

答案：本科概率论与数理统计作业卷(四)

一、填空题

1.解 由题设, X 的分布律为: $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

本题的关键为先要求出参数 λ 的值. 由 $P\{X = 1\} = P\{X = 2\}$ 得 $\lambda e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}$, 即 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$

因为 $\lambda > 0$, 得 $\lambda = 2$, 于是 $P\{X = 4\} = \frac{2^4}{4!} e^{-2} = \frac{2}{3} e^{-2} \approx 0.902$.

2.解 $\frac{5}{9} = P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X < 1\} = 1 - C_2^0 p^0 (1-p)^2 = 1 - (1-p)^2, (1-p) = \frac{2}{3}$

$$P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y < 1\} = 1 - C_3^0 p^0 (1-p)^3 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{19}{27}$$

所以应填 $\frac{19}{27}$.

3.解 本题要求读者熟悉均匀分布, 同时会计算随机变量的简单函数的分布函数和分布密度。

因为 Y 在 $(0, 4)$ 区间内的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$ 为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \sqrt{y}\} = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{y}$$

所以, $f_Y = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} \quad (0 < y < 4)$ 故应填 $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}$

二、选择题

1.解(A) $P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = \frac{1}{4}, P\{Y = 2\} = C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{9}{64}$

2.解.(D) $\because \varphi(-x) = \varphi(x) \therefore F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} \varphi(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$

$$\therefore F(a) + F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow F(-a) = 1 - F(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(|x| > a) = 1 - P(|x| < a) = 1 - P(-a < x < a) = 1 - [F(a) - F(-a)] \\ = 1 - [F(a) - (1 - F(a))] = 2[1 - F(a)]$$

3.解 由于 $\frac{X - \mu}{4} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{Y - \mu}{5} \sim N(0, 1)$

所以 $p_1 = P\{\frac{X - \mu}{4} \leq -1\} = 1 - \Phi(1) \quad (P\{\frac{X - \mu}{4} \geq 1\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt)$

$$p_2 = P\{\frac{Y - \mu}{5} \geq 1\} = 1 - \Phi(1) \quad (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt)$$

故 $p_1 = p_2$, 而且与 μ 的取值无关.

三、计算证明题

1.解 (1) 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = 1$, 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{A}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = A \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^1 = A\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \quad \text{由此得} \quad A = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$(2) P\left\{-\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(3) 设 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$, 当 $x < -1$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x p(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^x 0dt = 0$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0dt + \int_{-1}^x \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X \leq -1\} + P\{-1 < X \leq x\} + P\{1 < X \leq x\}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0dt + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt + \int_1^x 0dt = 1$$

综合起来, 得
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x, & \text{当 } -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{当 } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

2.解: 设 $A =$ “某月降水量不超过50mm”

$$P(A) = P(x \leq 50) = P\left(\frac{x-40}{4} \leq \frac{50-40}{4}\right) = \phi(2.5) = 0.9938$$

观察10个月该地区降水量是否超过50mm, 相当做10天贝努利试验

设 $Y =$ “该地区降水量不超过50mm的月数”, 则 $Y \sim B(10, 0.9938)$

$$P(Y=10) = 0.9938^{10} = 0.9396$$

3.解 这是泊松分布的应用问题 $X \sim P(\lambda), P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, k=0,1,2,\dots$

这里 λ 是未知的, 关键是求出 λ . 据题意有 $P\{X=8\} = 2.5P\{X=10\}$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{\lambda^8 e^{-\lambda}}{8!} = 2.5 \times \frac{\lambda^{10} e^{-\lambda}}{10!}, \text{ 解出 } \lambda^2 = 36, \lambda = 6$$

$$(1) P\{X=8\} = \frac{6^8 e^{-6}}{8!} \approx 0.1033 \quad P\{X=10\} = \frac{6^{10} e^{-6}}{10!} \approx 0.0413$$

$$(2) P\{X=0\} = e^{-\lambda} = e^{-10} \approx 0.00248$$

$$P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} \approx 1 - 0.00248 \approx 0.9975$$

$$(3) P\{X=1\} = 6e^{-6} \approx 0.01487, \quad P\{X=2\} = \frac{6^2 e^{-6}}{2!} \approx 0.04462$$

$$P\{X \leq 2\} = P\{X=0\} + P\{X=1\} + P\{X=2\} \approx 0.00248 + 0.01487 + 0.04462 \approx 0.0620$$

4.解 先求出 Y 的分布函数, 然后求导数

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ P\{X \leq \ln y\}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

故 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_0^{\ln y} e^{-x} dx$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{y^2} \quad \text{因此} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{y^2}, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$