习题一

一. 填空题

1.
$$\overline{ABC}$$

$$2, 0.5$$
 $3, 0.2$ $4, 0.6$

二. 单项选择题

三. 计算题

(2) A,
$$A_1 A_2 A_3$$

(2) A,
$$A_1 A_2 A_3$$
 B, $\overline{A_1} \cup \overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}$

$$C, \overline{A_1}A_2A_3 \cup A_1\overline{A_2}A_3 \cup A_1A_2\overline{A_3}$$

C.
$$\overline{A_1}A_2A_3 \cup A_1\overline{A_2}A_3 \cup A_1A_2\overline{A_3}$$
 D. $\overline{A_1}A_2A_3 \cup A_1\overline{A_2}A_3 \cup A_1A_2\overline{A_3} \cup A_1A_2A_3$

2.
$$\not H P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(\overline{AB}) = P(B - AB) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$P[(A \cup B)(\overline{AB})] = P(A \cup B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 解: 最多只有一位陈姓候选人当选的概率为
$$1 - \frac{C_2^2 C_4^2}{C_6^4} = \frac{3}{5}$$

4.
$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$=\frac{5}{8}$$

5.
$$\Re: (1) P(A) = \frac{n!}{N^n}$$

$$(2) P(B) = \frac{C_N^n n!}{N^n},$$

(3)
$$P(C) = \frac{C_n^m (N-1)^{n-m}}{N^n}$$

习题二

一. 填空题

1. 0. 8 2.
$$0.5$$
 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{3}{7}$ 5. $\frac{3}{4}$

二. 单项选择题

三. 计算题

1. 解:设 A_i :分别表示甲、乙、丙厂的产品(i=1, 2, 3)

B: 顾客买到正品

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B/A_1) + P(A_2)P(B/A_2) + P(A_3)P(B/A_3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 0.9 + \frac{2}{5} \times 0.85 + \frac{1}{5} \times 0.65 = 0.83$$

$$P(A_2/B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B/A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{34}{83}$$

2. 解:设 A_i :表示第i箱产品(i=1, 2)

$$B_i$$
: 第 i 次取到一等品($i=1, 2$)

(1)
$$P(B_1) = P(A_1)P(B_1/A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1/A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{50} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18}{30} = 0.4$$

(2) 同理 $P(B_2) = 0.4$

(3)
$$P(B_1B_2) = P(A_1)P(B_1B_2/A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1B_2/A_2)$$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{50} \times \frac{9}{49} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18}{30} \times \frac{17}{29} = 0.19423$
 $P(B_2/B_1) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{0.19423}{0.4} = 0.4856$

(4)
$$P(B_1/B_2) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_{21})} = \frac{0.19423}{0.4} = 0.4856$$

3. 解:设A_i:表示第i次电话接通(*i*=1, 2, 3)

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{10}$$
 $P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{10}$ $P(\overline{A_1}A_2A_3) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10}$

所以拨号不超过三次接通电话的概率为 $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = 0.3$

如已知最后一位是奇数,则

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{5}$$
 $P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$ $P(\overline{A_1}A_2A_3) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$

所以拨号不超过三次接通电话的概率为 $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 0.6$

4.
$$\widetilde{R}$$
: $P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C}) = 1 - P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})P(\overline{C})$

$$= 1 - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 0.6$$

5. 解:设B₁,B₂分别表示发出信号"A"及"B"

A1, A2 分别表示收到信号"A"及"B"

$$P(A_{1}) = P(B_{1})P(A_{1}/B_{1}) + P(B_{2})P(A_{1}/A_{2})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1 - 0.02) + \frac{1}{3}0.01 = \frac{197}{300}$$

$$P(B_{1}/A_{1}) = \frac{P(A_{1}B_{1})}{P(A_{1})} = \frac{P(B_{1})P(A_{1}/B_{1})}{P(A_{1})} = \frac{196}{197}$$

复习题一

一. 填空题

1. 0.3, 0.5 2, 0.2 3,
$$\frac{20}{21}$$
 4, $\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{3}{15}$ 5, $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$

6.
$$1-(1-p)^4$$

二. 单项选择题

三. 计算题

1. 解:设 A_i : i个人击中飞机(i=0, 1, 2, 3)

则
$$P(A_0) = 0.09$$
 $P(A_1) = 0.36$ $P(A_2) = 0.41$ $P(A_3) = 0.14$

B: 飞机被击落

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B/A_1) + P(A_2)P(B/A_2) + P(A_3)P(B/A_3) + P(A_0)P(B/A_0)$$

= 0.36×0.2+0.41×0.6+0.14×1+0.09×0 = 0.458

2. 解: 设*A_i*: i局甲胜(*i*=0, 1, 2, 3)

(1) 甲胜有下面几种情况:

打三局,概率 0.6^3

打四局,概率 $C_3^1 0.4 \cdot 0.6^2 \cdot 0.6^1$

打五局,概率 $C_4^2 \cdot 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6^2 \cdot 0.6^1$

P (甲胜) =
$$0.6^3 + C_3^1 0.4 \cdot 0.6^2 \cdot 0.6^1 + C_4^2 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6^2 \cdot 0.6^1 = 0.68256$$

(2)

$$P(A/A_1A_2) = \frac{P(AA_1A_2)}{P(A_1A_2)} = \frac{P(A_1A_2A_3)}{P(A_1A_2)} = \frac{0.6^3 + 0.6^2 * 0.4 * 0.6 + 0.6^2 * 0.4^2 * 0.6}{0.6^2} = 0.936$$

