

## 2019—2020 (2) 《概率论》 试卷(A)

### 一、填空题

1. 0.3, 0.5;      2. 5.6;      3. 0.4, 0.1;
4. 5;      5.  $\frac{3}{8}$ ;      6.  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}$ , 1, 0.5

### 二、选择题

1. B;    2. A;    3. C;    4. A;    5. D.

### 三、计算题

1. 解: (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^1 axdx = \left[ \frac{a}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2$

$$(2) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 2x^2dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2 2xdx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$(3) P(-1 < X < 3) = \int_{-1}^3 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 2xdx = \left[ x^2 \right]_0^1 = 1$$

2. (1) 故  $X$  的分布列为

$X$	0	1	2	3
$P$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

(2) 故  $Y$  的分布列为

$Y$	-1	1	3	5
$P$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

故  $Y$  的分布函数为

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < -1 \\ 1/20 & -1 \leq y < 1 \\ 10/20 & 1 \leq y < 3 \\ 19/20 & 3 \leq y < 5 \\ 1 & y \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{20} + 1 \times \frac{9}{20} + 2 \times \frac{9}{20} + 3 \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E(1+2X) = 1 + 2E(X) = 4$$

3. 解: 因为  $X: U[0, 2]$ , 所以  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$y = 2x - 1$  严格单调, 其反函数  $x = (y + 1)/2 = g^{-1}(y)$  连续可导且  $x'_y = 1/2$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[g^{-1}(y)] \left| [g^{-1}(y)]' \right|, -1 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, -1 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 4\} = P\{X \leq 1\} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 解: 设  $A_1 = \{\text{电压不超过 } 200 \text{ 伏}\}$ ,  $A_2 = \{\text{电压在 } 200 \sim 400 \text{ 伏之间}\}$ ,  $A_3 = \{\text{电压超过 } 240 \text{ 伏}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{电子元件损坏}\}$

$$\text{其中: } P(A_1) = P\{X \leq 200\} = P\left\{\frac{X - 220}{25} \leq \frac{200 - 220}{25}\right\}$$

$$= \Phi(-0.8) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 0.2$$

$$P(A_2) = P\{200 \leq X \leq 240\}$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{240 - 220}{25}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 220}{25}\right)$$

$$= 2\Phi(0.8) - 1 = 0.6$$

$$P(A_3) = P\{X \geq 240\} = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 0.2$$

则用全概公式得：

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) + P(A_3)P(B|A_3)$$

$$= 0.2 \times 0.1 + 0.6 \times 0.001 + 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.0606$$

$$(2) \quad P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_3)P(B|A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.04}{0.0606} = 0.66$$

#### 四、综合题

1. 解：因为 X 与 Y 独立

$$\text{所以 } P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=2\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=2\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1\} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=2\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=2\} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$$

即：

X \ Y	Y	
	1	2
0	1/10	3/20
1	3/10	9/20

$$(2) \quad P(X+Y \leq 1.5) = P(X=0, Y=1) = 0.1$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{c|ccc} Z & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P & \frac{5}{20} & \frac{6}{20} & \frac{9}{20} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad (1) \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x Axy^2 dy \\ & = A \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} x^4 dx = A \cdot \frac{1}{15} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{A}{15} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 15 \\ & f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx, \end{aligned}$$

(2) 故边缘密度分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 15xy^2 dy, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 5x^4, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases},$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 15xy^2 dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{15}{2} y^2 (1 - y^2), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases},$$

由于  $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(Y) \neq f(x, y)$ , 因而  $X$  和  $Y$  不相互独立。

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} P\{(X, Y) \in D\} &= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_y^1 15xy^2 dx \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y^2 [1 - y^2] dy = \frac{15}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{5} y^5 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{17}{64} \end{aligned}$$

### 五、证明题 (5 分)

证明 因为事件  $A$ 、 $B$  相互独立, 所以  $P\{AB\} = P\{A\}P\{B\}$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\bar{A} \bar{B}\} &= 1 - P\{\overline{\bar{A} \bar{B}}\} = 1 - P\{\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}\} = 1 - P\{A \cup B\} \\ &= 1 - [P\{A\} + P\{B\} - P\{AB\}] = 1 - P\{A\} - [P\{B\} - P\{A\}P\{B\}] \\ &= P\{\bar{A}\} - P\{B\}[1 - P\{A\}] = P\{\bar{A}\} - P\{B\}P\{\bar{A}\} \\ &= P\{\bar{A}\}[1 - P\{B\}] = P\{\bar{A}\}P\{\bar{B}\} \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\bar{A}, \bar{B}$  相互独立