一、填充题(每题3分,共24分)

1.
$$1 - \frac{C_8^2}{C_{10}^2} \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \frac{17}{45} \right)$$
 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{19}{27}$ 5. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{97}} e^{\frac{-(z+3)^2}{194}}$ 6. 0. 45

7.
$$N(0, \frac{4}{20})$$
 8. $a = \frac{1}{20}$, $b = \frac{1}{100}$, 自由度为 2

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(3) \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x x dx = \frac{x^2}{2}, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^x (2 - x) dx = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1, 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

2)
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} x (2 - x) dx$$
 _______ 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 1 _______ 2 $\frac{1}{3}$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx \qquad \qquad \underline{\qquad} \qquad 3 \, \mathcal{H}$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 (2 - x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3}(8-1) - \frac{16-1}{4} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$
 5 $\%$

$$=\frac{7}{6}-1=\frac{1}{6}$$
 ______6 \(\frac{1}{6}\)

3)
$$P\{X > \frac{1}{2}\} = 1 - F(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$
 _____ 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

设观察值大于
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
的次数为 Y ,则 $Y \sim b(3, \frac{7}{8})$ ______ 3分

所求概率为
$$P\{Y \ge 2\} = 1 - \frac{1}{8^3} - C_3^1 \frac{1}{8^2} \times \frac{7}{8}$$

$$= \frac{490}{512} = \frac{245}{256}$$

2)
$$P{X+Y \le 2 | X \ne 2} = \frac{P{X+Y \le 2, X \ne 1}}{P{X \ne 2}}$$
 2 $\%$

$$=\frac{0.5}{0.7} = \frac{5}{7}$$
 4 \(\phi\)

四、解 (1)
$$P{X + Y \ge 4} = \int_0^2 dx \int_{4-x}^4 \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy$$
 2 分
$$= \int_0^2 (\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{x^2}{16}) dx$$
 3 分
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$
 4 分

(2)
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dy, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{#th} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(3-x), & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$
 3 分(解出任一边缘密度

得 3 分)

$$f_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y) dx, & 2 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \pm \text{id} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{5}{4} - \frac{y}{4}, & 2 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \pm \text{id} \end{cases}$$
4分

五、解 设X为被使用的终端数,则 $X \sim B(1000,0.05)$. 2 分由中心极限定理

$$P\{40 < \mathcal{X} < 60\} = P\{\frac{40 - 1000 \times 0.05}{\sqrt{1000 \times 0.05 \times 0.95}} < \frac{\mathcal{X} - 1000 \times 0.05}{\sqrt{1000 \times 0.05 \times 0.95}} < \frac{60 - 1000 \times 0.05}{\sqrt{1000 \times 0.05 \times 0.95}}\}$$

$$\approx \Phi(\frac{10}{\sqrt{475}}) - \Phi(-\frac{10}{\sqrt{475}}) \qquad \qquad \boxed{7 \, \text{?}}$$

$$=2\Phi(\frac{10}{\sqrt{475}})-1=2\Phi(\frac{2}{\sqrt{19}})-1$$
 8 \(\frac{3}{19}\)

六、解 1) 似然函数
$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$
 _____ 2分

$$\ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = -n \ln 2 - n \ln a - \frac{1}{a} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|$$

得到
$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|$$
 _______ 6 分

2) \hat{a} 为参a 的无偏估计的充要条件是 $E(\hat{a}) = a$ ______ 2 分

$$E(\hat{a}) = E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |X_i|) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(|X_i|)$$
 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$= -\frac{2a}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-\frac{x}{a}} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = a$$

从而 $E(\hat{a}) = E(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left|X_{i}\right|) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(\left|X_{i}\right|) = a$,故 \hat{a} 为参 a 的无偏估计。

七、解: 置信区间为(
$$\bar{x} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$
) 6 分
$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(15) = 2.1315$$
 8 分

从而置信区间为(499.8-0.12789,499.8+0.12789)_______10分

八、解: 1)
$$N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1})$$
, $\overline{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2})$ ______1分

$$\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2})$$
 ______ 2 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n_2}\)

拒绝域对应 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$,应对应 $\bar{x} - \bar{y}$ 偏大的区域,由 $P\{z > z_\alpha\} = \alpha$ 得拒绝域为

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \ge z_\alpha$$
 5 \(\frac{\frac{\sigma_1}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2}{n_2}}{n_2}}

$$\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - 2\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2})$$
 _______6 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

从而
$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y} - (\mu_1 - 2\mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$$
 ________7分

拒绝域对应 $\mu_1 - 2\mu_2 > 0$,应对应 $\bar{x} - 2\bar{y}$ 偏大的区域,由 $P\{z > z_\alpha\} = \alpha$ 得拒绝域为

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \ge z_{\alpha}$$
 8 5)

九、解
$$E(Y) = E(Z) = n\mu$$
 1分

$$D(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D(X_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} COV(X_i, X_j)$$
 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$= n\sigma^2 + C_n^2 COV(X_1, X_2) = n\sigma^2 + n(n-1)\rho\sigma^2$$
 ______ 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

同理
$$D(Z) = n\sigma^2 + n(n-1)\rho\sigma^2$$

$$E(YZ) = n^2 E(X_i X_j) = n^2 [COV(X_i X_j) + E(X_i)E(X_j)]$$

$$= n^2 (\rho \sigma^2 + \mu^2) \tag{4.5}$$

$$COV(Y,Z) = E(Y,Z) - E(Y)E(Z) = n^2(\rho\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n^2\mu^2 = n^2\rho\sigma^2$$

从而
$$\rho_{YZ} = \frac{COV(Y,Z)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = \frac{n^2 \rho \sigma^2}{[n+n(n-1)\rho]\sigma^2} = \frac{n\rho}{1+(n-1)\rho}$$
 _____ 6分