

2017-2018 概率统计理工参考解答

A 卷

一 填空题 (3+6=18)

1.  $\frac{5}{14}$  2.  $1-F(\frac{1+y}{3})$  3. 0.3085 4.  $\frac{7}{16}$  5.  $\frac{10}{13}$  6. 2

二 解答题 (共 82 分)

1. (10 分) 记 A 此邮件为垃圾邮件, B 为邮件中出现“\$” (2)

$$(1) P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4} \times 0.4 + \frac{3}{4} \times 0.04 = 0.13$$

$$(2) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.13} = \frac{10}{13}$$

2. (18) 用  $x_1, x_2$  表示两袋 5 千克装土豆质量,  $Y$  表示 10 千克装质量

$$Z = x_1 + x_2 - Y \quad E(Z) = 0.2 \quad D(Z) = 0.64 \quad Z \sim N(0.2, 0.64)$$

$$P(Z > 0) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0-0.2}{\sqrt{0.64}}\right) = \Phi(0.25) = 0.5987$$

3 (10 分)

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{6}{28}$	$\frac{1}{28}$
1	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{6}{28}$	0
2	$\frac{3}{28}$	0	0

(2)  $X|Y=0$

	0	1	2
$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

$$F_{X|Y}(x|0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

4 (15 分)

$$(1) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} 1+2y-3y^2 & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$f_{X,Y} \neq f_X f_Y$ , 故  $X, Y$  不独立 (1)

(2) 给定  $y \in (0, 1)$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x+y)}{1+2y-3y^2} & x \in [y, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

当  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  时  $f_{X|Y}(x|\frac{1}{2}) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{5}(x+\frac{1}{2}) & x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (1)$

$$P(X \leq \frac{3}{4} | Y = \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{8}{5}(x+\frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{9}{20} \quad (1)$$

(3)  $Z = 3X^3 - 1$   $R(Z) = [-1, 2]$  (1)

$\forall z \in [-1, 2]$   $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(3X^3 - 1 \leq z) = P(X \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+z}{3}})$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1+z}{3}}} 3x^2 dx = \frac{1+z}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & z \in [-1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

故  $Z \sim U(-1, 2)$

5 (12分) 记  $X$  为顾客去世的人数,  $Y$  为保险公司一年的利润 (注)

1)  $X \sim B(10000, 0.01) \approx N(100, 99)$  (3) (2) 注:  $X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 200 & -1800 \\ 0.99 & 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$

$Y = 10000 \times 200 - 10000X$   $Y \geq 100万 \Leftrightarrow X \leq 100$  利润  $X = \sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i$  亦可

$$P(X \leq 100) = \Phi\left(\frac{100-100}{\sqrt{99}}\right) = \Phi(0) = 0.5 \quad (2)$$

(2) 设保费应降低  $a$  元, 此时  $X \sim B(10000+125a, 0.01)$  (2)

$$E(Y) = (200-a)(10000+125a) - 10000 \times (10000+125a) \times 0.01$$

$$= -125a^2 + 2500a + 1000000 \quad (2)$$

当  $a = -\frac{2500}{-125 \times 2} = 10$  时  $E(Y)$  最大

故最优的保费为每年  $200-10 = 190$  元 (1)

$X_i \sim \begin{pmatrix} 200-a & -9800-a \\ 0.99 & 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{10000+125a} X_i$

6 (15分) (1)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{2\theta^2}{x^3} dx = 2\theta$  (3)

$\theta = \frac{E(X)}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\bar{X}}{2}$  (2)

(2)  $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \frac{2^n \theta^{2n}}{x_1^3 x_2^3 \cdots x_n^3}$  (2)  $L'(\theta) > 0$  故  $L(\theta)$  单增

$\theta \leq x_i \Rightarrow \theta \leq \min\{x_i\}$  故  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \min\{x_i\}$  (3)

(3)  $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(\frac{\bar{X}}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{2} + 2\theta = \theta$   $\hat{\theta}_1$  为无偏估计 (2)

记  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x)$ , 则  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{x^2} & x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) = n [1 - F(x)]^{n-1} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2n \theta^{2n}}{x^{2n+1}} & x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{2n \theta^{2n}}{x^{2n+1}} dx = \frac{2n}{2n-1} \theta \neq \theta$   $\hat{\theta}_2$  为有偏估计 (3)

7. (12分) (1)  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$  (2)  $P(|T| < 2.0639) = 0.95$

95% CI 为  $(\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = (20436.1, 24563.9)$

(2)  $H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 = 20000$  千米 (2)  $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$  (2)

$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$  (2)  $P(T > t_{0.95}(24)) \leq 0.05$  (2)

拒绝域为  $T > 1.7109$   $T = \frac{22500 - 20000}{5000/\sqrt{25}} = 2.5 > 1.7109$

拒绝  $H_0$ , 认为平均里程数大于 20000 千米 (2)

注:  $P(\bar{X} > 21710.9) \leq 0.05$  拒绝域为  $\bar{X} > 21710.9$  亦可