

一. 填空题

1. 0.4 2. 8 3. ~~1/2~~ 4. 13 5. 14

二. 选择题

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. ~~C~~

三. 解: (1) 设  $A = \{\text{产品为合格品}\}$   $B = \{\text{产品检测为合格}\}$

全概率公式  $P(B) = P(B|A) + P(B|\bar{A}) = 0$

$$P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = 0.96 \times 0.98 + 0.04 \times 0.05 = 0.9428$$

(2) 贝叶斯公式

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.98 \times 0.96}{0.9428} = 0.9979$$

四. 解: (1)  $F(+\infty) = A = 1$   
 $F(0) = A + B = 0$  解得  $\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$

$$(2) P\{X \leq 2\} = F(2) = 1 - e^{-2\lambda}$$

$$(3) \text{当 } x > 0, f(x) = F'(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0, f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

五. 解: 由于  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$

$$(X, Y) \text{ 的联合概率密度为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(10-x)(10-y)}{2500}, & 0 < x < 10, 0 < y < 10 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} 0 < x < 10 \\ 0 < y < 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 10 \\ 0 < z-x < 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 10 \\ x < z < 10+x \end{cases}$$

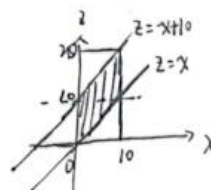
$$\text{则 } f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(10-x)(10+x-z)}{2500}, & 0 < x < 10, x < z < 10+x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 10 \text{ 时, } f_z(z) = \int_0^z \frac{(10-x)(10+x-z)}{2500} dx = \frac{1}{2500} \left( \frac{z^3}{6} - 10z^2 + 10z \right) = \frac{1}{15000} (z^3 - 60z^2 + 60z)$$

$$\text{当 } 10 < z < 20 \text{ 时, } f_z(z) = \int_{z-10}^{10} \frac{(10-x)(10+x-z)}{2500} dx = \frac{1}{15000} (20-z)^3$$

$$\text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 或 } z \geq 20 \text{ 时, } f_z(z) = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } z = X+Y \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{15000} \left( \frac{z^3}{6} - 10z^2 + 10z \right), & 0 < z < 10 \\ \frac{1}{15000} (20-z)^3, & 10 < z < 20 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



解: (1)  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \frac{x+y}{8} dy = \frac{x+1}{4}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$   
 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \frac{x+y}{8} dx = \frac{y+1}{4}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

由于  $f(x,y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ , 故  $X, Y$  不相互独立

(2)  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{2(x+1)}, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(3)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx$

$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x,y) dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x \frac{x+y}{8} dy dx$

$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \frac{x+1}{4} dx = \frac{7}{6}$

$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x+1}{4} dx = \frac{7}{6}$

$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^2 y \cdot \frac{y+1}{4} dy = \frac{7}{6}$

$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy \frac{x+y}{8} dx dy = \int_0^2 \frac{y}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} dy = \frac{5}{3}$

$Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{7}{6} = -\frac{1}{36} \neq 0$ ,  $X$  与  $Y$  相关.

(4)  $E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{x+1}{4} dx = \frac{5}{3}$

$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$

解: 要求在显著性水平  $\alpha=0.05$  下, 检验正态总体  $\sigma$  的假设

$H_0: \sigma \leq \sigma_0$

$H_1: \sigma > \sigma_0$

$H_0: \sigma \geq \sigma_0 = 10$

支持的作为备择假设.

$H_1: \sigma < \sigma_0 = 10$

采用  $\chi^2$  检验法, 取检验统计量为  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

今  $n=6, \sigma_0=10, S^2=11^2$ , 取  $\alpha=0.05$ ,  $\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.07$ ,  $\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.95}^2(5) = 1.15$

拒绝域为  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \geq \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = 11.07$  或  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \leq \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1) = 1.15$

因观察值  $\chi^2 = \frac{5 \times 11^2}{10^2} = 6.05 < 11.07$  不落在拒绝域内

故接受  $H_0$ , 即生产的食盐的标准差符合要求.

$\chi^2 = \frac{5 \times 11}{10} = 0.55 < 1.15$

拒绝  $H_0$ , 即不符合要求

八. 解: (1)  $\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{2}{\theta\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = -\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{x}}$

解得  $\theta = \sqrt{x} \mu_1 = \sqrt{x} E(X)$

令  $E(X) = \bar{x}$ , 得  $\theta$  的矩估计量  $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{x} \bar{x}$

(2) 似然函数为  $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \left(\frac{2}{\theta\sqrt{x}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \quad x > 0$

取对数:  $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln 2 - n \ln \theta - n \ln \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$

解得:  $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$  为  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量.

九. 计算机网络的建立需要满足一定的数据传输规律, 而概率论帮助我们更好地理解这些规律, 更加有效地改善网络, 并确保系统的可靠性.