

答案：本科概率论与数理统计作业卷(三)

一、填空题

1.解 当 $x < -1$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = 0$;

当 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \frac{1}{3}$

当 $0 \leq x < 1$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$;

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

整理, 得

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & \text{当 } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{当 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

2.解 根据 $\sum_{x_i=0}^3 P(x_i) = 1$ 得: $C = \frac{25}{12}$.

3.解 记 $g(x) = (x-2)^2$. 由于 $g(0) = g(4) = 4$, $g(1) = g(3) = 1$, $g(2) = 0$, $g(5) = 9$,

因此 $P\{Y = 0\} = P\{X = 2\} = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$P\{Y = 1\} = P\{X = 1\} + P\{X = 3\} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{Y = 4\} = P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 4\} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{36},$$

$$P\{Y = 9\} = P\{X = 5\} = \frac{1}{9}$$

故应填

Y	0	1	4	9
$P\{Y = y\}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{36}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

二、选择题

1.解 根据分布函数的性质: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 1$, 因此有

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = a \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_1(x) - b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_2(x)$ 即 $1 = a - b$ 故应选(A).

2.解 因为 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\{X = k\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b\lambda^k = 1$ $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b\lambda^k = b \cdot \frac{(1-\lambda^n)\lambda}{1-\lambda}$
 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b \cdot \lambda \frac{(1-\lambda^n)}{1-\lambda} = 1$ 于是可知,当 $|\lambda| < 1$ 时, $b \cdot \frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} = 1$
 所以 $\lambda = \frac{1}{1+b} < 1$, (因 $b > 0$) 所以应选(C).

三、计算证明题

1.解 X 的可能取值为 3, 4, 5. 事件 $\{X = 3\}$, 只能是取出的 3 只球号码分布为 1, 2, 3,

只有一种取法, 所以 $P\{X = 3\} = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10}$

事件 $\{X = 4\}$, 意味着 3 只球中最大号码是 4, 另外 2 个号码可在 1, 2, 3 中任取

2 只, 共有 C_3^2 种取法, 故 $P\{X = 4\} = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}$

事件 $\{X = 5\}$, 意味着 3 只球中最大号码是 5, 另外 2 个号码可在 1, 2, 3, 4 中任取

2 只, 共有 $C_4^2 = 6$ 种取法, 故 $P\{X = 5\} = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{5}$. 从而, X 的概率分布是

X	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

2.解 由题设知 X 的可能值为 0, 1, 2, 3, 设 $A_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 表示"汽车在第 i 个路口首次遇到红灯", A_1, A_2, A_3 相互独立, 且 $P(A_i) = P(\bar{A}_i) = \frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$P\{X = 0\} = P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P\{X = 1\} = P(\bar{A}_1 A_2) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$P\{X = 2\} = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3) = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$P\{X = 3\} = P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) = \frac{1}{2^3} \quad \text{故分布律为}$$

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2^2}$	$\frac{1}{2^3}$	$\frac{1}{2^3}$

3.解 记 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}$. 依题意 $p_1 : p_2 : p_3 = 1 : 2 : 3$

而 $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$. 即 $p_1 + 2p_1 + 3p_1 = 1$, 故 $p_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $p_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, $p_3 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$