

一. 填空.

1. $P(A) = 0.7$, $P(\bar{B}) = 0.6$, $P(A\bar{B}) = 0.5$. 则 $P(B|\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
2. 实验室器皿产生细菌数在 $0, 1, 2, \dots$ 这四个中可能取一整数. 且产生甲、乙这两类细菌机会相等. 则产生甲但没有产生乙的概率为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
3. 设二维随机向量 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < y < \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$ 上服从均匀分布, 令 $\eta_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & X-Y > 0 \\ 0 & X-Y \leq 0 \end{cases}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & X+Y > 0 \\ 0 & X+Y \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $Z = \eta_1 \eta_2$ 的分布律为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
4. 设二维随机向量 $(X, Y) \sim N(1, -2, 2, 2, -\frac{1}{2})$, 则 $E(XY) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
5. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} 与 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_5 分别来自总体 $N(0, 4)$ 和 $N(1, 2)$ 的样本. 且这两组样本相互独立. S_1^2, S_2^2 分别为样本方差, 则统计量 $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ 服从 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 分布 (请注明自由度).
6. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一组样本. 其中 μ 已知. 若 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = k \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计. 则 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
7. 某大学男生体重 $X \sim N(\mu, 25)$, 对于假设检验问题: $H_0: \mu = 68 \text{ kg}$, $H_1: \mu > 68 \text{ kg}$. 取显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$, 若当真平均值为 69 kg 时, 犯第一类错误的概率不超过 0.05 . 则样本容量 n 至少为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- 二. 设考生报名表来自三个地区. 分别有 10, 15, 25 份. 其中女生分别有 3, 7, 5 份. 随机从一地区先后取 2 份. (1) 求先取到的报名表是女生的概率.
(2) 已知后取到的为男生. 则求先取到女生的概率.

- 三. 有同型号车床 200 部. 每部开动概率为 0.7. 各机床开关独立. 开动时每部消耗 15 单位电能. 才能以不低于 0.95 的概率保证不会因供电不足而影响生产. 问需要至少多少电能.

- 四. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度函数为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} A x^2 e^{-x^2} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
(1) 求常数 A , $E(X)$, 并求 X 的分布函数 $F_X(x)$ (可用 $\int_0^x t^2 e^{-t^2} dt$ 表示).
(2) 求 $Y = X^2$ 的概率密度函数.

- 五. (X, Y) 的概率密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{x^2 y}, & x > 1, \frac{1}{x} < y < x \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

求 (1) 常数 A 及 $f_X(x), f_Y(y), f_{Y|X}(y|x)$

(2) X, Y 是否相互独立? 为什么? 并求 $P\{\max(X, Y) \leq 2\}$

- 六. 若 X 服从期望为 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的指数分布 ($\lambda > 0$), 则 $Y = [X] + 1$ 服从什么分布? $[\cdot]$ 为取整运算. 若为离散型写出分布律. 若为连续型则写概率密度函数.

- 七. 包装食品. 假设每袋净重服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 规定方差不超过 10 g^2 . 从中随机抽取 10 袋. 测得平均重量为 499 g , 样本标准差为 3.46 g .

(1) 包装机工作是否正常?

(2) 求 μ 置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间 (写过程)


- 八. 盒子中装有若干白、黑球. 其中白球数占比 p ($0 < p < 1$) 为未知参数. 现从盒中每次任取 1 个球. (取后放回), 直到取出白球为止. 设总体 X 为取出的黑球数. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为一组简单随机样本. 求 (1) X 的分布律 (2) p 的矩估计量 \hat{p} 和最大似然估计量 \hat{p} .

