

综合测试题 C 答案

一、选择题

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D

二、填空题

8. $\frac{30}{91}$ 9. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10. 0.2; 3 11. $\frac{2}{3}$

12. 8; 46 13. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$ 14. $\geq \frac{3}{4}$ 15. 0.5

三、计算题

16. 设 $A_i = \{\text{任意取出一个零件是第 } i \text{ 台机床生产的}\}$, ($i = 1, 2$)

$B = \{\text{任意取出一个零件是合格品}\}$

$$(1) P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \frac{2}{3}(1-0.03) + \frac{1}{3}(1-0.02) = 0.973$$

$$(2) P(A_2|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A_2)P(\bar{B}|A_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i)P(\bar{B}|A_i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.02}{\frac{2}{3} \times 0.03 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02} = 0.25$$

$$17. \text{ 因为 } X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 2 < x < 5 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \text{ 所以 } P\{X > 3\} = \int_3^5 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

设 Y 表示 3 次独立观测中观测值大于 3 的次数, 则 $Y \sim B(3, \frac{2}{3})$.

$$\text{故所求概率 } P\{Y \geq 2\} = C_3^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) + C_3^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right)^0 = \frac{20}{27}.$$

$$18. (1) P\{X \geq 3\} = \int_3^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} dx = -e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} \Big|_3^{+\infty} = e^{-1}$$

(2) 解法一: 由 (1) 知, 一只元件在 3 年内停止工作的概率 $p = 1 - e^{-1}$

设 Y 为 3 年内损坏的元件的个数, 则 $Y \sim B(5, 1 - e^{-1})$

$$\text{故所求概率为 } P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} = 1 - C_5^0 p^0 (1-p)^5 = 1 - e^{-5}$$

解法二: 设事件 $A = \text{“仪器在 3 年内停止工作”}$,

$A_i = \text{“元件 } i \text{ 能正常工作 3 年以上”}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$)

则所求概率

$$P(A) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^5 \bar{A}_i\right) = \overline{P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^5 A_i\right)} = 1 - P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^5 A_i\right) = 1 - (e^{-1})^5 = 1 - e^{-5}$$

19. (1) 因为 $\sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} = 1$, 所以 $3a+0.7=1$, 得 $a=0.1$

Y \ X	0	1	2	P _j
0	0.1	0.25	0.15	0.5
1	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.5
P _i	0.25	0.45	0.3	1

(2)

Z	-1	0	1
P	0.15	0.45	0.4

20. 记 X 和 Y 的分布函数分别为 $F_X(x), F_Y(y)$, 概率密度分别为 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$ 。

已知 X 的概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$,

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = 0$,

当 $y > 0$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

因此,

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(\sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(-\sqrt{y}), & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{y}{8}}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

21. (1) $\int_0^1 \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 1$, 得 $c = \frac{2}{\pi}$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad E(X) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 d\sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2-1+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 d\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \text{ (or } \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{2\pi^2})$$

22. (1) (必要性)

因为 A, B 相互独立, 所以 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$.

$$\text{从而 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)P(B)}{P(A)} = P(B),$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A)P(B)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{P(B)(1 - P(A))}{1 - P(A)} = P(B).$$

故 $P(B|A) = P(B|\bar{A})$.

(充分性)

$$P(B|A) = P(B|\bar{A}) \Rightarrow \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB)[1 - P(A)] = P(A)[P(B) - P(AB)]$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) - P(A)P(AB) = P(A)P(B) - P(A)P(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$$

(2) 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以有 $\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx = 0.5$, 且有

$$F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = 1 - F(a)$$

$$\text{又 } F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0.5 + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\text{故 } F(-a) = 1 - F(a) = 0.5 - \int_0^a f(x) dx$$