$$P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2},$$
(1). $P(AC | ABUC) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(AC, ABUC)}{P(ABUC)} = \frac{P(AC)}{P(AB)P(C)} = \frac{P(A)P(C)}{P(AB)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(A)P(C)}{P(AB)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(A)P(C)}{P(AB)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(AB)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C) = \frac{1}{4}}$$
(2) $\overrightarrow{x} P(B|A)$

$$= \frac{P(B,A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B,A)}{P(B)P(A)} = \frac{P(B,A)P(C)}{P(B)P(A)} = \frac{P}{P+CPA}$$
(3). $\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B,A)P(C)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(B)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C) = \frac{1}{4}}$
(3). $\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(B)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(B)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C) = \frac{1}{4}}$
(3). $\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(B)P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C) = \frac{1}{4}}$
(4). $\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(B)P(C)}{P$

.

 $\frac{e^{\lambda}}{P(x=n)} = \frac{e^{\lambda}}{n!} \implies \lambda = 2 \qquad = 2$ (10), 1 0.10 0.4(5) - FUD= € CI-)= 0 > b=-1 $|=Fe^{\dagger}=Fe^{}\Rightarrow a+b=0\Rightarrow a=1$ ab=1P(X=0, K+)=P(X=0, X+Y=1) ARZ P(X=0) P(X+Y=1) (6) 非负 / $= \frac{P(X=0)}{(P(X=0,Y=1))} (0.5)$ $= P(X=0,Y=1) = (0.9+P(X=0,Y=1)) \stackrel{!}{=}$ D: [top P. X) E (X) + P. (X) F. X) dx $= F_{1}F_{2} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} F_{1} dF_{3} + \int_{\infty}^{\infty} F_{2} dF_{3} dF_{3}$ → P(X=0, Y=1)=0.4 = 1 1 A? 示满足可较、 全P,141 = λe⁻从 = P,121 ⇒ A,C 不满足规范性 P(X74 | 已修24时)= P(X>2)= e-2 日, (8). 利用 [1](些)= EQ) ⇒ A P=Z (9). $2\sqrt{\frac{5_{1}}{5}} = \frac{2-\frac{14}{2}}{2\pi} + \frac{3}{4}$

2.
$$-(\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$$

(2"91" - ----

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the state of the second second

截分析可知在奇数回台不当胜线关系,只有在偶数回台。" 据有其中一人比另外一人多2分情况。 PCX)=答P(带起i的甲甲醛胜) 或前-放斜 ≈[P(第2:--甲-胞|前-邮票)·P+0·(-P)] 同理.再取前也 SP (第2i-1 甲氨代伤)P 收約→/ [m P(2i-1锔)=0. 、由P(最终甲获胜)+P(-愈罕局际)+P(最终见胜)=1 ⇒ P(最後可胜)+ 履终乙获胜)=| (注:这里获胜是领先2分结束比赛) 由PCX) 构造知 P(最终 乙、魏明获胜)= 器P(第2127码)(1975 _'、 影 P(2i-2 鴉) (P+(FP))=1 う着P(21-2 稿)=テー コP(X)=アー 淫: 膀布/徐助教说有人用 Z 代的做的,也是一种引法。

3
(1).
$$\int_{x0}^{x0} px_{1} dx = 1$$

 $\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{4}x^{2} dx = 1$
 $\Rightarrow a = 9$
(2). $Y = \begin{cases} 2, x \le 1 \\ X, KX < 2 \\ 1, X > 2 \end{cases}$ (@3649), debug).
 $p(Y=1) = p(X>2) = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{9} dx = \frac{19}{21}$
 $p(Y=2) = p(X=1) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{9} dx = \frac{1}{21}$

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$$F_{Y}(y) = P_{CY}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & X_{1} \\ P_{CY}=D_{+} P_{C}(x,y) & f_{0}(y,y) \\ y = P_{CY}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & X_{1} \\ P_{CY}=D_{+} P_{C}(x,y) & (x,y) \\ y = \begin{cases} 0 & y \\ y = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{202} = \frac{1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2\pi i \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{6\pi i \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|X) = \frac{P(x, y)}{P(x)}$$

$$P(x, y) = \frac{P(x, y)}{P(x)}$$

$$P(x) \sim N(0, 7\pi)$$

$$P(x) \sim N(0, 7\pi)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}}$$

$$P(x) \sim \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}} = \frac{1}{p \sqrt{1 + 2}}$$

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$$5x4 P(x) = f_{x}^{tw} A e^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dy$$

