

## 随机事件和概率的测验题

### 一、填空题

1. 0.07; 2.  $1/5$ ; 3. 0.3; 4. 0.3  
5. 0.496; 6.  $1/4$ ; 7.  $17/25$  8.  $3/5$

### 二、选择题

1. D; 2. B; 3. B; 4. C; 5. B

### 三、计算题

四、(1)  $P = P\{\text{一件次品}\} + P\{\text{没有次品}\} = \frac{C_{95}^{49} C_5^1}{C_{100}^{50}} + \frac{C_{95}^{50}}{C_{100}^{50}} = 0.2794$

(2)  $A = \{\text{至少有一本数学书}\}$ ,  $P\{A\} = 1 - P\{\text{没有数学书}\} = 1 - \frac{C_{10}^3}{C_{15}^3} = \frac{67}{91}$

(3)  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5$  分别表示事件 “脱落 MM, AA, MA, XA, XM”

B 表示放回仍为 MAXAM,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5$  互不相容

$$P(A_1) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = 1/10 = P(A_2);$$

$$P(A_3) = 4/10; \quad P(B|A_1) = P(B|A_2) = 1;$$

$$P(A_4) = 2/10 = P(A_5); \quad P(B|A_3) = P(B|A_4) = P(B|A_5) = 1/2;$$

由全概公式  $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^5 P(B|A_i)P(A_i) = 3/5$

- (4) 设  $A = \{\text{先从甲袋取一球为白球}\}$ ;  $B = \{\text{先从甲袋取一球为红球}\}$ ;  
 $C = \{\text{再从甲袋取一球为白球}\}$ ;

$$P(C) = P(C|A)P(A) + P(C|B)P(B)$$

则 
$$= \frac{N+1}{N+M+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n+m} + \frac{N}{N+M+1} \cdot \frac{m}{n+m} = \frac{n(N+1) + Nm}{(N+M+1)(m+n)}$$

## 离散型随机变量及其分布测验题

### 一、填空题

1.  $19/27$ ; 2.  $2$ ; 3.  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 22/35 & 12/35 & 1/35 \end{pmatrix}$

4.  $6/11$ ,  $36/49$ ;

### 二、选择题

1. B; 2. D

### 三、计算题

1 (1)  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{10}{13} & \frac{10}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{13} & \frac{10}{11} \cdot \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{13} & \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{2}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{13} \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & k & \cdots \\ \frac{10}{13} & \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{10}{13} & \cdots & (\frac{3}{13})^{k-1} \cdot \frac{10}{13} & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$

(3)  $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{10}{13} & \frac{11}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \cdot \frac{2}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{13} & 1 \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{2}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{13} \end{pmatrix}$

2. (1)  $X+Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & -1 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1/12 & 1/12 & 3/12 & 2/12 & 1/12 & 2/12 & 2/12 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $X-Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 5/2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3/12 & 1/12 & 1/12 & 1/12 & 2/12 & 2/12 & 2/12 \end{pmatrix}$

(3)  $X^2-Y-2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -15/4 & -3 & -11/4 & -2 & -1 & 5 & 7 \\ 2/12 & 1/12 & 1/12 & 1/12 & 3/12 & 2/12 & 2/12 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 略

## 连续型随机变量及其分布测验题

### 一、填空题

1.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi}$ ; 2.  $3/5$ ; 3.  $\sqrt{2} + 1, (\sqrt{2} + 1)(\cos x - \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}))$ ;

$$4. F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x - \frac{1}{2}\arcsin(-1), & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

### 二、选择题

1. C; 2. C; 3. A; 4. B; 5. C; 6. D; 7. B; 8. C; 9. B

### 三、计算题

1. (1) 由  $C \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 1$ , 令  $x = \sin t$ , 解得  $C = 1/\pi$

$$(2) P\{-0.5 < X < 0.5\} = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\pi} dt = 1/3$$