$$1. \because P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.5$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = 0.2 \quad \therefore P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.2$$

$$\therefore P(B|\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = \frac{P[B \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})]}{P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.2}{1-0.2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2. \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$3. \text{  } P\{Z=k\} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{1-k}, k=0, 1$$

$$4. E(X) = 1 \quad E(Y) = -2$$

$$D(X) = 2 \quad D(Y) = 2$$

$$\frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore E(XY) = -2 - 1 = -3$$

$$5. \frac{9S_1^2}{4} \sim \chi_1^2(9) \quad \therefore \frac{S_1^2}{2S_2^2} \sim \frac{\chi_1^2(9)/9}{\chi_2^2(4)/4} = F(9, 4)$$

$$\frac{4S_2^2}{2} \sim \chi_2^2(4)$$

$$6. E|x-\mu| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x-\mu| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\sigma}) = k \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma$$

$$\because \text{无偏估计} \therefore E(\hat{\sigma}) = \sigma$$

$$\therefore k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$7. \text{对给定的 } \delta > 0 (|\mu - \mu_0| \geq \delta) \text{ 样本容量 } n \text{ 满足 } n > \frac{(\mu_a + \mu_b)^2 \sigma^2}{\delta^2}$$

$$\because \alpha = \beta = 0.05 \therefore \mu_a = \mu_b = 1.645, \text{ 对其对立假设 } \mu = 69 \text{ 而言, 取 } \delta = 1$$

$$\text{则 } n = \frac{(1.645 + 1.645)^2 \times 25}{1} \approx 271$$

二. 41. 设取到的报名表是女生记为A, 考生报名表是第i个地区为 B_i

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{29}{90}$$

(2) 设 C 为后取到的是男生的. D 为先取到的是女生的.

$$P(D|C) = \frac{P(CD) \cdot P(D)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(CD)}{P(CD) + P(C\bar{D})}$$

$$P(D) = P(CD|B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(CD|B_2) \cdot P(B_2) + P(CD|B_3) \cdot P(B_3) \\ = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{8}{14} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{25} \times \frac{20}{24} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(C\bar{D}) = P(C\bar{D}|B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(C\bar{D}|B_2) \cdot P(B_2) + P(C\bar{D}|B_3) \cdot P(B_3) \\ = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{7}{14} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{20}{25} \times \frac{19}{24} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{41}{90}$$

$$P(D|C) = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{2}{9} + \frac{41}{90}} = \frac{20}{61}$$

三. X 表示 200 部中同时开动的机床数目. $X \sim B(200, 0.7)$. $X \sim N(140, 42)$.

$$\text{则 } P\{X \leq n\} = 0.95 \Rightarrow P\{X \leq n\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{n-140}{\sqrt{42}}\right) = 0.95$$

$$\frac{n-140}{\sqrt{42}} = 1.64 \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 则 } n = 151.$$

至少供应 $151 \times 15 = 2265$ 单位电能.

四. 41. 由定义 $\int_0^{+\infty} A x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = 0$. $A \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = A \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x^2}$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \cdot \left(x e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) = \frac{A}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore A = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 de^{-x^2} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \left(x e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) \\ = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot (-1) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$x \leq 0 \text{ 时 } F_X(x) = 0. \quad x > 0 \text{ 时 } F_X(x) = \int_0^x \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx + x e^{-x^2} \right]$$

$$\therefore F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[x e^{-x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi/2}}\right) \right] & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(2). 当 $Y < 0$ 时 $F_Y(y) = 0$. 此时 $f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = 0$.

当 $Y \geq 0$ 时 $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X^2 \leq y\} = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\} = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$

$$\because F_X(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} [xe^{-x^2} + \Phi(x)] \therefore F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} [\Phi(\sqrt{y}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{y}) - 2\sqrt{y}e^{-y}]$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} [2\Phi(\sqrt{y}) - 2\sqrt{y}e^{-y}].$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & Y < 0. \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} [2\Phi(\sqrt{y}) - 2\sqrt{y}e^{-y}] & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

五. (1). 由定义. $\iint_R \frac{A}{x^2y} d\sigma = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{A}{x^2} dx \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{y} dy = 1$. 原式 = $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{A}{x^2} \cdot 2\ln x dx$

$$= 2A \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} d\ln x. \text{ 取 } \ln x = t, \text{ 则 } x = e^t, t \in [0, +\infty).$$

$$\text{原式} = 2A \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = 2A (t e^{-t} + e^{-t}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{2x^2y} dy = \frac{2\ln x}{2x^2} = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad \left(\text{当 } \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} < y < x \end{cases} \text{ 时} \right).$$

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

当 $0 < y \leq 1$ 时 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2y} dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x > 1)$.

