

一. 解: 设 A_i ($i=1, 2, 3, 4$) 分别表示乘坐飞机、火车、轮船、汽车. B 表示误期到达. 则成立

$$P(A_1)=5\%, P(A_2)=15\%, P(A_3)=30\%$$

$$P(A_4)=50\%, \text{ 且 } P(B|A_1)=1-P(\bar{B}|A_1) \\ =1-100\%=0$$

$$P(B|A_2)=1-70\%=30\%, P(B|A_3)=40\%$$

$$P(B|A_4)=10\%.$$

于是, 所求即为

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{30\% \times 15\%}{5\% \times 0 + 15\% \times 30\% + 30\% \times 40\% + 50\% \times 10\%} \\ = \underline{\underline{9/43}}.$$

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二. 3/4

$\xi \backslash \eta$	0	1	2	
0	a	b	$\frac{1}{9}$	$a+b+\frac{1}{9}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	c	0	$\frac{2}{9}+c$
2	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{9}$
	$\frac{3}{9}+a$	$b+c$	$\frac{1}{9}$	

(1) 由 $E\xi = \frac{2}{3}$, 得 $0 + 1 \cdot (\frac{2}{9} + c) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$,

解得 $c = \frac{2}{9}$

又由 $E\eta = \frac{2}{3}$, 得 $0 + 1 \cdot (b+c) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$,

解得 $b = \frac{2}{9}$,

再由概率之和知 $a = 1 - (b+c+\frac{2}{9}+\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{9}) = \frac{1}{9}$.



(2) ξ, η 的边缘分布列分别为

ξ	0	1	2
P	$4/9$	$4/9$	$1/9$

~ 且 ~

η	0	1	2
P	$4/9$	$4/9$	$1/9$

且由 $P\{\xi=2, \eta=2\} = 0 \neq \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = P\{\xi=2\} \cdot P\{\eta=2\}$

即知 ξ 与 η 不独立.

(3) 由(1)知

(ξ, η)	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(1,0)	(1,1)	(1,2)	(2,0)	(2,1)	(2,2)
P	$1/9$	$2/9$	$1/9$	$2/9$	$2/9$	0	$1/9$	0	0
$\min\{\xi, \eta\}$	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2

故而有

$\xi = \min\{\xi, \eta\}$	0	1	2
P	$7/9$	$2/9$	0

于是 $F_{\xi}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ 7/9, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq z \end{cases}$



(4) 由 (3) 知有

$\xi\eta$	0	1	2	4
P	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0	0

故 $E(\xi\eta) = \frac{2}{9}$ #



三. 解: 依题意, 可设正常工作时部件完好的数目为 μ_n , 则 $\mu_n \sim B(n, p)$, 其中 $p = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$.

于是 $E\mu_n = np = 0.9n$, $D\mu_n = 0.09n$.

由二项分布的中心极限定理知有

$$P\{\mu_n \geq 80\%n\} = P\left\{\frac{\mu_n - 0.9n}{\sqrt{0.09n}} \geq \frac{0.8n - 0.9n}{\sqrt{0.09n}}\right\}$$

$$\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.1n}{0.3\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) \geq 0.95$$

查表, 得 $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} \geq 1.645$

解之得 $n \geq 24.354$

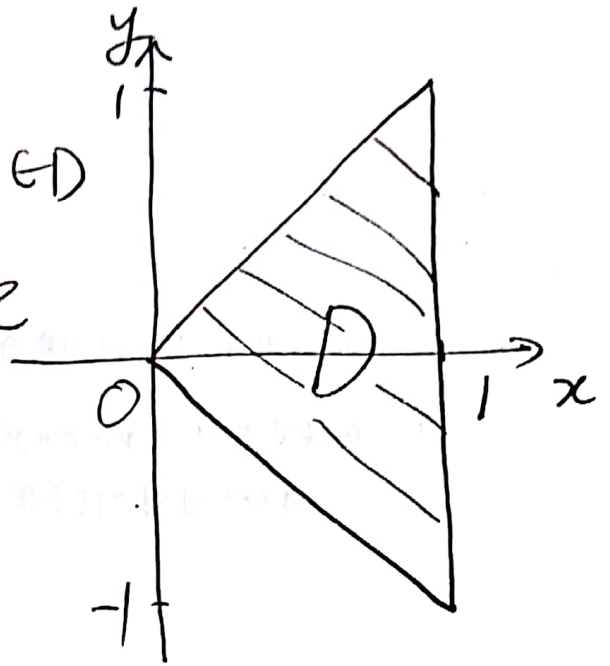
故 n 至少为 25

✱



四. 解: 画图如右:

$$\text{故 } p_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



于是.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) p_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{XY}(x, y) dy \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^x 1 dy = 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{XY}(x, y) dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^1 1 dx = 1+y, & -1 < y < 0 \\ \int_y^1 1 dx = 1-y, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



