

试卷22. 2016年7月

1.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 至少有一个发生为  $A \cup B \cup C$ . 设  $P(A)=P(B)=P(C)=P$ . 则

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC) = 3P - 3P^2 + 0 = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } P = \frac{3}{4}. \because P(A) \leq P(A \cup B \cup C), \text{ 则 } P \neq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{4}.$$

2.  $\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

利用密度函数的归一性.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-x^2+x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-x^2+x-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}} dx$   
 $= A e^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}{1}} dx = A e^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} = 1. \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$  (主要能利用归一性计算定积分)

3.  $a = \frac{1}{6}, b = \frac{5}{6}$ . 由分布函数性质:  $a+b = 1 - 0$

$$\text{且 } P(X=2) = F(2+) - F(2) = \frac{1}{3} + a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{②} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{6} \quad b = \frac{5}{6}$$

4.  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$

根据切比雪夫大数定律.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}| \xrightarrow{P} E(X_i - \bar{X})$ .

即收敛于它们共同的数学期望. 与试卷1第3题相同方法.

5.

$$X, Y \text{ 的联合分布律为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{matrix} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

先求分布函数.  $z < 0$  时,  $F(z) = 0$ .  $z > 2$  时,  $F(z) = 1$ .

$$0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时 } F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z\} = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \quad (\text{算面积})$$

$$1 < z \leq 2 \text{ 时 } F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X+Y \leq z\} = 1 - \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (2-z)^2$$

$$\text{则 } f(z) = F'(z) = \begin{cases} z & z \in [0, 1] \\ 2-z & z \in [1, 2] \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

6.

B.

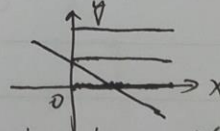
A.  $F_1(x) + F_2(x) = 2$ . C. 积分为2. D.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x) f_2(x) dx = 1$ .

7.

D.

用图表子联合分布律为右图

$$P\{X+Y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{1}{e})$$



8.

D.

分子分母都只有一个平方 (直观看) 或分子分母同阶,  $n\sigma^2$  化成标准  $F(1, 1)$  分布

9.

C.

样本原因为  $Z_N = \frac{\bar{X}}{2}$ .  $\Rightarrow 0 = 2EX$ .  $\hat{\sigma} = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} 2EX$  是 unbiased 估计量

10.

B.

$\mu$  与  $\sigma$  未知.  $\sigma^2 = 1 - 0.05$  置信区间为

$$\left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{0.05/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{0.95/2}(n-1)} \right) \text{ 书上 } P_{0.7} \text{ 这个区间是记住的好!}$$

试卷 21. 2016年1月

1.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2}$   $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow P(AB) = \frac{1}{2}P(B) = \frac{1}{3}P(A) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$  且  $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$

则  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{3}$

2. 

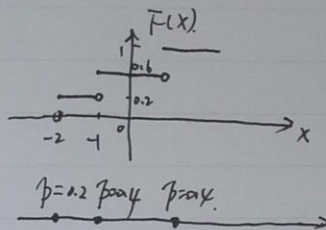
X	-2	-1	1
P	0.2	0.4	0.4

如右图所示为 F(x).

离散型随机变量的分布函数.

在某点的阶跃值则是该点的概率.

离散型变量可类比一个点的质量点. 如图



3.  $P\{X=k\} = (0.2)^{k-1} \times 0.8$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots$ ) 依题意写. ~~依题意写~~

4. 0.5.  $\gamma$  为离散型分布. 注: 分布取值范围一定要写. 连续型的是  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .

