

# 2023-2024 期末试题答案解析

## 一、填空题

1、 $A \subset B$       2、 $\frac{2^k e^{-2}}{k!}$  ( $k = 0, 1, \dots$ )      3、2      4、 $N(0, 3)$       5、 $-\frac{2}{3}$

## 二、选择题

1、B      2、B      3、B      4、C      5、A

三、(1)用 $B_i$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ )分别表示零件是由第 $i$ 台车床加工的； $A$  = “零件是合格品”

$$P(B_1) = 0.5, P(B_2) = 0.3, P(B_3) = 0.2,$$

$$P(A|B_1) = 0.94, P(A|B_2) = 0.9, P(A|B_3) = 0.95,$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = 0.93$$

$$(2) P(B_1|A) \approx 0.5054$$

四、 (1)  $A=2$  (2)  $\frac{1}{4}$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos x}{2}, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{五、 } F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{3X - 1 \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \frac{y+1}{3}\} = F_X(\frac{y+1}{3})$$

上式两端对 $y$ 求导得：

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = f_X(\frac{y+1}{3}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y+1}{2}}, & 0 < \frac{y+1}{3} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{y+1}{2}}, & -1 < y \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{六、(1)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 kxy^2 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{kx}{3} dx = \frac{k}{6} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{k}{6} = 1, k = 6,$$

$$\int_0^1 kxy^2 dy = \frac{kx}{3} y^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{kx}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 6xy^2 dy = \frac{6x}{3} y^3 \Big|_0^1 = 2x$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 6xy^2 dx = 3x^2 y^2 \Big|_0^1 = 3y^2$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3y^2, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3) 因为  $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = f(x, y)$ , 所以  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立。

七、(1) 置信水平  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ ,  $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.025$ ,  $\bar{X} = 40$ ,  $n = 16$ ,

所求的置信区间为:

$$(\bar{X} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mu_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mu_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = (40 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.96, 40 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot 1.96) = (39.51, 40.49).$$

$$\text{八、(1)} L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} x_i^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\frac{1}{\theta}-1}$$

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

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

$$\hat{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计量 } \hat{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

九、由题意知 $ABC = \Phi$ ，所以 $P(ABC)=0$ 。再由 $A, B, C$  两两相互独立可得

$P(AB)=P(AC)=P(BC)=\rho^2$ ，从而

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) = 3\rho - 3\rho^2$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 2\rho - \rho^2$$

由 $P(A \cup B \cup C) \geq P(A \cup B) \geq P(A)$ 可得 $3\rho - 3\rho^2 \geq 2\rho - \rho^2 \geq \rho$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\rho - \rho^2 \geq 0 \\ \rho - \rho^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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