

期中考试模拟题（三）答案 2019.4

一 1、2/9 2、3/4 3、4/9 4、3/5

$$5、f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(y+1)}{8(y+1)} & 0 < y < e^4 - 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad 6、8/9 \quad 7、1/2e$$

二、设 $A = \{\text{挑选的某人是色盲患者}\}$ ， $B = \{\text{挑选的某人是男性}\}$ ，

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 6/10 \times 0.05 + 4/10 \times 0.002 = 0.0308$$

$$(2) \text{由 Bayes 公式, } P(B|A) = P(AB)/P(A) = 6/10 \times 0.05 / 0.0308 = \frac{75}{77}.$$

三、由 $0.5 = P\{X \leq 70\} = P\left\{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{70-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}$ ，得 $\mu = 70$ ，

$$P\{X \leq 60\} = P\left\{\frac{X-70}{\sigma} \leq \frac{-10}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(-\frac{10}{\sigma}\right) = 0.25, \quad \frac{10}{\sigma} = 0.68, \quad \sigma = 14.71.$$

$$\text{四、(1) } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2x} 1dy = 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^1 1dx = 1 - \frac{y}{2} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 不独立，因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

$$(3) f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x)dx$$

$$\text{当 } z < 0 \text{ 或 } z > 3 \text{ 时} \quad f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{3}}^z 1dx = \frac{2z}{3}.$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq z \leq 3 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{3}}^1 1dx = 1 - \frac{z}{3}.$$

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

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

六、注意到 $Y|X=x \sim U(0, x)$ ，所以在给定 $X=x$ 的条件下， Y 的概率密度函数为

$$\text{对 } x \in (0, 1), f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & y \in (0, x), \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) (X, Y) \text{ 的联合概率密度为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & 0 < y < x < 1, \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) Y \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_2(y) = \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} -\ln y & y \in (0, 1), \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{X + Y > 1\} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{1-x}^x \frac{1}{x} dy = 1 - \ln 2$$

$$\text{七、 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

做法 1 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, 有 $F_Z(z) = 0$;

当 $z > 0$ 时, 有

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{x \leq zy} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^{zy} 2e^{-x-2y} dx \right] dy = \frac{z}{z+2}$$

$$\text{得 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(z+2)^2}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{做法 2 } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f_X(yz) f_Y(y) dy, \quad f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(z+2)^2}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{八. (1) } \int_0^3 cx^2 dx = 9c = 1, \quad c = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$(2) E(X^2) = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{9} x^4 dx = \frac{27}{5}.$$

(3) 由题设知 Y 在区间 $(1, 2)$ 上为连续型随机变量, 密度函数为 $\frac{1}{9} y^2$

$$P(Y=2) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{27}, \quad P(Y=1) = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{9} x^2 dx = \frac{19}{27}.$$

$$\text{因此 } F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 1 \\ \frac{19}{27} + \int_1^y \frac{1}{9} y^2 dy & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 1 \\ \frac{18}{27} + \frac{y^3}{27} & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) P\{X \leq Y\} = 1 - P(X > Y) = 1 - P(Y=1) = \frac{8}{27}$$