

2019, 1, 11, 概率考题 (答案)

1. (1)

$$P\{X=3\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_2^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{1}{10},$$

$$P\{X=4\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_3^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$P\{X=5\} = \frac{C_1^1 C_4^2}{C_5^3} = \frac{3}{5},$$

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

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 3, \\ \frac{1}{10}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{4}{10}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5. \end{cases} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$EX = \sum x_k p_k = \frac{45}{10}$$

$$EX^2 = \sum x_k^2 p_k = \frac{207}{10} \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{207}{10} - \frac{45^2}{10^2} = \frac{1}{5} \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

2、记 $A = \{X \geq 0\}$, $B = \{Y \geq 0\}$, 则

$$\{\max(X, Y) \geq 0\} = A \cup B, \{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} = AB, \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\max(X, Y) \geq 0\} &= P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \\ &= P\{X \geq 0\} + P\{Y \geq 0\} - P\{X \geq 0, Y \geq 0\} \\ &= \frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{7}. \end{aligned} \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

3、

$$\begin{aligned} &P\{x^2 + \xi x + 1 = 0 \text{ 有实根}\} \\ &= P\{\xi^2 - 4 \geq 0\} \end{aligned} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= P\{|\xi| \geq 2\} = P\{2 \leq \xi < 6\}$$

$$= \int_2^6 \frac{1}{5} du = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8. \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

4、用 A_i 代表“到第 i 只箱子”， $i=1, 2, 3$ ，用 B 代表“取出的球是白球”。 2 分
由全概率公式

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{53}{120}. \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

由贝叶斯公式

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{53}{120}} = \frac{20}{53}. \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

5. 解 Y 的分布函数

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y < y\} = P\{1 - \sqrt[3]{X} < y\} = P\{\sqrt[3]{X} > 1 - y\}$$

$$= P\{X > (1 - y)^3\}$$

$$= \int_{(1-y)^3}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\pi(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_{(1-y)^3}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(1-y)^3 \right], \quad 6 \text{ 分}$$

因此， Y 的概率密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(1-y)^2}{1+(1-y)^6}. \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$6. (1) \iint_{\text{全平面}} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow c = 4 \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

(2)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

\therefore 独立

独立，则不相关。

5 分

(注：也可以： $E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 4xyxydy = \frac{4}{9}$

其中 D: 全平面

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2xdx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf_Y(y)dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EXEY = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$\therefore \rho = 0$ 故 X, Y 不相关.

)

$$(3) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy$$

7 分

当 $x < 0$ 或 $y < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(x, y) dx dy = 0$

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^x \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = x^2$

当 $x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, $F(x, y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^y 4xy dx dy = y^2$

当 $x > 1, y > 1$ 时, $F(x, y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xy dx dy = 1$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ x^2 y^2 & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 且 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ x^2 & , \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 1 \\ y^2 & , \quad x > 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 1 & , \quad x > 1, y > 1 \end{cases}$$

9 分

7. 解 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{Z + 2Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$

2 分

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $P\{Z \leq z\} = 0.$

4 分

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{Z \leq z\} &= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy \\
 &= \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-2y} dy = \int_0^z (e^{-x} - e^{-z}) dx \\
 &= 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z},
 \end{aligned}$$

7 分

所以 $Z = X + 2Y$ 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

9 分

8. 解

(1) X 服从二项分布, 参数 $n = 100, p = 0.2$, 2 分

$$P\{X = k\} = C_{100}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{100-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 100. \quad \text{4 分}$$

(2) $EX = np = 20, DX = np(1-p) = 16$

根据棣莫佛-拉普拉斯定理

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{14 \leq X \leq 30\} &= P\left\{\frac{14-20}{4} \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq \frac{30-20}{4}\right\} \\
 &= P\left\{-1.5 \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq 2.5\right\} \\
 &\approx \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) \\
 &= \Phi(2.5) - [1 - \Phi(-1.5)] \\
 &= \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 \\
 &= 0.944 + 0.933 - 1 = 0.927.
 \end{aligned}$$

9 分

$$9. (1) EX = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} xe^{-(x-\theta)} dx = e^{\theta} \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \theta + 1 \quad \text{2 分}$$

$$\text{令} \quad EX = \bar{X} \quad \text{3 分}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} - 1 \quad \text{4 分}$$

$$(2) L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e^{\sum (x_i - \theta)}}, & x_i \geq \theta, \\ 0, & x_i < \theta. \end{cases} \quad \text{6 分}$$

记 $x_{(1)} = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, 由题意知只需考虑, $x_{(1)} \geq \theta$

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{e^{\sum (x_i - \theta)}} \leq \frac{1}{e^{\sum (x_i - x_{(1)})}} \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{e^{\sum (x_i - \theta)}} \text{ 最大, 取等号, 故}$$

$$\text{要使 } \max L(\theta) = \frac{1}{e^{\sum (x_i - x_{(1)})}} \quad 9 \text{ 分}$$

故取 $\theta = x_{(1)}$, 于是

$$\hat{\theta} = X_{(1)} = \min \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

10、

$$(1) \text{ 选 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{查表 } t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = t_{0.025}(15) = 2.132$$

$$\text{由 } P\{|T| < t_{0.025}(15)\} = 0.95 \text{ 得 } P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right| < t_{0.025}(15)\right\} = 0.95 \Rightarrow$$

$$P\left\{\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{0.025}(15) < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{0.025}(15)\right\} = 0.95 \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } (\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{0.025}(15), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{0.025}(15))$$

$$(9.7868, 10.2132)$$

$$(2) \text{ 选 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \quad 7 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{查表 } t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = t_{0.025}(15) = 2.132$$

$$\text{由 } P\{|T| > t_{0.025}(15)\} = 0.05 \text{ 得}$$

$$\text{拒绝域: } \{|T| > t_{0.025}(15)\}$$

$$\text{代入计算得 } \left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}\right| = \left|\frac{10 - 9.7}{0.4/\sqrt{16}}\right| = 3 > 2.132$$

否定 H_0 , 即认为 $\mu \neq 9.7$

9 分

11.

$X \sim N(0, 2^2), Y \sim N(1, 3^2), \rho = 0, X, Y$, 独立. 2 分

$$\frac{X}{2} \sim N(0, 1), \frac{Y-1}{3} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\left(\frac{Y-1}{3}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1) \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{Y-1}{3}\right)^2} \sim F(1, 1)$$

$$\text{即 } F = \frac{9X^2}{4(Y-1)^2} \sim F(1, 1) \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

12、

由 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立知, $X_1^2, X_2^2, \dots, X_n^2$ 独立 2 分

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_i^2) &= DX_i + (EX_i)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \\ EY_n &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

即由辛钦大数, 则对于任意的正数 ε , 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1, \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

故 $Y_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 依概率收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 分

