

北京理工大学 2022-2023 学年第一学期

2021 级概率与数理统计答题纸

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(本答题纸共 8 页, 请将每道题的答案写在指定的位置)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分	核分
得分										
签名										

一、

得分	
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解: 1. 由 $P(AB) = 0 \Rightarrow P(ABC) = 0$.

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC))$$

$$= 1 - (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) = \frac{13}{30}$$

2. (1) 能回答正确的概率

$$P_1 = 1 - (1 - 0.6) \times (1 - 0.5) \times (1 - 0.4) = 0.88$$

(2) 由甲回答出来, 由贝叶斯公式可得

$$P_2 = \frac{0.6}{0.88} = \frac{15}{22}$$

2. (1) 令甲回答出来为 A_1 , 乙回答出为 A_2 , 丙回答出为 A_3 , 团队答对为 B .

$$\text{则 } P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3)$$

$$\text{即 } P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.4 = 0.5$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(B|A_1)P(A_1)}{P(B)}$$

$$\text{即 } P(A_1|B) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.6}{0.5} = 0.4$$

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二、

得分

解: 1. (1) 由题可得 X 为离散型变量.

$$P\{X=-1\} = 0.3 - 0 = 0.3$$

$$P\{X=1\} = 0.5 - 0.3 = 0.2$$

$$P\{X=4\} = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

即 X 的分布律为

X	-1	1	4
P	0.3	0.2	0.5

(2) 由 (1) 可得

$$P\{X > -1 | X \neq 1\} = \frac{P\{X > -1 \cap X \neq 1\}}{P\{X \neq 1\}} = \frac{P\{X=4\}}{P\{X=-1 \cup X=4\}} = \frac{0.5}{0.3+0.5} = \frac{5}{8}$$

2. (1) X 服从参数为 1 的指数分布

对指数分布有

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

则代入 $\lambda = 1$ 得

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{(X-1)^2 \leq y\}.$$

$$\text{对 } (X-1)^2 \leq y \Rightarrow 1-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq 1+\sqrt{y}.$$

$$\text{则 } F_Y(y) = P\{1-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq 1+\sqrt{y}\}.$$

$$1^\circ 1-\sqrt{y} < 0 \Rightarrow y > 1 \text{ 时,}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_0^{1+\sqrt{y}} e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})}$$

$$2^\circ 1-\sqrt{y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \in [0, 1] \text{ 时,}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{1-\sqrt{y}}^{1+\sqrt{y}} e^{-x} dx = e^{-(1-\sqrt{y})} - e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})}$$

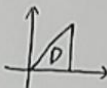
$$\text{则 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ e^{-(1-\sqrt{y})} - e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})} & y \in [0, 1] \\ 1 - e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})} & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-(1-\sqrt{y})} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})} & y \in [0, 1] \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-(1+\sqrt{y})} & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

三、

得分

评: 1. 不一定成立, 如图



有区域 D , $D = \{(x,y) | x \leq 2, y \geq 0, y \leq x\}$ 围成,

则 (x,y) 满足均匀分布 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x \in [0,2], y \in [0,x] \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\text{对 } Y: f_Y(y) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$\text{对 } X: f_X(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2}x$$

不是均匀分布

$$2. (1) \text{ 有 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = 1$$

$$\text{则有 } \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} c(x+y)e^{-(x+y)} dy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2c = 1$$

$$\text{即 } c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$$

$$\text{则 } f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}(x+y)e^{-(x+y)} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{由 } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

$$\text{则 } f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}(x+y)e^{-(x+y)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ye^{-y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-y} \quad y > 0.$$

$$\text{则综上 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}ye^{-y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-y} & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad x > 0, y > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x+y)e^{-x-y}$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}ye^{-y} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-y}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$$

$\Rightarrow X, Y$ 不独立

$$(4) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{x+y \leq z\}$$

$$P\{x+y \leq z\} = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} \frac{1}{2}(x+y)e^{-x-y} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(z^2 - ze^{-z})$$

$$1 - ze^{-z} - e^{-z} - \frac{1}{2}ze^{-z} \quad z > 0$$

$$\text{即 } F_Z(z) = 1 - ze^{-z} - e^{-z} - \frac{1}{2}ze^{-z} \quad z > 0$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}ze^{-z} \quad z > 0.$$

$$\text{综上, } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}ze^{-z} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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四、

得分

解: 1. 设进货为 n .

$$\text{利润 } S = 10x - (n-x) \cdot 4$$

由 X 满足 $U(10000, 20000)$

$$\text{可得 } E(X) = \frac{10000+20000}{2} = 15000$$

$$\text{则 } E(S) = 10 \cdot 15000 - 4n$$

$$= 150000 - 4n$$

可得 $E(S)$ 随 n 增大而减小.

