

期中考试模拟题（五）解答 20220423

一 D B A C A

二 1. $\frac{7}{15}, \frac{14}{15}, \frac{7}{15}$ 2. $2a+3b=4$ 3. 0.52 4. e^{-4} 5. $\Phi(1)$

三. 用 $A_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 表示第 i 门炮命中, B 表示命中目标.

$$(1) P(B) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) = 1 - 0.6 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.4 = 0.88$$

(2) 用 C 表示两门炮命中目标, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(C) &= P(A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 A_3) = P(A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3) + P(A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) + P(\bar{A}_1 A_2 A_3) \\ &= 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.38 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_1 C) = P(A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3) + P(A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.2$$

$$P(A_1 | C) = \frac{P(A_1 C)}{P(C)} = \frac{0.2}{0.38} = \frac{10}{19}$$

四 (1) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-|x|} dx = 2A$, 解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(2) F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0, F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^x \quad \text{当 } x > 0, F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt + \int_0^x e^{-t} dt \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$(3) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} f\left(-\frac{1}{2}y\right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|y|}, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

五 (1) $P(X = -1, Y = 1) = P(X = -1) = 0.25$

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = P(X = 1) = 0.25, \quad P(X = 0, Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = 0.5$$

$$(2) P\{X = 0 | X + Y = 0\} = \frac{P\{X = 0, Y = 0\}}{P\{X + Y = 0\}} = \frac{0.5}{0.25 + 0.5} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(3) Z = XY = X^3, \quad E(XY) = 0, \quad D(XY) = 0.5$$

六 (14 分) (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 24(1-x)y dy = 12(1-x)x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 24(1-x)y dx = 12(1-y)^2 y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 在 $0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1$ 内, $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不独立.

$$(3) P\{3Y \leq X\} = \iint_{3y \leq x} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}x} 24(1-x)y dy = \frac{1}{9}$$

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

$$\text{七 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases},$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$(1) \text{ 若 } z \leq 0, f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } z > 0, f_Z(z) = \int_0^z \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2(z-x)} dx = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} \int_0^z e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)x} dx$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda, f_Z(z) = \lambda^2 z e^{-\lambda z}; \text{ 若 } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, f_Z(z) = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{-\lambda_1 z} - e^{-\lambda_2 z})$$

八 (1) 收到一条微信相当于做一次伯努利试验，遇到广告是试验成功。

若 $[0, t]$ 内收到了 n 条微信，则其中的广告微信数 $Y \sim B(n, p)$

$$\text{或 } P\{Y = k | X = n\} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } Y \sim B(n, p), \frac{P\{Y = k\}}{P\{Y = k-1\}} = \frac{C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}}{C_n^{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k+1}} = \frac{(n-k+1)p}{k(1-p)} \geq 1, \text{ 解得}$$

$k \leq (n+1)p$ ，故当 $k = [(n+1)p]$ 时 $P\{Y = k\}$ 的概率最大。由于 $n = 8, p = 0.35$ ，故

$k = [(8+1) \cdot 0.35] = 3$ ，即 8 条微信中有 3 条是广告的概率最大。

$$(3) \text{ 对 } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, P\{Y = k\} = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} P\{X = n, Y = k\} = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} P\{X = n\} P\{Y = k | X = n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}$$

(4) $X \sim P(\lambda), Y \sim P(\lambda p)$ ，类似第三问的方法可得 $Z \sim P(\lambda(1-p))$ ，且 $Z = X - Y$ 。

$$P\{Y = k, Z = j\} = P\{Y = k, X = k + j\} = P\{X = k + j\} P\{Y = k | X = k + j\}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{k+j}}{(k+j)!} e^{-\lambda} \cdot C_{k+j}^k p^k (1-p)^j = \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^j}{j!} e^{-\lambda(1-p)} = P\{Y = k\} P\{Z = j\}$$

故 Y, Z 相互独立。