3. 解:设A:知道答案

B: 填对

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B/A) + P(\overline{A})P(B/\overline{A}) = 0.3 \times 1 + 0.7 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.475$$

$$P(\overline{A}/B) = \frac{P(\overline{A}B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\overline{A})P(B/\overline{A})}{P(B)} = \frac{0.7 \times \frac{1}{4}}{0.475} = \frac{7}{19}$$

4. 解:设 A_i :分别表示乘火车、轮船、汽车、飞机(i=1, 2, 3, 4)

B: 迟到

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B/A_1) + P(A_2)P(B/A_2) + P(A_3)P(B/A_3) + P(A_4)P(B/A_4)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{5} \times 0 = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$P(A_1/B) = \frac{P(A_1B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_1)P(B_1/A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{20}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$| \exists B \neq P(A_2/B) = \frac{4}{9} \qquad P(A_3/B) = \frac{1}{18}$$

5. 解: A: 甲袋中取红球: B: 乙袋中取红球

$$P(AB \cup \overline{AB}) = P(AB) + P(\overline{AB}) = P(A)P(B) + P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})$$
$$= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{16} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{10}{16} = \frac{21}{40}$$

习题三 一维随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

1.
$$\frac{19}{27}$$
 2. 2 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ 4. 0.8

$$3, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0.2 & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 0.5 & 2 \le x < 3 \\ 1 & x \ge 3 \end{cases} \quad 6. X \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 二、单项选择题
- 1, B 2, A
- 三、计算题
- 1、解: 由己知 $X \sim B(15,0.2)$,其分布律为: $P(X=k) = C_{15}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{15-k} (k=0,1,2,...,15)$ 至少有两人的概率: $P(X \ge 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) = 0.833$
- 2、解 设击中的概率为 p,则 X 的分布率为

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
$p_{\scriptscriptstyle k}$	p	(1-p) p	$(1-p)^2 p$	$(1-p)^3 p$	$(1-p)^4 p$	$(1-p)^5 p + (1-p)^6$

3、解: X的分布律为:

X	3	4	5
$p_{\scriptscriptstyle k}$	0.1	0.3	0.6

X 的分布函数为:
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3 \\ 0.1, & 3 \le x < 4 \\ 0.4, & 4 \le x < 5 \\ 1, & x \ge 5 \end{cases}$$

4、X的分布函数为:
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{a}, & 0 \le x < a \\ 1, & x \ge a \end{cases}$$

习题四 一维随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

1, 0 2, 0.5328; 3 3,
$$\frac{1}{3}f_X(\frac{y-1}{3})$$

二、单项选择题

三、计算题

1、解:由己知,X的密度函数为:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, -3 \le x \le 3\\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

此二次方程的
$$\Delta = (4x)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (x+2) = 16(x^2 - x - 2)$$

(1) 当
$$\Delta \ge 0$$
时,有实根,即 $(x^2 - x - 2) \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \ge 2$ 或 $x \le -1$

所以
$$P$$
{方程有实根}= P { $X \ge 2$ 或 $X \le -1$ }= P { $X \ge 2$ }+ P { $X \le -1$ }

$$= \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{6} dx + \int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{1}{6} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 当
$$\Delta = 0$$
时,有重根,即 $(x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$ 或 $x = -1$

所以
$$P$$
{方程有重根}= P { $X=2$ 或 $X=-1$ }= P { $X=2$ }+ P { $X=-1$ }= 0

(3) 当
$$\Delta$$
<0时,无实根, P {方程有实根}=1- P {无实根}= $\frac{1}{2}$

2、解:设 X 为元件寿命, Y 为寿命不超过 150 小时的元件寿命。由己知:

$$P(X \le 150) = \int_{-\infty}^{150} f(x) dx = \int_{100}^{150} \frac{100}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y = 2) = C_5^2 (P(X \le 150))^2 (P(X > 150))^3 = C_5^2 (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{2}{3})^3 = \frac{80}{243}$$

3 0.3721 0.7143

4 d = 7

5、由
$$P{2 < X < 4} = 0.3$$
,有 $\Phi(\frac{2}{\sigma}) = 0.8$,

$$P\{X<0\}=1-\Phi(\frac{2}{\sigma})=0.2$$

6、解: 由
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1$$
,有: $\int_{0}^{1} ax^{b} dx = 1$,即 $a = b + 1$

又由
$$P(X > \frac{1}{2}) = 0.75$$
,有 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} ax^{b} dx = \frac{3}{4}$,即 $a - a2^{-(b+1)} = \frac{3}{4}(b+1)$

联立求解, 得: a = 2, b = 1

7、解:
$$f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{B}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} & -a < x \le a \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
, 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$, 有:

$$\pi B = 1$$
, $\mathbb{P} B = \frac{1}{\pi}$

又由 F(x) 的右连续性,有 $\lim_{x\to a^+} F(x) = F(a)$,即 $A + \frac{\pi}{2}B = 1$,可以解得: $A = \frac{1}{2}$ 8、解:解:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0dt = 0, & x < 0 \\ \int_{0}^{x} tdt = \frac{x^{2}}{2}, & 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} tdt + \int_{1}^{x} (2 - t)dt = 2x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - 2, 1 \le x < 2,$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt = 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^{2}}{2}, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 2x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - 2, & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{\frac{1}{2} \le X \le \frac{3}{2}\} = P\{\frac{1}{2} < X \le \frac{3}{2}\} = F(\frac{3}{2}) - F(\frac{1}{2}) = [2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 2] - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