$\gamma$	1	0
P	0.5	0.5

 $\Rightarrow E\gamma = 0.5$

5. 0

$E(X_1 X_2 - X_1 X_3) = E(X_1 X_2) - E(X_1 X_3) = E(X_1)E(X_2) - E(X_1)E(X_3) = 0$

注意: 独立同分布

6. AC 根据 ~~独立~~ 大数定律.  $\gamma_n$  收敛于  $E(X^2)$ .  $E(X^2) = E(X) + D(X)$

$= (1)^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

7. D.

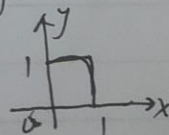
先求分布函数.  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{3X+2 \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \frac{y-2}{3}\}$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-2}{3}} f_X(x) dx$   $f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{3} f\left(\frac{y-2}{3}\right)$

8. B.

A:  $\frac{1}{2}$ . C: 0. D: 错误.

用图理解.



9. D

利用  $\chi^2_{(n)}$  的方差为  $2n$  计算. 构造统计量  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$

$D(S^2) = D\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right)^2 D\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right)^2 \cdot 2(n-1) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$

10. A. 未讲.

试卷20 2015年7月

1. 0.6.  $P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.4 \Rightarrow P(B) = 1 - P(AB) = 0.6$

2.  $\frac{2}{9}$ . 设第一次取黑球为事件A, 第二次取黑球为B. 则有乘法公式

$$P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} = \frac{27}{90}$$

利用罗时公式  $\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$

Y	1	2
P	0.5	0.5

由Y可写出X的分布律为: (注意: 别以X为Y为该点的概率)

X	0	2	3
P	0.2	0.3	0.5

4.  $f_{Y|X} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & y \in (0, 2) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

进而和Y的取值为1, 2. 并写出分布

已知X的密度为  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

求Y的分布函数

$y < 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 0$ .  $y > 2$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 1$ .  $y \in (0, 2)$  时,  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq y\}$

$= P\{X \leq \frac{y}{2}\} = \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} f_X(x) dx = \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} f_X(\frac{y}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$

5.  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-z} & z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

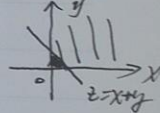
X, Y的密度函数都是  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

则联合密度函数为  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)} & (x,y) \text{在一象限} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

先求分布函数,  $z \leq 0$  时,  $F_Z(z) = 0$ .  $z > 0$  时,  $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\}$

$= P\{X+Y \leq z\} = \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}$

则  $f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = ze^{-z} (z > 0)$   $f_Z(z) = 0 (z \leq 0)$



6. D. A中  $\bar{X} = (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) \sim (0, n)$  B.  $(n-1)S^2 \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$

C. 错误.

D.  $\frac{X_1^2}{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2} \sim F(1, n-1)$ . 正确

7. B. 书上公式.  $P_{167}$

8. D.  $E(X) = \mu$ .  $E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$

具体可参考课本P15. 令  $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ,  $\sigma^2 + \mu^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$ .  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

D项正确. A, C明显错. 对于B.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} S^2$   $\therefore E(S^2) = \sigma^2$

$\therefore E(\frac{n-1}{n} S^2) \neq \sigma^2$ . 不是无偏估计

9. B. 独立事件(记位) ①如此要求: 独立, 有相同的  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$ . ②独立, 独立同分布,  $\mu$  相同 ③所有力矩相同 ④中心极限定理: 独立同分布, 存在  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  - 4个比较

10. D. 相互独立分布的和差仍是正态分布.  $X+Y \sim N(1, 2)$ .  $X-Y \sim N(-1, 2)$ . 选D.



试卷19 2015年1月

1.  $\frac{10}{13}$ .  $P(A|A \cup B) = \frac{P[A(A \cup B)]}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B) - P(AB)} = \frac{0.4}{0.4 + 0.2 - 0.08} = \frac{10}{13}$

2.  $1 - e^{-1}$ .  $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$  表示泊松分布. ( $X \sim P(\lambda)$  也是泊松分布). 已知泊松分布的结论为:

$E(X) = \lambda$ ,  $E(X^2) = \lambda^2 + \lambda$  (用矩知识, 最好记住). 则由题设:  $E(X^2 + 2X - 4) = E(X^2) + 2E(X) - 4 = 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = 0$  由于  $\lambda = np > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ .  
 则  $P\{X=0\} = 1 - P\{X>0\} = 1 - \frac{1^0 e^{-1}}{0!} = 1 - e^{-1}$ .

