考试科目: 概率论与数理统计



题号	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3					
越与			1	2	3	4	5	6
分值								

本试卷共三大部分,满分 100 分 (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)

考试科目: 概率论与数理统计

选择题 (每题 4 分, 总共 20 分) 第一部分

Part One Select one from the given four options (4 marks each question, in total 20 marks)

1.	"事件 A,	B和C中至少有一个不	"发生"可表示为
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- (A) $AB \cup BC \cup AC$
- (B) $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C}$
- (C) $AB\bar{C} \cup A\bar{B}C \cup \bar{A}BC$
- (D) $A \cup B \cup C$

'At least one of the events A, B and C does not happen' could be best described as

- (A) $AB \cup BC \cup AC$
- (B) $\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C}$
- (C) $AB\bar{C} \cup A\bar{B}C \cup \bar{A}BC$ (D) $A \cup B \cup C$

2. 设
$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$
.其中 $\sigma > 0$,则概率 $P(X \le 1 + \mu)$

- (A) 随 μ 的增大而增大
- (B) 随 μ 的增大而减小
- (C) 随 σ 的增大而增大
- (D) 随 σ 的增大而减小

Assume $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma > 0$. Then the probability $P(X \le 1 + \mu)$

- (A) increases with the increase of μ
- (B) decreases with the increase of μ
- (C) increases with the increase of σ
- (D) decreases with the increase of σ

设随机变量X和Y独立同分布, 且X的分布函数为F(x), 则 Z = min(X,Y)3. 的分布函数为

- (A) $F^2(z)$

- (B) $1 F^2(z)$ (C) $(1 F(z))^2$ (D) $1 (1 F(z))^2$

Assume the random variable X, Y are i.i.d., and X has its distribution function F(x). Then the distribution function of Z = min(X, Y) is

- (A) $F^2(z)$

- (B) $1 F^2(z)$ (C) $(1 F(z))^2$ (D) $1 (1 F(z))^2$

4. 设X为来自于指数分布 $Exp(\lambda), \lambda > 0$, 那么概率P(X > 2|X > 1)的值为

- (A) P(X = 1)
- (B) P(X > 2)
- (C) P(X > 1)
- (D) P(X > 3)

If X follows $EXP(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$, then the probability of P(X > 2|X > 1) is

- (A) P(X = 1)
- (B) P(X > 2)
- (C) P(X > 1)
- (D) P(X > 3)
- 5. 已知随机变量X的分布函数为F(x), 且F(a) = 1, 则
- (A) 存在点 x_0 , 使得 $F(x_0) < 0$ 成立 (B) 存在点 x_0 , 使得 $F(x_0) > 1$ 成立
- (C) 对任意x > a有F(x) = 1
- (D) 对任意x > a有F(x) = 0

Assume random variable X has the distribution function F(x), and F(a) = 1. Then

- (A) There is a point x_0 such that $F(x_0) < 0$ holds
- (B) There is a point x_0 such that $F(x_0) > 1$ holds
- (C) For any x > a, F(x) = 1 holds
- (D) For any x > a, F(x) = 0 holds

第二部分 填空题 (每空 2 分, 总共 20 分)

Part Two Fill in the boxes for each Question (2 marks each box, in total 20 marks)

- 1. 掷一枚公平的骰子,得到的点数为a. 则方程 $x^2 + 2x + a = 0$ 有实根的概率为 ______.

 Roll a fair dice to get a number a. The probability that the equation $x^2 + 2x + a = 0$ allows for real roots is _____.
- 2. 在一条线段上随机取三个点 X_1, X_2, X_3 ,则点 X_2 落在 X_1 和 X_3 之间的概率为____.

 Three points X_1, X_2, X_3 are selected at random on a line segment. The probability that X_2 lies between X_1 and X_3 is _____.
- 3. 若事件A和B满足 $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{3}$, 则 $P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. Suppose two events A and B satisfy $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{3}$, then $P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- 4. 设X和Y为服从几何分布 Geo(p) 相互独立的随机变量,则 $P(X = Y) = _____$. Let X and Y be independent and follow Geometric distribution Geo(p). $P(X = Y) = _____$.
- 5. 设某本书一页上的拼写错误服从泊松分布 P(0.2), 页与页之间出错的数量彼此独立. 则书中一篇10页的文章拼写错误不小于两个的概率是_____.

 The typos on a page of a book follow Poisson distribution P(0.2), and the numbers of errors are independent from page to page. The probability that an article with 10 pages in the book contains no less than two errors is _____.

- 6. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, Y = aX + b, $a \neq 0$, 则Y的分布是_____.

 Let $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, Y = aX + b, $a \neq 0$. Then the distribution for Y is_____.
- 7. 设随机变量(X, Y)的联合密度函数是 $f(x,y) = Ce^{-3y}$, 0 < x < y, 则 $C = _____$, X和Y是否独立? ______ (填是或否)

 Suppose the joint density function for (X,Y) is $f(x,y) = Ce^{-3y}$, 0 < x < y, then $C = _____$, judge if X and Y are independent or not? _____ (Yes or No)
- 8. 设正态分布的随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1)$ 和 $Y \sim N(1,1)$ 相互独立,X + Y的分布是_____,P(X + Y < 1) =______.

