

一、扣掉都不带口罩的情况即可，所以

$$P(A) = 0.2(1 - 0.1^3) + 0.8(1 - 0.5^3) = 0.8998.$$

二、这是泊松分布与二项分布的复合，所以

$$\begin{aligned} P(\eta = k) &= \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} P(\xi = m) C_m^k p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \\ &= \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \\ &= \frac{p^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{(m-k)!} (1-p)^{m-k} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k p^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^m}{m!} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^k p^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda(1-p)} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda p}. \end{aligned}$$

也就是 $\eta \sim P(\lambda p)$

三、设 ξ, η 相互独立，分别服从 $E(\lambda)$ 和 $E(\mu)$ 分布，求 $\zeta = \xi - \eta$ 的概率密度函数。

解：

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\xi}(x) &= \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, p_{\eta}(y) = \mu e^{-\mu y}, \\ p(x, y) &= \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda x - \mu y} I_{x, y > 0}. \end{aligned}$$

进行变换

$$\begin{cases} V = \eta \\ U = \xi - \eta \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \xi = U + V \\ \eta = V \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

所以

$$p_{UV}(u, v) = p_{\xi, \eta}(u + v, v) = \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda(u+v) - \mu v} I_{u+v > 0, v > 0} = \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda u - (\lambda + \mu)v} I_{u+v > 0, v > 0}$$

这里的范围是

$$u + v > 0, v > 0$$

也就是

$$v > -u, \quad v > 0. \Rightarrow v > \max(0, -u)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_U(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{UV}(u, v) \mathrm{d}v \\
 &= \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda u} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)v} \mathrm{d}v \\
 &= \frac{\lambda \mu e^{-\lambda u}}{\lambda + \mu}, (u > 0) \\
 p_U(u) &= \lambda \mu e^{-\lambda u} \int_{-u}^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda+\mu)v} \mathrm{d}v \\
 &= \frac{\lambda \mu e^{\mu u}}{\lambda + \mu} (u \leq 0).
 \end{aligned}$$