

## 一、填空题

1、设随机变量  $X$  的分布律为  $P\{X=k\}=\frac{a}{N}, k=1,2,\dots,N$ , 则  $a=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解 由  $1=\sum_{k=1}^N P\{X=k\}=\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a}{N}=a$  知  $a=1$ .

2、设随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x)=\begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ A-e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

则  $A=$ \_\_\_\_\_;  $P\{1 < X \leq 2\}=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (A - e^{-x}) = A$ , 分布函数的性质知  $A=1$ ;

$$P\{1 < X \leq 2\} = F(2) - F(1) = (1 - e^{-2}) - (1 - e^{-1}) = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e^2}$$

3、设随机变量  $X$  的密度函数为

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} 2\left(1-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

则  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解 当  $x \leq 1$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = 0$ ;

$$\text{当 } 1 < x \leq 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_1^x 2\left(1-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)dt = 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x} - 2\right);$$

$$\text{当 } x > 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_1^2 2\left(1-\frac{1}{t^2}\right)dt = 1.$$

故  $X$  的分布函数

$$F(x)=\begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x} - 2\right), & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

4、设  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ , 且  $P\{X=1\}=P\{X=2\}$ , 则  $P\{X \geq 1\}=$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $P\{0 < X^2 < 3\}=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解  $\because X \sim P(\lambda)$

$$\therefore P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, \text{ 其中 } \lambda > 0$$

$$\therefore P\{X=1\} = P\{X=2\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{1!} = \frac{\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}}{2!}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2$$

$$\therefore P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X < 1\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$P\{0 < X^2 < 3\} = P\{0 < X < \sqrt{3}\} = P\{X=1\} = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{1!} = 2e^{-2}.$$

5、设随机变量  $X$  的分布律为

$X$	-1	0	1	2
$p_k$	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4

则随机变量  $Y = X^2$  的分布律为\_\_\_\_\_.

解 随机变量  $Y = X^2$  的分布律为

$X^2$	0	1	4
$p_k$	0.1	0.5	0.4

6、设随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ 0.4, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.8, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

则  $X$  的分布律为\_\_\_\_\_.

解 由于连续型随机变量的分布函数是连续函数,而由已知随机变量  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)$  在  $X = -1, 1, 3$  处间断,故可确定  $X$  为离散型随机变量,且其所有可能的取值为  $-1, 1, 3$  且

$$P\{X = -1\} = P\{X \leq -1\} = F(-1) = 0.4$$

$$P\{X = 1\} = P\{0 < X \leq 1\} = F(1) - F(0) = 0.8 - 0.4 = 0.4$$

$$P\{X = 3\} = P\{1 < X \leq 3\} = F(3) - F(1) = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$$

故  $X$  的分布律为

$X$	-1	1	3
$p_k$	0.4	0.4	0.2

## 二、计算题

1、设在 15 只同类型零件中有 2 只为次品,在其中取 3 次,每次任取 1 只,作不放回抽样,以  $X$  表示取出的次品个数,求:

(1)  $X$  的分布律;

(2)  $X$  的分布函数;

(3)  $P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}, P\left\{1 < X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\}, P\left\{1 \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\}, P\{1 < X < 2\}$ .

解 (1) 由于

$$P\{X = 0\} = \frac{C_{13}^3}{C_{15}^3} = \frac{22}{35}, P\{X = 1\} = \frac{C_2^1 C_{13}^2}{C_{15}^3} = \frac{12}{35}, P\{X = 2\} = \frac{C_{13}^1}{C_{15}^3} = \frac{1}{35}.$$

故  $X$  的分布律为

$X$	0	1	2
$P$	$\frac{22}{35}$	$\frac{12}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$

(2) 当  $x < 0$  时,  $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = 0$ ;

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X = 0\} = \frac{22}{35};$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x < 2 \text{ 时, } F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 1\} = \frac{34}{35};$$

当  $x \geq 2$  时,  $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = 1$ .

