《概率统计 A》参考答案

一、**填空题**(每空3分,共30分)

$$1 \cdot 1 - a + b$$

2, 3

3. $C_{n-1}^{r-1}(1-p)^{n-r}p^r$

4, 0.8

 $5, \frac{11}{27}$

 $6, \frac{1}{2}$

7、 43.75

8, F(1,1)

- $9, \frac{1}{2}$
- 10, (10 ± 0.2132)

二、计算题 (每小题 10 分,共 40 分)

1、 \mathbf{M} : 由X在(0,2 π)内服从均匀分布得密度函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & 0 < x < 2\pi \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

由于随机变量 $Y = \cos X$,有 $y = \cos x$,在 $(0,2\pi)$ 内为非单调函数,在 $(0,\pi)$

和 $(\pi,2\pi)$ 内分别单调,其反函数分别为

$$x_1 = \arccos y,$$
 $x_1' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}},$ $x_1 \in (0, \pi);$ $x_2 = 2\pi - \arccos y,$ $x_2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}},$ $x_2 \in (\pi, 2\pi).$

故

$$\varphi_{Y}(y) = \varphi(\arccos y) |x_{1}'| + \varphi(2\pi - \arccos y) |x_{2}'|$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}}, & y \in (-1, 1), \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_{Z_1Z_2} = \frac{Cov(Z_1, Z_2)}{\sqrt{D(Z_1)}\sqrt{D(Z_2)}},$$

$$cov(Z_1, Z_2) = E(Z_1Z_2) - E(Z_1)E(Z_2)$$

$$E(Z_1Z_2) = E\{(X - Y)(X + Y)\} = E\{(X^2 - Y^2)\} = E(X^2) - E(Y^2) = 0,$$

$$E(Z_1)E(Z_2) = \{E(X) - E(Y)\} \{E(X) + E(Y)\} = 0.$$

所以,协方差 $cov(Z_1,Z_2)=E(Z_1Z_2)-E(Z_1)E(Z_2)=0$,从而 $Z_1=X-Y$ 和 $Z_2=X+Y$ 的相关系数 $\rho_{Z_1Z_2}=0$.

3、解: (1) 似然函数
$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{\theta}},$$

$$\ln L = -n \ln(2\theta) - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|$$

令
$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i| = 0$$
 得 的 极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|$,从而 θ 的

极大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |X_i|$.

(1) 由于

$$E(|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta,$$

$$E\left(\widehat{\theta}\right) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|X_{i}|\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(|X_{i}|) = E(|X|) = \theta$$

$$E(|X|^{2}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} |x|^{2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x|^{2} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta^{2}.$$

从而
$$D(\widehat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(|X_i|) = \frac{1}{n} D(|X|) = \frac{1}{n} \{E(|X|^2) - (E|X|)^2\} = \frac{\theta^2}{n}.$$

由于
$$\ln f(X,\theta) = -\ln(2\theta) - \frac{|X|}{\theta}$$

所以

$$\mathrm{E}\bigg[\frac{\partial \ln f(X,\theta)}{\partial \theta}\bigg]^{2} = E\bigg[-\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{|X|}{\theta^{2}}\bigg]^{2} = E\bigg[\frac{1}{\theta^{2}} - \frac{2|X|}{\theta^{3}} + \frac{|X|^{2}}{\theta^{4}}\bigg] = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}} - \frac{2E(|X|)}{\theta^{3}} + \frac{\mathrm{E}(|X|^{2})}{\theta^{4}} = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}},$$

从而,
$$D_0(\theta) = \frac{1}{n \operatorname{E} \left[\frac{\partial \ln f(X, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right]^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{n} = \operatorname{D}(\hat{\theta})$$
,故 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的优效估计.

4、解: 1) 由(X,Y)服从区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 的均匀分布可知密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1\\ 0 &$$
其他.

边沿分布密度函数

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy, & -1 \le x \le 1; \\ 0, & \not\exists : \ \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\pi}, -1 \le x \le 1; \\ 0, & \not\exists : \ \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx, & -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \text{!.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}{\pi}, -1 \le y \le 1; \\ 0, & \text{!.} \end{cases}$$

显然

$$f(x,y) \neq f_{\chi}(x)f_{\chi}(y).$$

故X与Y不独立.