2. (1)

$$P\{|X| \leq 30\} = \int_{-30}^{30} f(x) dx = F(30) - F(-30)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{30-20}{40}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-30-20}{40}\right) = \Phi(0.25) - \Phi(-1.25) = 0.4931$$

$$(2) p = 1 - P\{\text{三次误差的绝对值都超过30}\} = 1 - 0.4931^3 = 1 - 0.12 = 0.88$$

$$3. P\{X < 150\} = \int_{100}^{150} \frac{100}{x^2} dx = 1/3; P\{X \geq 150\} = 1 - 1/3 = 2/3 = p$$

$$(1) P\{\text{三只元件中没有一只损坏}\} = p^3 = \frac{8}{27} \approx 0.296$$

$$(2) P\{\text{三只元件全损坏}\} = (1-p)^3 = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$(3) P\{\text{三只元件只有一个元件损坏}\} = C_3^1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3} = 4/9$$

4. 直径  $d$  的密度函数是  $\varphi(d) = \begin{cases} 1, & 5 \leq d \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$\text{假设 } X = \pi d^2 / 4, \quad F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{\pi d^2 \leq 4x\}$$

$$1) \quad x \leq 0, F(x) = 0;$$

$$2) \quad x > 0, F(x) = P\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}} \leq D \leq \sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}}\right\}$$

$$\text{当 } \sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}} < 5, \text{ 即 } x < 25\pi/4, F(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 5 \leq \sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}} \leq 6, \text{ 即 } 25\pi/4 \leq x \leq 9\pi, F(x) = \int_5^{\sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}} - 5;$$

$$\text{当 } x > 9\pi, F(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 25\pi/4 \\ \sqrt{\frac{4x}{\pi}}, & 25\pi/4 \leq x \leq 9\pi \\ 1, & x > 9\pi \end{cases}, \quad F'(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}}, & 25\pi/4 \leq x \leq 9\pi \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$5. (1) \text{ 当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_0^{1-x} 24y(1-x-y)dy = 4(1-x)^3$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 4(1-x)^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{6y(1-x-y)}{(1-x)^3}, & x > 0, y > 0, x+y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f(y|x=1/2) = \begin{cases} 24y(1-2y), & 0 < y < 1/2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

## 随机变量的数字特征测验题

### 一、填空题

1. 12; 2.  $N(0, 5)$ ; 3. 0.495; 4.  $8/9$ ; 5.  $B(3, 0.2)$ , 0.6, 0.48; 6. 0; 7. 4; 8. 46

### 二、选择题

1. D; 2. B; 3. A; 4. C; 5. A; 6. B

### 三、计算题

$$1. E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kP\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{1+a}\right)^{k+1} = a$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 P\{X=k\} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1-1)k \frac{a^k}{(1+a)^{k+1}} = a + 2a^2$$

$$\therefore D(X) = a + a^2$$

$$2. E(X) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 0;$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \sin\left(\frac{\pi(X+Y)}{2}\right) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0.45 & 0.40 & 0.15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi(X+Y)}{2}\right)\right) = 0 \times 0.45 + 1 \times 0.40 + (-1) \times 0.15 = 0.25$$

5.  $X$  可取值 0, 1, 2, 3,  $A_i$  表示第  $i$  个路口遇红灯

$$(1) X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{67}{96}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} 4xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r \cdot 4r^2 \cdot e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. E(X) = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x dx dy = 0; \quad E(Y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} y dx dy = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 1/4 ;$$

$$E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 1/4 ;$$

$$E(XY) = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy dx dy = 0 ; \quad D(X) = 1/4 ; D(Y) = 1/4 ; \rho_{XY} = 0.$$

8. X 表示一周内发生故障的天数，则  $X \sim B(5, 0.2)$

$$P\{X = 0\} = C_5^0 (0.2)^0 (0.8)^5 = 0.33 ; \quad P\{X = 1\} = C_5^1 (0.2)^1 (0.8)^4 = 0.41 ;$$

$$P\{X = 2\} = C_5^2 (0.2)^2 (0.8)^3 = 0.20 ; \quad P\{X \geq 3\} = 1 - 0.33 - 0.41 - 0.20 = 0.06$$

