

# 安徽大学 2023—2024 学年第一学期

## 《概率论与数理统计 A》期末模拟题（一）

### 参考答案及评分标准

一. 选择题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

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

二. 填空题（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

6. 0.2      7.  $\frac{1}{9}$       8. 14      9. 0.9      10. 10

三. 计算题（每小题 10 分，共 50 分）

11. 【解】（1）利用分布函数连续性质可知： $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{\pi}$ ;

$$(2) P\{-1 < X < \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(-1) = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$(3) f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其他,} \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & -1 < x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

12. 【解】（1） $P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12},$

$$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A|B)} - P(AB) = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=0\} = 1 - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 故}$$

X \ Y	Y	
	0	1
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

$$(2) EX = \frac{1}{6} \times 1 + \frac{1}{12} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad EX^2 = \frac{1}{6} \times 1 + \frac{1}{12} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16},$$

$$EY = \frac{1}{12} \times 1 + \frac{1}{12} \times 1 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad EY^2 = \frac{1}{12} \times 1 + \frac{1}{12} \times 1 = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{36}, \quad EXY = \frac{1}{12} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{12}, \quad \text{故}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{E(XY) - EXEY}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}\sqrt{\frac{5}{36}}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}.$$

(3) 由

$p$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
$(X, Y)$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 0)$	$(1, 1)$
$Z = X^2 + Y^2$	0	1	1	2

故

$Z$	0	1	2
$p$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

13. 【解】(I)  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2x} dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^1 dy, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}.$$

(II)  $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{2X - Y \leq z\} = \iint_{2x-y \leq z} f(x, y)dx dy$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{2x-z} dy, & 0 < z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ z - \frac{z^2}{4}, & 0 < z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}.$$

$$14. \text{【解】} (1) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} 12e^{-3x-4y} dy, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} 12e^{-3x-4y} dx, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases},$$

$$(2) P(0 < X \leq 1, 1 < Y \leq 2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^2 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^2 12e^{-3x-4y} dy \\ = (1 - e^{-3})(e^{-4} - e^{-8}).$$

$$15. \text{【解】} (1) EX = 0 \times \theta^2 + 1 \times 2\theta(1-\theta) + 2 \times \theta^2 + 3 \times (1-2\theta) = 3 - 4\theta,$$

$$\text{令 } EX = \bar{X} \Rightarrow 3 - 4\theta = \bar{X} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{\text{矩}} = \frac{3 - \bar{X}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) L(\theta) = P\{X_1 = 3\}P\{X_2 = 1\} \cdots P\{X_8 = 3\} = 4\theta^6(1-\theta)^2(1-2\theta)^4,$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln 4 + 6 \ln \theta + 2 \ln(1-\theta) + 4 \ln(1-2\theta),$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{6}{\theta} - \frac{2}{1-\theta} - \frac{8}{1-2\theta} = \frac{6-28\theta+24\theta^2}{\theta(1-\theta)(1-2\theta)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{13}}{12}, \text{ 因为 } \theta = \frac{7 + \sqrt{13}}{12} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 不合题意, 故 } \hat{\theta}_{\text{极大}} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{13}}{12}.$$

四. 应用题 (每小题 10 分, 共 10 分)

16. 【解】 ① 设考生成绩  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 由题意, 知

$$n = 36, \quad \bar{x} = 66.5, \quad s = 15, \quad \alpha = 0.05, \quad \mu_0 = 70.$$

$$\textcircled{2} H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 70; \quad H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 = 70,$$

$\sigma^2$  未知, 检验统计量为  $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ , 拒绝域为

$$\frac{|\bar{x} - \mu_0|}{s} \sqrt{n} \geq t_{1-\alpha/2}(35) = 2.0301,$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu_0|}{s} \sqrt{n} = \frac{|66.5 - 70|}{15} \sqrt{36} = 1.4 < 2.0301,$$

故接受  $H_0$ , 可以认为这次考试全体考生的平均成绩为 70 分。

五. 证明题 (每小题 10 分, 共 10 分)

17. 【解】列出二维随机变量  $(X, Y^2)$  的联合分布律为

$\begin{array}{c} Y^2 \\ \diagdown \\ X \end{array}$	0	1
-1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

先考虑相关性.

$$\text{计算得 } E(X)=0, \quad E(Y^2)=\frac{2}{3}, \quad E(XY^2)=0,$$

故  $\text{Cov}(X, Y^2) = E(XY^2) - E(X)E(Y^2) = 0$ , 所以  $X$  与  $Y^2$  不相关;  
再考虑独立性.

$$\text{由于 } P(X=0, Y^2=0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(X=0)P(Y^2=0) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9},$$

故  $P(X=0, Y^2=0) \neq P(X=0)P(Y^2=0)$ , 所以  $X$  与  $Y^2$  不独立.