故  $X$  的分布函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{22}{35}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{34}{35}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{22}{35},$$

$$P\left\{1 < X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\} = F\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - F(1) = \frac{34}{35} - \frac{34}{35} = 0,$$

$$P\left\{1 \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\} = P\{X=1\} + P\left\{1 < X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\} = P\{X=1\} + F\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - F(1) = \frac{12}{35},$$

$$P\{1 < X < 2\} = P\{1 < X \leq 2\} - P\{X=2\} = F(2) - F(1) - P\{X=2\} = 1 - \frac{34}{35} - \frac{1}{35} = 0.$$

2、有一繁忙的汽车站,每天有大量汽车通过,设每辆车在一天的某时段出事故的概率为 0.0001,在某天的该时段内有 1000 辆汽车通过,问出事故的次数不小于 2 的概率是多少?

解 设  $X$  表示出事故的次数,则  $X \sim b(1000, 0.0001)$ . 由于  $n=1000$  较大,而  $p=0.0001$  较小,故可用参数为  $\lambda=np=0.1$  的泊松分布逼近. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \geq 2\} &= 1 - P\{X=0\} - P\{X=1\} \\ &= 1 - C_{1000}^0 \times 0.9999^{1000} - C_{1000}^1 \times 0.0001 \times 0.9999^{999} \\ &\approx 1 - e^{-0.1} - 0.1 \times e^{-0.1} \\ &= 1 - 1.1e^{-0.1} \\ &\approx 0.22 \end{aligned}$$

3、已知随机变量  $X$  的密度函数为

$$f(x) = Ae^{-|x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

求:(1)  $A$  值;(2)  $P\{0 < X < 1\}$ ;(3)  $F(x)$ .

解 (1) 由  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$  得  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ae^{-|x|}dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} Ae^{-x}dx = 2A$ , 故  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$(2) P\{0 < X < 1\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-x}dx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1})$$

$$(3) \text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2}e^x dx = \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2}e^x dx + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$$

故随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^x, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

4、设  $X \sim N(3, 2^2)$

(1) 求  $P\{2 < X \leq 5\}$ ,  $P\{-4 < X \leq 10\}$ ,  $P\{|X| > 2\}$ ,  $P\{X > 3\}$ ;

(2) 确定  $c$  使  $P\{X > c\} = P\{X \leq c\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 (1)} \quad P\{2 < X \leq 5\} &= P\left\{\frac{2-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{5-3}{2}\right\} \\
 &= \Phi(1) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - 1 + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= 0.8413 - 1 + 0.6915 = 0.5328 \\
 P\{-4 < X \leq 10\} &= P\left\{\frac{-4-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{10-3}{2}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = 0.9996 \\
 P\{|X| > 2\} &= P\{X > 2\} + P\{X < -2\} \\
 &= P\left\{\frac{X-3}{2} > \frac{2-3}{2}\right\} + P\left\{\frac{X-3}{2} < \frac{-2-3}{2}\right\} \\
 &= 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \\
 &= \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \\
 &= 0.6915 + 1 - 0.9938 = 0.6977 \\
 P\{X > 3\} &= P\left\{\frac{X-3}{2} > \frac{3-3}{2}\right\} = 1 - \Phi(0) = 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由  $P\{X > c\} = P\{X \leq c\}$  得  $1 - P\{X \leq c\} = P\{X \leq c\}$ , 即  $P\{X \leq c\} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $c = 3$ .

5、设  $X \sim N(0, 1)$

(1) 求  $Y = e^X$  的概率密度;

(2) 求  $Y = 2X^2 + 1$  的概率密度.

解 (1) 函数  $Y = e^X$  的值域为  $(0, +\infty)$ .

当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 0$ , 此时  $f_Y(y) = 0$ .

当  $y > 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f_X(x) dx$ , 此时

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} f_X(\ln y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{于是 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 函数  $Y = 2X^2 + 1$  的值域为  $[1, +\infty)$ .

当  $y \leq 1$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = 0$ , 此时  $f_Y(y) = 0$ .

当  $y > 1$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{2X^2 + 1 \leq y\}$

$$= P\left\{X^2 \leq \frac{y-1}{2}\right\} = P\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \leq X \leq \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}\right\} = \int_{-\sqrt{(y-1)/2}}^{\sqrt{(y-1)/2}} f_X(x) dx$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}f_Y(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{y-1}} \left[ f_X \left( \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \right) + f_X \left( -\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \right) \right] \\&= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{y-1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(y-1)/4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-1)}} e^{-(y-1)/4}\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(y-1)}} e^{-(y-1)/4} & , y > 1 \\ 0 & , y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$