样题一解答

- 一 填空题 (每空 3 分, 共 30 分; 答案均写在试卷上, 注意标清题号)

$$P(X = 3 | X > 2) = 0.4 \Rightarrow p = 0.4$$
, $P(X = 3) = 0.6^{2}0.4 = 0.144$,

$$E(X \mid 2 < X < 5) = \frac{0.6^2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 3 + 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 4}{0.6^2 \cdot 0.4 + 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4} = \frac{3 + 2.4}{1 + 0.6} = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$Cov(2X+Y,2X-Y) = 0 \Rightarrow E(X^2|2X+Y=2) = E\left(\frac{[(2X+Y)+(2X-Y)]^2}{16}|2X+Y=2\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{16}E((2X+Y)^2+2(2X+Y)(2X-Y)+(2X-Y)^2|2X+Y=2)=\frac{4+0+8}{16}=\frac{3}{4}$$

3. 随机变量 X 服从二项分布 b(100,0.6),。为任意实数,则 $E((X-c)^2)$ 的最小值为______。

$$\min E\left(\left(X-c\right)^{2}\right) = Var\left(X\right) = npq = 24$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-2y^2} I_{y>0}$$

5. 利用切比雪夫不等式,估计一个有方差的随机变量落在与其期望左右不超过3个标准差的概率至少为______

$$E\xi = \mu$$
, $Var(\xi) = \sigma^2$, $P(|\xi - \mu| \le 3\sigma) \le 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$

6. 总体分布服从 $N\left(\mu,\sigma^2\right)$,样本容量为 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{H}}$,写出方差 σ^2 的 0.95 置信区间表达式______。

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \Rightarrow \sigma^2 \text{的 } 1 - \alpha$$
置信区间为:

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}\right] = \left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{0.975}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{0.025}(n-1)}\right]$$

7. 对正态总体 $_{N\left(\mu,1\right)}$ 的参数 μ 做假设检验 $H_0:\mu=10,H_1:\mu>10$, 显著性水平 $\alpha=0.1$,样本容量 n=16,检验

统计量为样本均值 $ar{X}$,则拒绝域为_____,现得到 $ar{X}$ 的观测值为 11,则其对应的 p 值 = _______。

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \mu$$
 的拒绝域为: $\{\bar{x}: \bar{x} > 10.32\}$;

$$u_0 = \frac{11 - 10}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{16}}} = 4; p = 1 - \Phi(u_0) = 1 - \Phi(4)$$

原式 =
$$\frac{7}{5}\int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot 5e^{-5x} dx = \frac{7}{5}EX^2 = \frac{7}{5}(Var(X) + (EX)^2) = \frac{14}{125}$$

- 二. (16 分) 一份考卷共有 20 题,均为 4 个选项的选择题,每题 5 分。假设对于参加考试的某考生,考卷中 60% 的题目涉及的知识已基本掌握,此时答对的概率是 0.8;其他题目则在 4 个选项中随机地任选一个,试计算
- (1) 任选一道考题,该考生回答正确的概率;
- (2) 对于某一道该考生答对的题目,计算该考题涉及的知识是这名学生已基本掌握的概率;
- (3) 该考生考试成绩的期望值;
- (4) 该考生成绩在70分以上的概率(利用中心极限定理估计)。

解:(1)、设仟选一道题为已基本掌握的题目为事件 A: 考生答对该题为事件 B,则:

 $P(B) = P(B|A) P(A) + P(B|\overline{A}) P(\overline{A}) = 0.8*(12/20) + 1/4*(8/20) = 0.58$

(2),
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)_2^2}{P(B)_2^2}$$

(3)、由第(1)问知: 考生答对题数目X~b(20,0.58),所以EX=20*0.58,知,

成绩的期望=5*EX=5*20*0.58=58.