9、解:

/41 -			
Y	-3	-1	5
P	1/6	1/3	1/2

10、解: 由己知:
$$X \sim U(0,2)$$
,所以 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^2 \le y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

上式两端对 y 求导,得:
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(\sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} f_X(-\sqrt{y})$$

所以:
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
, 进而可以得到: $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} & y \ge 4 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0 & y \le 0 \end{cases}$

复习题二

一、填空题

$$1, \frac{9}{64} \quad 2, 1-\alpha-\beta$$

3、
$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}y^{-\frac{2}{3}} & 0 \le y \le 8\\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

二、单项选择题

1, A 2, B 3, C 4, B 5, B

三、计算题

1,

- 1			
X	0	1	2
Р	1/5	3/5	1/5

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.2 & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 0.8 & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1 & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

2、解: (1)

X	1	2	 k	
P	0.45	0.55×0.45	 $0.55^{k-1} \times 0.45$	

(2)
$$P(X = 2n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0.55^{2n-1} 0.45 = \frac{0.55 \times 0.45}{1 - 0.55^2} = \frac{11}{31}$$

3, (1)
$$c = \frac{1}{\pi}$$
 (2) $\frac{1}{3}$

4, (1)
$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi}$$
; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$; (3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

5,
$$\sigma = 13$$
, $P\{60 \le X \le 84\} = \Phi(1.08) + \Phi(0.77) - 1 = 0.6393$

6、解: $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{F(X) \le y\}$,由于F(x)为分布函数,故 $0 \le F(x) \le 1$,

于是(1)当y < 0时, $F_y(y) = 0$;

(2) 当
$$y \ge 1$$
时, $F_v(y) = 1$;

(3) 当
$$0 \le y < 1$$
时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{F(X) \le y\} = P\{X \le F^{-1}(y)\}$$
 (由于 $F(x)$ 严格单调增加)
$$= F(F^{-1}(y)) = y$$

于是
$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ y & 0 \le y < 1 \\ 1 & y \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

上式两端对 y 求导,得: $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$,即 $Y \sim U(0,1)$

习题五 多维随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

1、
$$e^{-1}-e^{-2}$$
 2、 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3、 $\begin{cases} e^{-y} & 0 \le x \le 1, y > 0 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$ 4、 $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{1}{9}$

- 二、单项选择题
- 1, A 2, D 3, C
- 三、计算题

1、 解: (1)
$$\because \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x,y) dx dy = 1$$
, $\therefore \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} A e^{-2(x+y)} dx dy = 1$, 解得 A= 4

(2)
$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$P(\xi < 1, \eta < 2) = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 4e^{-2(x+y)} dx dy = (1 - e^{-2})(1 - e^{-4})$$

(4)
$$P(\xi + \eta < 1) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 4e^{-2(x+y)} dy = 1 - 3e^{-2}$$

2, M: (1) A = 0.1;

(2) 边缘分布律:

X	0	1	2
P	0.3	0.5	0.2

Y	0	1
P	0.5	0.5

(3) :
$$P(X = 0, Y = 0) = 0.1 \neq P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) = 0.15$$

:: X与Y不独立

(4)

Z	0	1	2	3
P	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1

3、X的可能取值为 0, 1, 2, 3,Y的可能取值为 1, 3,利用二项分布计算可得

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 3\} = (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = C_3^1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P\{X=2,Y=1\}=C_3^2(\frac{1}{2})^2\frac{1}{2}=\frac{3}{8}, P\{X=3,Y=3\}=(\frac{1}{2})^3=\frac{1}{8}$$

故联合分布律:

YX	1	3
0	0	1/8
1	3/8	0
2	3/8	0
3	0	1/8

4、解: (1) 联合分布律:

YX	0	1	2
0	1/9	2/9	1/9
1	2/9	2/9	0
2	1/9	0	0

(2) Y = 0时 X 的条件分布律:

X = k	0	1	2	
$P\{X = k \mid Y = 0\}$	1/4	1/2	1/4	

5、由题设有
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
, $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$, 又 X 与 Y 相互独立,故

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

关于 k 方程 $k^2+Xk+Y=0$ 有实根的条件为 $X^2-4Y\ge 0$,故所求概率为 $P\{X^2-4Y\ge 0\}\,.$

$$P\{X^{2} - 4Y \ge 0\} = \iint_{x^{2} - 4y \ge 0} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2}}{4}} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

6、解: 设
$$Z = X + Y$$
,由己知: $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$

由卷积公式:
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$
 得:

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\arctan(z+1) - \arctan(z-1) \right] \quad z \in R$$

复习题三

一、填空题

1,
$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $b = \frac{1}{5}$,

(X,Y) 的联合分布律

YX	0	1	2
-2	0	4/15	8/15
-1	0	1/15	2/15
0	0	0	0

Z = X + Y的分布律

Z	-2	-1	0	1	2
P	0	4/15	9/15	2/15	0

2、
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x^2 + y^2 \le 2x \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 ,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{2x - x^2} & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 ,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - y^2} & -1 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \cancel{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$3 \cdot \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

