

2020—2021 (1)《概率论》试卷(A) 标准答案

一、填空题(每空 3 分, 共 21 分)

1. 0.8; 2. $P(X = -1) = 0.3, P(X = 2) = 0.5, P(X = 5) = 0.2$;

3. 42, 85 ; 4. 1; 5. $\frac{4}{9}$; 6. $\frac{3}{4}$;

二、选择题(每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. C; 5. D; 6. A ; 7. C.

三、计算题(每小题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1. 解: $B = \{\text{能发芽}\}$ $A_i = \{\text{取的是第 } i \text{ 等品}\} \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4,$

$$P(A_1) = 0.2, P(A_2) = 0.7, P(A_3) = 0.1$$

$$P(B | A_1) = 0.9, P(B | A_2) = 0.7, P(B | A_3) = 0.3$$

由全概率公式, 得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B | A_i) = 0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.7 \times 0.7 + 0.1 \times 0.3 = 0.7$$

$$P(A_2 | B) = \frac{P(B | A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.49}{0.7} = 0.7$$

2. 解: (1)

X	1	2	3	4
P	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1

$$(2) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0.4 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.7 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.9 & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & 4 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$(3) EX = 1 \times 0.4 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.2 + 4 \times 0.1 = 2$$

$$EX^2 = 1^2 \times 0.4 + 2^2 \times 0.3 + 3^2 \times 0.2 + 4^2 \times 0.1 = 5 \quad DX = 5 - 2^2 = 1$$

3. 解: (1) 由 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos x dx = 1$ 可得 $2a = 1$, 即 $a = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cos x, & |x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & |x| > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$, 所求概率即

$$P(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \cos x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(3) $E(X+1) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+1) \frac{1}{2} \cos x dx = 1$

4. 解: $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X - 1 \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln(y+1)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln(y+1)} f_X(x) dx$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ \frac{1}{16} \ln^2(y+1), & 0 \leq y < e^4 - 1; \\ 1, & e^4 - 1 \leq y. \end{cases}$$

于是 Y 的概率密度函数 $f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(y+1)}{8(y+1)}, & 0 < y < e^4 - 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

四、综合题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 解: (1) $S = \int_0^1 [x - (-x)] dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 1$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-x}^x 1 dy = 2x$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\text{当 } -1 \leq y < 0 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-y}^1 1 dx = 1 + y$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 1 dx = 1 - y$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1+y & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ 1-y & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$ ，所以不独立。

$$(3) \quad E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xydy = \int_0^1 0dx = 0$$

2.

解：(1) $\alpha = 2/9, \beta = 1/9$;

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} X & 1 & 2 \\ \hline P & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} Y & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{array};$$

$$(3). \quad \begin{array}{c|cccc} Z & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline P & 1/6 & 4/9 & 5/18 & 1/9 \end{array}$$

五、证明题（1 小题，共 5 分）

证明： $D(X - Y) = E(X - Y)^2 - [E(X - Y)]^2$

$$= E(X^2) + E(Y^2) - 2E(XY) - [E(X)]^2 - [E(Y)]^2 + 2E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) - 2[E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)]$$