= $f_{x}^{tw} A e^{-x^2 + \theta xy^2} dy$
 $C e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2}$
 $\Rightarrow X \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2})$
 $\Rightarrow P(x) = e^{-x^2} = = e^{-x^2}$
 $\exists = e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2}$
 $\exists = e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2}$

5. $X, Y \stackrel{id}{=} Exp (\lambda)$, $U = \min \{X, Y\}$, $V = \max\{X, Y\}$ (1) $\# (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$

月有人求导求错了,再好好算

2)#这题对于资复习到次序统计量最大、影值联合师的同学来说可能结点。 6、, 冯龙师说他好像讲过。 链说

不过没关系、过题可用Jacobi、对并通法,

(法一) 先讲 群文侍里前问题了" 提 到的证 次序统 建 联合场布的 结点 认为 读 X, ~~ Xn 产d Fox) 家联告 親友 f_{X_0, X_0} (X. Y) 稿 <u>(i+h)</u> $\frac{(+)}{X}$ (j-i+h) $\frac{(+)}{X_0}$ (n-j-1) <u>i</u>th $\frac{(-)}{X_0}$ (X. Y) 稿 <u>(i+h)</u> $\frac{(+)}{X_0}$ (n-j-1) <u>i</u>th $\frac{(-)}{X_0}$ (X. Y) 稿 <u>(i+h)</u> $\frac{(+)}{X_0}$ (n-j-1) <u>i</u>th $\frac{(-)}{X_0}$ ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) <u>i</u>th $\frac{(-)}{X_0}$ ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) <u>i</u>th $\frac{(-)}{X_0}$ ($\frac{(-)}{X_0}$) ($\frac{($

法二: 对义, Y大小分情况讨论.
()当 X=Y, PCX=Y) 壁 の 不起.
() 当 X=Y, PCX=Y) 壁 の 不起.
(2) 当 X=Y,
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y|X (y)Xh)
U=X
V=Y
Z=-V=Y
V=Y
Z=-X+Y, |J|=1 ⇒ $f_{Z_{1,Z_{2}}}(z,z) = |J| f_{X,Y}(Z_{1,Z_{1}}z,|XY)$
 $= 2\lambda^2 e^{\lambda(Zt)}$ (z, x.7.7)
 $\Rightarrow Z_{1,Z_{2}} dx$
 (z, x, z, y)
 $f_{X_{1},X_{2}}(x, y) + (X = Y, B_{R} z; x)$
 $f_{X_{1},X_{2}}(x, y) + (X = Y, B_{R} z; x)$
 (z_{2}, z, y)
 $= 2\lambda^2 - \lambda(az_{1}z_{2}) + \lambda(az_{1}z_{2})$
 $(z_{2}, z, y)$$$

六、小考前-天,我发在群里一张检查复N情况的图片里_ 就提到对于这种多维的, 首先考虑, 归纳注, 结果只有-两个人用了, 就提到对于这种多维的, 首先考虑, 归纳注, 结果只有-两个人用了, 好多人算那个 Jacob; ◆ 由没有人算出来, 写出来的, 我知道在套结论, 不过都 垮分).

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{X+Y} (C) &= \int_{0}^{100} \int_{0}^{100} \int_{X+Y} (U, J) (U, J)$$

(2).
$$n=6$$
.
 $\vec{x} \cdot Y = \frac{X_1 \cdot X_2 + X_3 \cdot X_1 + X_3 \cdot X_6}{\int X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_4^2 + X_6^2}$, $\sqrt{26}$
 $\vec{x} \cdot Y = \frac{X_1 \cdot X_2 + X_3 \cdot X_6}{\int X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_6^2}$, $\sqrt{26}$
 $\vec{x} \cdot Y = \frac{X_1 \cdot X_2 + X_4 \cdot X_6}{\int X_3^2 + X_4^2}$, $\vec{x} \cdot Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$, $\vec{x} \cdot \frac{1}$

二 (10分) 甲乙二人进行网球比赛, 每回合胜者得 1 分, 且每回合甲胜的概率为 p(0 < p < 1), 乙胜的概率为 1 - p, 比赛进行到有一人比另外一个人多 2 分就终止, 多 2 分者最终获胜, 试求甲最终获胜的概率.	□. (15分) 没随机变量X的密度函数为p(x) = j_x ² , 0 < x < 3, 今随机变量 Y =	
2017—2018 学年《概率论》期中考试试卷 学生所在系	- (304, 4, 49.9) A L (0.0) A (1.0) (1.0) A (1.0) (1.0) A (1.0) A	

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