

一、

1) B (这个结论以后可以直接使用, 注意事件与概率之间的关系)

$$\because A \subset A \cup B \therefore 1 = P(A) \leq P(A \cup B) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = 1$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = P(B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

2) B (利用正态分布的对称性, 关于 $x=2$ 对称)

3) B (利用密度函数的性质: $\iint_{(x,y) \in R^2} f(x,y) dx dy = 1$)

4) 1/20 (注意试验的条件: 不放回抽取)

$$\frac{3 \times C_4^2 \times A_7^2 \times A_2^2}{A_{10}^5} = \frac{1}{20}$$

5) 0.6

$$\because P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.3$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = 0.4$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(AB) = 0.6$$

6) 0.25

$$\because P(AB) = P(A) - P(\bar{A}B) = 0.2$$

$$\therefore P(B | A \cup \bar{B}) = \frac{P(B(A \cup \bar{B}))}{P(A \cup \bar{B})} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}B)} = \frac{0.2}{0.8}$$

7) 0.3413

$$\because 2X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 25)$$

$$\therefore P(0 \leq 2X_1 - X_2 \leq 5) = P(0 \leq \frac{2X_1 - X_2}{5} \leq 1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(0)$$

8) 0.75

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\min\{X, Y\} \leq 1) &= 1 - P(\min\{X, Y\} > 1) = 1 - P(X > 1, Y > 1) \\
&= 1 - P(X > 1)P(Y > 1) = 1 - (1 - P(X = 1))(1 - P(Y = 1)) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

二、 A_i 表示取到的二个零件中含有 i 个二等品， B 表示设备的使用寿命超过 1。

$$P(A_i) = \frac{C_{10}^i C_{90}^{2-i}}{C_{100}^2}, \quad P(B | A_i) = \int_1^{+\infty} (i+1)e^{-(i+1)x} dx = e^{-(i+1)}, i = 0, 1, 2$$

则(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
P(B) &= \sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i)P(B | A_i) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{C_{10}^i C_{90}^{2-i}}{C_{100}^2} \cdot e^{-(i+1)} \approx 0.32
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
P(A_0 | B) &= \frac{P(A_0)P(B | A_0)}{P(B)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{C_{90}^2}{C_{100}^2} \times e^{-1}}{0.32} \approx 0.93
\end{aligned}$$

三、

$$\begin{aligned}
F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ P(X \leq \ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} f(x) dx & y > 0 \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} 0 dx = 0, & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{\ln y} e^{-x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y > 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

四、

$$(1) P(0 \leq X \leq Y) = \iint_{0 \leq x \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(2) Z \sim b(3, \frac{1}{8}), \text{ 分布律为: } P(Z=k) = C_3^k \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^k \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{3-k}, k=0,1,2,3 \quad (\text{这$$

一小题要求的是分布律, 考试的时候如果只写到服从二项分布, 没有写出分布律的具体形式, 要扣分的。)

五、

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-1}^y 2 dx = 2(1+y), & -1 < y < 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2)

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

$$f_{X|Y}(x|-0.5) = \frac{f(x, -0.5)}{f_Y(-0.5)} = \begin{cases} 2, & -1 < x < -0.5 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq -0.8 | Y = -0.5) = \int_{-\infty}^{-0.8} f_{X|Y}(x|-0.5) dx = \int_{-1}^{-0.8} 2 dx = 0.4$$

注意: 这个题与 $P(X \leq -0.8 | Y \leq -0.5)$ 是不同的, 要看清楚题目要求。

$$(3) F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -2 \\ \int_{-1}^{z/2} dx \int_x^{z-x} 2 dy = \frac{z^2}{2} + 2z + 2, & -2 < z \leq -1 \\ 1 - \int_{z/2}^0 dx \int_{z-y}^y 2 dy = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2}, & -1 < z \leq 0 \\ 1, & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

注：如果求密度函数，继续求导；也可以直接用卷积公式（计算会更简单一点），自己整理一下。

六、

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad P(Z \leq \frac{1}{2} | X = 0) &= P(X + Y \leq \frac{1}{2} | X = 0) \\ &= P(Y \leq \frac{1}{2} | X = 0) = P(Y \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) \\ &= P(X = 0)P(X + Y \leq z | X = 0) + P(X = 1)P(X + Y \leq z | X = 1) \\ &= P(X = 0)P(Y \leq z | X = 0) + P(X = 1)P(Y \leq z - 1 | X = 1) \\ &= P(X = 0)P(Y \leq z) + P(X = 1)P(Y \leq z - 1) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ 0.3 \times z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0.3 + 0.7 \times (z - 1), & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$