

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

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

三. 计算题

1. (1) 略

(2) A、 $A_1A_2A_3$ B、 $\overline{A_1} \cup \overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}$

C、 $\overline{A_1}A_2A_3 \cup A_1\overline{A_2}A_3 \cup A_1A_2\overline{A_3}$ 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. 解 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

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

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

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

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. 解: (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. $\frac{2}{3}$ 2. 0.5 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{3}{7}$ 5. $\frac{3}{4}$

二. 单项选择题

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B

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 ($i=1, 2$)

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

$$(2) \quad \text{同理 } P(B_2) = 0.4$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{50} \times \frac{9}{49} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18}{30} \times \frac{17}{29} = 0.19423$$

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

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

3. 解: 设 A_i : 表示第 i 次电话接通 ($i=1, 2, 3$)

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{10} \quad P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{10} \quad P(\overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}A_3) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10}$$

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

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{5} \quad P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \quad P(\overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}A_3) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

所以拨号不超过三次接通电话的概率为

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

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

5. 解: 设 B_1, B_2 分别表示发出信号 “A” 及 “B”

A_1, A_2 分别表示收到信号 “A” 及 “B”

$$P(A_1) = P(B_1)P(A_1/B_1) + P(B_2)P(A_1/A_2)$$

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

$$P(B_1/A_1) = \frac{P(A_1B_1)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{P(B_1)P(A_1/B_1)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{196}{197}$$

第一章 复习题

一. 填空题

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

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

二. 单项选择题

$$1. B \quad 2. B \quad 3. D \quad 4. C, D \quad 5. D \quad 6. A$$

三. 计算题

1. 解: 设 A_i : i 个人击中飞机 ($i=0, 1, 2, 3$)

$$\text{则 } P(A_0) = 0.09 \quad P(A_1) = 0.36 \quad P(A_2) = 0.41 \quad P(A_3) = 0.14$$

B: 飞机被击落

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

$$= 0.36 \times 0.2 + 0.41 \times 0.6 + 0.14 \times 1 + 0.09 \times 0 = 0.458$$

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 $C_4^2 0.4^2 \cdot 0.6^2 \cdot 0.6^1$

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

(2)

$$P(A/A_1 A_2) = \frac{P(AA_1 A_2)}{P(A_1 A_2)} = \frac{P(A_1 A_2 A_3)}{P(A_1 A_2)} = \frac{0.6^3 + 0.6^2 * 0.4 * 0.6 + 0.6^2 * 0.4^2 * 0.6}{0.6^2} = 0.936$$

3. 解: 设 A : 知道答案 B: 填对

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{同理 } P(A_2/B) = \frac{4}{9} \quad P(A_3/B) = \frac{1}{18}$$

5. 解: A: 甲袋中取红球; B: 乙袋中取红球

$$P(AB \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(A)P(B) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})$$

$$= \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{16} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{10}{16} = \frac{21}{40}$$

习题三 第二章 随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

$$1、\frac{19}{27} \quad 2、2 \quad 3、\frac{1}{3} \quad 4、0.8 \quad 5、F(x)=\begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0.2 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.5 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad 6、X \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

二、单项选择题

1、B 2、A

三、计算题

1、解：由已知 $X \sim B(15, 0.2)$ ，其分布律为： $P(X=k) = C_{15}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{15-k} (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 15)$

至少有两人无任何保险的概： $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 0.833$

多于 13 人的概率： $P(X > 13) = P(X=14) + P(X=15) = 0$

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_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_k	0.1	0.3	0.6

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

4、不做 略

习题四 第二章 一维随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

1、 $P\{X=1\}=0$ (连续型随机变量等于任意值的概率都为 0)

$$2、P\{2 < X \leq 5\} = \Phi\left(\frac{5-3}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2-3}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-0.5)$$

$$= \Phi(1) - [1 - \Phi(0.5)] = 0.8413 - 1 + 0.6915 = 0.5328$$

$$3、F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{3X+1 \leq y\} = P\left\{X \leq \frac{y-1}{3}\right\} = F_X\left(\frac{y-1}{3}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'(y) = \frac{1}{3} f_X\left(\frac{y-1}{3}\right)$$