3.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .  $Y$  是离散型随机变量. 依题设:  $\begin{matrix} Y & -1 & 1 \\ P & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow EY = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

4.  $N=4$ . 矩估计原理. 总体矩 = 样本矩  $\Rightarrow E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i P_i = \frac{1}{N} + \frac{2}{N} + \dots + \frac{N}{N} = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$   
 $= \frac{N+1}{2}$ . (总体矩) 样本矩  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i = \frac{12+2N}{8}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{N+1}{2} = \frac{12+2N}{8} \Rightarrow N=4$

5. (4.412, 5.588) 已知  $\sigma^2$ . 采用正态分布来估计. 构造统计量

$\left\{ -z_{0.025} < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < z_{0.025} \right\} \Rightarrow \mu \in \left( \bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) = (4.412, 5.588)$

1. D.  $P_1 = P\{X \leq \mu - 4\} = P\left\{ \frac{X - \mu}{4} \leq \frac{\mu - 4 - \mu}{4} \right\} = P\{Z \leq -1\}$   
 $P_2 = P\{X \geq \mu + 5\} = P\left\{ \frac{X - \mu}{4} \geq \frac{\mu + 5 - \mu}{4} \right\} = P\left\{ Z \geq \frac{5}{4} \right\} \Rightarrow P_1 > P_2$

2. C.  $P\{X=1\} = F(1+0) - F(1) = 1 - e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e}$ .

3. C.  $\text{cov}(X_1, Y) = \text{cov}\left(X_1, \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \text{cov}\left(X_1, \frac{X_1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} D X_1 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

对于 A:  $D(X+Y) = D X_1 + D Y + 2 \text{cov}(X_1, Y) = \frac{n+3}{n} \sigma^2$  B:  $D(X-Y) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$

4. B. 由  $\frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$  则 B 有 3 项符合

5. D. 先求分布函数.  $F(x) = Y = e^X$  且  $X < 0$  时  $f(x) = 0$  则有  $Y < 1$  时  
 $F_Y(y) = 0$ ,  $y \geq 1$  时  $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\}$   
 $= \int_0^{\ln y} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2} & y \geq 1 \\ 0 & y < 1 \end{cases}$

2014年7月 (试卷18)

1. C.  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = 0.8 \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.8 \times P(A) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow A, B$  独立.

2. A. 要使方程有根则  $\Delta = k^2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \geq 2$  或  $k \leq -2$ .  $k$  服从均匀分布.

则  $f(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & k \in (-2, 2) \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$   $P = \int_{-\infty}^{-2} 0 dx + \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{4} dx + \int_2^{\infty} 0 dx = \frac{1}{2}$

3. B. 令  $Z = X - Y$ . 则  $Z$  服从正态分布  $Z \sim (0, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = (0, 1)$

则  $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$  则  $E(|Z|) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |z| f(z) dz$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |z| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = 2 \int_0^{\infty} z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$

4. A.  $t$  分布的定义: 若随机变量  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ , 且  $X, Y$  相互独立, 则称

$t = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$  服从自由度为  $n$  的  $t$  分布.

对于 A: 分子  $X_1 + X_2 \sim (0, 2\sigma^2)$ . 标准化

分母  $X_3^2 + X_4^2 \Rightarrow$  对  $X_3, X_4$  标准化.  $\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$  再除以 2.

为  $\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2}{2\sigma^2}}} = \frac{(X_1 + X_2)/\sqrt{2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2}{2\sigma^2}}} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2}} \sim t(2)$

5. A. 分布函数在满区间的性质 即  $F(+\infty) = 1$ .

即  $aF_1(+\infty) - bF_2(+\infty) = a - b = 1 \Rightarrow$  只有 A.

二. 1.  $P = 0.3$ . A, B 至少一个发生记为  $A \cup B$ , 至少有一个不发生的对立面为两个都发生, 即  $AB$ .