10(2)

解:

$$P\left\{Y > \frac{X}{2}\right\}$$

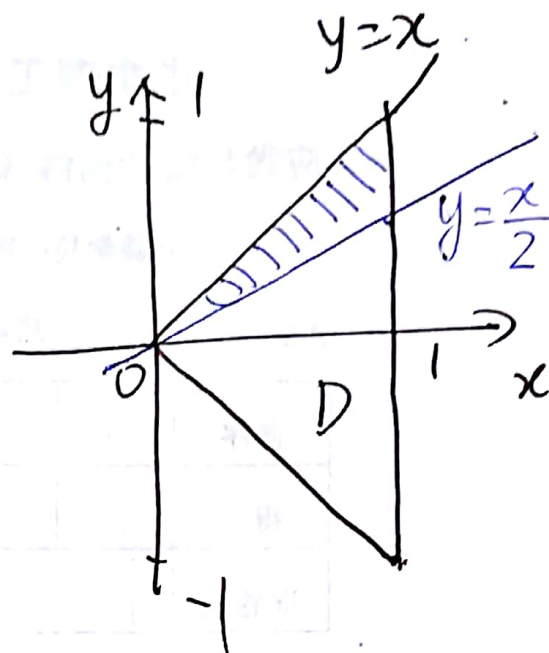
$$= \iint_{y > \frac{x}{2}} p_{XY}(x, y) dx dy$$

$$y > \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x 1 dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2} dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

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五.

解: (1) 由 $\bar{X} = EX = mp$ 可知 $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{m} \bar{X}$
又 $E(\hat{p}_1) = E(\frac{1}{m} \bar{X}) = \frac{1}{m} E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{m} E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$
$$= \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i = \frac{1}{nm} \sum_{i=1}^n (mp) = p.$$

故 \hat{p}_1 是 p 的无偏估计

(2) 极大似然估计为

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p \{X = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^n p(1-p)^{x_i-1}$$
$$= p^n \cdot (1-p)^{\sum x_i - n}$$

取对数, $\ln L(p) = n \ln p + (\sum x_i - n) \ln(1-p)$

求导并令其等于0, $\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{1}{p} n - \frac{1}{(1-p)} (\sum x_i - n) = 0$

解之得

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$$



六.

解：依题意，有 $n=36$, $\bar{x}=64.5$, $S_m=15$.

$\alpha=0.05$. 于是

(1) 设 $H_0: \mu=70$, $H_1: \mu \neq 70$

选取统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S_m} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$

$$\text{计算得 } \hat{T} = \frac{64.5 - 70}{15} \sqrt{36} = -2.2$$

而拒绝域 $W_1 = (-\infty, -t_{0.975}^{(35)}) \cup (t_{0.975}^{(35)}, +\infty)$

查表得 $t_{0.975}^{(35)} = 2.03$. 故

$$W_1 = (-\infty, -2.03) \cup (2.03, +\infty)$$

于是由 $\hat{T} \in W_1$. 可知应拒绝 H_0 . 即

不认为平均成绩为 70.



六(2)

解: 依题意, 应选取拒绝域为

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S_m^2}{\sigma^2} \quad (\sim \chi^2(n-1))$$

由 $1-\alpha=0.95$, 知 $\alpha=0.05$, 查表知

$$\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(35) = 20.569, \quad \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(35) = 53.203$$

故置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{(36-1) \cdot 15^2}{53.203}, \frac{(36-1) \cdot 15^2}{20.569} \right]$$

$$= [148.018, 382.858]$$

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七. 填空题.

1. $C_5^2 / C_{10}^3 = \underline{1/12}$

2. 解: 由 $1 < a < 3$. 且 $p(B) = 1 - p(A)$. 由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{7}{9} &= p(A \cup B) = p(A) + p(B) - p(A)p(B) \\ &= 1 - p(A)[1 - p(A)] \end{aligned}$$

解之得 $p(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 $p(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ (舍)

于是 由 $\frac{1}{3} = p(A) = \int_1^a \frac{1}{3-x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(a-1)$

解得 $\underline{a = \frac{5}{3}}$.