二、单项选择题

三、计算题

1、
$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $P(A|B) = P(B|A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\mathbb{M} \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\overrightarrow{m} P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P(\overrightarrow{AB}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P{X = 0, Y = 1} = P(\overline{A}B) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P{X = 1, Y = 0} = P(A\overline{B}) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P{X = 1, Y = 1} = P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}$$

故 (X,Y) 的联合分布律为

YX	0	1
0	5/8	1/8
1	1/8	1/8

2、(1)解:由联合密度,可求边缘密度:

$$p_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{#$\stackrel{.}{\succeq}$} \end{cases}, \quad p_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}y & 0 \le y \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{#$\stackrel{.}{\succeq}$} \end{cases};$$

因为 $p(x, y) = p_X(x)p_Y(y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 相互独立

(2)解:由联合密度,可求边缘密度:

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^{2}) & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^{3} & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases};$$

因为 $p(x, y) \neq p_X(x)p_Y(y)$, 所以X与Y不独立

3、解: (1)由联合分布函数得边缘分布函数:

$$F_{X}(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x} & x \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}, \quad F_{Y}(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5y} & y \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

可见 $F(x, y) = F_x(x)F_y(y)$, 所以 $X \times Y$ 独立

(2) 要求:

$$P(X > 0.1, Y > 0.1) = F(+\infty, +\infty) - F(0.1, +\infty) - F(+\infty, 0.1) + F(0.1, 0.1) = e^{-0.1}$$

4、解: (1)
$$:: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$$
, $:: \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} k e^{-3x-4y} dx dy = 1$, 解得 k= 12

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

5、解: 由卷积公式:
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$$
, 有

$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{z} e^{-y} dy & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^{z} e^{-y} dy & z \ge 1 \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}, \quad \text{fill } f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ (e-1)e^{-z} & z \ge 1 \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

习题六 随机变量的数字特征

-. 1,
$$a, \frac{b}{n}$$
 2, $n=16, p=0.8$ 3, $5\sigma^2$ 4, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\pi}$

$$2, n = 16, p = 0.8$$

$$\sim$$
 5 σ

$$4, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\pi}$$

二. 单项选择题

三. 计算题

1.
$$EX = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 $EX^2 = \frac{7}{6}$ $DX = \frac{11}{12}$ $E(|X - 1|) = \frac{3}{2}$

$$EX^2 = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$DX = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$E(|X-1|) = \frac{3}{2}$$

2、解(1)

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 3x^{3} dx = \frac{3x^{4}}{4} \bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{3}{80}$$

(2)

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}dx + \int_{1}^{2} x(2-x)dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{1} + (x^{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3}) \Big|_{1}^{2} = 1$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{6}$$

3. 解

所以

$$EX = -1 \times 0.2 + 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.2 = 0.5$$

$$EX^2 = (-1)^2 \times 0.2 + 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.3 + 2^2 \times 0.2 = 1.3$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1.3 - 0.5^2 = 1.05$$

4、(1) 分布函数

$$F(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(Y \le y, X = 1) + P(Y \le y, X = 2)$$

$$= P(Y \le y \mid X = 1)P(X = 1) + P(Y \le y \mid X = 2)P(X = 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (P(Y \le y \mid X = 1) + P(Y \le y \mid X = 2))$$

当 y < 0 时, F(y) = 0;

当
$$0 \le y < 1$$
时, $F(y) = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}\frac{y}{2} = \frac{3}{4}y$;

当
$$1 \le y < 2$$
时, $F(y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{4} y + \frac{1}{2}$;

当 $y \ge 2$ 时, F(y) = 1.

所以分布函数为

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ \frac{3}{4}y & , 0 \le y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{4}, 1 \le y < 2 \\ 1, & y \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4} y dy + \int_1^2 \frac{y}{4} dy = \frac{3}{4}.$$

5. 解

$$EX = 0.2$$
 $E(XY) = -0.5$

6.
$$EX = 0.8$$
 $E(XY) = 0.5$

7.
$$EY = 400$$
, $E(Y^2) = 1.6 \times 10^6$, $D(Y) = 1.44 \times 10^6$

8. 证明 略

习题七 随机变量的数字特征

- 一. 填空题
- 1, DX + DY; 2, 18;
- 二. 单项选择题
- 1, A 2, A 3, B
 - 三. 计算题
- 1、解 (1)

X_2 X_1	0	1	P. ₁
0	0.1	0.8	0.9
1	0.1	0	0.1
P ₁ .	0.2	0.8	

(2)
$$EX_1 = 0.8$$
, $EX_2 = 0.1$

$$EX_1^2 = 0.8, DX_1 = EX_1^2 - (EX_1)^2 = 0.16, DX_2 = 0.09$$

$$EX_1X_2 = 0$$
, $cov(X_1, X_2) = EX_1X_2 - EX_1EX_2 = -0.08$

所以,
$$\rho = \frac{\text{cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{DX_1}\sqrt{DX_2}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

2. 解: 由于

$$E(X) = E(Y) = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$E(X^2) = E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$D(X) = D(Y) = \frac{11}{144},$$

$$E(XY) = \frac{1}{6}$$

故
$$Cov(X,Y) = -\frac{1}{144}$$
, $\rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{11}$

3、由于 X, Y 的概率分布相同, 故 $P(X=0)=\frac{1}{3}, P(X=1)=\frac{2}{3}$,

$$P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3}, P(Y = 1) = \frac{2}{3},$$

显然
$$EX = EY = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $DX = DY = \frac{2}{9}$

相关系数
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{COV(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{E(XY) - EXEY}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{E(XY) - \frac{4}{9}}{\frac{2}{9}}$$

所以
$$E(XY) = \frac{5}{9}$$
.

