	S.A.S., J.LUND SHAPE
Personna .	选择题
Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, w	TOTAL OF SHARE SHEET, STATE OF

1、设 $F_1(x)$ 、 $F_2(x)$ 分别是随机变量X、Y的分布函数,为使 $F(x) = aF_1(x) - bF_2(x)$ 是某 一随机变量的分布函数,则必有[(1)

(4) a+b=1

2、设 $X_1$ 和 $X_2$ 是任意两个相互独立的连续型随机变量,它们的概率密度分别为 $f_1(x)$ 和  $f_2(x)$ ,分布函数分别为 $F_1(x)$ 和 $F_2(x)$ ,则[(4)

- ①  $f_1(x) + f_2(x)$  必为某一随机变量的概率密度;
- ② f1(x)f2(x)必为某一随机变量的概率密度;
- ③ F<sub>1</sub>(x)+F<sub>2</sub>(x) 必为某一随机变量的分布函数;
- ④ F<sub>1</sub>(x)F<sub>2</sub>(x)必为某一随机变量的分布函数。

3、设随机变量X和Y相互独立,其概率分布为 $\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} X & 1 & 2 \\ \hline p & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{array}\right)$ 和 $\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} Y & 1 & 2 \\ \hline p & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{array}\right)$ ,则下 列式子正确的是[(4)].  $P(3+7)=P(3+1,5+1)+P(3+2,5+2)=P(3+1)-P(5+1)+P(3+2)-P(5+2)=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{9}$ ①  $P(X=Y) = \frac{2}{3}$  ② P(X=Y) = 1 ③  $P(X=Y) = \frac{1}{2}$  ④  $P(X=Y) = \frac{5}{0}$ 

①  $P\{X+Y\leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$  ②  $P\{XY\leq 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$  ③  $P\{X-Y\leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$  ④  $P\{\frac{X}{Y}\leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

5、设两个相互独立的随机变量 X和 Y分别服从正态分布 N(0,1)和 N(1,1),则[②] ]  $=\frac{1}{2}$   $=\frac{1}{2}$   $=\frac{1}{2}$ 

①  $P(X+Y \le 0) = 1/2$ 

2  $P(X+Y \le 1) = 1/2$   $Q(X+C_1) \sim N(C_1C_1C_1+C_2C_2+C_1C_2) + 2 P(C_1C_1C_2+C_2)$ 

③  $P(X-Y \le 0) = 1/2$ 

(A) P(X-Y≤1)=1/2 => 2= 2+4~N((2) \(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)

P(S-1=1)=1/2 R2=X-1~NH.2) \$72=-1794

1、设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为

 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} Axy^2, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } \end{cases}$ 

2、设平面区域 D 由曲线  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  及直线 y = 0, x = 1,  $x = e^2$  所围成, 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在

区域 D 上服从均匀分布,则  $P\{X \ge e\} = \frac{1}{2}$  .

3、设 $(X,Y)\sim N(\mu_1,\mu_2,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2,\rho)$ ,则X、Y相互独立的充分必要条件是 $\rho$ 20

4、设随机变量 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立且 $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,则  $X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$  服从  $N(\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i^2)$  分布.

5、设X和Y为两个随机变量,且 $P\{X \ge 0, Y \ge 0\} = \frac{3}{7}, P\{X \ge 0\} = P\{Y \ge 0\} = \frac{4}{7}, 则$   $P\{\min\{X,Y\} \ge 0\} = \frac{3}{7}, P\{\max\{X,Y\} \ge 0\} = \frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$ 

三、计算题  $p(\{X>0\}\cap\{X>0\})=p(\{X>0\}\cap\{X>0$ 

 $\begin{cases} x+\sqrt{32} & p(x=0.1.2.3) = 0.1.2 \\ x+\sqrt{24} & p(x=0.5=0) = p(\phi) = 0 \end{cases}$   $\Rightarrow p(0.0) = p(0.1) & p(x=0.5=1) = p(\phi) = 0$   $= p(1.0) = p(3.1) & p(x=0.5=1) = \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}$ 

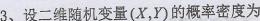
 $P(X=1, \frac{1}{3}=2) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{6}{35} \qquad P(X=3, \frac{1}{3}=2) = \frac{100}{100}$   $P(X=2, \frac{1}{3}=0) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{1}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{3}{35} \qquad \frac{1}{35} \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3$   $P(X=2, \frac{1}{3}=1) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{12}{35} \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad \frac{3}{35} = \frac{3}{35}$   $P(X=2, \frac{1}{3}=2) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{2}{35} \qquad 2 \qquad \frac{1}{35} = \frac{6}{35} = \frac{2}{35}$   $P(X=3, \frac{1}{3}=0) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{2}{35}$   $P(X=3, \frac{1}{3}=1) = \frac{C_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{2}^{2}}{C_{1}^{4}} = \frac{2}{35}$ 