二、单项选择题

$$1、\because \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 1 \quad \therefore \int_0^{\pi} A \sin x dx = A(-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = A(-\cos \pi + \cos 0) = 2A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

故选 (B)

$$2、\because f(-x) = f(x) \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 是偶函数}$$

$$F(-a) = 1 - F(a) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \int_0^a f(x) dx\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

故选 (B)

三、计算题

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & -3 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

1、解：由已知 X 的密度函数为：

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

$$(1) \text{ 当 } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ 时, 有实根, 即 } (x^2 - x - 2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \text{ 或 } x \leq -1$$

$$\text{所以 } P\{\text{方程有实根}\} = P\{X \geq 2 \text{ 或 } X \leq -1\} = P\{X \geq 2\} + P\{X \leq -1\}$$

$$= \int_2^3 \frac{1}{6} dx + \int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{1}{6} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$(3) \quad P\{\text{方程无实根}\} = 1 - P\{\text{方程有实根}\} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 100 \\ \frac{100}{x^2} & x > 100 \end{cases}$$

2、解： 设 X 为电子元件寿命，则由已知 X 的概率密度函数为

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

设 Y 为 5 个同类型的元件中寿命不超过 150 小时的元件个数，则 $Y \sim B(5, \frac{1}{3})$

$$P\{Y = 2\} = C_5^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{80}{243}$$

3、解： $P\{4 < X \leq 8\} = \Phi\left(\frac{8-5}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{4-5}{4}\right) = \Phi(0.75) - \Phi(-0.25) = 0.3721$

$$P\{|X| > 3\} = 1 - P\{-3 < X < 3\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3-5}{4}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-3-5}{4}\right) = 0.7143$$

4、解： $P\{X < d\} = \Phi\left(\frac{d-10}{2}\right) = 0.0668 = 1 - 0.9332 = \Phi(-1.5)$

$$\therefore \frac{10-d}{2} = 1.5 \Rightarrow d = 7$$

5、解： $P\{2 < X \leq 4\} = \Phi\left(\frac{4-2}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2-2}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi(0) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) - 0.5 = 0.3$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right) = 0.8$$

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

6、解： 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 ax^b dx = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b+1} = 1 \Rightarrow a = b+1$

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： (1) $\because F(x)$ 是右连续的 \therefore

$$F(-a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a} (A + B \arcsin \frac{x}{a}) = A + B \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$F(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 1 = 1 = A + B \cdot \arcsin 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

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

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^x 0dx = 0 & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x tdt = \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^1 tdt + \int_1^x (2-t)dt = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \int_0^1 tdt + \int_1^2 (2-t)dt = 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

8、解： (1)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

即

$$(2) \quad P\left\{\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{3}{2}\right\} = F\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(3 - \frac{9}{8} - 1\right) - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$Y = 2X^2 - 3$	-1	-3	5
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

9、解：

$$X \sim f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x & 0 < x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

10、解：

$$F_Y(y) = P\{X^2 \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ P\{-\sqrt{y} < X < \sqrt{y}\} & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2} & 0 < y < 4 \\ 1 & y \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}} & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 4 \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 4 \end{cases}$$

第二章 复习题

一、填空题

1、 $P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = \frac{1}{4}$ $\therefore Y \sim B(3, \frac{1}{4})$ 故 $P\{Y=2\} = C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{9}{64}$

2、 $P\{x_1 \leq X < x_2\} = P\{X < x_2\} - P\{X < x_1\} = 1 - \beta - \alpha$

3、 $\therefore F_Y(y) = P\{X^3 \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \sqrt[3]{y}\} = F_X(\sqrt[3]{y})$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = f_X(\sqrt[3]{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} & 0 < \sqrt[3]{y} < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} y^{-\frac{2}{3}} & 0 < y < 8 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