而 $E(XY) = 1 \times 1 \times P(X = 1, Y = 1)$, 所以 $P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{5}{9}$, 从而得到 (X, Y) 的联合概率分布:

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{5}{9}, P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{9}, P(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{9}, P(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{2}{9}$$

(2)
$$P(X+Y \le 1) = 1 - P(X+Y > 1) = 1 - P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{4}{9}$$
.

4.
$$\# P\{15 < X < 27\} \ge \frac{37}{72}$$

5.
$$P\{|X+Y| \ge 6\} \le \frac{1}{12}$$

复习题四

一、填空题

1.
$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{2};$$
 2. -0.2 , 2.8, 24.84,

11.04;

3、97; 4、5; 5、N(0,5) 6、0.3413 7、18.4; 8、25.6; 9、0.0228

 \equiv 1, A 2, B 3, D 4, D 5, A

三、

1、解:设一台设备的净获利为Y,则其分布律为:

可以计算:
$$P\{X > 1\} = \int_{100}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} dx = e^{-0.25}$$

Y	100	-200
P	$P\{X > 1\}$	$P\{X \le 1\}$

则
$$P\{X \le 1\} = 1 - P\{X > 1\} = 1 - e^{-0.25}$$

所以
$$EY = 100 \times e^{-0.25} - 200 \times (1 - e^{-0.25}) = 300 \times e^{-0.25} - 200$$

$$2 \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } EY = E(2X) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} 2x dx = 2$$

$$EY = E(e^{-2X}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

3、解: 由己知:
$$cov(X,Y) = E(X-EX)(Y-EY) = 4e$$
,

可得:
$$DX_1 = D(aX + bY) = a^2DX + b^2DY + 2ab\cos(X,Y) = 4a^2 + 4b^2 + 8eab$$

同理:
$$DX_2 = 4c^2 + 4d^2 + 8ecd$$
, 而

$$cov(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1 - EX_1)(X_2 - EX_2)$$

= $acDX + (ad + bc)cov(X, Y) + bdDY = 4(ac + bd) + 4e(ad + bc)$

所以:
$$\rho_{X_1X_2} = \frac{\text{cov}(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{DX_1DX_2}} = \frac{(ac+bd) + e(ad+bc)}{\sqrt{(a^2+b^2+2eab)(c^2+d^2+2ecd)}}$$

4、解: 由已知边缘密度为:
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
, $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1-y & 0 \le y < 1 \\ 1+y & -1 < y < 0 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$

所以
$$EX = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $EY = \int_0^1 (1-y)y dy + \int_{-1}^0 (1+y)y dy = 0$

而 $E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy dy = 0$, 所以 Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = 0, $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 5、解: 设每毫升血液中白细胞数为 X,则由己知: EX = 7300, $\sqrt{DX} = 700$ 要估计 $P\{5200 < X < 9400\}$:

 $P\{5200 < X < 9400\} = P\{-2100 < X - 7300 < 2100\} = P\{|X - 7300| < 2100\}$ 由切比雪夫不等式,可得 $P\{5200 < X < 9400\} = P\{|X - EX| < 2100\} \ge 1 - \frac{DX}{2100^2} = \frac{8}{9}$ 即每毫升含白细胞数在 5200~9400 之间的概率大概为 $\frac{8}{9}$ 。 6、 0

习题八

$$-1, 42 \qquad 2, a = \frac{1}{20}, b = \frac{1}{100}, n = 2$$

$$3, 0.025 \qquad 4, c = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

- \subseteq CBDDAC
- Ξ , 1, 0.1314 2, (1) 0.0057, (2) 0.1
 - 3, 0.05

习题九

$$-, 1, \left(\overline{X} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}\right)$$

$$2, \left(\overline{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)\right)$$

4.
$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}\right)$$

=, 1, D 2, C 3, C 4, A 5, D

三、1、最大似然估计值:
$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$
, 是无偏估计

2、矩估计量
$$\frac{2\overline{X}-1}{1-\overline{X}}$$
, 最大似然估计量 $-1-\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\ln x_{i}}$

3.
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X = x_i, \theta) = 8\theta^7 (1 - \theta)^5$$

$$LnL(\theta) = 3\ln 2 + 7Ln\theta + 5\ln(1-\theta)$$

$$\frac{dLnL(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{7}{\theta} - \frac{5}{1-\theta} = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{7}{12}$$

- **4**, (1) (0.0829, 0.0839)
- (2) $(2.8883 \times 10^{-8}, 1.25 \times 10^{-6})$
- 5、(1524.47, 1565.53)

习 题 十

$$-, 1, \frac{\overline{X}}{Q}\sqrt{n(n-1)} \sim t(n-1) 2, t \leq -t_{\alpha}(n-1)$$

3、
$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$
, $t - 分布$, $n-1$

 \equiv $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}$

二、

1、
$$H_0$$
: $\mu = \mu_0 = 500$, H_1 : $\mu \neq \mu_0$,拒绝 H_0

4、(1) H_0 : $\mu = \mu_0 = 70$, H_1 : $\mu \neq \mu_0$,拒绝域|t| = 0.2 < 2.0301,

而
$$|t| > t_{0.975}(36-1) = 2.0301$$
,于是接受 H_0

(2) $H_0: \sigma^2 = 16^2$; $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 16^2$, 拒绝域(53.203, $+\infty$) \cup (0, 20.569),

