

## 一、选择题

1.C

2.B

证明. 因为  $\min(X, 2) \in (0, 2]$ , 所以取  $y \in (0, 2]$ , 则

$$F_Y(y) = P(\min(X, 2) \leq y) = P(X \leq y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}.$$

于是  $Y$  的分布为

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & 0 < y \leq 2 \\ 1 & y > 2. \end{cases}$$

## 二、填空题

1.  $\frac{9}{64}$ 2.  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{2})}$ .

## 三、解答题

1.(1)

$$P(|X| < 1.8) = \frac{1.8 \times 2}{4} = 90\%.$$

(2)

$$P = 1 - C_{10}^0 (90\%)^0 (10\%)^1 0 - C_{10}^1 (90\%)^1 (10\%)^9 = 1 - 1.9 \times 10^{-9}.$$

(3)

$$P(|X| > 1.8) = \frac{0.2 \times 2}{4} = 0.1.$$

$$\lambda = 100 \times 0.1 = 10.$$

$$P = 1 - \frac{10^0}{0!} e^{-10} - \frac{10^1}{1!} e^{-10} = 1 - 11e^{-10}$$

2.(1) 根据密度函数的规范性:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = 1$$

$$A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^x e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = 1$$

$$A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = 1$$

变量代换  $y = e^x$ , 得:

$$A \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{y + \frac{1}{y}} dy = 1$$

$$A \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy \Rightarrow A \arctan y|_0^{\infty} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow A \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

(2)

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{e^t + e^{-t}} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan e^t|_{-\infty}^x = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan e^x.$$

$$P(0 \leq X \leq 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan e^x|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan e - \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 取  $y \in (0, 1]$ .

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{-|X|} \leq y) = P(|X| \geq \ln \frac{1}{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - [\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \frac{1}{y} - \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan y]$$

于是, 密度函数为

$$f(y) = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+y^2}.$$

3.(1) 令  $A = \{\text{的一次重病}\}$ ,  $C_1 = \{\text{年龄 15 岁以下}\}$ ,  $C_2 = \{\text{年龄 15 岁到 50 岁}\}$ ,  $C_3 = \{\text{年龄 50 岁以上}\}$ . 于是

$$P(A) = P(C_1)P(A|C_1) + P(C_2)P(A|C_2) + P(C_3)P(A|C_3)$$

$$= P(X \leq 15) \times 0.1 + P(15 < X \leq 50) \times 0.02 + P(X > 50) \times 0.2$$

$$\approx 0.0221 + 0.0069 + 0.0869 = 11.59\%$$

(2)

$$P(C_1|A) = \frac{P(C_1)P(A|C_1)}{P(A)} \approx 19.09\%$$

$$P(C_2|A) = \frac{P(C_2)P(A|C_2)}{P(A)} \approx 5.94\%$$

$$P(C_3|A) = \frac{P(C_3)P(A|C_3)}{P(A)} \approx 75\%$$