2013-2014 学年第二学期《概率论与数理统计》A 卷 参考答案与评分标准

一、填空题(每空3分,共24分)

1.
$$0.4$$
; 2. $\frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$; 3. 6; 4. $F_X(\frac{y-2}{3})$; 5. 0.4 ; 6. $t(5)$; 7. $\frac{\lambda}{n}$; 8. $\frac{1}{2}u_{0.02}$

- 二、选择题(每题3分,共24分)
- 1, A; 2, A; 3, D; 4, C; 5, A; 6, C
- 三、计算和应用题(58分)
- 1、(8 分) 解: A: 患病,B: 测试结果呈阳性,则 $B = AB + \overline{AB}$

(1)
$$P(B) = P(A)P(B \mid A) + P(\overline{A})P(B \mid \overline{A}) = 0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.05 = 0.24 \dots 5$$

(2)
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.2}{0.24} = \frac{5}{6} \dots 8$$

(II)
$$P(|X| > 1) = P(X > 1) = 1 - F(1) = 2e^{-1} \cdots 6 \%$$

(III)
$$E(e^{-X}) = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-2x} dx \cdots 8$$
 \Rightarrow

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdots \cdots 10$$
 \Rightarrow

3、(10 分)解:
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$ 2 分

(I)
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y})$$

当
$$y \le 0$$
时, $F_v(y) = 0$

当
$$y > 1$$
时, $F_y(y) = 1$ ···········3 分

当
$$0 < y \le 1$$
 时, $F_Y(y) = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \sqrt{y}$ …………… 5 分

(III)
$$F\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = P(X \le \frac{1}{3}, X^2 \le \frac{1}{4}) = P(-\frac{1}{2} \le X \le \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{5}{12}$$
10 $\%$

4、(10分)解:(I)

	V	0	1	2
	1	U	1	_
17	_			
X				

0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$
1	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	0

·····6 分

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & 0 < y < x \\ 0 & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

②
$$P(X \le 1 \mid Y \le 1) = \frac{P(X \le 1, Y \le 1)}{P(Y \le 1)} \dots 8 \%$$

$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} e^{-x} dy}{\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx} = \frac{e - 2}{e - 1} \dots 10 \%$$

6、(10 分) 解: 1)
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, \theta) dx$$
 …………1 分

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta^2}{x^2} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = \theta \cdots 4 \text{ f}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \overline{x} \cdots 5 \text{ f}$$

2) 似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i, \theta)$$
 ···············6 分

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\theta^{2}}{x_{i}^{3}} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x_{i}}} = \frac{\theta^{2n}}{(x_{1} \cdot x_{2} \cdots x_{n})^{3}} e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}} \cdots 7$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = 2n \ln \theta - 3 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i - \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i} \dots 8$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = 0 \ \ \text{\reftarrow} \quad \frac{2n}{\theta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i} = 0 \ , \quad \dots \dots 9 \ \text{\reftarrow}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i}} \dots 10 \, \text{f}$$