

H1 概率论(H) 2021-2022

H2 1. Ex1

$\mathbb{P}(A) = 0.3, \mathbb{P}(B) = 0.6$ 且 A, B 独立, 求 $\mathbb{P}(AB|A \cup B)$.

$$\mathbb{P}(AB|A \cup B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(AB)}{\mathbb{P}(A \cup B)} = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)}{\mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B) - \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$\mathbb{P}(X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3) = \frac{9}{16}, X_1 X_2 X_3 = \emptyset, X_1, X_2, X_3$ 两两相互独立,
 $\mathbb{P}(X_1) = \mathbb{P}(X_2) = \mathbb{P}(X_3)$, 求 $\mathbb{P}(X_1)$.

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3) = 3x - 3x^2 = \frac{9}{16},$$

得 $x = \frac{3}{4}$, 即 $\mathbb{P}(X_1) = \frac{3}{4}$.

H2 2. Ex2

奶茶的制作方式有 A :先奶后茶和 B :先茶后奶两种, $\mathbb{P}(A) = 0.6$. 若一人品尝正确的概率为 0.7, 求:

1. 求他认为先加奶的概率.
2. 另有一人判断正确概率为 0.8, 对同一杯奶茶, 两人独立地认为是先奶后茶, 求的确是先奶后茶的概率.

(1) 设 C_1 : 此人认为是先奶后茶, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(C_1) &= \mathbb{P}(C_1|A)\mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(C_1|B)\mathbb{P}(B) \\ &= 0.7 \times 0.6 + 0.3 \times 0.4 \\ &= 0.54.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 C_2 : 第二人认为是先奶后茶, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(C_2) &= \mathbb{P}(C_2|A)\mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(C_2|B)\mathbb{P}(B) \\ &= 0.8 \times 0.6 + 0.2 \times 0.4 \\ &= 0.56.\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(A|C_1 C_2) &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(A C_1 C_2)}{\mathbb{P}(C_1 C_2)} \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{P}(C_1 C_2|A)\mathbb{P}(A)}{\mathbb{P}(C_1 C_2|A)\mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(C_1 C_2|B)\mathbb{P}(B)} \\ &= \frac{0.7 \times 0.8 \times 0.6}{0.6 \times 0.7 \times 0.8 + 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.2} \\ &= \frac{14}{15}.\end{aligned}$$

H2 3. Ex3

已知 ξ, η 服从以下分布:

ξ, η	0	1	2
0	a	b	b
1	b	a	b
2	b	b	a

1. 设 F 为 (ξ, η) 的分布函数, 求 $F(1, 1)$.
2. 设 $\zeta = \max\{\xi, \eta\}$, 求 ζ, η 的分布列.
3. 若 ξ 与 η 相互独立, 求 a 和 b .

(1) $F(1, 1) = F(\xi \leq 1, \eta \leq 1) = 2a + 2b$.

(2) (ζ, η) 的分布列为

ζ, η	0	1	2
0	a	0	0
1	b	$a + b$	0
2	b	b	$a + 2b$

(3) 由分布列的规范性, 有 $3a + 6b = 1$; 由独立性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\xi = 0, \eta = 0) &= (a + 2b)(a + 2b) = a, \\ \mathbb{P}(\xi = 1, \eta = 0) &= (a + 2b)(a + 2b) = b, \end{aligned}$$

即 $a = b$, 因此 $a = b = \frac{1}{9}$.

H2 4. Ex4

设 X_1, X_2, X_3 独立同分布于 $E(1)$, 且

$$Y_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}, \quad Y_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}, \quad Y_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3,$$

1. 求 (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) 的联合分布函数.
2. 证明 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 相互独立.

