

综合测试题 B 答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

8. $\frac{25}{91}; \frac{6}{91}$ 9. 0.35 10. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11. $1-(e^{-2})^5$

12. 12; 51 13. $\frac{2}{3}e^{-2}$ 14. $\geq \frac{8}{9}$ 15. $a+b=2$

三、计算题

16. 设 B =树死亡, A 邻居浇水

(1) 由全概率公式得:

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.8 \times 0.1 + 0.15 \times 0.9 = 0.215$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.215 = 0.785$$

$$(2) P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})}{P(B)} = \frac{0.8 \times 0.1}{0.215} = 0.372$$

$$17. (1) \int_0^2 k(4x - 2x^2)dx = 1, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(2) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$P(x > 1) = 1 - F(1) = 0.5$$

$$\text{或 } P(x > 1) = \int_1^2 \frac{3}{8}(4x - 2x^2)dx = 0.5$$

18. 设 $Y = X^2$ 的分布函数为 $F_Y(y)$ ，密度函数为 $f_Y(y)$

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

当 $y > 0$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} 2e^{-2x} dx$

所以 $Y = X^2$ 的密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y^{-0.5} e^{-2\sqrt{y}} & y > 0, \\ 0 & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$

19. (1)

Y \ X	-1	0	1	P _j
-1	0	0.25	0	0.25
0	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
1	0	0.25	0	0.25
P _i	0.25	0.5	0.25	1

(2) 不独立，因为 $P(X = -1, Y = -1) = 0 \neq P(X = -1)P(Y = -1) = 0.25 \times 0.25$

(3)

Z	-1	1
P	0.5	0.5

20. 产品合格的概率

$$P(100 - 1.176 < X < 100 + 1.176) = P(-1.96 < \frac{X-100}{0.6} < 1.96) = \Phi(1.96) - \Phi(-1.96) = 0.95$$

不合格的概率 $P = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$

Y 表示 100 次独立重复观测中至少发生 3 次， $\lambda = np = 100 \times 0.05 = 5$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 3) &= 1 - P(Y = 0) - P(Y = 1) - P(Y = 2) \\ &= 1 - \frac{5^0 e^{-5}}{0!} - \frac{5^1 e^{-5}}{1!} - \frac{5^2 e^{-5}}{2!} \\ &= 0.87 \end{aligned}$$

21. (1) $\int_0^\infty c e^{-0.5x} dx = 1$ ，得 $k = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(2) EX = \int_0^\infty x f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty 0.5 x e^{-0.5x} dx = 2$$

$$(3) EX^2 = \int_0^\infty x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty 0.5 x^2 e^{-0.5x} dx = 8$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 8 - 2^2 = 4$$

22. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(A|B) > P(A|\bar{B}) \\
 \Rightarrow &\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} > \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} \\
 \Rightarrow &P(AB)(1-P(B)) > P(A\bar{B})P(B) \\
 \Rightarrow &P(AB) > [P(A\bar{B}) + P(AB)]P(B) \\
 \Rightarrow &P(AB) > P(A)P(B) \\
 \Rightarrow &P(AB) > [P(\bar{A}B) + P(AB)]P(A) \\
 \Rightarrow &P(AB)(1-P(A)) > P(\bar{A}B)P(A) \\
 \Rightarrow &\frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} > \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} \\
 \Rightarrow &P(B|A) > P(B|\bar{A})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E(X-C)^2 - D(X) \\
 &= E(X^2 - 2CX + C^2) - E(X^2 - 2XEX + (EX)^2) \\
 &= EX^2 - 2CEX + C^2 - EX^2 + 2EXEX - (EX)^2 \\
 &= C^2 - 2CEX + (EX)^2 \\
 &= (C - EX)^2 \geq 0 \\
 &\because C \neq EX \\
 &\therefore (C - EX)^2 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$