

# 《概率论与数理统计》习题及答案

## 填空题

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1. 设事件  $A, B$  都不发生的概率为 0.3, 且  $P(A) + P(B) = 0.8$ , 则  $A, B$  中至少有一个不发生的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) \\ &= 1 - 0.8 + P(AB) = 0.3\end{aligned}$$

$$P(AB) = 0.1$$

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

2. 设  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$ , 那么

(1) 若  $A, B$  互不相容, 则  $P(B) =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

(2) 若  $A, B$  相互独立, 则  $P(B) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: (1) } P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(B) \\ &= P(A \cup B) - P(A) + P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.4 = 0.3\end{aligned}$$

(由已知  $AB = \phi$ )

$$(2) P(B) = P(A \cup B) - P(A) + P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.4 + P(A)P(B) = 0.3 + 0.4P(B)$$

$$0.6P(B) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 设  $A, B$  是任意两个事件, 则  $P\{\overline{A \cup B}(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P\{(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} \\ &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup \overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} \\ &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup \overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} \\ &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} = P(\phi) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

4. 从 0,1,2,⋯,9 中任取 4 个数, 则所取的 4 个数能排成一个四位偶数的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: 设 } A = \text{取 4 个数能排成一个四位偶数, 则 } P(A) = 1 - P(\overline{A}) = 1 - \frac{C_5^4}{C_{10}^4} = \frac{41}{42}$$

5. 有 5 条线段, 其长度分别为 1,3,5,7,9, 从这 5 条线段中任取 3 条, 所取的 3 条线段能拼成三角形的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: 设 } A = \text{能拼成三角形, 则 } P(A) = \frac{3}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

6. 袋中有 50 个乒乓球, 其中 20 个黄球, 30 个白球, 甲、乙两人依次各取一球, 取后不放回, 甲先取, 则乙取得黄球的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解<sub>1</sub>: 由抓阄的模型知乙取到黄球的概率为  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

解<sub>2</sub>: 设  $A =$  乙取到黄球, 则  $P(A) = \frac{C_{20}^1 C_{19}^1 + C_{30}^1 C_{20}^1}{C_{50}^1 C_{49}^1} = \frac{2}{5}$

或  $P(A) = \frac{20}{50} \cdot \frac{19}{49} + \frac{30}{50} \cdot \frac{20}{49} = \frac{2}{5}$ .

7. 设事件  $A, B, C$  两两独立, 且  $ABC = \emptyset$ ,  $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = 9/16$ , 则  $P(A) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{9}{16} = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$   
 $= 3P(A) - 3[P(A)]^2$

$$16[P(A)]^2 - 16P(A) + 3 = 0.$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 或 } P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 由 } P(A) < \frac{1}{2} \therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

8. 在区间  $(0, 1)$  中随机地取两个数, 则事件“两数之和小于  $6/5$ ”的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

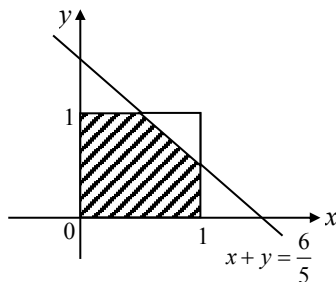
解: 设  $A =$  两数之和小于  $6/5$ , 两数分别为  $x, y$ , 由几何概率如图

$$A \text{ 发生} \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1$$

$$0 < y < 1$$

$$x + y < \frac{6}{5}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{S_{\text{阴}}}{S_{\text{正}}} = \frac{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{5})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{17}{25}$$



9. 假设一批产品中一、二、三等品各占 60%、30%、10%, 今从中随机取一件产品, 结果不是三等品, 则它是二等品的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $A_i =$  取到  $i$  等品,  $\bar{A}_3 = A_1 + A_2 \supset A_2$

$$P(A_2 | \bar{A}_3) = \frac{P(A_2 \bar{A}_3)}{P(\bar{A}_3)} = \frac{P(A_2)}{P(A_1) + P(A_2)} = \frac{0.3}{0.6 + 0.3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

10. 设事件  $A, B$  满足:  $P(B | A) = P(\bar{B} | \bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $P(B) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P(B|A) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\overline{AB})}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(\overline{A \cup B})}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(A)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3} - P(B) + \frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{因为 } P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9})$$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{5}{9}.$$

