

A 答案

一. 1D, 2B, 3B, 4A, 5D, 6D, 7B, 8C, 9D, 10A

二. 0; $1/5$; $\frac{n-1}{n+1}, \frac{2}{9}n$.

三. 解: 假设事件A为检测结果为阴性, 事件B为此人被感染, 则 $P(B) = 0.1, P(A|B) = 0.2$,

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.00001 = 0.99999.$$

(1) 由全概率公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(B)P(A|B) + (1 - P(B))P(A|\bar{B}) \\ &= 0.1 \times 0.2 + 0.9 \times 0.9999 = 0.91991. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式

$$P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{0.9 \times 0.9999}{0.91991} \approx 0.978.$$

(3) 由贝叶斯公式

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.91991 = 0.08009$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{0.8 \times 0.1}{0.08009} \approx 0.9989.$$

四. (1) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, -2x + 1 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-2x+1}^1 dy = 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{(1-y)/2}^1 dx = (1+y)/2, & -1 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它,} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_{X,Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{2}{1+y}, \frac{1-y}{2} \leq x \leq 1, (-1 < y \leq 1).$$

$$(3) P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2} | Y > 0\right\} = \frac{P(X > \frac{1}{2}, Y > 0)}{P(Y > 0)} = \frac{1/2}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(4) 因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故不独立.

$$EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 x \int_{1-2x}^1 y dx dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 y \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$EXY \neq EXEY$, 即 $Cov(X, Y) \neq 0$, 故相关.



五、 $P(X=0)=1/4$, $P(X=1)=3/4$, $Y \sim U(0,1)$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Y - X \leq z, X=0) + P(Y - X \leq z, X=1)$$

$$(1) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq -1 \\ \frac{3}{4}(z+1) & -1 < z \leq 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}z & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) $DZ = DY + DX = 1/12 + 3/16 = 13/48$.

(3) $\text{Cov}(Z, X) = \text{Cov}(Y, X) - DX = -DX = -3/16$.

六、(1) $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^z e^{-z}dx = ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(2) $F_W(w) = P((X+Y)/3 \leq w) = P(X+Y \leq 3w) = F_Z(3w)$
 $f_W(w) = F'_W(w) = 3f_Z(3w)$
 $= \begin{cases} 9we^{-3w}, & w > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

七 (1) $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x 2\theta dx + \int_1^2 x(1-2\theta)dx = \theta + \frac{3}{2}(1-2\theta) = \frac{3}{2} - 2\theta$

令 $\bar{X} = EX = \frac{3}{2} - 2\theta$, 故 $\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\bar{X}$.

(2) $l = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = (2\theta)^N (1-2\theta)^{n-N}$
 $\ln l = N \ln(2\theta) + (n-N) \ln(1-2\theta)$

令 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln l = \frac{N}{\theta} - \frac{2}{1-2\theta}(n-N) = 0$ 故 $\hat{\theta}_L = \frac{N}{2n}$.

(3) $E\hat{\theta}_M = E(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\bar{X}) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}EX = \theta$. 故矩估计是无偏估计.

$E\hat{\theta}_L = \frac{N}{2n} \neq \theta$. 故极大似然估计不是无偏估计.