当 $1 < y$ 时 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_y^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2y} dx = \frac{1}{2y^2}$

$$\text{当 } (x,y) \in \{(x,y) | x > 1, \frac{1}{x} < y < x\} \text{ 时 } f_X(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2y^2}, & 1 < y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2y} = \frac{1}{2y \ln x} \quad (x \neq 1).$$

(2). $\forall (x,y) \in D, f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$. 不独立.

设 $Z = \max(X, Y)$. 则 $P\{Z \leq 2\} = F_Z(2)$. 由于 $y < x$. 则 $\max(X, Y) = X$

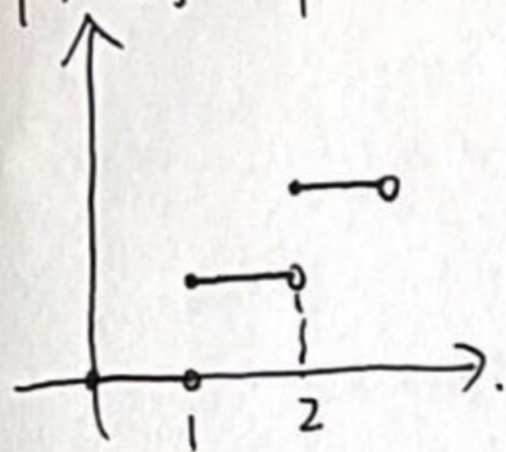
$$F_Z(2) = P\{\max(X, Y) \leq 2\} = P\{X \leq 2\} = F_X(2) = \int_1^2 f_X(x) dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x} d\ln x, \text{ 令 } x = e^u, \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\ln 2} u e^{-u} du = u e^{-u} + e^{-u} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2}.$$

六. $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0. \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0. \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$

当 $y < 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$. $\therefore f_Y(y) = 0$. 当 $y \geq 1$ 时.

$P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{[X] \leq y-1\}$. 显然 $y-1, y$ 为正整数.



要使 $[X] \leq y-1$, 则 $y-1 \leq X < y$.

则 $P\{Y \leq y\} = P(y-1 \leq X < y) = F(y) - F(y-1)$
 $= e^{-\lambda(y-1)} - e^{-\lambda y} = (e^{-\lambda} - 1) \cdot e^{-\lambda y}$

$\therefore f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} -(e^{-\lambda} - 1) \lambda e^{-\lambda y}, & y \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$

七. (1) 考虑枢轴量 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2} S^2$. 作假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 10$ $H_1: \sigma^2 > 10$

$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2} S^2 = 10.77444$, 拒绝域为 $\chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1)$

$\chi^2_{0.05}(9) = 16.919$

拒绝 H_0 , 接受 H_1 .

正态分布.

(2) 考虑枢轴量 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$.

置信区间为 $(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot t_{\alpha/2}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot t_{\alpha/2}(n-1))$. 代入数据得:

95% 置信区间为 $(496.53, 501.48)$.

11. (1). 当 $X=k$ 时, 意味着前 ~~k~~ k 个球均取到黑球, 第 $(k+1)$ 个球是白球
 则 $P(X=k) = (1-p)^k \cdot p, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$(2) E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(1-p)^k p = p(1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} = p(1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{d}{dp} (1-p)^k \right] = p(1-p) \frac{d}{dp} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^k$$

对 $X \in (-1, 1)$
 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} X^k = \frac{1}{1-X}$. 则原式
 ~~$E(X) = p(R-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} = p(R-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} = p(R-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} = p(R-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-p}$~~
 $= p(1-p) \cdot \frac{d}{dp} \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = \frac{1-p}{p}$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1-p}{p} = A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, X_i \text{ 为简单随机样本.}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{n}{n + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \cdot (\text{矩估计量}). \quad P(X=X_i) = (1-p)^{X_i} \cdot p.$$

$$L(p, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = X_i) = (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \cdot p^n.$$

$$\ln L(p, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot \ln(1-p) + n \ln p.$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{p-1} + \frac{n}{p} = 0. \quad \hat{p} = \frac{n}{n + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \quad (\text{最大似然估计量}).$$