二、单项选择题 1、A 2、B 3、C 4、B 5、B

三、计算题

1、

X	0	1	2
P	1/5	3/5	1/5

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

2、解： (1) $P\{X=k\} = 0.55^{k-1} \cdot 0.45 \quad k=1,2,3,\dots$

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

$$3、解：(1) \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = c \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^1 = c\pi = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$(2) \quad P\left\{-\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4、解：(1) \quad F(-\infty) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} A + B \arctan x = A - \frac{\pi}{2} B = 0$$

$$F(+\infty) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} A + B \arctan x = A + \frac{\pi}{2} B = 1 \quad \text{故} \quad A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad B = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$(2) \quad P\{-1 < X < 1\} = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\arctan 1 - \arctan(-1)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$$

$$5、解：P\{X > 96\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{96-70}{\sigma}\right) = 0.023 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{26}{\sigma}\right) = 0.977 = \Phi(2) \Rightarrow \sigma = 13$$

$$P\{60 < X < 84\} = \Phi\left(\frac{84-70}{13}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{60-70}{13}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{14}{13}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{10}{13}\right) = 0.6393$$

$$6、解：F_Y(y) = P\{F(X) \leq y\} = P\{X \leq F^{-1}(y)\} = F_X(F^{-1}(y))$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = f_X(F^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{1}{F'(x)} = f_X(F^{-1}(y)) \cdot \frac{1}{F'(F^{-1}(y))}$$

习题五 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

一、填空题

$$1、P\{X_1=1, X_2=0\} = P\{1 < Y \leq 2\} = \int_1^2 e^{-x} dx = e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$

$$2、f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4 & -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0, \quad 0 < y < 2x+1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P\left\{X < -\frac{1}{8}, Y \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \iint_{x < -\frac{1}{8}, y \leq \frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{-\frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 4 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

3、 $Z \sim N(0, 5)$

4、 $\because 2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \sim N(0, 36)$

$$\therefore P(0 \leq 2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 \leq 6) = \Phi\left(\frac{6-0}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0-0}{6}\right) = 0.3413$$

5、 $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 6、 $\alpha = \frac{2}{9}, \beta = \frac{1}{9}$

二、单项选择题

1、 $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1 \Rightarrow P\{X_1 X_2 \neq 0\} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\} = 0$$

又 $\because P\{X_1 = 1\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X_1 = -1\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X_2 = 1\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X_2 = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 0\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = -1\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = 0$$

故 (X_1, X_2) 的联合概率分布率为下表：

$X_1 \ X_2$	-1	0	1	X_1
-1	0	0.25	0	0.25
0	0.25	0	0.25	0.5
1	0	0.25	0	0.25
X_2	0.25	0.5	0.25	

$$P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 0$$

2、 $P\{X = 3, Y = 1\} = P\{X = 3\} \cdot P\{Y = 1|X = 3\} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

$$3、F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{\max\{X, Y\} \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z, Y \leq z\} = F_X(z)F_Y(z)$$

三、计算题

$$1、解：(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2y} dy = \frac{A}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 4$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} 4e^{-2x-2y} dy & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{X < 1, Y < 2\} = \iint_{x < 1, y < 2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 4e^{-2x-2y} dy = (1 - e^{-2})(1 - e^{-4})$$

$$(4) P\{X + Y < 1\} = \iint_{x+y < 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 4e^{-2x-2y} dy = 3e^{-2} - 1$$

$$2、解：(1) A = 0.1$$

(2)

X	0	1	2
P	0.3	0.5	0.2
Y	0	1	
P	0.5	0.5	

$$(3) P\{X=0, Y=0\} = 0.1 \neq P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\} = 0.15 \quad \text{故 } X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 不独立}$$

(4)

Z = X + Y	0	1	2	3
P	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1

X 3、

Y	0	1	2	3
1	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0

3	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
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4、解： (1)

