

期末考试试卷 (A 卷) 答案

2018-2019 学年第 1 学期 考试科目: 概率论与数理统计

一、选择题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 18 分)

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

二、填空题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每空 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 0.8 2. $2e^{-2}$ 3. $N(-1, 8)$ 4. $\chi^2(n)$

5. $2\bar{X} - 1$ 或 $\sqrt{\frac{12(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}} + 1$ (任选一个) 6. $(\bar{X} - t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}})$

三、解答题 (本大题共 7 小题, 共 64 分)

1. 解: (1) 设 A_i 为事件 “第 i 次选的是男生”, B_i 为事件 “选的第 i 组的人”, $i=1, 2$;
 $P(B_1) = P(B_2) = 1/2$, $P(A_1 | B_1) = 1/2$, $P(A_1 | B_2) = 2/10$ (3 分)

$$P(A_1) = P(A_1 | B_1)P(B_1) + P(A_1 | B_2)P(B_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2}{7} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $P(B_1 | A_1) = \frac{P(A_1 B_1)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{1/4}{7/20} = \frac{5}{7}$ (8 分)

$$P(B_2 | A_1) = 1 - P(B_1 | A_1) = 1 - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7}, \quad \text{故来自第一组的可能性比较大。} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

2. 解: (1) $P(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2}) = \int_{1/2}^{3/2} f(x)dx = \int_{1/2}^1 xdx + \int_1^{3/2} (2-x)dx = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$

(2) $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x^2/2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -x^2/2 + 2x - 1 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$

3. 解: (1) $p = P(X > 60) = 1 - P(X \leq 60) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{60 - 54.8}{10}\right) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3 \quad (5 \text{ 分})$

(2) 设 Y 为甲一周迟到次数, 则 $Y \sim B(5, 0.3)$

$$\text{故 } P(Y \leq 1) = P(Y = 0) + P(Y = 1) = 0.7^5 + C_5^1 0.3^1 0.7^4 \approx 0.52822 \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

4. 解: (1) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 2x(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$

$$\text{由于 } E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 2x^2(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{6} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

因此 $D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{6} - (\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{18}$ (6分)

(2) 反函数为 $h(y) = (1-y)/2$, 代入公式得 (7分)

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y))|h'(y)| = \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{1-y}{2}) & 0 < \frac{1-y}{2} < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+y}{2} & -1 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (10\text{分})$$

5.解: $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \frac{24}{5} y(2-x) dy & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5} x^2(2-x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (3\text{分})$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 \frac{24}{5} y(2-x) dx & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{12}{5} (3 - 4y + y^2) & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (6\text{分})$$

故 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 即 X, Y 相互不独立。 (8分)

6.解: 似然函数为 $L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{N-x_i} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{Nn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$ (2分)

对数似然函数为 $\ln L(p) = \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln p + \left(Nn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln(1-p)$ (4分)

两边对参数 p 求导得 $\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} + \left(Nn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(-\frac{1}{1-p} \right)$

解 $\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} + \left(Nn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(-\frac{1}{1-p} \right) = 0$ 得 $p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{Nn} = \frac{\bar{x}}{N}$ (7分)

因此 p 的最大似然估计量为 $p = \frac{\bar{X}}{N}$ (8分)

7.解: 检验假设 $H_0: \mu = 10$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq 10$ (2分)

检验统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$ (4分)

$$|T| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{10.8 - 10}{1.2 / \sqrt{9}} \right| = 2 < t_{0.025}(8) = 2.306 \quad (6\text{分})$$

可以认为工厂正常生产时排出的污水中动植物油浓度均值为10 (mg/L) (8分)