 Suppose normal distributed random variables $X \sim N(0,1)$ and $Y \sim N(1,1)$ are independent, then the distribution for X + Y is ______, P(X + Y < 1) =______.

第三部分 问答题 (每题 10 分,总共 60 分)

Part Three Questions and Answers (10 marks each question, in total 60 marks)

某射击小组有 20 名射手,其中一级射手 4 人,二级 8 人,三级 7 人,四级 1
 人。各级射手能通过选拔进入比赛的概率依次为 0.9、0.7、0.5、0.2。求任选一名射手能通过选拔进入比赛的概率。

A shooting team has 20 shooters, of whom 4 are in the first level, 8 are in the second level, 7 are in the third level, and 1 is in the fourth level. The probability of each level of the shooters entering the competition through selection is 0.9, 0.7, 0.5, 0.2. Compute the probability that a randomly selected shooter could enter the competition.

2. 对以往数据分析结果表明,当机器调整得良好时,产品的合格率为 0.9;而当机器发生某种故障时,产品的合格率为 0.6。每天早上机器开动时,机器调整良好的概率为 0.95。试求:已知某日早上的第一件产品是合格品时,机器调整得良好的概率。

According to the collected data analysis, the passing rate of their products is 0.9 when the machine is well adjusted; while the passing rate is 0.6 when the machine is malfunctioned. The machine starts every day in the morning with 0.95 probability that it is well adjusted. If the first product produced in the morning is qualified, what is the probability that the machine is well adjusted today?

- 3. 口袋中装有 5 个球,分别编号为 1、2、3、4、5,从中任取 3 个球,将取出的 3 个球中的最大编号记为 *X*.
 - (1) 求随机变量 X的频率函数;

(2) 求随机变量 X的分布函数.

Suppose there are 5 balls in a bag which are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Take out 3 balls from the bag and let *X* denote the largest number among the balls taken out.

- (1) Find the frequency function of X.
- (2) Find the cumulative distribution function of X.

4. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ke^{-(3x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{ 其他}, \end{cases}$$

试求

- (1) 常数 k 的值;
- (2) (X,Y)的联合分布函数F(x,y);
- (3) 计算 $P(0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2)$.

Suppose the two-dimensional random variable (X, Y) has the joint density function

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ke^{-(3x+4y)}, & x > 0, y > 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (1) Find the constant k.
- (2) Find the joint distribution function F(x, y) for (X, Y).
- (3) Compute $P(0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2)$.

5. 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim U(0,1), 求 Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数.

Given two independent random variables X, Y, both are uniformly distributed $X \sim U(0,1)$, $Y \sim U(0,1)$. What is the density function for Z = X + Y?

6. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3y, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其它, \end{cases}$$

又设随机变量 Z = X - Y, 求:

- (1) Z的概率密度函数 f_Z(z);
- (2) 条件密度函数 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$.

Assume the joint density function of two dimensional r.v. (X, Y) is

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3y, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & otherwise, \end{cases}$$

and define the random variable Z = X - Y. Find:

- (1) the density function $f_Z(z)$ for Z;
- (2) the conditional density function $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$.

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Answers:

Part One

BDDCC

Part Two

- 1. $\frac{1}{6}$
- 2. $\frac{1}{3}$
- 3. $\frac{2}{3}$
- $4. \ \frac{p}{2-p}$
- 5. $1 3e^{-2}$
- 6. $N(a\mu + b, (a\sigma)^2)$
- 7. 9, No
- 8. $N(1,2), \frac{1}{2}$

Part Three

1. 某射击小组有 20 名射手, 其中一级射手 4 人, 二级 8 人, 三级 7 人, 四级 1 人, 各级射手能通过选拔进入比赛的概率依次为 0.9, 0.7, 0.5, 0.2. 求任选一名射手能通过选拔进入比赛的概率.

解 记事件 $B = \{\text{所选射手能进入比赛}\}, A_i = \{\text{所选射手为第} i \text{ 级}\}, i = 1,2,3,4.$ 已知

$$P(A_1) = \frac{4}{20}$$
, $P(A_2) = \frac{8}{20}$, $P(A_3) = \frac{7}{20}$, $P(A_4) = \frac{1}{20}$

(2)

$$P(B \mid A_1) = 0.9$$
, $P(B \mid A_2) = 0.7$, $P(B \mid A_3) = 0.5$, $P(B \mid A_4) = 0.2$.

(6)

用全概率公式,则所求概率为

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} P(A_i) \cdot P(B \mid A_i) = \frac{4}{20} \times 0.9 + \frac{8}{20} \times 0.7 + \frac{7}{20} \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{20} \times 0.2 = 0.645.$$
(10)

2. 对以往数据分析结果表明,当机器调整得良好时,产品的合格率为0.9;而当机器发生某种故障时,产品的合格率为0.6.每天早上机器开动时,机器调整良好的概率为0.95.试求:已知某日早上的第一件产品是合格品时,机器调整得良好的概率.