Y	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
1	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{9}$	0	0

$$(2) \quad P\{X=0|Y=0\}=\frac{1}{4} \quad P\{X=1|Y=0\}=\frac{2}{4} \quad P\{X=2|Y=0\}=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x,y)=f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

5、

方程 $k^2 + Xk + Y = 0$ 有实根 $\Leftrightarrow \Delta = X^2 - 4Y \geq 0$

$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} = \iint_{x^2 - 4y \geq 0} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}$$

6、

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{z-1}^{z+1} \frac{1}{2\pi(1+y^2)} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\arctan(z+1) - \arctan(z-1))$$

第三章 复习题

一、填空题

1、 $a = \frac{1}{3}$, $b = \frac{1}{5}$, (X,Y) 的联合分布律为:

$$P\{X=1, Y=-1\} = \frac{1}{15}, \quad P\{X=1, Y=-2\} = \frac{4}{15},$$

$$P\{X=2, Y=-1\}=\frac{2}{15}, \quad P\{X=2, Y=-2\}=\frac{8}{15}$$

$$Z=X+Y \text{ 的分布律为: } P\{Z=0\}=\frac{9}{15}, \quad P\{Z=-1\}=\frac{4}{15}, \quad P\{Z=1\}=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$2、f(x, y)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & x^2+y^2 \leq 2x \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$f_X(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{2x-x^2} & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$f_Y(y)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx & -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2} & -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$3、P\{Z=X+Y=k\}=\sum_{m=0}^k P\{X=m, Y=k-m\}=\sum_{m=0}^k P\{X=m\} \cdot P\{Y=k-m\}$$

$$=\sum_{m=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^m e^{-\lambda_1}}{m!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{k-m} e^{-\lambda_2}}{(k-m)!} = \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^m \lambda_2^{k-m} e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2}}{k!} = \sum_{m=0}^k C_k^m \lambda_1^m \lambda_2^{k-m} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2}}{k!}$$

$$=\frac{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)^k e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)}}{k!} \Rightarrow Z=X+Y \sim \pi(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$$

二、单项选择题

$$1、(X, Y) \text{ 的联合概率密度函数 } f(x, y)=f_X(x)f_Y(y)=\begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

故 (X, Y) 服从矩形区域 $\{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$ 上的均匀分布。

而 $Z=X+Y$ 的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dx & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 dx & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} z & 0 < z < 1 \\ 2-z & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$Z=X-Y$ 的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_{-X}(z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{z+1} dx & -1 < z < 0 \\ \int_z^1 dx & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} z+1 & -1 < z < 0 \\ 1-z & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$Z = X^2$ 的概率密度函数

故选 A

2、 $X+Y \sim N(1, 2)$, $(X-Y) \sim N(-1, 2)$, 故选 B

3、 $F(0.5, 2) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} dx \int_{-\infty}^2 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_0^1 4xy dy = \frac{1}{4}$, 故选 B

4、 $P\{X < 0.5, Y < 0.6\} = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} dx \int_{-\infty}^{0.6} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_0^{0.6} dy = 0.3$, 故选 B

三、计算题

1、 $P(A|B) = P(B|A) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{A \text{ 发生}, B \text{ 发生}\} = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=0\} = P\{A \text{ 发生}, B \text{ 不发生}\} = P(A)P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=1\} = P\{A \text{ 不发生}, B \text{ 发生}\} = P(B)P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\{X=0, Y=0\} = 1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

2、(1) 解：由联合概率密度函数，可求边缘密度函数：

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 xy dy & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 xy dx & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{2} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 相互独立

(2) 解：由联合概率密度函数，可求边缘密度函数：

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_x^1 8xy dy & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4x(1-x^2) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y 8xy dx & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4y^3 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ ，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：

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad F_Y(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

可见 $F(x, y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$ ，所以 X、Y 独立

$$(2) P(X > 0.1, Y > 0.1) = F(+\infty, +\infty) - F(0.1, +\infty) - F(+\infty, 0.1) + F(0.1, 0.1) = e^{-0.1}$$

$$4、解：(1) \because \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1, \quad \therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} kx^{-3}y^{-4} dx dy = 1, \quad \text{解得 } k = 12$$

