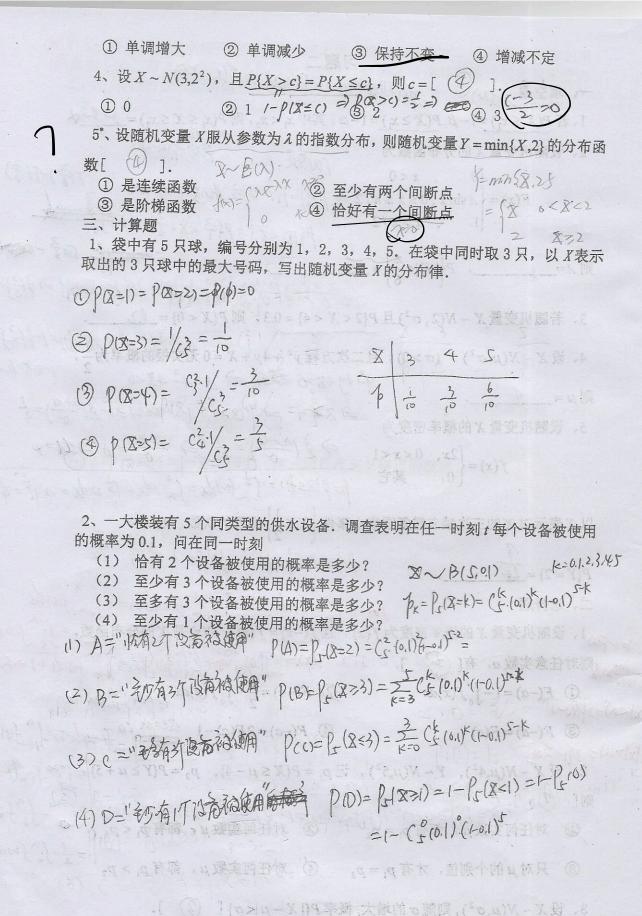
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习题[_F(Xi-0)
                                                                                                                                      一、填空题 F(X,0):d
                                                                                                                                              1、若 P(X \le x_2) = 1 - \beta, P(X \ge x_1) = 1 - \alpha, 其中 x_1 < x_2, 则 P(x_1 \le X \le x_2) = \frac{1 - \beta - \beta}{\beta}
                                                                                                                                             2、设随机变量 X 的分布函数为
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           FORTER
            F(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin x, 0 \le x \le \pi/2 \Rightarrow f(\frac{2}{2}) = f(\frac{2}{2}+0) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow F(\frac{2}{2}) = f(\frac{2}{2}+0) \Rightarrow F(\frac{2}{2}+0)
                                                                                                                       4 设X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) (\sigma > 0),且二次方程y^2 + 4y + X = 0无实根的概率为
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     42+64 +8=0. ZER => 1=42 45 <0
                                                                                                                               则\mu = 4.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          => x > 4 => P(x > 4)= 1-P(x < 4)=1-21-41
                                                                                                                                       5、设随机变量 X 的概率密度为
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ 1 
                                                                                                                                                                       表示对X的三次独立重复观察中事件\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}出现的次数,则
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      P\{Y=2\} = \overline{L}\psi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             FOX) = (x fit) ch & = -t [x fis) dis) = - [x fis) dis
           O[f(a)] F(x) 是 X 的概率密度为 f(x) ,且 f(-x) = f(x) , F(x) 是 X 的分布函数, = \int_{X}^{+\infty} f(x) dx
= \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx} \text{ f(x)} dx
= \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx} \text{ f(x)} dx
= \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx} \text{ f(x)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx
\text{② F(-a)} = \frac{1}{2} - \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \text{ f(a)} = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (4) F(-a) = 2F(a) - 1 \frac{f(a)}{f(a)} = \int_{a}^{a} f(a) da
                                                                                                                                              \Im F(-a) = F(a)
    (3) P(|x|7a) = 2[1-fin]
                                                                                                                                2、设X \sim N(\mu, 4^2), Y \sim N(\mu, 5^2), ill_{p_1} = P\{X \leq \mu - 4\}, p_2 = P\{Y \geq \mu + 5\} = \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{+
                                                                                                                                                                          只对\mu的个别值,才有p_1 = p_2 ④ 对任何实数\mu,都有p_1 > p_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^{\infty} \int \omega dx
                                                                                                                                3、设X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2),则随\sigma的增大,概率P\{|X - \mu| < \sigma\}[ ② ].
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第7套 共12套 25



3、甲、乙两人投篮,投中的概率分别为 0.6, 0.7. 今各投 3 次. 求 (1) 两人投中次数相等的概率; (2) 甲比乙投中次数多的概率,
$$(2)$$
 平 (2)

$$\begin{array}{l} (2) \quad D= (\frac{1}{3},0.6,0.4,\frac{1}{3},0.6,0.3,\frac{1}{3},0.6,0$$

4、某种型号的器件的寿命 X (以小时计) 具有以下的概率密度

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1000}{x^2}, & x > 1000 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

现有一大批此种器件(设各器件损坏与否相互独立),任取5只,问其中至少有2只寿命大于1500小时的概率是多少?

$$\oint_{-R} F(X) = \int_{-R}^{\infty} \frac{f \circ \circ \circ}{t^{2}} dt = \int_{-R}^{\infty} (X \leq X)$$

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$$A = \int_{-R}^{\infty} \frac{f \circ \circ \circ}{t^{2}} dt = \int_{-R}^{\infty} \frac{f \circ \circ \circ}{2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

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5、设 K 在 区间 (0, 5) 服从均匀分布,求 x 的方程 $4x^2 + 4Kx + K + 2 = 0$ 有实根的概率。 $4x^2 + 4kx + k + 2 = 0$ 有实根 $\Rightarrow \Delta = (4k^2)^2 - 4 + 4(k+2) > 0 \Rightarrow k < -1 + 4(k+2) > 0$ $\Rightarrow k < -1 + 4(k+2) >$

6、公共汽车车门的高度,是按男子于车门碰头的机会在 0.01 以下来设计的. 设男子身高 X 服从 $\mu=168cm$, $\sigma=7cm$ 的正态分布,问车门的高度应如何确定? $\chi\sim N(168-17)$ $\chi\sim N(168-17)$

$$P(2>,k) = 1 - P(2=k) < 0.0/$$

$$\Rightarrow P(2=k) > 1 - 0.0/ = 0.99$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 / (-68) > 0.99$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 / (-68) > 0.99$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 / (-68) > 0.99$$

7、设随机变量 X在 (0, 1) 服从均匀分布. (1) 求 $Y = e^X$ 的概率密度; (2) 求 $Y = -2 \ln X$ 的概率密度.

 $XY = -2\ln X$ 的概率密度. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 0 < X < 1 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 0 < X < 1 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(1) $S = e^{x}$. $F_{Y}(y) = P(e^{x} \leq y) = P(x \leq \ln y) = F_{x}(\ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_{x}(\ln y)$

(2) f = -2/hx $f_{y}(y) = \rho(-2hx \le y) = \rho(x > e^{-\frac{y}{2}}) = \int_{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}^{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}} f_{x}(x) dx$

$$f_{1}(y) = f_{1}(y) = \left(\int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{+\infty} f_{2}(ndx)\right)^{2} = -f_{2}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}})e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{+\infty} f_{2}(ndx) = -f_{2}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}})e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \int_{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\pm} f_{2}(ndx) = -f_{2}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}})e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2$$