解 记事件 $A = \{\text{产品合格}\}, B = \{\text{机器调整良好}\}, 已知$

$$P(B) = 0.95$$
, $P(\overline{B}) = 0.05$; $P(A \mid B) = 0.9$, $P(A \mid \overline{B}) = 0.6$,

(4)

由贝叶斯公式

$$P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B) \cdot P(A \mid B)}{P(B) \cdot P(A \mid B) + P(\overline{B}) \cdot P(A \mid \overline{B})},$$

(8)

则

$$P(B \mid A) = \frac{0.95 \times 0.9}{0.95 \times 0.9 + 0.05 \times 0.6} \approx 0.966.$$

(10)

- 3. 口袋中装有 5 个球,分别编号为 1、2、3、4、5,从中任取 3 个球,将取出的 3 个球中的最大编号记为 X.
 - (1) 求随机变量 X 的频率函数;
 - (2) 求随机变量 X 的分布函数.

解(1) X 的全部取值依次为: 3、4、5,

$$\mathbb{E} P\{X=3\} = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = 0.1, \quad P\{X=4\} = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^3} = 0.3, \quad P\{X=5\} = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^3} = 0.6,$$
(3)

故X的频率函数为

X	3	4	5	
Р	0.1	0.3	0.6	

(5)

(2)
$$\leq$$
 x < 3 \leq F(x) = P{X ≤ x} = P(Φ) = 0,

当
$$4 \le x < 5$$
 时, $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = 3\} + P\{X = 4\} = 0.4$,

当
$$5 \le x$$
 时, $F(x) = P\{X \le x\} = P\{X = 3\} + P\{X = 4\} + P\{X = 5\} = 1$,

(9)

故 X 的分布函数
$$F(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3; \\ 0.1, & 3 \le x < 4; \\ 0.4, & 4 \le x < 5; \\ 1, & 5 \le x. \end{cases}$$
 (10)

4. 设二维随机变量 (x,y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ke^{-(3x+4y)} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{#$t\!e} \end{cases},$$

试求

- (1)常数k的值;
- (2) (X,Y)的联合分布函数F(x,y);
- (3) $P(0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2)$.

解(1)由

(2) 当 $X \le 0$ 或 $Y \le 0$ 时, F(x,y) = 0.

当 x > 0, y > 0 时,

$$\begin{split} F(x,y) &= 12 \int_0^x \int_0^y e^{-(3u+4v)} \ d_v d_u \\ &= 12 \int_0^x e^{-3u} d_u \int_0^y e^{-4v} d_v = (1-e^{-3x})(1-e^{-4y}), \end{split}$$

所以

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-4y}) & x > 0, \ y > 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{\sharp} \rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}\rlap{/}}. \end{cases}$$
(7)

$$P(0 < X \le 1, 0 < Y \le 2) = F(1,2) = 1 - e^{-3} - e^{-8} + e^{-11} = 0.949$$
 (10)

5. 设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim U(0,1), 求 <math>Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数。

解 由
$$Z = X + Y$$
的卷积公式有 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$, (2)

因为 $X \sim U$ (0,1), $Y \sim U$ (0,1), 所以 Z = X + Y 可在区间 (0,2)上取值,且使卷积公式中被积函数大于 0 的区域必须是 $\{0 \le x \le 1\}$ 与

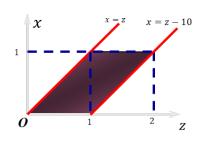
 $\{0 \le z - x \le 1\}$ 的交集,如图所示,所以

当
$$0 \le z < 1$$
 时, $f_Z(z) = \int_0^z 1 \, dx = z$; (5)

当
$$1 \le z < 2$$
 时, $f_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 1 dx = 2 - z$; (8)

所以 Z = X + Y 的密度函数如下:

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 \le z < 1 \\ 2 - z & 1 \le z < 2, \\ 0 & \cancel{\sharp} \text{ } \not \text{ } \not \text{ } \not \text{ } \end{cases}$$



6. 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 3y, & 0 < y < 1, & 0 < x < y, \\ & 0, & \text{\text{δ}$} \dot{\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$\textbf{$}}$}}$}}$}},$$

又设随机变量Z = X - Y, 求:

- (1) Z的概率密度函数 $f_z(z)$;
- (2) 条件密度函数 $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$.

解

(1) 当-1 < z < 0时,

$$F_Z(z) = P(X - Y \le z) = \iint_{x \le y + z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-z}^1 dy \int_0^{y + z} 3y dx = 1 + \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^3.$$

从而

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-z^2), -1 < z < 0, \\ 0, & \text{#\dot{z}.} \end{cases}$$
 (5)

(2) 因为
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{x}^{1} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{3(1-x^2)}{2}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其它, \end{cases}$$

所以,当
$$0 < x < 1$$
时,有 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{1-x^2}, & x < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$ (10)