### 概率统计与随机过程

期末试卷 参考答案



# 《概率统计与随机过程》期末试卷一参考答案

- 一、填空题
- 1. 与总体X同分布且相互独立
- 2.  $\lambda$ ,  $\frac{\lambda}{n}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3. F(1,n)

4. 
$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}\right)$$



5. 
$$\frac{\overline{X} - 0.49}{\sqrt{S^2/16}}$$

- 6. 0,  $\cos \omega t_1 \cdot \cos \omega t_2$
- 7. 2,  $12e^{-8}$
- 8.  $\sigma^2 \min\{s,t\}$
- 9. (0.6067, 0.3933)
- 10.  $\langle X(t)X(t+\tau)\rangle = R_X(\tau)$
- 11.  $\frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$ , 1

二、解:(1) 检验假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 2000, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ 

因为 $\sigma^2$ 未知,所以采用t检验,

即选用 
$$t = \frac{X - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}}$$
 作为统计量.,

拒绝域为  $|t| \ge t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.005}(15) = 2.95$ 

此处t的观察值为

$$|t| = \left| \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{16}} \right| = \left| \frac{1800 - 2000}{400 / 4} \right| = 2 < 2.95$$

未落入拒绝域,故接受 $H_0$ ,

即可以认为灯泡平均寿命为2000小时.





二、解:(2) 检验假设 
$$H_0: \sigma^2 \le 300^2 = \sigma_0^2$$
,  $H_1: \sigma^2 > 300^2$ 

采用 
$$\chi^2$$
 检验, 即选用  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$  作为统计量.,

拒绝域为: 
$$\chi^2 \ge \chi_\alpha^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(15) = 24.996$$

此处χ²的观察值为

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{(n-1)s^{2}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} = \frac{15 \times 400^{2}}{300^{2}} = 26.667 > 24.996$$

落入拒绝域,故拒绝 $H_0$ ,接受 $H_1$ .

三、解(1): 
$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x^{\theta}dx$$

$$= (\theta + 1) \int_0^1 x^{\theta + 1} dx = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2}$$

解得

$$\theta = \frac{2\mu_1 - 1}{1 - \mu_1}$$

总体矩

故 
$$\theta$$
 的矩估计量为  $\theta = \frac{2X-1}{1-X}$ 

样本矩









#### 解(2) 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\theta + 1) x_i^{\theta} = (\theta + 1)^n (\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i)^{\theta} \qquad (0 < x_i < 1)$$

$$1 \le i \le n$$

对数似然函数为:  $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i$ 

求导并令其为0: 
$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i = 0$$

从中解得 
$$\theta = -\frac{n}{n} - 1$$

即得的最大似然估计量为

$$\theta = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i} - 1$$



四、解:

(1) 易知 
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
, 此处  $n = 16$  故  $P\left\{\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \le 2.04\right\} = P\left\{\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2} \le 30.6\right\} = 1 - 0.01 = 0.99$ 

(2) 若
$$\sigma^2$$
已知,则  $E(S^2) = D(X) = \sigma^2$ ;

又由 
$$\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(15)$$
 知  $D\left(\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2 \times 15$ 

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{15^2}{\sigma^4} D(S^2) = 2 \times 15$$

得 
$$D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{15}$$





五、解:

(1) 先求二步转移概率矩阵 1 
$$(1/2 \ 1/4 \ 1/4)$$
  $P(2) = [P(1)]^2 = 2 \ 1/4 \ 1/2 \ 1/4$   $1/2$   $1/4$   $1/2$   $1/4$   $1/2$   $1/4$   $1/2$   $1/4$   $1/2$   $1/4$   $1/4$   $1/2$ 

$$P\{X_{2} = 2\} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P\{X_{0} = i\} P\{X_{2} = 2 \mid X_{0} = i\}$$

$$= p_{1}(0)P_{12}(2) + p_{2}(0)P_{22}(2) + p_{3}(0)P_{32}(2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2) 
$$P\{X_2 = 2, X_3 = 2 \mid X_0 = 1\}$$
  
=  $P\{X_3 = 2 \mid X_2 = 2\}P\{X_2 = 2 \mid X_0 = 1\}$   
=  $P_{22}(1)P_{12}(2) = 0 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0$ 









(3) 因 P(2) 中无零元, 故此链具有遍历性.