11. 某盒中有 10 件产品, 其中 4 件次品, 今从盒中取三次产品, 一次取一件, 不放回, 则第三次取得正品的概率为\_\_\_\_\_, 第三次才取得正品的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设  $A_i$  = 第  $i$  次取到正品,  $i = 1, 2, 3$  则  $P(A_3) = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$  或

$$P(A_3) = P(A_1 A_2 A_3) + P(\overline{A}_1 A_2 A_3) + P(\overline{A}_1 \overline{A}_2 A_3) + P(A_1 \overline{A}_2 A_3)$$

$$= \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8} + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\overline{A}_1 \overline{A}_2 A_3) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{8} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

12. 三个箱子, 第一个箱子中有 4 个黑球, 1 个白球; 第二个箱子中有 3 个黑球, 3 个白球; 第三个箱子中有 3 个黑球, 5 个白球. 现随机地取一个箱子, 再从这个箱子中取出一个球, 这个球为白球的概率为\_\_\_\_\_; 已知取出的球是白球, 此球属于第一个箱子的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设  $A_i$  = 取到第  $i$  箱  $i = 1, 2, 3$ ,  $B$  = 取出的是一个白球

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{8} \right) = \frac{53}{120}$$

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{53}{120}} = \frac{20}{53}$$

13. 设两个相互独立的事件  $A$  和  $B$  都不发生的概率为  $1/9$ ,  $A$  发生  $B$  不发生的概率与  $B$  发生  $A$  不发生的概率相等, 则  $P(A) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 由  $P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A}\overline{B})$  知  $P(A - B) = P(B - A)$

即  $P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB)$  故  $P(A) = P(B)$ , 从而

$P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{B})$ , 由题意:

$$\frac{1}{9} = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = [P(\bar{A})]^2, \text{ 所以 } P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

故  $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$ .

(由  $A, B$  独立  $\Rightarrow \bar{A}$  与  $B$ ,  $A$  与  $\bar{B}$ ,  $\bar{A}$  与  $\bar{B}$  均独立)

14. 设在一次试验中, 事件  $A$  发生的概率为  $p$ . 现进行  $n$  次独立试验, 则  $A$  至少发生一次的概率为\_\_\_\_\_, 而事件  $A$  至多发生一次的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设  $B = A$  至少发生一次  $P(B) = 1 - (1-p)^n$ ,

$$C = A \text{ 至多发生一次 } P(C) = (1-p)^n + np(1-p)^{n-1}$$

15. 设离散型随机变量  $X$  的分布律为  $P(X=k) = \frac{A}{2+k} (k=0,1,2,3)$ , 则  $A =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $P(X < 3) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } \sum_{k=0}^3 P(X=K) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{A}{3} + \frac{A}{4} + \frac{A}{5} = A\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = 1$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{60}{77} \quad P(X < 3) = 1 - P(X=3) = 1 - \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{60}{77} = \frac{65}{77}$$

16. 设  $X \sim B(2, p)$ ,  $Y \sim B(3, p)$ , 若  $P(X \geq 1) = 5/9$ , 则  $P(Y \geq 1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } X \sim B(2, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_2^k p^k (1-p)^{2-k} \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$Y \sim B(3, p) \quad P(Y=k) = C_3^k p^k (1-p)^{3-k} \quad k=0,1,2,3.$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - C_2^0 p^0 (1-p)^2 = 1 - (1-p)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$(1-p)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \quad 1-p = \frac{2}{3} \quad p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y=0) = 1 - (1-p)^3 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{19}{27}.$$

17. 设  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ , 且  $P(X=1) = P(X=2)$ , 则  $P(X \geq 1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $P(0 < X^2 < 3) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } P(X=1) = \frac{\lambda^1}{1!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 (\lambda > 0)$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$P(0 < X^2 < 3) = P(X = 1) = 2e^{-2}$$

18. 设连续型随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ A \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

则  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $P\left(|X| < \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $F(x)$  为连续函数,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} F(x) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$1 = A \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow A = 1.$$

$$P(|X| < \frac{\pi}{6}) = P(-\frac{\pi}{6} < X < \frac{\pi}{6}) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - F\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

19. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax^2 e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

则  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} Ax^2 e^{-2x} dx = A \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left[ x^2 e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} 2x e^{-2x} dx \right]$$

$$= A \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-2x} = \frac{A}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{A}{4} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{A}{4} = 1$$

$$A = 4.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x f(x) dx = 4 \int_0^x x^2 e^{-2x} dx = 4 \int_0^x u^2 e^{-2u} du = 1 - (2x^2 + 2x + 1)e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

20. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

现对  $X$  进行三次独立重复观察, 用  $Y$  表示事件  $(X \leq 1/2)$  出现的次数, 则  $P(Y=2)=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $Y \sim B(3, p)$ , 其中  $p = P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(Y=2) = C_3^2 p^2 (1-p) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{64}$$

21. 设随机变量  $X$  服从  $[-a, a]$  上均匀分布, 其中  $a > 0$ .

