## 安徽大学 2021—2022 学年第一学期

## 《概率论与数理统计 A》(A卷)考试试题参考答案及评分标准

- 一、单选题(每小题3分,共15分)
- 1. C; 2. D; 3. A; 4. C; 5. B.
- 二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

6. 
$$\frac{b}{a+b}$$
; 7.  $\frac{27}{65}$ ; 8.  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; 9.  $F(n-1,1)$ ; 10. 0.98.

- 三、计算题(每小题10分,共60分)
- 11. 解: (1) 设B = {随机购买一件商品为次品};  $A_i$  = {随机购买一件商品由第i 厂家生产}, i = 1, 2, 3

由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1) + P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2) + P(A_3)P(B \mid A_3)$$
  
= 0.5 \times 0.02 + 0.25 \times 0.02 + 0.25 \times 0.04  
= 0.025;

(5分)

(2) 由贝叶斯公式有

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.02}{0.025} = \frac{0.01}{0.025} = 0.4.$$
 (10 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

注: 计算结果错误扣1分.

12. 解: (1)由于F(x)为连续型随机变量X的分布函数,所以由

$$F(+\infty) = A = 1$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 0} F(x) = A + B = F(0) = 0$ 

知, 
$$A = 1, B = -1$$
. (3 分)

(2) X的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x^2/2}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 (6  $\%$ )

(3) 
$$P(1 < X < 2) = F(2) - F(1) = e^{-1/2} - e^{-2}$$
. (10 $\%$ )

13. 
$$M: \exists y \le 0 \text{ bt } F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(|X| \le y) = 0;$$

当
$$y > 0$$
时,  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(|X| \le y) = P(-y \le X \le y)$ 

$$= \int_{-y}^{y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

因此,

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-y^{2}/2} & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 (10  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

14. 解: (1) 首先注意到 $P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{9} + a$ , 由条件分布定义知,

$$P(X=1|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=1,Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{1}{9a+1},$$

$$P(X=2|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=2,Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{9a}{9a+1}.$$
(5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

(2) 首先由联合分布性质知,  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} + a + b = 1$ ,另外, 由 X = Y 独立,则 P(X=1, Y=2) = P(X=1)P(Y=2)

得到

 $\frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{0} + a)$ 解得,

 $a = \frac{2}{9}, b = \frac{1}{9}.$ (10分)

15. 解(1)由于

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{y} kxy dx \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{k}{2} y^{3} dy = \frac{k}{8} ,$$

$$\text{Min} \ k = 8 .$$

从而 
$$k = 8$$
. (3 分)  
(2)  $P(X + Y \ge 1) = \iint_{X+y \ge 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{1/2}^{1} \int_{1-y}^{y} 8xy dx dy = \frac{5}{6}$ , (6 分)

(3) 由  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$  得, 则当 0 < x < 1 时,

$$f_Y(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{x}^{1} 8xy dy = 4x(1-x^2),$$

从而  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

同理,  $f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ , 则当 0 < y < 1时,

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} 8xy dx = 4y^{3},$$

$$\text{M} \vec{m} f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^{3}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{if th.} \end{cases}$$

$$(10 \%)$$

16. 解: (1) 由 EX = 1, EY = 2, EXY = 5 知

$$Cov(X,Y) = EXY - EXEY = 3$$
.

故 
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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## 四、解答题(每小题10分,共10分)

17. 解: (1) 
$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot (1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{1}{p}, \quad \diamondsuit \frac{1}{p} = \overline{X},$$
 解得  $p$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\overline{X}};$  (5分)

(2) 设 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是相应于样本 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的样本值,则似然函数为

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} [(1-p)^{x_i-1} p] = p^n \cdot (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - n},$$

$$\ln L(p) = n \ln p + (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - n) \cdot \ln(1 - p),$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - n\right)}{1 - p} = 0,$$

解得 
$$p$$
 的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} = \frac{1}{\overline{x}}$ ,

从而得 
$$p$$
 的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$ . (10 分)