3. 解: $p\{2 < X < 20\} = p\{2-11 < X-11 < 20-11\}$
 $= p\{|X-11| < 9\} \geq 1 - \frac{9}{9^2} = \underline{\frac{8}{9}}$.

$p\{|X - EX| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{D\cancel{X}}{\varepsilon^2}$



七. (续)

4. 解: 由 $X \sim U(0, 3)$ 知 $DX = \frac{(3-0)^2}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$,

又 Y 为指数分布, 且 $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$. 于是 $DY = 16$.

故有 $D(2X - 3Y + 4)$

$$= 4DX + 9DY = 3 + 144 = \underline{147}.$$

5. 解: ~~设~~ $\frac{X_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, 9$.

则 $U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$,

$$V = \sum_{i=4}^9 \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(6)$$

则 $Y = \frac{U/3}{V/6}$, 则 $Y \sim \underline{F(3, 6)}$.

6. (1) 相关系数 $= \underline{0.9600581}$;

(2) $\hat{Y} = \underline{-4.46883 + 0.8696996X}$



八. 选择题

1. 验证“若 $A \subset B$, 则 $P(A) \leq P(B)$ ”.

选 (A)

2. “对立事件”. 选 (C).

3. 由密度函数的非零区域不是矩形, 即
知 选 (B).

4. 利用 $y = e^x$ 的单调性, 以及性质

$$u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{\ln u(x) \cdot v(x)} = e^{v(x) \cdot \ln u(x)}$$

即知 选 (D).

5. 由密度函数的“规范性”, 即

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 a f_1(x) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} b f_2(x) dx$$

$$\text{令 } f_1(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -1 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad f_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

知 选 (C).

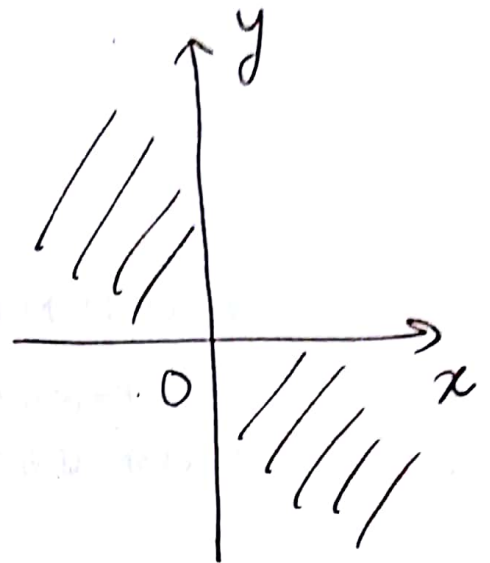


八(续)



[6] $P\left\{\frac{X}{Y} < 0\right\}$

$$= \iint_{\frac{x}{y} < 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dx dy$$



$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy \right] dx$$

$$+ \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \underline{\text{选(A)}}$$

[7] 设 $X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/n}}$, 其中 $U \sim N(0,1)$, $V \sim \chi^2(n)$.

则 $Y = \frac{1}{X^2} = \frac{V/n}{U^2/1} \sim F(n,1)$. 选(D).

[8] 由泊松分布的“可加性”知

$$\xi + \eta \sim p(0.5 + 0.5) = p(1). \text{ 于是}$$

$$P\{\xi + \eta = 3\} = \frac{1^3}{3!} \cdot e^{-1} \quad \underline{\text{选(A)}}$$

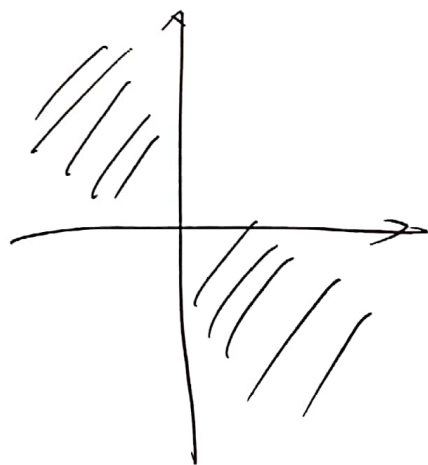


八. 6. $P\{\frac{X}{Y} < 0\} = ?$ 另解.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{法一: } P\{\frac{X}{Y} < 0\} &= P\{X > 0, Y < 0\} + P\{X < 0, Y > 0\} \\ &= P\{X > 0\} \cdot P\{Y < 0\} + P\{X < 0\} \cdot P\{Y > 0\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

