

《概率论与数理统计》试题 B 参考答案及评分标准

一. 单项选择题 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

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

二. 填空题 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. $\frac{1}{8}$ 2. 3 3. $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$ 4. $g(y)$ 5. (0.2738, 1.48)

三. 解答题 (共 60 分)

1. (15 分) 解: 依题意 $P(AB)/P(B) = P(AB)/P(A)$, 故

$$P(B) = P(A) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \cdots \cdots 2 \text{ 分}$$

(1) (X, Y) 取值于 $\{(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)\}$. 由 X, Y 的定义有

$$p_{00} = P(X=0, Y=0) = P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)) = \frac{1}{2}$$

或者 $p_{00} = P(X=0, Y=0) = P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A} - \overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A}) - P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A}) - P(\overline{A}|B)P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$,

类似地有

$$p_{01} = P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad p_{10} = P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad p_{11} = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{6} \cdots \cdots 6 \text{ 分}$$

列表如下:

$Y \backslash X$	0	1	$p_{.j}$
0	$1/2$	$1/6$	$2/3$
1	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/3$
$p_{i.}$	$2/3$	$1/3$	

(2) 由 (X, Y) 的联合分布律立得边缘分布律

$$P\{X=0\} = P\{Y=0\} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad P\{X=1\} = P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } E(X) = 0 \times \frac{2}{3} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{2}{9}, \quad E(XY) = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \cdots \cdots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}, \quad \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdots \cdots 15 \text{ 分}$$

2. (10 分) 解: 依题意, X 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x \in [-1, 1] \\ 0, & x \notin [-1, 1] \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

首先求 Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$. $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$, 由定义

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - X^2 \leq y) = P(X^2 \geq 1 - y) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

因 $0 \leq X^2 \leq 1$, 而当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $1 - y \leq 0$; 当 $y \leq 0$ 时 $1 - y \geq 1$, 故

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \geq 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $0 < 1 - y < 1$, 从而

$$F_Y(y) = P(X^2 \geq 1 - y) = \int_{x^2 \geq 1-y} f_X(x) dx = \int_{\{\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq 1\} \cup \{-1 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{1-y}\}} \frac{1}{2} dx = 1 - \sqrt{1-y} \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

综上, Y 的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y}}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \geq 1 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

3. (10 分) 证: 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是 X_1, \dots, X_n 的一组观测值, 则似然函数为

$$L(t) = \prod_{k=1}^n t^2 x_k e^{-tx_k}, \text{ 从而对数似然方程为}$$

$$\ln L(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n (2 \ln t + \ln x_k - tx_k) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{2}{t} - x_k \right) = 0, \text{ 解得}$$

$$t = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{2}{\bar{x}}, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } t \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{t} = \frac{2}{\bar{x}}. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

4. (10分) 解: 检验统计量为 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ 3分

这里 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$. 要使

$$P\{\text{犯第一类错误}\} = P_{H_0}\{H_1 \text{为真}\} = P_{H_0}\{\bar{X} < k\} \leq \alpha \quad \text{.....4分}$$

其中 k 是待定常数. 考虑到

$$P_{H_0}\{\bar{X} < k\} = P_{H_0}\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{k - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right\} \leq P_{H_0}\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{k - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right\} \quad \text{.....6分}$$

不妨令 $P_{H_0}\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{k - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right\} = \alpha$. 而 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$, 从而 $\frac{k - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = -t_\alpha(n-1)$ 8分

故相应于检验统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ 的拒绝域为 $(-\infty, -t_\alpha(n-1))$10分

注: 也可取 \bar{X} 为检验统计量, 相应拒绝域为 $(-\infty, k)$, $k = -t_\alpha(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu_0$.

5. (15分) 解: 定义随机事件 $W =$ “步行去的教学楼”, $\bar{W} =$ “骑车去的教学楼”

$B =$ “选中 Mobike”, $\bar{B} =$ “选中 Ofo”, $D_1 =$ “Mobike 故障”, $D_2 =$ “Ofo 故障”, 则 B 与 D_k ($k=1,2$) 相互独立, D_1 与 D_2 也相互独立且

$$P(B) = 0.48, P(\bar{D}_1) = 0.97, P(D_2) = 0.08 \quad \text{.....2分}$$

(1) 所求概率为 $P(W)$. 依题意 $W = \bar{D}_1 \bar{D}_2$, 由独立性有

$$P(W) = P(\bar{D}_1)P(\bar{D}_2) = 0.03 \times 0.08 = 0.0024 \quad \text{.....6分}$$

(2) 所求概率 $p = P(\bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1 | \bar{W})$. 由 Bayes 公式有

$$P(\bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1 | \bar{W}) = \frac{P(\bar{W} | \bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1) P(\bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1)}{P(\bar{W})} \quad \text{.....10分}$$

显然在事件 $\bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1$ 发生的条件下, \bar{W} 必发生, 即 $P(\bar{W} | \bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1) = 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{P(\bar{B} \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1)}{P(\bar{W})} \\ &= \frac{P(\bar{B} \bar{D}_1) + P(\bar{B} D_2 \bar{D}_1)}{1 - P(W)} = \frac{0.48 \times 0.97 + 0.52 \times 0.08 \times 0.97}{1 - 0.0024} = 0.5072 \end{aligned} \quad \text{.....15分}$$