(1) 若  $P(X > 1) = 1/3$ , 则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

(2) 若  $P(X < 1/2) = 0.7$ , 则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_;

(3) 若  $P(|X| < 1) = P(|X| > 1)$ , 则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}, & x \in [-a, a] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$(1) P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{3} = \int_1^a \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a}(a-1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 3.$$

$$(2) P(X < \frac{1}{2}) = 0.7 = \int_{-a}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a}(\frac{1}{2} + a) = \frac{1}{4a} + \frac{1}{2} = 0.7 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(3) P(|X| < 1) = P(|X| > 1) = 1 - P(|X| \leq 1) = 1 - P(|X| < 1)$$

$$\therefore P(|X| < 1) = \frac{1}{2} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a = 2.$$

22. 设  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 且关于  $y$  的方程  $y^2 + y + X = 0$  有实根的概率为  $1/2$ , 则  $\mu =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $y^2 + y + X = 0$  有实根  $\Leftrightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4X \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow X \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(X \leq \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow F(\frac{1}{4}) = \Phi(\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \mu}{\sigma}) = \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{4}.$$

23. 已知某种电子元件的寿命  $X$  (以小时计) 服从参数为  $1/1000$  的指数分布. 某台电子仪器内装有 5 只这种元件, 这 5 只元件中任一损坏时仪器即停止工作, 则仪器能正常工作 1000 小时以上的概率为\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $Y =$  仪器正常工作时间, 则

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y \geq 1000) = P(X_1 \geq 1000 \cdots X_5 \geq 1000)$$

$$= P(X_1 \geq 1000) \cdots P(X_5 \geq 1000)$$

$$= [P(X \geq 1000)]^5$$

$$P(X \geq 1000) = \int_{1000}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1000} e^{-\frac{x}{1000}} dx = e^{-1}$$

$$\therefore P(Y \geq 1000) = e^{-5}$$

24. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & \text{若 } x \in [0, 1] \\ \frac{2}{9}, & \text{若 } x \in [3, 6] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

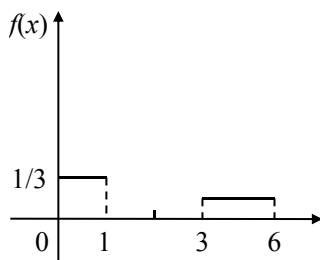
若  $k$  使得  $P(X \geq k) = 2/3$ , 则  $k$  的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } P(X \geq K) = \int_k^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_k^1 \frac{1}{3} dx + \int_3^6 \frac{2}{9} dx$$

$$= \frac{1-k}{3} + \frac{2(6-3)}{9} = \frac{3-k}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore k = 1$$

$$\therefore k \text{ 的取值范围为 } [1, 3].$$



25. 设随机变量  $X$  服从  $(0, 2)$  上均匀分布, 则随机变量  $Y = X^2$  在  $(0, 4)$  内的密度函数为  $f_Y(y) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x \in (0, 2) \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = \begin{cases} P(|X| \leq \sqrt{y}) & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + f_X(-\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

当  $Y = X^2$  在  $(0, 4)$  内时  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}$ .

26. 设  $X$  服从参数为 1 的指数分布, 则  $Y = \min(X, 2)$  的分布函数  $F_Y(y) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解}_1: F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\min(X, 2) \leq y) = 1 - P(\min(X, 2) > y) \\ &= 1 - P(X > y, 2 > y) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - P(X > y) = P(X \leq y) = F_X(y) = 0 & y \leq 0 \\ F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-y} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 1 - 0 = 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解<sub>2</sub>: 设  $X$  的分布函数为  $F_X(x)$ , 2 的分布函数为  $F_2(z)$ , 则

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0; \end{cases} \quad F_2(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = 1 - [1 - F_X(y)][1 - F_2(y)]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-y}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

