

## 期中考试模拟题（十一）答案 2023.4

一、1. D    2. A    3. D    4. B    5. C    6. C    7. D    8. C    9. B    10. D

二、1、0.9      2、 $C_4^2 p^3 (1-p)^2$       3、 $e^{-5}$       4、 $N(1, 9)$       5、 $\frac{2}{3}$

三、A 表示“仪器出现故障”， $B_i$  表示“有  $i$  个元件出现故障”， $i=1, 2, 3$ .

$$(1) P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i), \quad P(B_1) = 3 \times 0.2 \times 0.8^2 = 0.384,$$

$$P(B_2) = 3 \times 0.2^2 \times 0.8 = 0.096, \quad P(B_3) = 0.2^3 = 0.008.$$

$$P(A) = 0.384 \times 0.3 + 0.096 \times 0.6 + 0.008 \times 0.95 = 0.1804$$

$$(2) P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(AB_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.096 \times 0.6}{0.1804} = 0.3193$$

四、(1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$ ,  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{A}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = A\pi = 1$ ,  $A = \frac{1}{\pi}$

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

(3)  $Y = \arcsin X$  的概率密度

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-(\sin y)^2}} \cdot |\sin(y)'|, & \arcsin(-1) < y < \arcsin(1) \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

五、 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ , 当  $X=x (0 < x \leq 1)$  时,  $Y$  的条件密度函数为

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & 0 < x < 1, x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y \frac{1}{1-x} dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\ln(1-y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x)dx$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-\frac{z}{2}) = \ln 2 - \ln(2-z), & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^{\frac{z}{2}} \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \ln(2-z) - \ln(1-\frac{z}{2}) = \ln 2, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{X+Y \leq 1\} = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} \frac{1}{1-x} dy = 1 - \ln 2.$$

$$\text{六、 } F(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) P\{X_1 = 0\} = P\{Y \leq 1\} = F(1) = 1 - e^{-1}, P\{X_1 = 1\} = P\{Y > 1\} = 1 - P\{Y \leq 1\} = e^{-1}.$$

$$P\{X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y \leq 2\} = F(2) = 1 - e^{-2}, P\{X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y > 2\} = 1 - F(2) = e^{-2}.$$

$$(2) P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{Y \leq 1\} = F(1) = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y \leq 1, Y > 2\} = P\{\Phi\} = 0$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{Y > 1, Y \leq 2\} = P\{1 < Y \leq 2\} = F(2) - F(1) = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{Y > 1, Y > 2\} = P\{Y > 2\} = 1 - F(2) = e^{-2}$$

$$(3) P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} \neq P\{X_1 = 0\}P\{X_2 = 0\}, \text{ 所以 } X, Y \text{ 不独立.}$$

$$(4) P\{X_1 = 0 | X_2 = 0\} = \frac{P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\}}{P\{X_2 = 0\}} = \frac{1 - e^{-1}}{1 - e^{-2}},$$

$$P\{X_1 = 1 | X_2 = 0\} = \frac{P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\}}{P\{X_2 = 0\}} = \frac{e^{-1} - e^{-2}}{1 - e^{-2}}$$

$$\text{七、 (1) } P\{X > \frac{\pi}{3}\} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}, Y \text{ 服从二项分布 } B(4, \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$(2) EY^2 = DY + (EY)^2 = npq + (np)^2 = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + (4 \times \frac{1}{2})^2 = 5.$$