

期中考试模拟题（四）答案 2019.11

一 1. $A_1 A_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 A_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3$; 2. 0.2;

3. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/8, & -5 \leq y \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$ 4. 0.5; 5. 181.

二 1.C 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.A

三 (10 分) 设 A 表示从取出的 2 张钞票中任取 1 张是假钞; B_i 表示从 20 张钞

票中任取的 2 张钞票中有 i 张假钞, $i=0,1,2$, 则 (1) 由全概率公式得

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = \frac{C_{15}^2}{C_{20}^2} \times 0 + \frac{C_5^1 C_{15}^1}{C_{20}^2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_5^2}{C_{20}^2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2) 由 Bayes 公式 $P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(AB_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_2)P(A|B_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{C_5^2}{C_{20}^2} / \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{19}$.

四 (10 分) X 与 Y 的取值均为 0, 1, $P\{X=0, Y=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} =$

$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} = 0.25$, 所以 (X, Y) 的联合分布律为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	0.25	0.25
1	0.25	0.25

(X, Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0, \\ 0.25, & 0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1, \\ 0.5, & 0 \leq x < 1, y > 1 \text{ 或 } 0 \leq y < 1, x > 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1. \end{cases}$

五 (10 分) (1) 由题意, $X \sim N(170, 36)$, 则 $\frac{X-170}{6} \sim N(0, 1)$ 。

设车门的高度为 h , h 应满足 $P\{X > h\} < 0.01$, 而

$$P\{X > h\} = 1 - P\{X \leq h\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{X-170}{6} \leq \frac{h-170}{6}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{h-170}{6}\right) < 0.01$$

即 $\Phi\left(\frac{h-170}{6}\right) > 0.99$, 查表得 $\frac{h-170}{6} > 2.33$, 故 $h > 183.98$

(1) 先求任一男子身高超过 182cm 的概率 p , 显然,

$$p = P\{X > 182\} = P\left\{\frac{X-170}{6} > \frac{182-170}{6}\right\} = 1 - \Phi(2) = 0.0228$$

设 Y 为 100 个男子中身高超过 182cm 的人数, 则 $Y \sim B(100, 0.0228)$, 所求概率为

$$P\{Y \leq 2\} = \sum_{k=0}^2 P\{Y=k\} = \sum_{k=0}^2 C_{100}^k 0.0228^k \cdot 0.9772^{100-k} \approx \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{2.28^k e^{-2.28}}{k!} = 0.6013$$

六 (10 分) (1) 先求 Z 的分布函数 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{|X - Y| \leq z\} =$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \iint_{|x-y| \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy, & z > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \iint_{\substack{|x-y| \leq z \\ x > 0, y > 0}} e^{-x-y} dx dy, & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ \int_0^z dx \int_0^{x+z} e^{-x-y} dx dy + \int_z^{+\infty} dx \int_{x-z}^{x+z} e^{-x-y} dx dy, & z > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

从而 $Z = |X - Y|$ 的概率密度为 $f(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$

$$(2) F_U(z) = P\{U \leq z\} = 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} = 1 - \int_z^{+\infty} dx \int_z^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{X + Y < 5\} = \iint_{x+y < 5} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^5 dx \int_0^{5-x} e^{-(x+y)} dy = 1 - 6e^{-5}$$

八 (12 分) (1) 区域 G 的面积为 $A = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}$ 。所以 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3/4, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x^2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) X 的边缘概率密度

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其他}, \\ \int_0^{1-x^2} \frac{3}{4} dy, & -1 < x < 1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2), & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$Y \text{ 的边缘概率密度 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其他}, \\ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \frac{3}{4} dx, & 0 < y < 1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-y}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(3) 因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 所以, X 与 Y 不相互独立。

$$(4) \text{ 当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-y}}, & -\sqrt{1-y} < x < \sqrt{1-y}, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y}}, & -\sqrt{1-y} < x < \sqrt{1-y}, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \geq \frac{1}{4} | Y = \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

八 (12 分) (1) $F(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{Y \leq y, X = 1\} + P\{Y \leq y, X = 2\}$

$$= P\{X = 1\}P\{Y \leq y | X = 1\} + P\{X = 2\}P\{Y \leq y | X = 2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(P\{Y \leq y | X = 1\} + P\{Y \leq y | X = 2\})$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{2} = \frac{3y}{4}, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{2} = \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{3y}{4}, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ \frac{y}{4} + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) Y \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(y) = F'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 1 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) E(Y) = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4} y dy + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} y dy = \frac{3}{4}.$$