

一、填空题(每小题 3 分)

1、0.3, 2、0.7, 3、 $C_3^1(1-p)^2 p^2$, 4、 $\chi^2(1)$, 5、 $1-\frac{1}{m}$.

二、选择题(每小题 3 分)

1.D; 2.B; 3.D; 4.A; 5.C.

三、(12 分)【解】设 $A = \{\text{任意取出的零件是次品}\}$, $B = \{\text{取出的零件由甲机床加工}\}$,

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.3 \times 0.03 + 0.7 \times 0.02 = 0.023,$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(BA)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.03}{0.023} = \frac{9}{23}.$$

$$P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{P(\bar{B}A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})}{P(A)} = \frac{0.7 \times 0.02}{0.023} = \frac{14}{23}.$$

所以为乙机床生产的可能性大.

四、(12 分)【解】 $X \sim f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$,

$$Y = 1 - e^{-2X} \Rightarrow X = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - Y),$$

$$Y \sim f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{\ln(1-y)} \frac{1}{2(1-y)}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases},$$

五、(14 分)【解】(1) $\because \iint f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^x cxy dy = 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{c}{2} \int_0^1 (x - x^3) dx = \frac{c}{8} = 1, c = 8,$$

$$(2) P(X + Y < 1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_y^{1-y} 8xy dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(3) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 8xy dy = 4x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 8xy dx = 4y(1 - y^2), & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于 $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不独立.

六、(12 分)【解】(1) 由 $P\{XY \neq 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$, 得 $P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$,

$$\text{所以 } P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = P(X = 1) - P(X = 1, Y = -1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P\{Y = 0\} - P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$

$$\text{从而 } P\{X = 0, Y = -1\} = P\{Y = -1\} - P\{X = 0, Y = -1\} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2},$$

(X, Y) 的联合分布律为

$Y \backslash X$	0	1	$p_{\cdot j}$
0	0	1/4	1/4
-1	1/2	1/4	3/4
$p_{i \cdot}$	1/2	1/2	1

$$(2) EX = \frac{1}{2}, EY = -\frac{3}{4}, EXY = -\frac{1}{4}, Cov(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = (-\frac{1}{4}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{1}{8},$$

故 X 与 Y 线性相关;

$$DX = \frac{1}{4}, DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{3}{4} - (-\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{3}{16}, \rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{1/8}{\sqrt{1/4 \cdot 3/16}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3};$$

七、(12分) 【解】(1) 矩估计 $EX = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x \frac{2\theta^2}{x^3} dx = 2\theta,$

令 $EX = A_1 = \bar{X}$, 因此 $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \bar{X}$, 所以 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{1}{2} \bar{X},$

(2) 极大似然估计

似然函数 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2\theta^2}{x_i^3} = 2^n \theta^{2n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^3},$ 取对数可知

$$\ln L = n \ln 2 + 2n \ln \theta - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, \quad \frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{2n}{\theta} > 0, \text{ 所以 } \ln L(\theta) > 0,$$

又 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq \theta$, 故 $\theta = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, 即 $\hat{\theta}_L = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\};$

八、(8分) 【解】(1) 由 σ^2 未知, 可知 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right),$

于是置信区间长度为 $\frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot t_{\alpha/2}(n-1),$ 由 $\frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \leq L,$ 得 $n \geq \frac{4S^2(t_{\alpha/2}(n-1))^2}{L^2}.$

(2) 因为 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$ 所以 σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间:

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} \right)$$

代入 $n=5, s=0.8$ 得: $\left(\frac{4 \times 0.8^2}{11.143}, \frac{4 \times 0.8^2}{0.484} \right) \approx (0.224, 5.289),$ 则 σ^2 的 95% 的置信区间为

$(0.224, 5.289).$