(1) 有

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = Y_1 Y_2 Y_3, \\ X_2 = Y_2 Y_3 - Y_1 Y_2 Y_3, \\ X_3 = Y_3 - Y_2 Y_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, y_3)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 y_3 & y_1 y_3 & y_1 y_2 \\ -y_2 y_3 & y_3 - y_1 y_3 & y_2 - y_1 y_2 \\ 0 & -y_3 & 1 - y_2 \end{vmatrix} = y_2 y_3^2,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} p_Y(y_1, y_2, y_3) &= p_X(x_1, x_2, x_3) \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, y_3)} \right| \\ &= e^{-y_1 y_2 y_3} e^{-y_2 y_3 + y_1 y_2 y_3} e^{-y_3 + y_2 y_3} y_2 y_3^2 \\ &= e^{-y_3} y_2 y_3^2 I_{0 < y_1 < 1} I_{0 < y_2 < 1} I_{0 < y_3}, \end{aligned}$$

(2) 有

$$p_Y(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (I_{0 < y_1 < 1}) \cdot (2y_2 I_{0 < y_2 < 1}) \cdot \left(\frac{y_3^2}{2} e^{-y_3} I_{y_3 > 0} \right) = p_{Y_1}(y_1) p_{Y_2}(y_2) p_{Y_3}(y_3),$$

所以 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 相互独立.

H2 5. Ex5

设 ξ, η 独立同分布服从于 $N(0, 1)$, $U = 3\xi + 2\eta, V = 2\xi + 3\eta$, 求

$$r_{U+V, U^2+V^2}.$$

注意到

$$\text{Cov}(\xi^2, \xi) = \text{Cov}(\eta^2, \eta) = \text{Cov}(\xi\eta, \xi) = \text{Cov}(\xi\eta, \eta) = 0;$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} U + V &= 5\xi + 5\eta, \\ U^2 + V^2 &= 13\xi^2 + 13\eta^2 + 14\xi\eta, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\text{Cov}(5\xi + 5\eta, 13\xi^2 + 13\eta^2 + 14\xi\eta) = 0,$$

即 $r_{U+V, U^2+V^2} = 0$.

H2 6. Ex6

n 封信装在 n 个信封里, 设 ξ 为装对的信封数, 求 $\mathbb{E}(\xi)$ 和 $\mathbb{D}(\xi)$.

设 X_i : 第 i 封信被装在第 i 个信封里, 则 $X_i \sim B\left(1, \frac{1}{n}\right)$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(X_i) &= \frac{1}{n}, \quad \mathbb{D}(X_i) = \frac{n-1}{n^2}, \\ \mathbb{E}(X_i X_j) &= \mathbb{P}(X_i = 1, X_j = 1) = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}, \\ \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) &= \mathbb{E}(X_i X_j) - \mathbb{E}(X_i)\mathbb{E}(X_j) = \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

显然 $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\xi) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(X_i) = 1, \\ \mathbb{D}(\xi) &= \mathbb{D}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = n \cdot \frac{n-1}{n^2} + (n^2 - n) \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

H2 7. Ex7

飞机座位有 200 个, 每个人有 10% 的可能性不登机, 问最多可出售多少张机票, 使来坐飞机的每个人都有座位的概率不小于 95%.

设出售机票的张数为 n , 最终落座的人数为 X , 则 $X \sim B(n, 0.9)$, 由中心极限定理,

$$\mathbb{P}(X \leq 200) = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{X - 0.9n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.1}} \leq \frac{200 - 0.9n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.1}}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 0.9n}{0.3\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

欲使

$$\Phi\left(\frac{200 - 0.9n}{0.3\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.95 = \Phi(1.65),$$

即

$$\frac{200 - 0.9n}{0.3\sqrt{n}} \geq 1.65 \implies n \leq 214.$$

H2 8. Ex8

设 ξ_k 服从 $E(k)$ 且相互独立, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \xi_k$, 求证:

$$\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \frac{1}{2}.$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{E}(k^2 \xi_k) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{D}(k^2 \xi_k) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)}\right) &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \mathbb{D}\left(\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)}\right) &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2(n+1)^2} = \frac{2n+1}{6n^2} \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

由切比雪夫不等式, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2}\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{6n^2\varepsilon^2} = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \frac{1}{2}.$$