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## 2019 秋季学期概率统计期末考试参考答案

一. 填空题 (3 分/题, 共 15 分)

1. 0.8    2. 5    3. 0.5.    4. 11/12    5. (2.68, 2.72)

二. 选择题 (3 分/题, 共 15 分)

1. C    2.A    3.A    4.D    5.B

三. (8 分) 解: (1) 设 A 表示枪已校正, B 表示射击中靶, 则

$$B \subset A + \bar{A}$$

利用全概率公式可得:  $P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})$

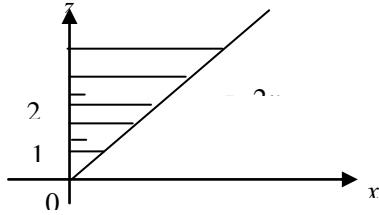
$$= \frac{3}{5} \times 0.9 + \frac{2}{5} \times 0.4 = 0.7$$

4 分

(2) 由贝叶斯公式有

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) &= \frac{P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) + P(A)P(\bar{B}|A)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{5} \times 0.6}{\frac{2}{5} \times 0.6 + \frac{3}{5} \times 0.1} = 0.8 \end{aligned} \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

四、(8分)解: (1) Z 的概率密度函数为:  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$



$$\text{使 } f(x, z-x) \text{ 不为 } 0 \text{ 的区域为: } 0 < x < z - x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ z < 2x \end{cases}$$

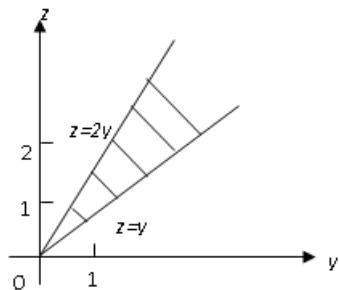
当  $z \leq 0$  时  $f_Z(z) = 0$

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时 } f_Z(z) = \int_0^{z/2} xe^{-(z-x)} dx = e^{-z} \int_0^{z/2} xe^x dx \text{ 时}$$

$$= e^{-z} \left[ xe^x \Big|_0^{z/2} - e^x \Big|_0^{z/2} \right] = e^{-z} \left[ \frac{z}{2} e^{\frac{z}{2}} + 1 - e^{\frac{z}{2}} \right] = e^{-z} + \frac{z}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} - e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z} + \left(\frac{z}{2} - 1\right) e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{or 另解: } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy \quad \text{不为 } 0 \text{ 区域: } 0 < z-y < y \quad \begin{cases} z > y \\ z < 2y \end{cases}$$



$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \left(\frac{z}{2} - 1\right) e^{-\frac{z}{2}} + e^{-z}, & z > 0 \end{cases} \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ xe^{-x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

则 在  $X = x$  ( $x > 0$ ) 的条件下,  $Y$  的条件概率密度为

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其他} \\ e^{-y+x}, & y > x \end{cases} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

五. (8 分) 解: (1)  $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dy = \frac{7}{6}$

由对称性知,  $EY = EX = \frac{7}{6}$

$$EXY = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}xy(x+y) dy = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}x^2(x+y) dy = \frac{5}{3}, \quad DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{11}{36}, \quad DY = DX = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = -\frac{1}{11} \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) D(3X - Y) = 9DX + DY - 2 \times 3\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{29}{9} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

六、(12 分) 解: (1) 矩估计: 令  $\bar{X} = EX = \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 则  $\theta_1 = 2\bar{X}$

极大似然估计: 样本值  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的似然函数为  $L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  取  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [x_i]$ , 由定义知  $\hat{\theta}_2$  为  $\theta$  的最大似然估计。 6 分

$$(2) g(y) = G'(y) = nF^{n-1}(y)f(y), \text{ 而 } X \sim F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_2 \sim g(y) = \begin{cases} n \frac{y^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq y \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yg(y) dy = \int_0^\theta yn \frac{y^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \neq \theta,$$

$\hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 0} [x_i]$  不是  $\theta$  的无偏估计。

$$E\hat{\theta}_1 = E2\bar{X} = 2E\bar{X} = 2EX = 2 \times \frac{2\theta}{2} = \theta, \quad \text{所以 } \hat{\theta}_1 \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计。} \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(3) \text{ 若取 } \hat{\theta}_3 = \frac{n+1}{n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [x_i] = \frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2$$

因为  $E(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{n+1}{n} E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \theta$ ,  $\therefore \hat{\theta}_3$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计量。

$$D\hat{\theta}_1 = D(2\bar{X}) = 4D(\bar{X}) = 4 \frac{D(X)}{n} = 4 \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$E\hat{\theta}_2^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 g(y) dy = \int_0^\theta ny^2 \frac{y^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}_2) = E\hat{\theta}_2^2 - (E(\hat{\theta}_2))^2 = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2 - (\frac{n}{n+1} \theta)^2 = (\frac{n}{n+2} - (\frac{n}{n+1})^2) \theta^2, \quad \text{所} \quad \text{以}, \quad D\hat{\theta}_3 = D(\frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2) = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 D\hat{\theta}_2 = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 (\frac{n}{n+2} - (\frac{n}{n+1})^2) \theta^2 = \left[ \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} - 1 \right] \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2$$

则  $n \geq 1$  时, 有  $\frac{1}{n(n+2)} \leq \frac{1}{3n}$ , 所以  $\hat{\theta}_3$  比  $\hat{\theta}_1$  有效。 2 分

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七. (4 分) 解: 由全概率公式有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = k) &= \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} P(X = n) P(Y = k | X = n) \\ &= \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{[\lambda(1-p)]^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda p)^k e^{-\lambda p}}{k!} \end{aligned}$$

即  $Y \sim P(\lambda p)$ .

4 分