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

5、解：Z = X + Y 的概率密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^z e^{-(z-x)} dx & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_0^1 e^{-(z-x)} dx & z \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} & 0 < z < 1 \\ e^{1-z} - e^{-z} & z \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

习题六 随机变量的数字特征

$$1、 \quad EY = E\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)}{n} = \frac{na}{n} = a$$

$$DY = D\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{D(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)}{n^2} = \frac{nb}{n^2} = \frac{b}{n}$$

$$2、 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} EX &= np = 12.8 \\ DX &= np(1-p) = 2.56 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 0.8 \\ n = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$3、 \quad D(2X - Y) = D(2X) + D(-Y) = 4DX + DY = 5\sigma^2$$

$$4、\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \sin x + b) dx = a + \frac{\pi b}{2} = 1$$

$$EX = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} xf(x) dx = \frac{\pi+4}{8} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(a \sin x + b) dx = a + \frac{\pi^2 b}{8} = \frac{\pi+4}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

二. 单项选择题 1、C 2、B

三. 计算题

$$1、解: \quad EX = -\frac{1}{2} \quad EX^2 = \frac{7}{6} \quad DX = \frac{11}{12} \quad E(X-1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2、解: \quad (1) \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \frac{3x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 3x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{3}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}$$

$$(2) \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x) dx = 1$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 x^2(2-x) dx = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{7}{6} - 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

3. 解:

X	-1	0	1	2
P	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

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

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

$$4. 解: \quad EX = -1 \times (0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3) + 2 \times (0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1) = 0.2$$

$$E(XY) = (-1)(-1) \times 0.1 + (-1) \times 1 \times 0.2 + (-1) \times 2 \times 0.3 + \dots + 2 \times 2 \times 0.1 = -0.5$$

$$5. 解: \quad EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x - 12y^2 dy = \int_0^1 4x^4 dx = 0.8$$

$$EXY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy \cdot 12y^2 dy = \int_0^1 3x^5 dx = 0.5$$

6. 解: $E(X) = 10 \times 0.2 + 11 \times 0.3 + 12 \times 0.3 + 13 \times 0.1 + 14 \times 0.1 = 11.6$

$$E(X^2) = 10^2 \times 0.2 + 11^2 \times 0.3 + 12^2 \times 0.3 + 13^2 \times 0.1 + 14^2 \times 0.1 = 136$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 136 - 11.6^2 = 1.44$$

$$E(Y) = E[1000(12 - X)] = 1000(12 - EX) = 400$$

$$D(Y) = D[1000(12 - X)] = 1000^2 \times DY = 1.44 \times 10^6$$

7. 证明: $E(X - c)^2 - DX = E(X^2 - 2cX + c^2) - (EX^2 - E^2X) = (EX)^2 - 2cEX + c^2$
 $= (EX - c)^2 \geq 0$ 当且仅当 $EX = c$ 时等号成立.

习题七 随机变量的数字特征

一. 填空题

1、 $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} = D(X) + D(Y)$

2、 $D(2X - Y) = D(2X) + D(Y) - 2E\{[2X - E(2X)][Y - EY]\} = 4 \times 3 + 6 = 18$

二. 单项选择题

1、 $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \Leftrightarrow E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$ 故选 A

2、 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E\{[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)]\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$ 故选 A

3、 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{5}{10} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \rho \neq 0$ 故选 B

三. 计算题

1、 解: (1) $P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到三等品}\} = 0.1$

$$P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} = P\{\text{抽到一等品}\} = 0.8$$

$$P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = P\{\text{抽到二等品}\} = 0.1$$

$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ X_2 \quad X_1 \end{array}$		0	1	X_2

