

2012—2013 学年第一学期

《概率论与数理统计》期末试卷答案

一. 填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1、 0.4 2、 5/9 3、 12 4、 10 5、 $t(4)$

二. 选择题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分):

1、 A 2、 D 3、 B 4、 B 5、 C

三.

解: (1) 由全概率公式知

$$P(B) = P(A) \square P(B|A) + P(\bar{A}) \square P(B|\bar{A})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + (1 - \frac{3}{4}) \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{21}{32} \text{ 或 } 0.656$$

$$P(AB) = P(A) \square P(B|A) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{27}{32}$$

(2) 由条件概率公式知
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{6}{7}$$

四. (10 分)

解: (1) X 的所有可能取值: 3、4、5,

$$P\{X=3\} = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad P\{X=4\} = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P\{X=5\} = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{5},$$

或

X	3	4	5
P_k	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

(2) 当 $x < 3$ 时, $F(x) = 0$,

当 $3 \leq x < 4$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X = 3\} = \frac{1}{10}$,

当 $4 \leq x < 5$ 时, $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X = 3\} + P\{X = 4\} = \frac{2}{5}$,

当 $x \geq 5$ 时, $F(x) = 1$,

$$\text{综上所述: } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{10}, & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{2}{5}, & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ 1, & x \geq 5. \end{cases}$$

(3)

Y	0	1
P_k	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$

五

解: (1) 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3}(x+y) dy = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)$,

当 $x \in \text{其它}$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$

故

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}(x+1), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & x \in \text{其它}. \end{cases}$$

同理

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}(2y+1), & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & y \in \text{其它}. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } 0 < z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_0^z \frac{z}{3} dx = \frac{z^2}{3},$$

$$\text{当 } 1 < z \leq 2 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{z}{3} dx = \frac{z}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } 2 < z \leq 3 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{z-2}^1 \frac{z}{3} dx = z - \frac{z^2}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } z \in \text{其它} \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = 0$$

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率分布为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^2}{3}, & 0 < z \leq 1 \\ \frac{z}{3}, & 1 < z \leq 2 \\ z - \frac{z^2}{3}, & 2 < z \leq 3 \\ 0, & z \in \text{其它}. \end{cases}$$

六. 解: (1) 由题意知 (X, Y) 的可能取值为 $(-1, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(1, -1)$, $(1, 1)$

其相应概率分别为

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

$$P\{X = -1, Y = 1\} = P\{U \leq -1, U > 1\} = 0,$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = -1\} = P\{U > -1, U \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{U > -1, U > 1\} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

或 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布为

		X	
		-1	1
Y	-1	1/4	1/2
	1	0	1/4

(2) $X+Y$ 和 $(X+Y)^2$ 的概率分布分别为

$X+Y$	-2	0	2
P_k	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$(X+Y)^2$	0	4
P_k	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{故 } E(X+Y)^2 = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{七. 解: } EZ = E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3}EX + \frac{1}{4}EY = \frac{1}{3} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$DZ = D\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{4}\right) = D\left(\frac{X}{3}\right) + D\left(\frac{Y}{4}\right) + 2\text{Cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{16}DY + \frac{1}{6}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{16} \times 4^2 + \frac{1}{6} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Cov}(Y, Z) = \text{Cov}\left(Y, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(Y, X) + \frac{1}{4}\text{Cov}(Y, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} + \frac{1}{4}DY$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 + \frac{1}{4} \times 4^2 = 2$$

$$\rho_{YZ} = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{DY}\sqrt{DZ}} = \frac{2}{4 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

八.

$$\text{解: (1) } \mu_1 = EX = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1},$$

$$\text{令 } \hat{\mu}_1 = \bar{X}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1} = \bar{X}, \quad \text{从而 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}^2}{(1-\bar{X})^2}$$

(2) 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的观察值, 则极大似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\theta} x_i^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} = \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}$$

对 $L(\theta)$ 取自然对数

$$\ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + (\sqrt{\theta} - 1) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{2\theta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right)^2}$$

$$\text{故 } \lambda \text{ 的极大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \right)^2}.$$

九.

$$\text{解: (1) 取 } U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/n}} \sim N(0,1),$$

$$\text{由 } P\{U < \lambda\} = 0.975, \quad \text{得 } \lambda = 1.96$$

$$\text{又 } \bar{X} - \lambda \sqrt{\sigma^2/n} = 5 - 1.96 \sqrt{1/9} = 4.347$$

$$\bar{X} + \lambda \sqrt{\sigma^2/n} = 5 + 1.96 \sqrt{1/9} = 5.653$$

故 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (4.347, 5.653)

$$(2) \quad \text{取 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{S^2/n}} \sim t(8),$$

$$\text{由 } P\{T > \lambda\} = 0.025, \quad \text{得 } \lambda = 2.306$$

$$\text{又 } \bar{X} - \lambda \sqrt{S^2/n} = 5 - 1.96 \sqrt{1.21/9} = 4.281$$

$$\bar{X} + \lambda \sqrt{S^2/n} = 5 + 1.96 \sqrt{1.21/9} = 5.719$$

故 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (4.281, 5.719)