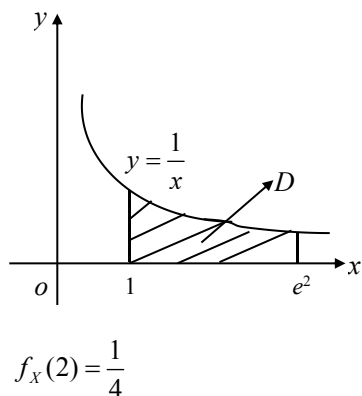
27. 设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  在由  $y = 1/x$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 1$  和  $x = e^2$  所形成的区域  $D$  上服从均匀分布, 则  $(X, Y)$  关于  $X$  的边缘密度在  $x = 2$  处的值为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } S_{\text{阴}} = \int_1^{e^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 0\right) dx = \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} = 2$$

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

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

$$\text{或 } f_X(2) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{4}$$



28. 设随机变量  $X, Y$  相互独立且都服从区间  $[0, 1]$  上的均匀分布, 则

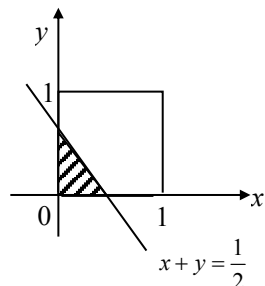


$$P(X+Y \leq 1/2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{解: } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & y \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x, y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X+Y \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \iint_{S_{\text{阴}}} f(x, y) dx dy = S_{\text{阴}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$



29. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 且  $X_i \sim B(1, p)$ ,  $0 < p < 1$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则  $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

$$\text{解: } \because X_i \sim B(1, p) \quad \therefore X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim B(n, p)$$

30. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  相互独立, 且有相同的概率分布  $P(X_i = 1) = p$ ,  $P(X_i = 0) = q$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ ,  $p + q = 1$ , 记

$$Y_1 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } X_1 + X_2 \text{ 取偶数,} \\ 1, & \text{当 } X_1 + X_2 \text{ 取奇数,} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_2 = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } X_2 + X_3 \text{ 取偶数,} \\ 1, & \text{当 } X_2 + X_3 \text{ 取奇数,} \end{cases}$$

则  $Z = Y_1 Y_2$  的概率分布为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

$$\text{解: } \begin{array}{c|cc} Z & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & 1-pq & pq \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z=1) &= P(Y_1=1, Y_2=1) = P(X_1+X_2=1, X_2+X_3=1) \\ &= P(X_1=1, X_2=0, X_3=1) + P(X_1=0, X_2=1, X_3=0) \\ &\stackrel{X_1, X_2, X_3 \text{ 独立}}{=} p^2q + pq^2 = pq(p+q) = pq \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Z=0) = 1 - P(Z=1) = 1 - pq$$

31. 设  $X$  服从泊松分布. (1) 若  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-2}$ , 则  $EX^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$   
(2) 若  $EX^2 = 12$ , 则  $P(X \geq 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解:  $P(X=K)=\frac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \lambda > 0$

$$(1) P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{\lambda^0}{0!}e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2.$$

$$DX = \lambda = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = EX^2 - \lambda^2 \quad \therefore EX^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2 = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$(2) EX^2 = 12 = \lambda + \lambda^2 \quad \lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0 \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 3) = 0, \quad \lambda = 3$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-3}$$

32. 设  $X \sim B(n, p)$ , 且  $EX = 2$ ,  $DX = 1$ , 则  $P(X > 1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $X \sim B(n, p) \quad EX = np = 2$

$$DX = npq = 1 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2} \quad p = \frac{1}{2} \quad n = 4$$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - C_4^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 - C_4^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{11}{16}$$

33. 设  $X \sim U[a, b]$ , 且  $EX = 2$ ,  $DX = 1/3$ , 则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_;  $b =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $X \sim U[a, b] \quad EX = 2 = \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow a+b = 4$

$$DX = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \Rightarrow (a-b)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b-a = 2$$

$$\therefore a = 1 \quad b = 3$$

34. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为  $f(x) = Ae^{-x^2+2x-1}$ ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ , 则  $A =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $EX =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $DX =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Ae^{-(x-1)^2} dx = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx$$

$$= A\sqrt{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$EX = 1, \quad DX = \frac{1}{2}.$$