2) 微分方程所对应的特征方程为 : $\lambda^2 + X\lambda + Y = 0$,

若 $\Delta = X^2 - 4Y \ge 0$, 即 $Y \le \frac{X^2}{4}$ 时,仅当实特征根 $\lambda_i < 0$ (i = 1, 2) 时才能有任意解

x(t) 满足 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} x(t)=0$, 此时对应 $\lambda_1+\lambda_2=-X<0$, $\lambda_1\lambda_2=Y>0$,即

$$X > 0$$
且 $0 < Y \le \frac{X^2}{4}$ 满足要求.

若 $\Delta = X^2 - 4Y < 0$, 即 $Y > \frac{X^2}{4}$ 时,仅当复特征根的实部 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i) < 0$ (i = 1, 2) 时才能

有任意解x(t)满足 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} x(t) = 0$,此时对应 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i) = -\frac{X}{2}$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = Y > 0$,即

$$X > 0$$
 且 $Y > \frac{X^2}{4}$ 满足要求.

综合所得,仅当X>0且Y>0时,微分方程的任意解x(t)满足 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} x(t)=0$,故

对应的概率
$$P = \iint_{x>0, y>0} f(x, y) dy dy = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

三、应用题(30分)

1、解: 设事件 A表示 "先取出的零件是一等品",事件 C表示 "第二次取出的零件是一等品",事件 B_i 表示 "取第 i 箱", i = 1, 2. 则

$$P(B_i) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $P(A \mid B_1) = \frac{1}{5}$, $P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{18}{30} = \frac{3}{5}$,
 $P(AC \mid B_1) = \frac{C_{10}^2}{C_{50}^2} = \frac{9}{245}$, $P(AC \mid B_2) = \frac{C_{18}^2}{C_{30}^2} = \frac{51}{145}$.

(1) 先取出的零件是一等品的概率

$$P(A) = P(A \mid B_1)P(B_1) + P(A \mid B_2)P(B_2) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

(2) 在先取出的零件是一等品的条件下,第二次取出的零件仍是一等品的概率

$$P(C \mid A) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AC \mid B_1)P(B_1) + P(AC \mid B_2)P(B_2)}{P(A)}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{9}{245} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{51}{145} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{690}{1421} \approx 0.4856.$$

2、解: 以 X 表示任意时刻正在运行的机器台数,则由题意知: $X \sim B(400, 0.75)$,所以

$$E(X) = np = 400 \times 0.75 = 300, D(X) = npq = 400 \times 0.75 \times 0.25 = 75.$$

假设应供应T千瓦功率的电力才能满足要求,则

$$P\left\{0 \le X \le \frac{T}{10}\right\} \ge 0.99.$$

由棣莫弗-拉普拉斯定理得

$$P\left\{0 \le X \le \frac{T}{10}\right\} = P\left\{\frac{0 - 300}{\sqrt{75}} \le \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{npq}} \le \frac{\frac{T}{10} - 300}{\sqrt{75}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{T}{10} - 300}{5\sqrt{3}}\right) - \Phi\left(-20\sqrt{5}\right)$$
$$\approx \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{T}{10} - 300}{5\sqrt{3}}\right) \ge 0.99.$$

查表得
$$\frac{\frac{T}{10} - 300}{5\sqrt{3}} \ge 2.33$$
,

所以 $T \ge 3000 + 5 \times 1.732 \times 23.3 = 3201.78$. 故只要供应 **3201.78** 千瓦的电力,就可 **99%**的可能保证有足够的电能供应而不至于影响生产.

当 H_0 为真时,统计量

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) = F(9, 8).$$

从而

$$F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1,n_2-1)=F_{0.05}(9,8)=3.39, F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1,n_2-1)=F_{0.95}(9,8)=\frac{1}{F_{0.05}(8,9)}=\frac{1}{3.23},$$

拒绝域

$$W: F > 3.39$$
,或者 $F < \frac{1}{3.23}$.

由于
$$s_1^2 = 236.8$$
, $s_2^2 = 63.86$, 于是 $F_0 = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{236.8}{63.86} \approx 3.7 > 3.39$.

故拒绝 H_0 ,即认为两总体方差有显著差异.