

1. 设 A 表示事件“一个人真正在说谎”, B 表示事件“被检测为说谎”. 则根据题目可知

$$P(A) = 1\%, \quad P(B|A) = 88\%, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = 14\%$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) \\ &= 1\% \cdot 88\% + 99\% \cdot 14\% \\ &= 14.74\%. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|B) &= \frac{P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})}{P(B)} \\ &= 94.03\%. \end{aligned}$$

2.(1) 无放回的抽取

X 表示抽取的次数, 那么 X 的取值可能为 1, 2, 3. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= \frac{\binom{6}{1}}{\binom{8}{1}} = \frac{3}{4} \\ P(X=2) &= \frac{\binom{2}{1}\binom{6}{1}}{A_8^2} = \frac{3}{14} \\ P(X=3) &= \frac{A_2^2}{A_8^2} = \frac{1}{28} \end{aligned}$$

所以 X 的分布为

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{14} & \frac{1}{28} \end{pmatrix}$$

显然分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{27}{28}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

(2) 有放回抽取

Y 表示抽取的次数, 显然 Y 可能的取值为 $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n, \dots$. Y 服从几何分布, 因此每次抽取抽到次品的概率为

$$p = \frac{\binom{2}{1}}{\binom{8}{1}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

因此有

$$P(Y = k) = p^{k-1}(1-p) = \frac{3}{4^k}, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

所以 Y 的概率分布为

$$Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & k & \cdots \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{16} & \cdots & \frac{3}{4^k} & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

3. X 的密度函数为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 $X \sim e(3), Y = 1 - e^{-3X}$, 所以取 $y \in (0, 1)$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(1 - e^{-3X} \leq y) \\ &= P(X \leq -\frac{1}{3} \ln(1-y)) \\ &= y. \\ \Rightarrow f_Y(y) &= \begin{cases} 1, & y \in (0, 1) \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

4. 由题可知 X 服从参数为 $(2, \frac{1}{4})$ 的 Γ 分布, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P(\{X > 8\}) &= 1 - F(8) \\ &= \int_8^{+\infty} \frac{x}{16} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} dx \\ &= 3e^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

Y 可能的取值为 $0, 1, 2, 3$. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 3) &= \binom{3}{3} (3e^{-2})^3 \\ &= 27e^{-6}. \end{aligned}$$

5. (1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=0) &= P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=2) \\ &= 0.25 + 0.10 + 0.30 = 0.65 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=1) &= P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=2) \\ &= 0.15 + 0.15 + 0.05 = 0.35. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=0) &= P(X=0, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=0) \\ &= 0.25 + 0.15 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1) &= P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=1) \\ &= 0.10 + 0.15 = 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=2) &= P(X=0, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=2) \\ &= 0.30 + 0.05 = 0.35. \end{aligned}$$

所以 X, Y 的分布律为

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.65 & 0.35 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.4 & 0.25 & 0.35 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知

$$E(X) = 0.35 \quad E(Y) = 0.95$$

由 (X, Y) 的联合分布律可求得

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= 1 \times 0.15 + 2 \times 0.05 \\ &= 0.25. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= 0.25 - 0.35 \cdot 0.95 \\ &= -0.0825. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $Z = |X - Y|$ 的可能取值为 0, 1, 2. 可求得

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 0) &= P(X = 0, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 1) \\ &= 0.25 + 0.15 = 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 1) &= P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) \\ &= 0.10 + 0.15 + 0.05 = 0.30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = 2) &= P(X = 0, Y = 2) \\ &= 0.30. \end{aligned}$$

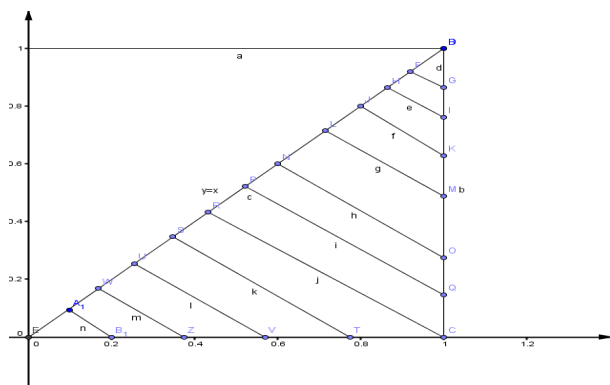
所以 Z 的分布律为

$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.40 & 0.30 & 0.30 \end{pmatrix}$$

求得

$$E(Z) = 0 \times 0.40 + 1 \times 0.30 + 2 \times 0.30 = 0.90.$$

6.



(1) 根据密度函数的归一性有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_0^x Axy dy dx &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow A &= 8. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 如图可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_X(x) &= \int_0^x 8xy dy \\
 &= 4x^3. \\
 \Rightarrow f_X(x) &= \begin{cases} 4x^3, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \\
 f_Y(y) &= \int_y^1 8xy dx \\
 &= 4y - 4y^3. \\
 \Rightarrow f_Y(y) &= \begin{cases} 4y - 4y^3, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

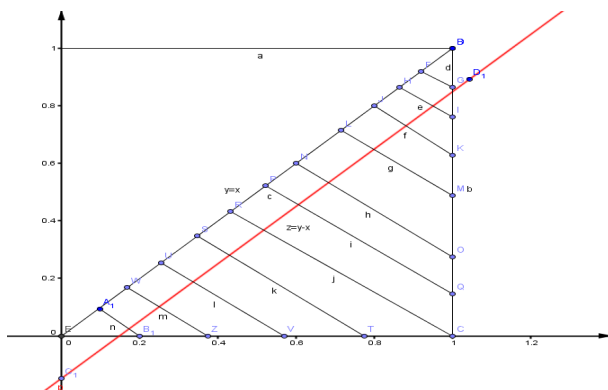
(3) 从 (2) 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{Y|X}(y|x) &= \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} \\
 \Rightarrow f_{Y|X}(y|x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{x^2}, & 0 < y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y \leq \frac{1}{4} | X = \frac{1}{3}) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} f_{Y|X=\frac{1}{3}}(y | \frac{1}{3}) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2y}{(\frac{1}{3})^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{9}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 如图



由图可知 $Z \in (-1, 0)$, 取 $z \in (-1, 0)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Y - X \leq z) \\ &= \int_{-z}^1 \int_0^{x+z} 8xy dy dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}(z+1)^3(z-3). \\ \Rightarrow f_Z(z) &= \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{3}(z+1)^2(z-2), & z \in (-1, 0), \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 显然

$$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$$

所以 X 与 Y 不独立.