即 $n=10000$ 时平均利润最大.

$$\text{利润 } S = \begin{cases} 10x - (n-x) \cdot 4 & n < x \\ 10n & n \geq x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(S) = \int_{10000}^n \frac{1}{10000} [10x - (n-x) \cdot 4] dx + \int_n^{10000} \frac{1}{10000} \cdot 10n dx$$

$$= \frac{7}{10000} n^2 - 24n + 10000$$

$$\frac{dE(S)}{dn} = \frac{7}{5000} n - 24 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{120000}{7} = n$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{120000}{7} \text{ 时利润最大.}$$

2. (1) X, Y 的边缘密度函数

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^x 8xy dy = 4x^2 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 8xy dx = 4y - 4y^2 \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \int_0^1 x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^3 dx = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 4y^2 - 4y^3 dy = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 4x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 4y^3 - 4y^4 dy = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{64}{225} = \frac{11}{225}$$

$$(2) E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 8xy dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 8xy^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{8}{15} = \frac{4}{225}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{4}{225}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \sqrt{\frac{11}{225}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{55}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{66}}{33}$$

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八、 得分

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五、 得分

解: 1. 泊松分布有 $E(X) = \lambda$ $D(X) = \lambda$.

$$\text{则 } \alpha = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot E(X^2)$$

有 $E(X^2) = E(X) + D(X)$ 代入 $\lambda = 5$ 得.

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{n} \times n \times (5^2 + 5) = 30.$$

2. 15小时 = 900分钟 20小时 = 1200分钟

则有要求 $P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\}$.

$$\Rightarrow P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\} = P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\}$$

附: 指数分布有 $E(X) = \lambda$ $D(X) = \lambda^2$ $\therefore \lambda = 10$ 则 $D(X) = 100$
由中心极限定理有.

$$P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\} = P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\}$$

$$P\{900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 1200\} = P\left\{\frac{900 - 10 \times 100}{\sqrt{100}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 10 \times 100}{\sqrt{100}} \leq \frac{1200 - 10 \times 100}{\sqrt{100}}\right\}$$

$$= P\{-1 \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 10 \times 100}{\sqrt{100}} \leq 2\}$$

$$= \Phi(2) - (1 - \Phi(1))$$

$$= 0.9773 + 0.8413 - 1 = 0.8186$$

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六、

得分	
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解: 1. 由 $\chi^2_{(n-1)} \sim \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$

可得 $D\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n-1)$

则 $D(S^2) = 2(n-1) \cdot \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2}$
 $= \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$

2. $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2)$

则 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(X_1 + X_2) \sim N(0, 1)$

$X_3 + X_4 + X_5 \sim N(0, 3)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(X_3 + X_4 + X_5) \sim N(0, 1)$

$\frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4 + X_5)^2 \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$

有 $t_{(1)} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(X_1 + X_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4 + X_5)^2}}$

则 $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

自由度 $n=1$.

七、

得分	
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解: (1) 矩估计 $\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} dx = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}}{\frac{1}{\theta}+1} = \frac{1}{1+\theta}$

$$\mu_1 = \bar{x} \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{1}{1+\theta} = \bar{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{1-\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$$

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

$$\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta + \left(\frac{1}{\theta}-1\right) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

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

$$\text{由} \quad \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{n}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{则} \quad \theta_2 = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}{n}$$

(3) 是无偏估计. 理由如下.

$$E(\ln X) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\frac{1}{\theta}-1} \ln x dx$$

$$= -\theta$$

$$\text{则} \quad E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i\right) = -n\theta$$

$$\text{则} \quad E(\theta_2) = -\frac{-n\theta}{n} = \theta$$

$\therefore \theta_2$ 是 θ 的无偏估计.

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八、

得分

解: 1. 第 I 类错误, 即

$$P\{\bar{X} < 2.6 | \mu = 3\}.$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}}\right\}$$

$$= P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}} < -0.4\sqrt{n}\right\}.$$

若 $\beta \leq 0.01$

$$\text{则 } P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}} < -0.4\sqrt{n}\right\} \leq 0.01$$

$$\because \Phi(-2.33) = 0.01$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.4\sqrt{n} \leq -2.33$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 33.4$$

又 n 为整数,

则 $n \geq 34$

最小 n 为 34.

2. 令 $H_0: \mu = 100$ $H_1: \mu \neq 100$.

$$\text{检验统计量 } t(8) \sim \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}.$$

则拒绝域 $|t| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$

$$\Rightarrow |t| > t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060$$

$$\text{由题 } t = \frac{100.1 - 100}{0.5/\sqrt{9}} = 0.6.$$

则 $0.6 < 2.3060$.

接受 H_0 . 这批钢管合格