2、将一枚硬币掷 3 次,以 X 表示前 2 次中出现 H 的次数,以 Y 表示 3 次中出现 H 的次数。求 X、 Y 的联合分布律以及 (X,Y) 的边缘分布律。

M= X=0, 1, 2 = =0,1,2,3 A X = Y = X+)

 $\Rightarrow p(x=0, \frac{1}{2} = 2) = p(x=0, \frac{1}{2} = 3) = p(x=1, \frac{1}{2} = 0) = p(x=2, \frac{1}{2} =$ 

第8套 共12套 30



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} cx^2y, x^2 \le y \le 1, \\ 0, \quad \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

(1)试确定常数 c; (2) 求边缘概率密度.

a) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dxdy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{1} dx \int_{X^{2}}^{1} Cx^{2}y dy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{1} dx \int_{X^{2}}^{1} (x^{2}y^{2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{c}{c} \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - x^{6}) dx$$

$$= \frac{c}{c} \left( \frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7} \right) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=1} = 1$$

$$(x, Y)$$
的概率密度为  $(y \le 1, y \le 1)$   $(y \ge 1, y \le 1)$   $(y \ge$ 

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int \frac{21}{8} x^{2}(1-x^{4}) -1 \leq x$$

4、设X和Y是两个相互独立的随机变量,X在(0,1)上服从均匀分布,Y的概率密度

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

(1) 求 X 和 Y 的联合概率密度;

$$f_{y|y} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} & y \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha^{2} + 2x \alpha + y = 0 \text{ fix fix } =) \Delta = (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (2x)^{2} + 2x \alpha + y = 0 \text{ fix fix } =) \Delta = (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (2x)^{2} + 2x \alpha + y = 0 \text{ fix fix } =) \Delta = (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (2x)^{2} + 2x \alpha + y = 0 \text{ fix fix } =) \Delta = (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$(2x)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot y > 0 \Rightarrow x^{2} \rightarrow$$

 $f(t) = \begin{cases} te^{-t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$ 设各周的需要量是相互独立的,求两周的需要量的 设色两周的需求是多别为8.1.且及5个相多效益。则基极等实际为  $f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{x} e^{-\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{x} > 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{x} \leq 0 \end{cases}$   $f_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{y} e^{-\mathbf{y}} & \mathbf{y} > 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{y} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 62^{3}e^{2} \\ 0 & \mathbf{x} \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 70x fg(2)= 5-10 fx (x) fx(2-x) dx = 50 xex.(2-x)e-(2-x) dx  $= \int_{0}^{8} (x^{2} - x^{2})e^{-x^{2}} dx = e^{-x^{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} \right]_{x > 2} = \frac{1}{6} x^{3} \cdot e^{-x^{2}}$  $6^*$ 、设随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} be^{-(x+y)}, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < \infty, \\ 0, 其它. \end{cases}$  (1) 试确定 常数b; (2)求边缘概率密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$ ; (3) 求函数  $U = \max(X, Y)$  的分布函数.  $O \int_{-\wp}^{\wp} \int_{-\wp}^{+\wp} f(x) dx dy = | \mathcal{P} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{+\wp} b e^{-(x+y)} dy = | \Rightarrow -b(e^{-1}e^{\circ}) = | \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{1-e^{-1}}$ fry Tolks at 2 Verte you Tole fyly)= (1-10) fragax = [100] = (4>0) => fyly= 100 => fyly (3)  $f(xy) = f_{x}(x)f_{y}(y) \Rightarrow 25/7033472 \Rightarrow f_{y}(z) = P(xzz, yzz) = P(xzz) = P(xz) = P($ in 8 < 0 => fx 101=0 fy 191=0 => Ful8)=0 (ii) 0 < 2 < 1 = 3  $f_8(1) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}}$   $f_7(1) = e^{-x} = 3$   $f_4(2) = 3$   $f_4(2) = 3$   $f_4(2) = 3$   $f_7(2) = 3$   $f_7(2$ (iii)  $2 > 1 \Rightarrow f_{\mathbb{X}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-x}}{1-e^{-t}} & \text{oct} \\ 0 & \text{oct} \end{cases}$   $f_{\mathbb{X}}(y) = e^{-x} dx + \int_{0}^{z} odx dy$  $f_{u}(\xi) = \begin{cases} \frac{(g^{2}-1)^{2}}{1-e^{-1}} & 0 < \xi < 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-e^{-2}} & \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$