

## 综合测试题 D 答案

### 一、选择题

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

### 二、填空题

8.  $\frac{13}{21}$       9.  $\frac{10}{19}$       10. 0.5      11.  $\frac{87}{60}$

12. 12.75      13.  $\geq 0.75$       14.  $\frac{20}{27}$       15.  $\frac{13}{16}$

### 三、计算题

16. 设  $B = \{\text{顾客购买该箱灯泡}\}$ ,  $A_i = \{\text{该箱灯泡含有 } i \text{ 只残次品}\} (i = 0, 1, 2)$

(1) 由全概率公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) \\ &= 0.69 \times 1 + 0.2 \times \frac{C_{11}^3}{C_{12}^3} + 0.11 \times \frac{C_{10}^3}{C_{12}^3} = 0.69 + 0.15 + 0.06 = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式, 有

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.15}{0.9} = \frac{1}{6} \approx 0.167$$

17. (1) 由已知可得

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = -1\} &= 1 - P\{X = 1\} = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ P\{Y = -1|X = 1\} &= 1 - P\{Y = 1|X = 1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \\ P\{Y = 1|X = -1\} &= 1 - P\{Y = -1|X = -1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

由乘法公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} &= P\{X = -1\}P\{Y = -1|X = -1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \\ P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} &= P\{X = -1\}P\{Y = 1|X = -1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} &= P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = -1|X = 1\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} &= P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = 1|X = 1\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

故  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布律为

Y \ X	-1	1
-1	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

(2) 要使方程至少有一个实根, 只需

$$\Delta = (X + Y)^2 - 4(X + Y) = (X + Y)(X + Y - 4) \geq 0$$

即只需  $X + Y \leq 0$  或  $X + Y \geq 4$

由于  $X$  与  $Y$  都仅取 1, -1 两个值, 故只需  $X + Y \leq 0$

所以方程至少有一个实根的概率为

$$P\{X + Y \leq 0\} = 1 - P\{X + Y > 0\} = 1 - P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

18. 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  $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$ 。

$$X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5e^{-0.5x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases},$$

当  $y \leq 1$  时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 + 1 \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y - 1\} \leq P\{X^2 \leq 0\} = 0$$

当  $y > 1$  时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 + 1 \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y - 1\}$$

$$= P\{-\sqrt{y-1} < X < \sqrt{y-1}\} = F_X(\sqrt{y-1}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此, } f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y-1}} f_X(\sqrt{y-1}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y-1}} f_X(-\sqrt{y-1}), & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y-1}} e^{\frac{-\sqrt{y-1}}{2}}, & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

19. 零件合格的概率为

$$P\{100 - 1.302 \leq X \leq 100 + 1.302\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1.302}{0.6}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1.302}{0.6}\right) = 2\Phi(2.17) - 1 = 0.97$$

零件不合格的概率为

$$P\{|X-100|>1.302\}=1-P\{|X-100|\leq 1.302\}=1-0.97=0.03$$

设  $Y$  表示 100 只这种零件中不合格的零件的个数, 则  $Y \sim B(100, 0.03)$

所以所求事件的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y \geq 3\} &= 1 - P\{Y=0\} - P\{Y=1\} - P\{Y=2\} \\ &= 1 - C_{100}^0 (0.03)^0 (0.97)^{100} - C_{100}^1 (0.03)^1 (0.97)^{99} - C_{100}^2 (0.03)^2 (0.97)^{98} \\ &\approx 0.5802 \end{aligned}$$

( 或者利用泊松分布:  $\lambda = np = 100 \times 0.03 = 3$

$$P\{Y \geq 3\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 P\{Y=k\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} = 1 - \frac{17}{2} e^{-3} \approx 0.5768 )$$

$$20. \quad 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 A e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} A e^{-x} dx = A e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - A e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2A, \text{ 得 } A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$(1) \quad P\{0 < X < 1\} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$$

(2) 当  $x < 0$  时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2} e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^x = \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

当  $x \geq 0$  时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^t dt + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \Big|_0^x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}$$

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

$$(3) \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(x e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0) + (-x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty})] = \frac{1}{2} (-1 + 1) = 0$$

$$D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x - E(X)]^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-\infty}^0 x^2 e^x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(x^2 e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^x dx) + (-x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx)] = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 2) = 2$$

$$21. P\{Y=1|X=0\} = \frac{P\{X=0, Y=1\}}{P\{X=0\}} = \frac{0.15}{0.15+a} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow a=0.1$$

$$1 = \sum \sum p_{ij} = a + 0.25 + 0.15 + 0.15 + b + 0.15 \Rightarrow b = 0.2$$

(1) X 和 Y 的边缘分布律

$\begin{matrix} \text{Y} \\ \backslash \text{X} \end{matrix}$	0	1	2	$p_{\bullet j}$
0	0.1	0.25	0.15	0.5
1	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.5
$p_{i\bullet}$	0.25	0.45	0.3	

(2) 因为  $P\{X=0, Y=0\} = 0.1$ ,  $P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\} = 0.25 \times 0.5 = 0.125$

$P\{X=0, Y=0\} \neq P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\}$ , 所以 X 和 Y 不相互独立

(3)

(X, Y)	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)	(2,0)	(2,1)
P	0.1	0.15	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.15
$Z = XY^2$	0	0	0	1	0	2

所以  $Z = XY^2$  的分布律为

$Z = XY^2$	0	1	2
P	0.65	0.2	0.15

#### 四、证明题

$$22. P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A\bar{B}}) \Leftrightarrow 1 - P(AB) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(AB) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2P(AB) = P(AB) + P(\overline{A\bar{B}}) + P(AB) + P(\overline{AB})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(\overline{A\bar{B}}) + P(\overline{AB}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(\overline{A\bar{B}}) = P(\overline{AB}) = 0$$