0	0.1	0.8	0.9
1	0.1	0	0.1
X_1	0.2	0.8	

$$(2) \quad EX_1 = 0.8, \quad EX_2 = 0.1 \quad EX_1^2 = 0.8, DX_1 = EX_1^2 - (EX_1)^2 = 0.16, DX_2 = 0.09$$

$$EX_1X_2 = 0, \text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = EX_1X_2 - EX_1EX_2 = -0.08$$

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

所以,

$$2. \text{ 解: } EX = EY = \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x(2-x-y) dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$EXY = \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy(2-x-y) dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{144}$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2 (2-x-y) dy - \frac{25}{144} = \frac{11}{144}$$

$$\text{同理, } D(Y) = \frac{11}{144}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{144}}{\frac{11}{144}} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: 设 } X_i \text{ 表示第 } i \text{ 个骰子掷出的点数, 则 6 个骰子点数之和 } X = \sum_{i=1}^6 X_i$$

$$\text{又 } X_i \text{ 的分布律为: } P\{X_i = k\} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$\text{故 } E(X_i) = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$E(X_i^2) = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{91}{6}$$

$$DX_i = E(X_i^2) - E^2(X_i) = \frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4} = \frac{35}{12}$$

$$EX = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i\right) = 21 \quad DX = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i\right) = \frac{36}{2}$$

$$P\{15 < X < 27\} = P\{|X - 21| < 6\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{6^2} = \frac{37}{72}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY} = -0.5 \times 1 \times \sqrt{4} = -1$$

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = 1 + 4 + 2 \times (-1) = 3$$

$$P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{D(X+Y)}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

第四章 复习题

一 • 填空题

- 1 2,0 或 -2 2 1/36 1/2
- 2 -0.2 2.8 13.4 24.84
- 3 97
- 4 5
- 5 18.4
- 6 25.6
- 7 0.0228

二 选择题

A B D D A

三

1

$$E(X) = 300X e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 200$$

$$2 \quad E(2X) = 2$$

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

3

$$D(X_1) = 4(a^2 + b^2) + 8abe$$

$$D(X_2) = 4(c^2 + d^2) + 8cde$$

$$\text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = 4(ac + bd) + 4e(ad + bc)$$

4

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

$$E(Y) = 0$$

$$E(XY) = 0$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

$$\rho_{XY} = 0$$

5 8/9

6 0

习题八 样本及抽样分布

$$P\{\bar{X} > 70\} = 1 - \Phi\left\{\frac{70 - 72}{10/\sqrt{n}}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right) \geq 0.9 = \Phi(1.28) \Rightarrow n \geq 40.96 \Rightarrow n \geq 42$$

一、1、

$$2、\sqrt{a}(X_1 - 2X_2) \sim N(0, 20a) = N(0, 1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\sqrt{b}(3X_3 - 4X_4) \sim N(0, 100b) = N(0, 1) \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{100} \quad n = 2$$

$$3、X_i \sim N(0, 0.25) \Rightarrow \frac{X_i - 0}{0.5} = 2X_i \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^7 4X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(7)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^7 X_i^2 > 4\right\} = P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^7 4X_i^2 > 16\right\} = P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^7 4X_i^2 > \chi_{0.025}^2(7)\right\} = 0.025$$

$$4、k(X_1 + X_2) \sim N(0, 2k^2) = N(0, 1) \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(X_1 + X_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2}{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}(X_1 + X_2)}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2}} \sim T(3) \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

二、1、由于统计量不能含未知参数 σ ，故选 C

$$T = \frac{X - \mu}{\sqrt{Y}} \sqrt{n} = \frac{X - \mu}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim T(n)$$

2、，故选 B

3、P—143 页定理二可知， \bar{X} 与 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 相互独立，故选 D

4、P—143 页定理二可知， $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ，且 $\sigma=1$ ，故选 D

5、 $\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i \sim N(4,4) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i - 4) \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}(\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i - 4)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}, n=1$ ，故选 A

三、1、 $\because \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 12}{2/\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}(\bar{X} - 12) \sim N(0,1)$

$$\therefore P\{\bar{X} - 12 > 1\} = P\left\{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}(\bar{X} - 12) > \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2.236}{2}\right) = 0.1314$$