法二. 几何模型角度考虑.

$$\begin{aligned}P\{\frac{X}{Y} < 0\} \\ &= \iint_{(x,y) \in \text{II} \cup \text{IV}} p(x,y) dx dy\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{利用二象限分布图像的对称性和规范性}).$$

注: 相信其他是同一也有可能还有其
他解法, 希望广大同学踊跃提供心



补充题:

1. 解: (1) $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & x \in [-2, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$P\{Y_1=1, Y_2=1\} = P\{X>0, X>1\} = P\{X>1\} \\ = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4}.$$

同理 $P\{Y_1=1, Y_2=0\} = \frac{1}{4},$

$$P\{Y_1=0, Y_2=0\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{Y_1=0, Y_2=1\} = 0.$$

故有联合分布列:

$Y_1 \backslash Y_2$	0	1	$P_{i\cdot}$
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$P_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	

$$(2) EY_1 = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad EY_2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$



$$\text{且 } E(Y_1 Y_2) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

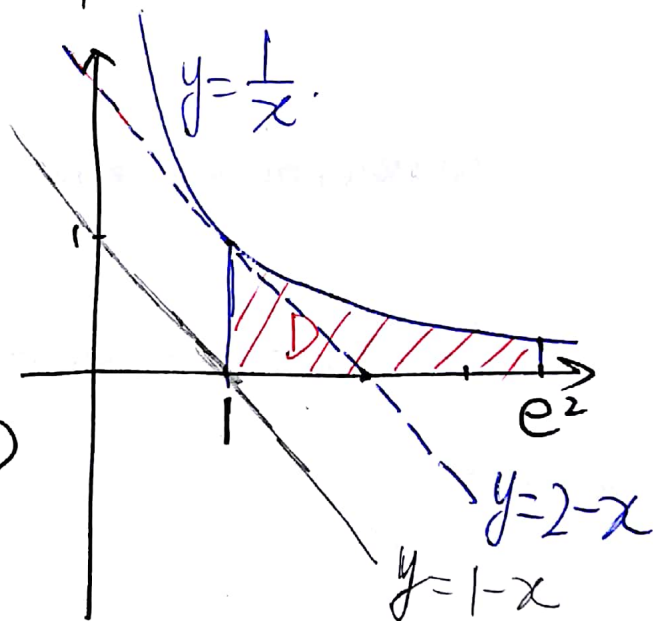
所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) &= E(Y_1 Y_2) - EY_1 \cdot EY_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}. \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: 画图如右:

$$S_{\text{阴}} = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = 2.$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



于是

$$P\{X+Y \geq 1\} = \iint_{x+y \geq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

引伸: $P\{X+Y \geq 2\} = ?$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2x}, & 1 \leq x \leq e^2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(2) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

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3. 知识点: 二项分布 + 连续分布

解: $Y \sim B(3, p)$, 其中

$$p = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

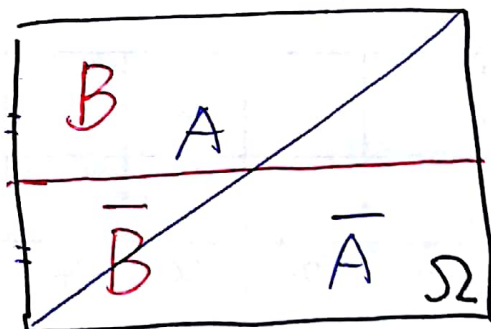
$$\therefore \underline{p\{Y=2\}} = C_3^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^1 = \underline{\underline{9/64}}$$

4. 9/4

5. (B)

6. (A)

(B), (C), (D) 均不成立的反例 \Rightarrow



7. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(x) = F'(x) &= \left[0.6 \Phi(x) + 0.4 \Phi\left(\frac{x-10}{2}\right) \right]' \\ &= 0.6 \varphi(x) + 0.4 \varphi\left(\frac{x-10}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0.6 \cdot x \cdot \varphi(x) dx +$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0.2 x \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{x-10}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0.2 x \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{x-10}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{令 } \frac{x-10}{2} = t \\ \text{则 } dx = 2dt\end{aligned} \quad 0.2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2t+10) \varphi(t) \cdot 2 dt$$

$$= 0.4 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2t \varphi(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 10 \varphi(t) dt \right]$$

$$= 0.4 [0 + 10] = \underline{4}.$$

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