
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: $P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})$

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

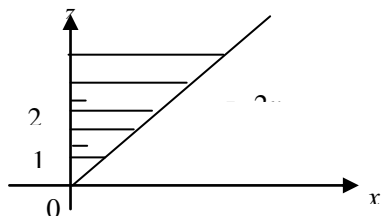
4 分

(2) 由贝叶斯公式有

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

4 分

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



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

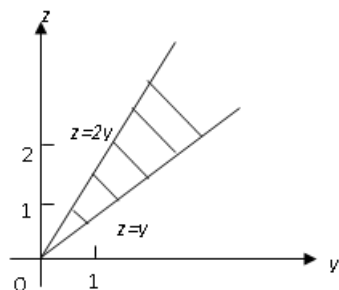
当 $z \leq 0$ 时 $f_Z(z) = 0$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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 θ 的最大似然估计. 6 分

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 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 θ 的无偏估计量.

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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 D\hat{\theta}_2 = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \left(\frac{n}{n+2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2\right) \theta^2 = \left[\frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} - 1\right] \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2$$

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

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