35. 设  $X$  表示 10 次独立重复射击中命中目标的次数, 每次命中目标的概率为 0.4, 则  $X^2$  的数学期望  $EX^2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $X \sim B(10, 0.4) \quad EX = np = 10 \times 0.4 = 4 \quad DX = npq = 4 \times 0.6 = 2.4$

$$EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = 2.4 + 16 = 18.4$$

36. 设一次试验成功的概率为  $p$ , 现进行 100 次独立重复试验, 当  $p =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 时, 成功次数的标准差的值最大, 其最大值为 \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } DX = npq = 100p(1-p) = -100p^2 + 100p = (-100)(p - \frac{1}{2}) + 25$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{DX} \text{ 有最大值为 } 5.$$

37. 设  $X$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的指数分布, 且  $P(X \geq 1) = e^{-2}$ , 则  $EX^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - F(1) = e^{-2}$$

$$1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda}) = e^{-2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2.$$

$$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad DX = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \therefore EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

38. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & a < x < b, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad 0 < a < b,$$

且  $EX^2 = 2$ , 则  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $b =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_a^b xdx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 2 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_a^b x^2 f(x)dx = \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4) = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)(b^2 + a^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) = 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 4 \end{aligned} \quad \text{②}$$

解 (1) (2) 联立方程有:  $a = 1, b = \sqrt{3}$ .

39. 设随机变量  $X, Y$  同分布, 其概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\theta^2, & 0 < x < 1/\theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad \theta > 0,$$

若  $E(CX + 2Y) = 1/\theta$ , 则  $C =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } EX = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} 2x^2 \theta^2 dx = \theta^2 \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} = \frac{2}{3\theta} = EY$$

$$E(CX + 2Y) = CEX + 2EY = (C + 2) \frac{2}{3\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$(C + 2) \frac{2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

40. 一批产品的次品率为 0.1, 从中任取 5 件产品, 则所取产品中的次品数的数学期望为\_\_\_\_\_, 均方差为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设  $X$  表示所取产品的次品数, 则  $X \sim B(5, 0.1)$ .

$$EX = np = 5 \times 0.1 = 0.5, \quad DX = npq = 0.45, \quad \sqrt{DX} = \sqrt{\frac{45}{100}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

41. 某盒中有 2 个白球和 3 个黑球, 10 个人依次摸球, 每人摸出 2 个球, 然后放回盒中, 下一个人再摸, 则 10 个人总共摸到白球数的数学期望为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设  $X_i$  表示第  $i$  个人摸到白球的个数,  $X$  表示 10 个人总共摸到白球数,

$$\text{则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i$$

$X_i$	0	1	2
$P$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

$$EX_i = 1 \times \frac{6}{10} + 2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$EX = 10EX_i = 10 \times \frac{8}{10} = 8$$

42. 有 3 个箱子, 第  $i$  个箱子中有  $i$  个白球,  $4-i$  个黑球 ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ). 今从每个箱子中都任取一球, 以  $X$  表示取出的 3 个球中白球个数, 则  $EX =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $DX =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

解:

$X$	0	1	2	3
$P$	$\frac{6}{64}$	$\frac{26}{64}$	$\frac{26}{64}$	$\frac{6}{64}$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{64}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{26}{64}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{26}{64}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{64} \quad EX = \frac{3 \times 26 + 18}{64} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$EX^2 = \frac{5 \times 26 + 9 \times 6}{64} = \frac{23}{8} \quad DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{23}{8} - \frac{18}{8} = \frac{5}{8}.$$

43. 设二维离散型随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的分布列为

$(X, Y)$	$(1, 0)$	$(1, 1)$	$(2, 0)$	$(2, 1)$
$P$	0.4	0.2	$a$	$b$

若  $E(XY) = 0.8$ ,  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $EXY = 0.2 + 2b = 0.8 \Rightarrow b = 0.3$

$$a + b = 1 - 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.4 \Rightarrow a = 0.1$$

44. 设  $X, Y$  独立, 且均服从  $N\left(1, \frac{1}{5}\right)$ , 若  $D(X - aY + 1) = E[(X - aY + 1)^2]$ ,

则  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $E|X - aY + 1| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $D(X - aY + 1) = E[(X - aY + 1)^2] \Rightarrow E(X - aY + 1) = 0$ .

$$EX - aEY + 1 = 0, \quad 1 - a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2.$$

令  $Z = X - aY + 1$ ,  $EZ = 0$ ,  $DZ = DX + a^2DY = 1$ .

