

期中考试模拟题（十）答案 2022.11

一、 1. 0.6 2. $\frac{5}{8}$ 3. 1 4. $f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{3(y-3)}{2}}, & y > 3 \\ 0, & y \leq 3 \end{cases}$ 5. 5

二、 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

三、 设 $A = \{\text{中级职员}\}$, $B = \{\text{职员通过测试}\}$.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A})} = \frac{75\% \times 80\%}{75\% \times 80\% + 25\% \times 10\%} = 96\%$$

四、 (1) X 和 Y 的分布律分别为

X	0	1	2
P	0.64	0.32	0.04

Y	0	1	2
P	0.25	0.5	0.25

X 与 Y 相互独立, (X, Y) 的分布律如右表.

(2) $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 0.32$,

$D(Y) = 0.5$,

$D(2X+Y) = 4D(X) + D(Y) = 4 \times 0.32 + 0.5 = 1.78$.

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	0.16	0.08	0.01
1	0.32	0.16	0.02
2	0.16	0.08	0.01

五、 (1) 由连续的条件有:
$$\begin{cases} A + B \arcsin \frac{-a}{a} = 0 \\ A + B \arcsin \frac{a}{a} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得 } A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

(2) $f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}, & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| \geq a \end{cases}.$

(3) 因为方程 $t^2 + Xt + \frac{a^2}{16} = 0$ 有实根, 则 $X^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \geq 0$, 故

$$P\left(X^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \geq 0\right) = P\left(X \geq \frac{a}{2}\right) + P\left(X \leq -\frac{a}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx + \int_{-a}^{-\frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

六、 (1) X 的边缘概率密度 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

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

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

(3) 因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ 或 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) \neq f_X(x)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不独立。

$$\text{七、(1) } \varphi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(z-x) dx = \int_0^1 1 \cdot f_Y(z-x) dx = \int_{z-1}^z f_Y(y) dy.$$

$$\text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi(z) = \int_{z-1}^z f_Y(y) dy = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \varphi(z) = \int_{z-1}^z f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^z e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-z};$$

$$\text{当 } z > 1 \text{ 时, } \varphi(z) = \int_{z-1}^z f_Y(y) dy = \int_{z-1}^z e^{-y} dy = e^{-z}(e-1);$$

$$\text{故概率密度为 } \varphi(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z \leq 1. \\ e^{-z}(e-1) & z > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(X > Y) = \iint_{x>y} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{-y} dy = e^{-1}$$

$$\text{八、(1) } X_i \sim E(\lambda), \text{ 则 } E(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 10, D(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 100,$$

$$E(X_1^2 + X_2) = E(X_1^2) + E(X_2) = D(X_1) + [E(X_1)]^2 + E(X_2) = 210$$

$$(2) L_1 \text{ 的寿命 } Y_1 = \min\{X_1, X_2\}, Y_1 \text{ 的分布函数 } F_{Y_1}(y_1)$$

$$\text{当 } y_1 > 0 \text{ 时, } F_{Y_1}(y_1) = 1 - [1 - F_{X_1}(y_1)][1 - F_{X_2}(y_1)] = 1 - e^{-0.1y_1} \cdot e^{-0.1y_1} = 1 - e^{-0.2y_1}$$

$$\text{当 } y_1 \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_{Y_1}(y_1) = 1 - (1-0)(1-0) = 0.$$

$$L_2 \text{ 的寿命 } Y_2 = \min\{X_3, X_4, X_5\} \text{ 的分布函数 } F_{Y_2}(y_2) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.3y_2}, & y_2 > 0; \\ 0, & y_2 \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) L \text{ 的寿命 } Y = \max\{Y_1, Y_2\} \text{ 的分布函数为}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-0.2y})(1 - e^{-0.3y}), & y > 0; \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$