设极限分布为 $\pi=(\pi_1,\pi_2,\pi_3)$ ,

则有
$$\begin{cases} \pi = \pi P \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

即极限分布为
$$\pi = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$
.



六、解:

$$\mu_{X}(t) = E[X(t)] = E\left[a\sin(\omega_{0}t + \Theta)\right]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a\sin(\omega_{0}t + \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}d\theta = 0$$
 为常数;

$$R_X(t,t+\tau) = E[X(t)X(t+\tau)]$$

$$=a^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin(\omega_{0}t+\theta)\sin(\omega_{0}(t+\tau)+\theta)\cdot\frac{1}{2\pi}d\theta$$

$$=\frac{a^2}{2}\cos\omega_0\tau$$
 只与时间 差有关.

故 X(t) 为平稳过程.



六、解:

(2) 
$$\langle X(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} a \sin(\omega_0 t + \Theta) dt$$

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$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \frac{a \left[ -\cos(\omega_0 T + \Theta) + \cos(-\omega_0 T + \Theta) \right]}{2T\omega_0}$$

$$= 0 = \mu_X(t)$$

$$\begin{split} \left\langle X(t)X(t+\tau)\right\rangle \\ &=\lim_{T\to+\infty}\frac{1}{2T}\int_{-T}^{T}a^{2}\sin\left(\omega_{0}t+\Theta\right)\sin\left[\omega_{0}\left(t+\tau\right)+\Theta\right]dt \\ &=\lim_{T\to+\infty}-\frac{a^{2}}{4T}\int_{-T}^{T}\left[\cos\left(2\omega_{0}t+\omega_{0}\tau+2\Theta\right)-\cos\omega_{0}\tau\right]dt \\ &=\frac{a^{2}}{2}\cos\omega_{0}\tau = R_{X}(t,t+\tau) \end{split}$$

故X(t)具有各态历经性.

六、解:

(3) 因 
$$R_X(t,t+\tau) = \frac{a^2}{2}\cos\omega_0\tau$$
,

故  $S_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_X(\tau)e^{-i\omega\tau}d\tau$ 

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a^2}{2}\cos(\omega_0\tau)e^{-i\omega\tau}d\tau$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\cos(\omega_0\tau)e^{-i\omega\tau}d\tau$$

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### 《概率统计与随机过程》期末试卷二参考答案

#### 一、填空题

 $\overline{1.} F(1,n)$ 

2. 
$$P\{X_1 = x_1, ..., X_n = x_n\} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

$$\sharp + x_i = 0$$

$$E(S^2) = p(1-p)$$

3. 
$$\overline{X}$$
,  $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_{i}-\overline{X}\right)^{2}$ 

4. 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$



5. 
$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}\right)$$

7. 
$$\frac{2187}{8}e^{-9}$$
,  $108e^{-9}$ ,  $3\min\{s,t\}$ 

8. 
$$\sigma^2 \min\{s,t\}$$

10. 
$$\langle X(t)X(t+\tau)\rangle = R_X(\tau)$$

9. 0, 
$$\frac{a^2}{2}\cos\pi\tau$$

11. 
$$S_0 \delta(\tau)$$





- 二、1. 可以认为两总体方差相等;
  - 2. 可以认为均值为0.2.

$$\exists . 1. \ f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{100}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{50} \sigma^{100}} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{100} \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$2. \ D(S^2) = \frac{2}{99} \sigma^4$$

2. 
$$D(S^2) = \frac{2}{99}\sigma^4$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_{\text{E}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X})^2} & \begin{cases} \mu_L = \min_{1 \le i \le n} X_i \\ \hat{\mu}_{\text{E}} = \bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \theta_L = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - \mu_L \end{cases}$$

(此题详解见最后)





$$\overline{\text{H}}, \quad 1. \quad P(2) = P^2 = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 
$$\vec{p}(2) = \vec{p}(0)P(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 11 & 2 \\ 27 & 27 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 因P(2)中无零元,故此链具有遍历性

极限分布为
$$\pi = \left(\frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

六、略







#### 四、设 $X_1,X_2,...X_n$ 是取自总体X的一个样本

$$X \sim f(x) =$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x-\mu)/\theta}, & x \geq \mu \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$
 我中  $\theta > 0$ ,求  $\theta$ , $\mu$  的矩估计和极大似然估计.