则有  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.2$ . 且  $1 - P(AB) = 0.6$

2.  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$  先求分布函数.  $Y = 2 \ln X$ .  $X \in (0, 1)$  时  $f(x) > 0$  则  $Y \in (-\infty, 0)$  时  $f(y) > 0$ .

$y > 0$  时,  $F(y) = 1$ .  $y < 0$  时  $F(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{2 \ln X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq e^{\frac{y}{2}}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{e^{\frac{y}{2}}} \frac{1}{x} dx = e^{\frac{y}{2}}$

则  $f_Y(y) = F'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y < 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

3. 

$z$	0	1	2
$p$	0.1	0.6	0.3

 离散型随机变量的函数的分布, 对每个点直接分析即可.

4.  $\frac{2}{3}$  矩估计法的原理是矩相等, 即总体矩等于样本矩.

$$E(X) = \theta^2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2\theta(1-\theta) + 3(1-\theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta$$

$$\text{样本矩的观察值为 } \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i = \frac{5}{3} \quad \text{令 } 3 - 2\theta = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}$  就是  $\theta$  的矩估计值.

5.  $\frac{1}{5}$ , 古典概型问题. 由高中知识,  $n$  个人围成一圈有  $(n-1)!$  种坐法.

则此题中有  $(11-1)! = 10!$  种坐法. 甲、乙相邻而坐, 采用捆绑法.

$$\text{有 } A_2^2 \cdot (10-1)! \text{ 种坐法, 则 } p = \frac{A_2^2 \cdot 9!}{10!} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

1.  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\overline{A \cup B})}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$

2.  $Y \sim b(3, p)$

$P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$

故  $P\{Y=2\} = C_3^2 (\frac{1}{4})^2 (1 - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{9}{64}$

3.  $\Delta = 16 - 4X < 0$ ,

则  $X > 4$ ,

即  $P\{X > 4\} = \frac{1}{2}$

又  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 故  $\mu = 4$ .

4. 由  $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$  得  $P\{X_1 X_2 \neq 0\} = 0$ , 可写出  $X_1, X_2$  联合分布律为:

$X_1 \backslash X_2$	-1	0	1	
-1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

易知,  $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 0$ .

5.  $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$ , 故  $E(X) = D(X) = \lambda$ .

$Y = 3X^2 + 2X - 1$ ,  $E(Y) = E(3X^2 + 2X - 1) = 3E(X^2) + 2E(X) - 1 = 3[D(X) + (E(X))^2] + 2E(X) - 1$   
 $= 3(\lambda + \lambda^2) + 2\lambda - 1 = 3\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 1$

6.  $P\{|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$ ,

故  $P\{|X - \mu| \geq 3\sigma\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

7.  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,  $X_{n+1} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

故  $\frac{X_{n+1} - \mu}{S} = \frac{\frac{X_{n+1} - \mu}{\sigma}}{\frac{\sqrt{(n-1)S^2}}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}} \sim t(n-1)$

8.  $A_1 = \mu_1$ ,

$A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$ ,  $\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x^\theta dx = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2} x^{\theta+2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2}$



$$\text{故 } \bar{x} = \frac{0+1}{0+2}, \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1-2\bar{x}}{\bar{x}-1}$$

$$9. P\{X=-1\} = P\{X \leq -1\} - P\{X < -1\} = F(-1) - P\{X < -1\} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\{X=1\} = P\{X \leq 1\} - P\{X < 1\} = F(1) - P\{X < 1\} = F(1) - F(1-0) = 1 - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\text{故 } P\{X^2=1\} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{15}{16} = \frac{17}{16}$$

10. Y 分布律为:

Y	1	0	-1
P	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

$$E(Y^2) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } D(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

卷2.

