2020 计算机学院概率论与数理统计-期中考试

1 填空题 (每题各 4 分, 共 40 分)

- 1. 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 已知 P(A) = 0.8, P(B) = 0.4, 求 P(AB) 的 最大值为 0.4
- 2. 把 n 个 "0" 和 m 个 "1" $(m \le n+1)$ 随机的排列, 没有两个 "1" 连 在一起的概率为 $\binom{n+1}{m} / \binom{m+n}{m}$
- 3. 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 已知 P(A) = P(B) = 1/3, P(A|B) = 1/6,则 $P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 7/12$
- 4. 进行重复独立试验, 设每次试验成功的概率为 p (0 < p < 1), 将试验进行到出现 r 次成功为止, 以 X 表示所需的试验次数, 则 X 的分布律为 $p(x=k)=\binom{k-1}{r-1}p^r(1-p)^{k-r}, k=r,r+1,r+2...$
- 5. 设随机变量 X 服从 (0,1) 上的均匀分布则 Y=-2lnX 的概率密度函数为 $f(y)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{2}e^{-y/2} & y>0 \\ 0 & else \end{array}\right.$
- 6. 已知随机变量 $X \sim N(3,3)$, Y 服从标准正态分布, 且 X,Y 相互独立, 令 Z = 2X 3Y, 则随机变量 Z 的概率密度函数的峰值是 $1/\sqrt{42\pi}$
- 7. 设 X 和 Y 为两个随机变量,且 $P(X \ge 0, Y \ge 0) = 2/7, P(X \ge 0) = P(Y \ge 0) = 3/7,$ 则 $P(max\{X,Y\} \ge 0) = 4/7$
- 8. 已知随机变量 X 服从参数 $\mu = 3$ 的正态分布, $P(3 < X \le 5) = 0.3$, 若随机变量 Y 表示对 X 的三次独立观察中事件 (X < 1) 出现的次数, 则 P(Y = 1) = 0.384
- 9. 盒子里装有 3 个黑球、2 个红球、2 个白球,从中任取 4 个,以 X 表示取到黑球的个数,以 Y 表示取到红球的个数,则 P(X=Y)=9/35
- 10. 设随机变量 X 服从 B(5,0.1) 的二项分布,Y 服从 B(8,0.1) 的二项分布,则 X+Y=4 的概率是 $\binom{13}{4}0.1^4*0.9^9$

2 解答题

1. $(8 \, \beta)$ 解: 记得分为 X, 有输球为事件 A, 计算出线概率 P(X >= 4), 则 X 可取 4, 5, 6, 7, 9。

$$P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{2}C_3^1 \times \frac{1}{3}C_2^1 \times \frac{1}{6}C_1^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 5) = \frac{1}{2}C_3^1 \times \frac{1}{3}C_2^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 6)\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}C_3^2 \times \frac{1}{6}C_1^1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X = 7) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}C_3^2 \times \frac{1}{3}C_1^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 9) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X >= 4) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(X >= 4 \text{ and } A) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$P(A|X >= 4) = \frac{7}{20}$$

2. (8 分) 解: 事件 A_k 为药效显著、药效一般,无效 (k = 1, 2, 3),事件 B 为一年患两次感冒

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1) * P(B|A_1)}{\sum_{k=1}^{3} P(A_k) * P(B|A_k)}$$

$$= \frac{0.22 * \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}}{0.22 * \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} + 0.37 * \frac{2}{9}e^{-3} + 0.41 * \frac{16}{2}e^{-4}}$$

$$= \frac{22e^3}{22e^3 + 333e + 656}$$

$$= 0.2206$$

(4)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
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(3)
$$P(X+Y>1) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{1-y}^{y} 8xy dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 8y (y-\frac{1}{2}) dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

15)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $0 \le x \le 1$ If $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 8xy \, dy = \int_{x}^{1} 8xy \, dy = 4x - 4x^3$

$$\int_{X} (x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 4x^{3} & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 4x^{3}. & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$5 \quad 0 \le y \le 1 \text{ at } f_{y}(y) = f_{y}(y) = \int_{-M}^{M} 8xy \, dx = \int_{0}^{y} 8xy \, dx = 4y^{3}.$$

$$5 \quad y < 0 \text{ if } y > 1 \text{ at } f_{y}(y) = 0$$

4.
$$f_{x}(x) = 1$$
 $x \in [0, 1]$. $f_{y}(y) = e^{-y}$ $y \in [0, 10]$ $y \in [0, 10]$ $y \in [0, 10]$ $y \in [0, 10]$ $y \in [0, 10]$

四当 $z' \leq 0$ 时 $\bar{f}_{z}(z') = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{2x-z'}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{2}{3}}(1-e^{-2})$$

$$0) \stackrel{4}{=} c \stackrel{2}{=} 2 \stackrel{4}{=} 1. \stackrel{7}{=} 2 \stackrel{1}{=} 1. \stackrel{7}{=} 2 \stackrel{1}{=} 1. \stackrel{7}{=} 1.$$

$$= 7 \int (x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-\lambda}) e^{\lambda}, & \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{\lambda - \lambda}) & 0 < \lambda \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

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2)
$$R = \frac{x}{y}$$
. $F_{z}(x') = \iint_{z} f(x,y) dx dy$

$$3 z' \leq 0 \quad f_{z}(z') = 0$$

$$3 z' > 0 \quad \text{MI} \quad f_{z}(z') = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{\frac{x}{z'}}^{t} e^{-y} dy = \int_{a}^{b} e^{-\frac{x}{z'}} dx = z' - z'e^{-\frac{x}{z'}}$$

5. i)
$$\frac{1}{2} x, y > 0$$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{x} 6e^{-2x-3y} dy = 2e^{-2x}$
 $f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(x,y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} 6e^{-2x-5y} dx = 3e^{-3y}$

 \Rightarrow $f(x,y) = f_{Y}(y) f_{X}(x)$ X. Y 相互独立. 且服从等级为2.3的指数分种. 由此 $f_{X}(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 - e^{-2x} & x > e \\ 0 & x \leq o \end{array} \right.$ $\left. \begin{array}{cccc} F(y) - f & e^{-3y} & y > e \\ 0 & x \leq o \end{array} \right.$

(3)
$$\frac{1}{3} = 7 \circ H_{\delta} \quad \int (\max(X,Y) \leq 2) = \int_{X} (3) \int_{Y} (3)$$

$$= (1 - e^{-23}) (1 - e^{-32})$$

$$= \int_{Z} (3) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-23}) (1 - e^{-32}) & 2 > 0 \\ 0 & 2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

2)0 当 2 5 · X时 . 虽然. P(Z 5 2 | X 7 X) = 0. => f2(8) = 0. 记 F2(2) 为 分件下已的分布当似.

②当又入时.

$$P(X>x, Z=z) = P(x< X=z, Y=z).$$

$$= p(x < X \le z) p(Y \le z).$$

$$= e^{\pm} (e^{-2x} - e^{-2z})(1 - e^{-2z}).$$

$$P(X>x, Z=z) = \frac{e^{-2x} - e^{-2z}}{e^{-2x}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} (1-e^{2(\chi-z)})(1-e^{-3z}) \\ 0 & z \leq \chi \cdot \chi > 0. \end{cases}$$