therefore P(X=-1, Y=1) = P(X=-1) \cdot P(X+Y=0)$$

$$= (0.2+a) \cdot (a+b)$$

$$= a$$

$$a=0.2, b=0.3$$