详解: 先求矩估计。 由密度函数知

 $X - \mu$  具有均值为  $\theta$  的指数分布

故 
$$\begin{cases} E(X-\mu) = \theta \\ D(X-\mu) = \theta^2 \end{cases}$$
 即 
$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \mu + \theta \\ D(X) = \theta^2 \end{cases}$$





$$E(X)=\mu+\theta$$

$$D(X) = \theta^2$$

解得

$$\theta = \sqrt{D(X)}$$

$$\mu = E(X) - \sqrt{D(X)}$$

#### 于是 $\theta,\mu$ 的矩估计量为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \overline{X} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2}$$







下求极大似然估计。 似然函数为

$$L(\theta,\mu) =$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x_i - \mu)/\theta}, & x_i \ge \mu, \quad i=1,2,...,n \\ 0, &$$
其它

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}, & \min x_i \ge \mu \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(\theta, \mu) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)$$



对数似

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### 用求导方法无法最终确定 θ、μ, 用最大似然原则来求.

对 $\theta$ ,  $\mu$  分别求偏导并令其为0,

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta, \mu)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu) = 0$$
 (1)

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta, \mu)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{n}{\theta} = 0 \tag{2}$$

由(1)得 
$$\theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \mu$$







$$L(\theta,\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}, & \min x_i \ge \mu \\ 0, &$$
其它

对 $\mu \le \min x_i, L(\theta, \mu) > 0$ , 且是 $\mu$ 的增函数

$$\mu$$
 取其它值时, $L(\theta,\mu)=0$ .

故使 $L(\theta, \mu)$ 达到最大的 $\mu$ , 即 $\mu$ 的MLE是

于是 
$$\mu^* = \min_{1 \le i \le n} x_i$$

$$\theta^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu^*$$

即  $\theta^*, \mu^*$ 为  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ 的MLE.



## 《概率统计与随机过程》期末试卷三参考答案

#### 一、填空题

1. 
$$2\Phi(0.6)-1$$

2. 
$$\frac{1}{25}$$
, 2

3. 
$$F(10,8)$$

5. 
$$N\left(0,\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$
,  $F(1,n-1)$ 

6. 
$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}}{\chi_{0.025}^{2}(n)}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}}{\chi_{0.975}^{2}(n)}\right)$$

8. 
$$1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$







9. 
$$\frac{5^7 \cdot 3^3 e^{-30}}{8}$$
,  $\frac{15^4 e^{-15}}{24}$ 

10. 
$$\sigma^2 \min\{s,t\}$$

11. 
$$\frac{2a}{a^2+\omega^2}$$

12. 
$$\langle X(t) \rangle = \mu_X$$

13. 
$$\frac{5}{12}$$
,  $\frac{1}{24}$ 

14. 0, 
$$\frac{a^2}{2}\cos\omega\tau$$



#### 二、计算与证明题

1. (1) 
$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{H}} = \frac{7}{8}$$
 (2)  $\theta_L = \frac{7}{8}$ 

- 2. 可以认为无显著差异
- 3. (1)  $\theta_L = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  (2) 是无偏的 (3) 是相合的

4. (1) 
$$P_{11}(2) = \frac{4}{9}$$

- (2) 此链遍历,因为P(2)中无零元
- (3) 极限分布为 $\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$







#### 二、计算与证明题

5. (1) 
$$E(X) = 0$$
,  $E(X^2) = 1$ 

(2) 
$$\mu_z(t) = 0$$
 为常值,  $R_z(t,t+\tau) = \cos \tau$  只与 $\tau$ 有关

6. 证明思路: 先计算Y(t)的自相关函数为

$$R_{Y}(t,t+\tau) = 2R_{X}(\tau) + R_{X}(\tau-T) + R_{X}(\tau+T);$$

然后再用维纳-辛钦公式并结合傅里叶变换性质证明.