而 $\chi^2 = 30.7617$,于是接受 H_0

3、 $\chi^2 = 9.585$ 双侧检验的临界值: $\chi^2_{0.975}(9) = 2.7, \chi^2_{0.025}(9) = 19.023$

答:接受 H_0

4、 H_0 : $\mu \le 10$, H_1 : $\mu > 10$,拒绝域为 $t \ge 1.7291$

由 $\bar{x}=10.2$,s=0.5099,得t=1.754>1.7291,于是拒绝 H_0 ,即认为装配时间的均

复习题五

$$-, 1, \left[\frac{Q^{2}}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)}, \frac{Q^{2}}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)}\right]$$

2、
$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$
,接受

- 二、BADA
- 三、1、 98 箱

$$2, n-1, \frac{2(n-1)}{n}, 2(n-1)$$

- 3、(1)拒绝; (2)接受
- 4、(1)拒绝; (2)接受

自测题一

单项选择题

BCDDA CBBCD

- 二、填空
- 1. $\frac{1}{18}$ 2. 0 3. 1

- 4. 0 5. 0.164
- 三、计算题
- 1、解: A、B 相互独立,则P(AB) = P(A)P(B)

故
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.52$$

2、解:以A表示事件"取到次品",

 B_{i} (i = 1,2)表示事件"取自第i 箱",

于是
$$P(B_1) = P(B_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $P(A/B_1) = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1}{50}$, $P(A/B_2) = \frac{3}{50}$, 则 $P(A) = P(B_1)P(A/B_1) + P(B_2)P(A/B_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{50} = \frac{1}{25}$.

3、解: (1) 设 y 的分布函数为 F(y) ,则

$$F(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{Y \le y, X \le 1\} + P\{Y \le y, 1 < X < 2\} + P\{Y \le y, X \ge 2\}$$

$$= P\{2 \le y, X \le 1\} + P\{X \le y, 1 < X < 2\} + P\{1 \le y, X \ge 2\}$$

当 y < 1时, F(y) = 0,

当 1 ≤ y < 2 时,
$$F(y) = P\{X \le y, 1 < X < 2\} + P\{X \ge 2\}$$

$$= P\{1 < X \le y\} + P\{X \ge 2\}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{y} \frac{1}{9} x^{2} dx + \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{9} x^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} (y^{3} - 1) + \frac{1}{27} (3^{3} - 2^{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} (y^{3} + 18)$$

当 $y \ge 2$ 时, $F(y) = P\{X \le 1\} + P\{1 < X < 2\} + P\{X \ge 2\} = 1$

所以
$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{27}y^3 + \frac{2}{3}, 1 \le y < 2 \\ 1, & y \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$P(X \le Y) = 1 - P(X > Y) = 1 - P(y = 1) = 1 - \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{9} x^{2} dx = \frac{8}{27}$$

$$4 \times \text{M}$$
: (1) :: $0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1 + a + 0.1 + 0.2 = 1$

$$\therefore a = 0.3$$

(2) X、Y的边缘分布律如下:

X	-1	0	1
P	0.4	0.3	0.3

Y	0	1
P	0.4	0.6

$$P(X = -1, Y = 0) = 0.1 \neq P(X = -1)P(Y = 0) = 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.16$$

所以X与Y不独立

(3) 由 Y 的边缘分布可知,Y 服从参数 p=0.6 的两点 0-1 分布,

所以 E(Y)=p=0.6

四、解答题

1、解:
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i, \theta) = 2^5 \theta^9 (1 - \theta)^{11}$$

$$L n L\theta = 5 L n - 9 B n + 11 L n \theta$$

$$\frac{dLnL(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{9}{\theta} - \frac{11}{1-\theta} = 0 \qquad \text{minimize} \qquad \hat{\theta} = \frac{9}{20}$$

2、解: 假设 H_0 : $\mu = \mu_0 = 15.6$

$$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 = 15.6$$

现
$$\alpha = 0.05$$
, $\sigma = 2.2$, $n = 36$, $\bar{x} = 14.5$,

故拒绝域为:

$$|z| = \left| \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \right| \ge U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = U_{0.025} = 1.96$$
 ,

$$|\vec{m}|z| = \left|\frac{\vec{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right| = \left|\frac{14.5 - 15.6}{2.2/\sqrt{36}}\right| = 3 > 1.96.$$

于是拒绝 H_0 ,即认为绳索的拉力有显著变化.

自测题二

一、单项选择题

DDDCD CBDDB

二. 填空:

1.
$$\overline{A_1 A_2 A_3}$$
 2. $\frac{8}{15}$

3.
$$P(A|B) = \frac{3}{5}$$
, $P(B|A) = 1$ 4, $\frac{3}{4}$

5. 1

三、计算题

1、解: :: A 与 B 相互独立

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$= 0.8 + 0.6 - 0.8 \times 0.6 = 0.92$$

$$P(\overline{A}|A+B) = \frac{P(\overline{A}(A+B))}{P(A+B)} = \frac{P(\overline{A}B)}{P(A+B)} = \frac{P(\overline{A})P(B)}{P(A+B)} = 0.13$$

2、解:
$$P(X \ge 5.3) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5.3 - 2}{2}\right)$$