2、(1) $\because \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i - 0}{0.5/\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \sim N(0,1)$

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \geq 4\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \geq \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{10}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{4}{5} \sqrt{10}\right) = 0.0057$$

(2) $\because \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{0.25} \sim \chi^2(9)$

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \geq 2.85\right\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{0.5^2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \geq 11.4\right\} = 0.25$$

3、 $\because \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 1000}{100/\sqrt{9}} = \frac{3}{100}(\bar{X} - 1000) \sim t(8)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P\{\bar{X} > 1062\} &= P\left\{\frac{3}{100}(\bar{X} - 1000) > \frac{3 \times 62}{100}\right\} = P\left\{\frac{3}{100}(\bar{X} - 1000) > 1.86\right\} \\ &= P\left\{\frac{3}{100}(\bar{X} - 1000) > t_{0.05}(8)\right\} = 0.05 \end{aligned}$$

习 题 九 参数估计

$$\text{一、1、} \left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2} \right) \quad 2、 \left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right) \quad 3、 \left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)} \right)$$

$$\text{二、1、} D\left(\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{1}{3}X_3 + \frac{1}{6}X_4\right) = \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 = \frac{10}{36}\sigma^2$$

$$D\left(\frac{1}{2}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{1}{12}X_3 + \frac{1}{12}X_4\right) = \frac{1}{4}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{144}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{144}\sigma^2 = \frac{7}{24}\sigma^2$$

$$D\left(\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{1}{9}X_3 + \frac{7}{18}X_4\right) = \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{81}\sigma^2 + \frac{49}{324}\sigma^2 = \frac{115}{324}\sigma^2$$

$$D\left(\frac{1}{4}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{1}{4}X_3 + \frac{1}{4}X_4\right) = \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{4}\sigma^2 \quad \text{最小}$$

故选 D

$$2、E(\hat{\lambda}) = E(a\bar{X} + (2-3a)S^2) = aE\bar{X} + (2-3a)ES^2 = a\lambda + (2-3a)\lambda = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 0.5$$

故选 C

$$3、S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad \text{是 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的无偏估计, 所以 A,B 不对,}$$

$$\text{又 } E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = \sigma^2 + 0, \quad \text{故选 C}$$

$$4、\text{当 } \sigma^2 \text{ 已知时, } \mu \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2} \right), \text{ 长度 } L = 2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2},$$

$1-\alpha$ 缩小时, α 增大, $z_{\alpha/2}$ 缩小, 故选 A

$$5、\text{当 } \sigma^2 \text{ 未知时, } \mu \text{ 的置信度为 } 1-\alpha \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\bar{X} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} \right), \text{ 长}$$

$$\text{度 } L = 2 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}, \quad \text{故选 D}$$

$$\text{三、1、(1) 似然函数 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta} \quad \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$$

即 θ 的最大似然估计值 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$

(2) 由于总体 X 服从参数为 θ 的指数分布, $EX = \theta$, $E\dot{\theta} = E(\bar{X}) = \theta$,

故 $\dot{\theta}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计

$$2、(1) \mu_1 = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x^\theta dx = (\theta+1) \int_0^1 x^{\theta+1} dx = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2}$$

$$\text{令 } \mu_1 = A_1 = \bar{X} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2} = \bar{X} \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X}-1}{1-\bar{X}} \quad \text{故 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量 } \dot{\theta} =$$

$$\frac{2\bar{X}-1}{1-\bar{X}},$$

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta+1)x_i^\theta = (\theta+1)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^\theta$$

$$= (\theta+1)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\theta \quad \ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta+1) + \theta \ln \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta+1} + \ln \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

$$\dot{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$$

即 θ 的最大似然估计量

$$3、\text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = \theta^4 \times (2\theta(1-\theta))^3 \times (1-\theta)^2 = 8\theta^7(1-\theta)^5$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln 8 + 7 \ln \theta - 5 \ln(1-\theta)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{7}{\theta} + \frac{5}{1-\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{7}{2} \quad \text{即 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值 } \dot{\theta} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$4、(1) \text{ 当总体方差未知时, } \mu \text{ 的置信度为 } 1-\alpha \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right),$$

$$\text{由已知 } \bar{x} = 8.34\%, s = 0.03\%, n = 4, \alpha = 0.05, t_{0.05/2}(3) = 3.1824,$$

