

概率统计 A 参考答案 (2018 年)

1. 不正确。

2. 因为  $(A+B)-C = (A+B)\bar{C} = A\bar{C} + B\bar{C}$ , 而  $A+(B-C) = A+B\bar{C}$

一般地  $A\bar{C} + B\bar{C} \neq A+B\bar{C}$ , 要使其相等需加上  $A\bar{C} = A$  或  $AC = \phi$  的条件即可。

3. (1) 设  $A_i (i=0,1,2,3)$  表示第一次取到  $i$  个新球,  $B$  表示第二次取到 2 个新球。

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \sum_{i=0}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) \\ &= \frac{C_3^3}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_9^2 \cdot C_3^1}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_9^1 \cdot C_3^2}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_8^2 \cdot C_4^1}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_9^2 \cdot C_3^1}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_7^2 \cdot C_5^1}{C_{12}^3} + \frac{C_9^3}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_6^2 \cdot C_6^1}{C_{12}^3} \\ &= \frac{22032}{(220)^2} \approx 0.455 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{C_9^1 \cdot C_3^2}{C_{12}^3} \cdot \frac{C_8^2 \cdot C_4^1}{C_{12}^3}}{\frac{22032}{(220)^2}} = \frac{3024}{22032} \approx 0.137$$

3. (1) 由分布函数的性质  $F(+\infty) = 1$ , 知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (A+B \cdot e^{-2x}) = A = 1$ , 又由于  $X$  是连续型随

机变量, 因此  $F(x)$  连续, 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (A+B \cdot e^{-2x}) = A+B$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F(x) = 0$ , 所以

$$\text{有 } A+B=0, \text{ 即 } B=-1, \text{ 于是 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1-e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{-\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = P\{-\frac{1}{2} < X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 2e^{-2x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4. X \text{ 的分布律为, } \begin{pmatrix} X \\ P \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}, Y \text{ 的分布律为, } \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ P \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 10 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y \text{ 的分布函数为, } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ \frac{4}{8}, & 2 \leq y < 5 \\ \frac{7}{8}, & 5 \leq y < 10 \\ 1, & y \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

5. (1) 因为  $\iint_{R^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x Axy dy = \frac{A}{8} = 1$ , 所以  $A = 8$

(2)  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x \frac{1}{8} xy dy = \frac{1}{16} x^3, x \in (0, 1)$

$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^1 \frac{1}{8} xy dx = \frac{1}{16} (y - y^3), y \in (0, 1)$

所以  $X$  的边缘密度函数为  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16} x^3, x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$

所以  $Y$  的边缘密度函数为  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16} (y - y^3), y \in (0, 1) \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$

(3) 因为  $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ , 所以  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立。

6.  $X, Y$  的概率密度函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}, x \in [0, a] \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}, y \in [0, a] \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

由于  $X, Y$  相互独立, 故  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2}, x \in [0, a], y \in [0, a] \\ 0, \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

方程  $t^2 + Xt + Y = 0$  有实根的条件为  $\Delta = X^2 - 4Y \geq 0$ , 因此所求概率为

$$P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\}$$

(1) 当  $a \leq 4$  时,  $P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \frac{1}{a^2} dy = \frac{a}{12}$

(2) 当  $a > 4$  时,  $P\{X^2 - 4Y \geq 0\} = \int_0^a dy \int_{2\sqrt{y}}^a \frac{1}{a^2} dy = 1 - \frac{4}{3\sqrt{a}}$

7.  $D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}$   
 $= 16 + 25 + 2 \times 0.4 \times 4 \times 5 = 57$

$D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}$   
 $= 16 + 25 - 2 \times 0.4 \times 4 \times 5 = 25$

8. (1) 因为  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$

$$\text{当 } a < 0 \text{ 时, } P(A) = P\{X > a\} = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{9}x^2dx = 1$$

$$P(B) = P\{Y > a\} = \int_a^{+\infty} f(y)dy = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{9}y^2dy = 1$$

$$\text{所以 } P(A \cup B) = 1 + 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \neq \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 不合题意。}$$

$$\text{当 } a \geq 0 \text{ 时, } P(A) = \int_a^3 \frac{1}{9}x^2dx = 1 - \frac{a^3}{27}, \text{ 同理 } P(B) = 1 - \frac{a^3}{27}$$

$$\text{所以有 } (1 - \frac{a^3}{27}) + (1 - \frac{a^3}{27}) - (1 - \frac{a^3}{27}) \cdot (1 - \frac{a^3}{27}) = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$(2) E(\frac{1}{X^2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} f(x)dx = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{9}x^2dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$9. \text{ 设 } X_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 1200) \text{ 表示第 } i \text{ 段上的测量误差, } X \text{ 为总测量误差, 则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i,$$

$$\text{因为 } E(X_i) = 0, D(X_i) = \frac{1}{12}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 1200$$

$$\text{所以 } E(X) = 0, D(X) = 1200 \times \frac{1}{12} = 100$$

由中心极限定理可知  $X \sim N(0, 100)$ , 所以

$$P\{|X| \leq 20\} = P\left\{\frac{-20}{10} \leq \frac{X}{10} \leq \frac{20}{10}\right\} = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 = 0.9544$$

10. (1) 由题可知,  $X$  的分布律为

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{a}{a+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{a}{a+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^k = \frac{a}{(a+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{X} = E(X), \text{ 得 } a = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}, \text{ 故 } a \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \frac{1}{\bar{X}}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数为 } L(a) = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{a}{a+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^{x_i} \right] = \left(\frac{a}{a+1}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)^{n\bar{x}}$$

$$\text{则有 } \ln L(a) = n \ln\left(\frac{a}{a+1}\right) - n\bar{x} \ln(a+1)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(a)}{da} = n\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+1}\right) - \frac{n\bar{x}}{a+1} = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}, \text{ 故 } a \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \frac{1}{\bar{X}}.$$

$$11. \text{ 由题意可知均值差的置信区间为: } (\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot S_{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}})$$

这里  $1 - \alpha = 0.99 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.01 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.005$ ,  $t_{0.005}(10) = 3.1693$

$$S_{\omega}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 1} = 928$$

$$\text{所以 } \bar{x} - \bar{y} + t_{0.005}(10) \cdot S_{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}} = 20 + 3.1693 \times \sqrt{928} \times \sqrt{\frac{12}{35}} \approx 76.53$$

$$\bar{x} - \bar{y} - t_{0.005}(10) \cdot S_{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}} = 20 - 3.1693 \times \sqrt{928} \times \sqrt{\frac{12}{35}} \approx -36.53$$

两个总体均值差的置信度为 0.99 的置信区间  $(-36.53, 76.53)$ 。

12. 提出假设  $H_0: \mu \leq 53.6$ ,  $H_1: \mu > 53.6$

$$\text{选取检验统计量 } U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

因为  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $U_{\alpha} = U_{0.05} = 1.645$ , 故有拒绝域  $W = \{U | U \geq 1.645\}$

$$\text{又因为 } \bar{x} = 57.7, \quad U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{57.7 - 53.6}{6 / \sqrt{10}} \approx 2.161 > 1.645$$

故拒绝  $H_0$ , 因此可认为今年的日平均销售额比去年有显著提高。