=1-\Phi(1.65) =1-0.95 = 0.05

3、解:设A = "眼镜落地三次被打破", A_i = "眼镜第i 次落地被打破" $\left(i$ = 1, 2, 3 $\right)$.则

$$A = A_1 + \overline{A_1} A_2 + \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3$$
,且 $A_1, \overline{A_1} A_2, \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3$ 互斥.故

$$P(A) = I(P_1A) + (P_1A)A + (P_1A)A + (P_1A)A A$$

$$P(A) + I(P_1A)A + (P_1A)A (P_1A)A (P_1A)A (P_2A)A (A | P_3A)$$

$$\frac{3}{10} + (-\frac{3}{10}) \cdot \frac{4}{10} + (-\frac{3}{10}) \cdot \frac{4}{10} - \frac{3}{10} \cdot (-\frac{3}{10}) \cdot \frac{4}{10} = 0.958$$

4、解: 由己知有 $X \sim U(0,4)$

则:
$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} = 2$$

$$D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{4}{3}$$

5、解:显然 $y = x^2 + 1$ 不是单调函数,所以先计算 Y 的分布函数

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^{2} + 1 \le y) = P(X^{2} \le y - 1)$$
当 $y \le 1$ 时, $P(X^{2} \le y - 1) = 0$.

当 $y > 1$ 时, $P(X^{2} \le y - 1) = P(-\sqrt{y - 1} \le X \le \sqrt{y - 1})$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{y - 1}}^{\sqrt{y - 1}} f_{X}(x) dx, & 1 < y \le 2 \\ \int_{-1}^{1} f_{X}(x) dx, & y > 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2\int_{0}^{\sqrt{y - 1}} (1 - x) dx, & 1 < y \le 2 \\ 2\int_{0}^{1} (1 - x) dx, & y > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{y - 1} - (y - 1), & 1 < y \le 2 \\ 1, & y > 2 \end{cases}$$
所以 $F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 1 \\ 2\sqrt{y - 1} - (y - 1), & 1 < y \le 2 \\ 1, & y > 2 \end{cases}$
于是 $f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y - 1}} - 1, & 1 < y \le 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

6、解: (1) 由联合密度,可求边缘密度:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^2) & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases},$$

$$f_Y(y) == \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 4y^3 & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases};$$

因为 $f(x,y) \neq f_x(x)f_y(y)$, 所以X与Y不独立

(2)
$$P\{X < 1, Y < 1\} = \iint_{\substack{x < 1 \ y < 1}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 8xy dy = 1$$

四、解答题

1、解:
$$: E\mu_1 = E(\frac{2}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2) = \mu$$
 同理: $E\mu_2 = E\mu_3 = \mu$

 $\therefore \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$ 为参数 μ 的无偏估计量

又:
$$D\mu_1 = D(\frac{2}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2) = \frac{4}{9}DX_1 + \frac{1}{9}DX_2 = \frac{5}{9}\sigma^2$$

同理: $D\mu_2 = \frac{10}{16}\sigma^2$, $D\mu_3 = \frac{2}{4}\sigma^2$
且 $D\mu_3 < D\mu_1 < D\mu_2$

∴ *μ*₃较优

2、解: 当
$$a=1$$
时, X 的概率密度为 $f(x,\beta)=\begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, x>1\\ 0, x\leq 1 \end{cases}$.

(1) 由于
$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x,\beta) dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \frac{\beta}{\beta-1}, \Leftrightarrow \frac{\beta}{\beta-1} = \overline{X}, \text{ 解得}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\overline{X}}{\overline{X} - 1}.$$

所以,参数
$$\beta$$
的矩估计量为 $\beta = \frac{\overline{X}}{\overline{X}-1}$.

(2) 对于总体 X 的样本值 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n ,似然函数为

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta^n}{\left(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n\right)^{\beta+1}}, & x_i > 1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

当
$$x_i > 1(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$$
时, $L(\beta) > 0$,去取对数得

$$\ln L(\beta) = n \ln \beta - (\beta + 1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i, \text{ 对 } \beta \text{ 求导数得}$$

$$\frac{d\left[\ln L(\beta)\right]}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i , \quad \diamondsuit \frac{d\left[\ln L(\beta)\right]}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i = 0 , \quad \text{mid}$$

$$\beta = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i}.$$

于是 β 的最大似然估计量为 $\beta = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i}$.

(3) 当 $\beta = 2$ 时,X的概率密度为 $f(x,\beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\alpha^2}{x^3}, x > \alpha\\ 0, x \le \alpha \end{cases}$,对于总体X的样本值

 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , 似然函数为

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^n \alpha^{2n}}{\left(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n\right)^3}, & x_i > \alpha (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n) \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

 $x_i > \alpha (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, α 越大, $L(\alpha)$ 越大,即 α 的最大似然估计值为

 $\alpha = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 于是, α 的最大似然估计量为

 $\alpha = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n).$

3、解: 设 H_0 : $\mu = 2050$ H_1 : $\mu \neq 2050$

$$|t| = \left| \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{1960 - 2050}{120 / 4} \right| = 3 > t_{0.025} (15) = 2.131$$

则拒绝 H_0 ,接受 H_1 , 即不能认为该厂生产的零件的平均长度是 2050m 。

自测题三

一、选择题

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C

二、填空题(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

$$1.\,\bar{A}\bar{B}\cup\bar{A}\bar{C}\cup\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$2. \frac{1}{2}$$