$\therefore Z \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\therefore E|Z| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} ze^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

45. 设随机变量  $X$  服从参数为  $\lambda$  的泊松分布, 且已知  $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 1$ ,

则  $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2 - 3X + 2) = EX^2 - 3EX + 2 = 1$

$$\because X \sim P(\lambda) \quad \therefore EX = DX = \lambda, \quad DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 \Rightarrow EX^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1.$$

46. 设随机变量  $X \sim U[-2, 2]$ , 记

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} 1, & X > k-1, \\ 0, & X \leq k-1, \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2,$$

则  $\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

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

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

$$P(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 0) = P(X > 0, X \leq 1) = P(0 < X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0) = P(X \leq 0, X \leq 1) = P(X \leq 0) = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \times 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 1) = P(X \leq 0, X > 1) = 0.$$

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

$$EY_1 = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$EY_2 = 0 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$EY_1 Y_2 = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = EY_1 Y_2 - EY_1 EY_2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

47. 设  $X, Y$  是两个随机变量, 且  $DX = 1, DY = 1/4, \rho_{XY} = 1/3$ , 则  $D(X - 3Y) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } D(X - 3Y) &= DX + D(3Y) - 2\text{cov}(X, 3Y) = DX + 9DY - 6\text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= 1 + \frac{9}{4} - 6 \cdot \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY} = 1 + \frac{9}{4} - 6 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

48. 设  $EX = 1, EY = 2, DX = 1, DY = 4, \rho_{XY} = 0.6$ , 则  $E(2X - Y + 1)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } E(2X - Y + 1) = 2EX - EY + 1 = 1, \quad \rho_{XY} = 0.6 = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}}$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0.6 \times 1 \times 2 = 1.2 \quad \text{cov}(C, Y) = 0, \quad C \text{ 常数}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(2X - Y + 1) &= D(2X + 1) + DY - 2\text{cov}[(2X + 1), Y] \\ &= 4DX + DY - 4\text{cov}(X, Y) = 4 + 4 - 4 \times 1.2 = 3.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(2X - Y + 1)^2 = D(2X - Y + 1) + [E(2X - Y + 1)]^2 = 3.2 + 1^2 = 4.2.$$

49. 设随机变量  $X$  的数学期望为  $\mu$ , 方差为  $\sigma^2$ , 则由切比雪夫不等式知

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) \leq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{解: } P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) \leq \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

50. 设随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100}$  独立同分布, 且  $EX_i = 0, DX_i = 10$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ , 令  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$ , 则  $E\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} (X_i - \bar{X})^2\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解<sub>1</sub>:  $E(X_i - \bar{X}) = EX_i - E\bar{X} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X_i - \bar{X}) &= D[X_i - \frac{1}{100}(X_1 + \dots + X_{100})] \\ &= D[(-\frac{1}{100})(X_1 + \dots + X_{i-1} + X_{i+1} + \dots + X_{100}) + \frac{99}{100}X_i] \\ &= (-\frac{1}{100})^2 \times 99 \times 10 + (\frac{99}{100})^2 \times 10 \\ &= \frac{99}{10} = E(X_i - \bar{X})^2 - [E(X_i - \bar{X})]^2 = E(X_i - \bar{X})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} (X_i - \bar{X})^2\} = \sum_{i=1}^{100} E(X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 100 \times \frac{99}{10} = 990$$

解<sub>2</sub>: 设  $X_1, \dots, X_{100}$  为总体  $X$  的样本, 则  $S^2 = \frac{1}{99} \sum_{i=1}^{100} (X_i - \bar{X})^2$  为样本方差, 于是  $ES^2 = DX = 10$ , 即  $E\sum_{i=1}^{100} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 10 \times 99 = 990$ .

51. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是总体  $N(\mu, 4)$  的样本,  $\bar{X}$  是样本均值, 则当  $n \geq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  时, 有  $E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \leq 0.1$ .

$$\text{解: } \left. \begin{aligned} E\bar{X} &= \mu, \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{4}{n} \quad E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \leq 0.1 \\ E(\bar{X} - \mu) &= 0, \quad D(\bar{X} - \mu) = E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = \frac{4}{n} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{4}{n} &\leq 0.1 \\ n &\geq 40. \end{aligned}$$

52. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是来自 0-1 分布:  $P(X=1)=p, P(X=0)=1-p$  的样本, 则  $E\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, D\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, ES^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \bar{X} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad EX_i = p, \quad DX_i = pq = p(1-p) \\ E\bar{X} &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot nEX_i = p \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot nDX_i = \frac{1}{n} p(1-p) \\ ES^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} [nEX_i^2 - nE\bar{X}^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} [n(p(1-p) + p^2) - n(\frac{1}{n} p(1-p) + p^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1}[np - p - (n-1)p^2] = p(1-p).$$

53. 设总体  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  为来自  $X$  的一个样本, 则  $E\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $D\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $X \sim P(\lambda)$   $EX_i = DX_i = \lambda$   $E\bar{X} = \lambda$   $D\bar{X} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$

54. 设总体  $X \sim U[a, b]$ ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  为  $X$  的一个样本, 则  $E\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $D\bar{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $X \sim U[a, b]$   $EX = \frac{a+b}{2}$   $DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

$$E\bar{X} = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12n}$$

55. 设总体  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6$  为来自  $X$  的一个样本, 设  $Y = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2$ , 则当  $C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  时,  $CY \sim \chi^2(2)$ .

解:  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = E(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) = 0$

$$D(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = D(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) = 3DX_i = 3\sigma^2$$

$$D\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sigma}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)\right] = \frac{1}{3\sigma^2}D(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sigma}(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) \sim N(0, 1) \text{ 且独立}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{3\sigma^2}$$

56. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{16}$  是总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的样本,  $\bar{X}$  是样本均值,  $S^2$  是样本方差, 若  $P(\bar{X} > \mu + aS) = 0.95$ , 则  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解:  $P(\bar{X} > \mu + aS) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S}\sqrt{16} \geq a\sqrt{16}\right) = P(t \geq -t_{0.05}(15)) = 0.95$

查  $t$  分布表  $4a = -t_{0.05}(15) = -1.75 \Rightarrow a = -0.4383$ .

57. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_9$  是正态总体  $X$  的样本, 记

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_6), \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{3}(X_7 + X_8 + X_9),$$



$$S^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - Y_2)^2, \quad Z = \sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)/S,$$

则  $Z \sim$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 设总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  则  $Y_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{6})$   $Y_2 \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{3})$

且  $Y_1, Y_2$  独立,  $\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma} \sqrt{2} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 而  $\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$ .

$$\text{故 } Z = \frac{\sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} = \frac{\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma} \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2S^2/\sigma^2/2}} \sim t(2).$$

58. 设总体  $X \sim U[-\theta, \theta] (\theta > 0)$ ,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本, 则  $\theta$  的一个矩估计为 \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } EX = \frac{\theta - \theta}{2} = 0, \quad DX = \frac{(2\theta)^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{3}, \quad \mu_1 = EX = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} x \frac{1}{2\theta} dx = 0$$

$$\mu_2 = EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = DX = \frac{\theta^2}{3} \Rightarrow \theta^2 = 3\mu_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{3a_2}$$

$$\text{其中 } a_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

59. 设总体  $X$  的方差为 1, 根据来自  $X$  的容量为 100 的样本, 测得样本均值为 5, 则  $X$  的数学期望的置信度近似为 0.95 的置信区间为 \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $\because X$  不是正态总体, 应用中心极限定理

$$U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - nEX}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - EX}{1} \times 10 \sim N(0, 1) \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$\Phi(\mu_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.05/2 = 0.975 \Rightarrow \mu_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\text{使 } P(|u| < \mu_{0.025}) = P(|\frac{\bar{X} - EX}{1} \times 10| < 1.96) = 0.95$$

$$EX \text{ 的置信区间为 } (\bar{X} - 1.96 \times \frac{1}{10}, \bar{X} + 1.96 \times \frac{1}{10}) = (4.804, 5.196)$$

60. 设由来自总体  $N(\mu, 0.9^2)$  的容量为 9 的简单随机样本其样本均值为  $\bar{x} = 5$ , 则  $\mu$  的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间是 \_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $\bar{x} = 5, \sigma = 0.9, n = 9, \alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05, u_{\alpha/2} = \mu_{0.025} = 1.96$

$$\text{故置信限为: } \bar{x} \pm \mu_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 5 \pm 1.96 \frac{0.9}{3} = 5 \pm 1.96 \times 0.3 = 5 \pm 0.588$$

$\therefore$  置信区间为(4.412, 5.588)