Y 表示该企业的利润， $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0.33 & 0.41 & 0.20 & 0.06 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore E(Y) = 5.23(\text{万元})$$

## 数理统计测验题

### 一、填空题

1.  $F(1,1)$ ; 2.  $1/2, 1/4$ ; 3.  $H_0$  真,  $n-1$ ,  $t$

### 二、选择题

1. C; 2. D; 3. B

### 三、计算题

1.  $\sigma$  已知, 构造  $r.v. Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$ ,

$$\text{由 } P\left\{\frac{|\bar{X} - \mu|}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < z_{\alpha/2}\right\} = 1 - \alpha = 0.95, \alpha = 0.05, z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96,$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{\bar{X} - 1.96\sigma / \sqrt{n} < \mu < \bar{X} + 1.96\sigma / \sqrt{n}\} = 0.95,$$

因此  $\bar{X}$  作为  $\mu$  的近似值,  $1.96\sigma / \sqrt{n} \leq 0.01 \Rightarrow n > 96.04$ . 取  $n = 97$ .

$$2. (1) E(X) = \int_0^{\theta} xf(x; \theta) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \left(\frac{6}{\theta^2} x^2 - \frac{6}{\theta^3} x^3\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 = \bar{X},$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_M = 2\bar{X}$$

$$(2) D(X) = E\left(X - \frac{1}{2}\theta\right)^2 = \int_0^{\theta} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\theta\right)^2 f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{1}{20} \theta^2,$$

$$\text{故 } D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\bar{X}) = D\left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{20} \theta^2 = \frac{1}{5n} \theta^2$$

3.  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\mu$  未知, 构造  $\eta = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,

$$\text{由 } P\{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) < \eta < \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)\} = 1 - \alpha = 0.99, \alpha = 0.01$$

由观察数据,  $\bar{x} = 12.0875, n = 16, s^2 = 0.07605$ ,

$$\text{查表 } \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.995}^2(15) = 4.601, \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.005}^2(15) = 32.801,$$

所以  $\sigma^2$  的置信水平为 0.99 的置信区间为  $(15s^2 / \chi_{0.005}^2(15), 15s^2 / \chi_{0.995}^2(15)) = (0.03478, 0.24794)$

4. 假设检验  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 18; H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

$$\text{构造统计量 } Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \stackrel{H_0 \text{真}}{=} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1),$$

由  $P\{|Z| < z_{\alpha/2}\} = 1 - \alpha, \alpha = 0.05$ , 查表  $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$ ,

由观测值  $\bar{x} = 18$ ,  $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = 0 < 1.96$ , 从而接受  $H_0$ , 即改天灌装合格。

5. 由题  $X \sim N(\mu, 12^2)$ ,  $n = 15$ ,  $s = 16$

假设检验  $H_0: \sigma = \sigma_0 = 12$ ;  $H_1: \sigma \neq \sigma_0$

构造统计量  $\eta = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,

由  $P\{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) < \eta < \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)\} = 1 - \alpha$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,

查表  $\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.975}^2(14) = 5.629$ ,  $\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.025}^2(14) = 26.119$ ,

由观测值  $\eta = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{14 \cdot 16^2}{12^2} = 24.889$ , 故接受  $H_0$ , 即考试标准差符合要求。

$$6. \because \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - 2\bar{X}X_i + \bar{X}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\bar{X}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2,$$

$$\text{同理 } \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i^2 - m\bar{Y}^2, \text{ 又 } E(\bar{X}^2) = D(\bar{X}) + E^2(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2/n + \mu^2,$$

$$\text{同理 } E(\bar{Y}^2) = \sigma^2/m + \mu^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(S^2) &= E\left(\frac{1}{m+n-2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i^2 - m\bar{Y}^2\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m+n-2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - nE(\bar{X}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^m E(Y_i^2) - mE(\bar{Y}^2)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m+n-2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n(\sigma^2/n + \mu^2) + \sum_{i=1}^m (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - m(\sigma^2/m + \mu^2)\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

故  $S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计量。