1.
$$\overline{A}\overline{B} \cup \overline{A}\overline{C} \cup \overline{B}\overline{C}$$
 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 3. $N(0.15)$ 4. 2 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}$

三、计算题 (共5小题,每小题8分,共40分)

X	1	2	3
P_{k}	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

$$(2) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 \le x < 2 \\ \frac{8}{9} & 2 \le x < 3 \\ 1 & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \frac{2}{9} + 3 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{13}{9}$$

 $E(X^2) = 1 \times \frac{2}{3} + 4 \times \frac{2}{9} + 9 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{23}{9}$
 $D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{23}{9} - (\frac{13}{9})^2 = \frac{38}{81}$

2.
$$\text{M}: (1) \text{ if } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$
 $\text{M} \int_{0}^{1} kx dx = k \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{k}{2} = 1$ $\text{if } k = 2$

(2) 由于
$$Y = -2X + 3$$
, 则 $y = -2x + 3$, 于是 $x = -\frac{y-3}{2}$, $x' = -\frac{1}{2}$

所以
$$f_Y(y) = |x'| f_X(-\frac{y-3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} f_X(-\frac{y-3}{2}) = \begin{cases} -\frac{y-3}{2} & 1 \le y \le 3 \\ 0 & 共它 \end{cases}$$

3、解: 因为
$$X$$
的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$,则

$$P\left\{X \le \frac{1}{4}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

故
$$Y \sim b(3\frac{1}{4})$$

于是
$$P{Y=1}=C_3^1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{27}{64}$$

4、解: (1) 边缘分布律为

X	-1	2
p_k	0.6	0.4

Y	-1	0	1
p_k	0.3	0.3	0.4

(2)

Z = X + Y的分布律

Z	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
p_{k}	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

(3)
$$E(X) = -1 \times 0.6 + 2 \times 0.4 = 0.2 \dots (5 \%)$$

$$E(Y) = -1 \times 0.3 + 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.4 = 0.1 \dots$$
 (6 $\%$)

$$E(XY) = -1 \times (-1) \times 0.1 + (-1) \times 1 \times 0.3 + (-1) \times 2 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 2 \times 0.1 = -0.4$$

故
$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -0.4 - 0.2 \times 0.1 = -0.42$$

5、因为随机变量 X 与 Y 分别服从参数为 1 与参数为 4 的指数分布,所以 X 与 Y 概率密度函数为

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ # } \dot{\Xi} \end{cases} \qquad f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-4y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ # } \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

由于随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立,故 $\left(X,Y\right)$ 的联合概率密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 4e^{-x-4y} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

则
$$P\{X < Y\} = \iint_{x < y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^y e^{-x-4y} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-5y} dy = \frac{1}{5}$$

四、应用题 (共5小题,每小题8分,共40分)

1、解:设A表示投入基金、B表示购买股票,则

$$P(A) = 0.57, P(B) = 0.38, P(AB) = 0.19$$

(1) 已知他已经投入基金,再购买股票的概率为

$$P(B/A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.19}{0.57} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2) 已知他已经购买股票,再投入基金的概率为

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.19}{0.38} = \frac{1}{2}$$
2. $\Re: P(70 < X < 90) = P(0 < \frac{X - 70}{\sigma} < \frac{20}{\sigma}) = \Phi(\frac{20}{\sigma}) - 0.5 = 0.23$

$$\Phi(\frac{20}{\sigma}) = 0.73$$

$$P(X > 90) = P(\frac{X - 70}{\sigma} > \frac{20}{\sigma}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{20}{\sigma}) = 0.27$$

3、设某商店在季节内销售某商品的销售量 X (kg) 服从区间(10,20) 内的均匀分布, 所得利润 Y (以万元计)为 $Y = 3X^2 + 100$,求该商店获得利润 Y 的数学期望.

解:
$$X$$
 服从区间 (10,20),则 $E(X) = \frac{10+20}{2} = 15$, $D(X) = \frac{(20-10)^2}{12} = \frac{25}{3}$ 则 $E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{25}{3} + 225$ 故 $E(Y) = E(3X^2 + 100) = 3E(X^2) + 100 = 800$ 或

$$X$$
 服从区间 (10,20),则 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & 10 < x < 20 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$,

于是

$$E(Y) = E(3X^{2} + 100) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (3x^{2} + 100) f_{X}(x) dx = \int_{10}^{20} \frac{3x^{2} + 100}{10} dx = 800$$

4、解:
$$X$$
 的概率密度为 $f(x;\theta) = F'(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta}e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}}, x > 0\\ 0$, 其它

似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x; \theta) == \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2x_i}{\theta} e^{\frac{-x_i^2}{\theta}}, x_i > 0 \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_i > 0 (i = 1, \dots, n) \text{ Be}, \quad L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2x_i}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}},$$

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

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[-\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{x_i^2}{\theta^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - n\theta \right] = 0$$

解得
$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$$

所以, θ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}$

5、解: 假设
$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 72$$
 $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

由于方差 $\sigma^2 = 24$,用 μ 检验,检验统计量

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

拒绝域为:
$$\left|\frac{\bar{x}-\mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right| \ge u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

计算统计值
$$\bar{x} = 70$$
, 则 $\left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{70 - 72}{\sqrt{24} / \sqrt{6}} \right| = 1 < u_{0.025} = 1.96$

所以接受 H_0 ,手机待机时间与广告无显著差异。