故 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 (8.29%, 8.39%)

$$(2) \sigma^2 \text{ 的置信度为 } 1-\alpha \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right)$$

$$\text{由已知 } \bar{x} = 8.34\%, s = 0.03\%, n = 4, \alpha = 0.05, \chi^2_{0.025}(3) = 9.348, \chi^2_{0.975}(3) = 0.215$$

σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $(0.000289\%^2, 0.0125\%^2)$

5、当总体方差未知时， μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right)$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{4}(1550 + 1540 + 1530 + 1565) = 1545^0$$

由已知 ,

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{3}(5^2 + 5^2 + 15^2 + 15^2) = \frac{500}{3}$$

$$n = 4, \alpha = 0.05, t_{0.05/2}(3) = 3.1824$$

故 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 (1523.131, 1566.869)

习 题 十

一、1、 $\frac{\bar{X}}{Q} \sqrt{n(n-1)} \sim t(n-1)$

2、 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_{\alpha}^{n-1}$

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

二、B B A

三 计算题

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

选检验量 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$;

作拒绝域 $P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \geq K \right\} = \alpha = 0.05$;

取 $K = Z_{0.025} = 1.96$ 得拒绝域 $\left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| \geq 1.96 \right\}$

代入 $\bar{X} = 510$ 得 $\frac{\bar{X} - 500}{10/\sqrt{9}} = 3 > 1.96$ 落在拒绝域里 拒绝 H_0

2、(1) 假设 $H_0: \mu=70$, $H_1: \mu \neq 70$,

选检验量 $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

作拒绝域 $P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X}-\mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \geq K \right\} = \alpha = 0.05$;

取 $K=t_{0.025}^{35}=2.0301$ 得拒绝域 $\left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X}-\mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| \geq 2.0301 \right\}$

代入 $\bar{X}=66.5$ 得 $\frac{\bar{X}-70}{15/\sqrt{36}}=1.6 > 2.0301$ 接受 H_0

(2) 假设 $H_0: \sigma^2=16^2$, $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 16^2$,

选检验量 $\frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

作拒绝域 $P\left\{ \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \geq K_1 \right\} + P\left\{ \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \leq K_2 \right\} = \alpha = 0.05$;

取 $K_1=\chi_{0.025}^2{}^{35}=53.203$ $K_2=\chi_{0.975}^2{}^{35}=20.569$

得拒绝域 $\left\{ \frac{35S^2}{16^2} \leq 20.569 \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{35S^2}{16^2} \geq 53.203 \right\}$

代入 $S^2=15^2$ 得 $\frac{35S^2}{16^2}=30.7617$ 接受 H_0

3、选检验量 $\frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

作拒绝域 $P\left\{ \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \geq K_1 \right\} + P\left\{ \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \leq K_2 \right\} = \alpha = 0.05$;

取 $K_1=\chi_{0.025}^2{}^9=19.022$ $K_2=\chi_{0.975}^2{}^9=2.7$

得拒绝域 $\left\{ \frac{9S^2}{8^2} \leq 2.7 \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{9S^2}{8^2} \geq 19.022 \right\}$

代入 $S^2=68.16$ 得 $\frac{9S^2}{8^2}=9.585$ 接受 H_0

4、略

统计部分复习题

一、1、

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

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

二、BADA

三、1、 $n \leq 98.2$

$$2、n-1, 2(n-1), 2(n-1)$$

3、(1)拒绝；(2)接受

4、(1)拒绝；(2)接受