

1. 某种商品共有三种型号，价格分别为4元，4.5元，5元。出售哪一种型号是随机的，售出三种型号的概率分别为0.3，0.2，0.5。已知某天共售出200个商品，试用中心极限定理求这天收入在910元至930元之间的概率。

Q1

设 X 为商品单价，记 $X_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 200)$ 为售出的第 i 个商品的单价。则

总体期望 $E(X) = 4 \times 0.3 + 4.5 \times 0.2 + 5 \times 0.5 = 4.6$

总体方差 $Var(X) = (4 - 4.6)^2 \times 0.3 + (4.5 - 4.6)^2 \times 0.2 + (5 - 4.6)^2 \times 0.5 = 0.108 + 0.002 + 0.08 = 0.19$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i \leq 930\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i - 200 \times 4.6}{\sqrt{200 \times 0.19}} \leq \frac{930 - 920}{\sqrt{38}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{38}}\right)$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i \leq 910\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i - 200 \times 4.6}{\sqrt{200 \times 0.19}} \leq \frac{910 - 920}{\sqrt{38}}\right) = \Phi\left(-\frac{10}{\sqrt{38}}\right)$$

$$\text{所以, } P(910 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i \leq 930) = \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{38}}\right) - [1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{38}}\right)] = 2 \times \Phi\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{38}}\right) - 1 \approx 2 \times \Phi(1.62) - 1 = 0.8948$$

故答案为 0.8948

2. $X_1, \dots, X_6 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, $Y = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2$, 试确定 C 使得 CY 服从卡方分布。

Q2

因为 $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim N(0, 3)$, 故 $\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

同理可得, $\frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0, 1)$

所以, $\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}Y \sim \chi(2)$

故, $C = \frac{1}{3}$

3. $f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} x^{(1-\theta)/\theta}$, $0 < x < 1, 0 < \theta < \infty$ (1)求参数 θ 的极大似然估计量；(2)验证其是否为无偏估计。

$$(1) \quad \text{构造似然函数: } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} x_i^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = -n \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 1 \right) \ln x_i = -n \ln \theta + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln(L(\theta)) = -\frac{n}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \frac{-n\theta - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}{\theta^2} = 0, \quad \text{得到 } \hat{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, (0 < x < 1, \text{ 故该解大于 } 0)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{由 } E(\ln x) = \int_0^1 \ln x \times \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\frac{1}{\theta}-1} dx = \int_0^1 \ln x d(x^{\frac{1}{\theta}}) = (x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \ln x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= (x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \ln x) \Big|_0^1 - \theta x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \Big|_0^1 = -\theta$$

$$\text{因此 } E(\hat{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = -\frac{1}{n} \times n \times (-\theta) = \theta$$

故是无偏估计