$$1. P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{又 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}), \text{ 故 } P(\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{5}, P(\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2. P\{X, Y\} = P\{0, 0\} + P\{0, 1\} = \frac{10}{30} \times \frac{9}{29} + \frac{20}{30} \times \frac{10}{29} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. 易知  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ,

$$P(X > \alpha) = P(X < \alpha), \text{ 即 } \int_{\alpha}^1 2x dx = \int_0^{\alpha} 2x dx, \text{ 即 } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\left\{\frac{X}{2} \leq y\right\} = P\{X \leq 2y\} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{2y} 1 dx = 2y, & 0 < y < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & y \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } f(y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < y < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$5. X_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2), X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2), \text{ 故 } \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{X_2}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 故 } \frac{X_1^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{X_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$$



$$\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{X_1^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{X_2^2}{\sigma^2}}} \sim t(2)$$

6. 设成功的次数为随机变量  $X$ , 则  $X \sim b(3, p)$

$$P\{X \leq 2\} = 1 - P\{X=3\} = 1 - C_3^3 p^3 = 1 - p^3$$

7.  $\because Y \sim N(0, 1)$ ,

$$\begin{cases} E(Y) = 0 = aE(X) + b = \frac{1}{2}a + b \\ D(Y) = 1 = aD(X) = \frac{1}{2}a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \sqrt{2} \\ b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2. Y = \frac{X - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2X - 1, \text{ 则 } a = 2, b = -1.$$

$$7. Y = \frac{X - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = aX + b, \text{ 则 } a = 2, b = -1$$

8. 课本公式

$$9. \because D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0,$$

$$\text{则 A). } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0, \checkmark$$

$$B). D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \checkmark$$

$$C). \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0, \checkmark$$

$$D). X, Y \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.$$

10.  $\alpha$  增加,  $1 - \alpha$  减少, 可靠度降低, 区间长度缩短.

### 卷3

$$1. P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow P(AB) = P(A|B)P(B).$$

$$P(AB) = P(A) - P(\bar{A}B) = P(A) - P(\bar{A}|B)P(B) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{18}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. P\{X, \text{白}\} &= P(\text{黑, 白}) + P(\text{白, 白}) = \frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a}{a+b-1} + \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a+b-1} \\ &= \frac{a(b+a-1)}{(a+b)(a+b-1)} = \frac{a}{a+b} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. P\{X=k\} = (0.2)^{k+1} \cdot 0.8, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{2X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \frac{y}{2}\} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} dx = \frac{y}{2}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } f(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其它} \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < y < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$5. \begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$6. X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 20^2),$$

$$\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2} \sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_3 + X_4)^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2} \sigma}\right)^2 / 1}{\left(\frac{X_3 + X_4}{\sqrt{2} \sigma}\right)^2 / 1} \sim F(1, 1)$$

$$7. \bar{X} \sim N(2, \frac{6}{3}), \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(1, \frac{8}{4})$$

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(1, \frac{4}{3})$$

$$P\{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \geq 0\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} \geq \frac{0-1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} < \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}}\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}}\right)$$

$$= 2\Phi(0.3) - 1 = \Phi(0.3) =$$

$$7. \bar{X} \sim N(2, \frac{6}{3}), \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(1, \frac{8}{4}),$$

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(1, 4)$$

$$P\{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \geq 0\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - 1}{2} \geq \frac{-1}{2}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - 1}{2} < -\frac{1}{2}\right\} = 1 - \Phi(-0.5) = \Phi(0.5) = 0.6915$$

$$8. P\{X \leq x\} = 1 - P\{X > x\} = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$\text{即 } \Phi(x) = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$\text{则 } x = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha).$$

$$9. D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2\text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

$$\because D(X \mp Y) = D(X) + D(Y),$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0,$$

$$A). \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0, \checkmark$$

$$B). D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 0 = D(X) + D(Y), \checkmark$$

$$C). \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0, \checkmark$$

$$D). X, Y \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.$$

10.  $\mu, \sigma^2$  未知,

$$\text{由公式 } \left( \bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right) \text{ 得, } L = \frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$$

$$E(L^2) = E\left(\frac{4S^2}{n} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)\right) = \frac{4t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}{n} E(S^2) = \frac{4t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) \cdot \sigma^2}{n}$$