(4)、成绩在70以上,也即答对题目数目在14题以上,

$$Var(X) = 20 * 0.58 * (1 - 0.58) = 4.872; \frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{Var(X)}} \sim N(0, 1);$$

$$P(X > 14) = P(X - EX \ge 14 - 11.6) = P\left(\frac{X - EX}{\sqrt{Var(X)}} \ge 2.4/\sqrt{Var(X)}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2.4}{\sqrt{4.872}}\right)$$

三. (8 分) 随机变量
$$X \sim N(0,1)$$
, $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) 求随机变量W=XY 的分布函数; (2) 判断X与W 是否独立,并说明理由。

解: (1) 利用全概率公式:

$$F_W(w) = P(W \le w) = P(W \le w | Y = 1). P(Y = 1) + P(W \le w | Y = -1). P(Y = -1)$$
$$= P(X \le w) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + P(X \ge -w) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \Phi(w)$$

(2)不独立。

$$E(XW) = E(XW|Y = 1) \cdot P(Y = 1) + E(XW|Y = -1) \cdot P(Y = -1) = E(X^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + E(-X^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

举一反例:因为 $\rho_{XW}(\mathbf{1},\mathbf{0})=\mathbf{0}, \rho_{X}(\mathbf{1})>\mathbf{0}, \rho_{W}(\mathbf{0})>\mathbf{0}$,所以 X 与 W 不独立。获取定 $\mathbf{P}\left(\mathbf{X}\in\left(\mathbf{0},\frac{1}{2}\right),\mathbf{W}\in\left(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{2}\right)\right)=\mathbf{0}$,但是 $\mathbf{P}\left(\mathbf{X}\in\left(\mathbf{0},\frac{1}{2}\right))>\mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{P}(Y\in\left(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{2}\right)>\mathbf{0}\right)$,所以不独立

四. (12 分) 随机变量 $X_{1}\sim U\left(0,1\right)$, $X_{2}\sim U\left(0,2\right)$, X_{1} 和 X_{2} 相互独立, $Y_{1}=X_{1}-2X_{2}$, $Y_{2}=X_{1}+2X_{2}$ 。

(1) 求 Y_1 的密度函数; (2) 计算协方差 $Cov(Y_1,Y_2)$ 。

解: (1) 当 0 < Y ≤ 1时 ,
$$F(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(2X_1 + X_2 \le y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{2} \cdot y = \frac{y^2}{8}$$
 当 1 < Y ≤ 4时 , $F(y) = P(2X_1 + X_2 \le Y) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{y}{4} - \frac{1}{8}$ 当 4 < Y ≤ 5时 , $F(y) = P(2X_1 + X_2 \le y) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{y - 1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{\left(5 - y\right)^2}{8}$

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{8}, & 0 < y \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{y}{4} - \frac{1}{8}, & 1 < y \le 4$$

$$1 - \frac{(5 - y)^2}{8}, & 4 < y \le 5$$

$$1, & y > 5$$

(2)
$$E(X_1) = 1$$
, $Var(X_1) = \frac{1}{3}$, $E(X_2) = \frac{1}{2}$, $Var(X_2) = \frac{1}{12}$

(3)
$$Cov(X_1,Y) = Cov(X_1,2X_1+X_2) = 2Var(X_1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Var(Y) = Var(2X_1 + X_2) = 4Var(X_1) + Var(X_2) = \frac{17}{12} Corr(X_1, Y) = \frac{Cov(X_1, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X_1)Var(Y)}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

五. (10 分)
$$X_1, \dots, X_n$$
 为参数 λ 的泊松分布总体的一个样本,定义 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 及 $\theta_0 = \begin{cases} 1, & X_1 = 0 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$

(1)
$$\sharp E(\theta_0)$$
; (2) $\sharp E(\theta_0|S_n)$.

解: (1)
$$E(\theta_0) = P(X_1 = 0) = e^{-\lambda}$$
;

(2)
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim P(n\lambda), \qquad \sum_{k=2}^n X_k \sim P((n-1)\lambda)$$

$$E(\theta_0|S_n = k) = P(X_1 = 0|S_n = k) = \frac{P(X_1 = 0, S_n = k)}{P(S_n = k)} = \frac{P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 + \dots + X_n = k)}{P(S_n = k)}$$

$$=\frac{e^{-\lambda}e^{-(n-1)\lambda}\frac{\left((n-1)\lambda\right)^{k}}{\frac{k!}{e^{-n\lambda}}\frac{\left(n\lambda\right)^{k}}{k!}}=\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{k}$$

$$E\left(\theta_{0}\left|S_{n}\right.\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{S_{n}} \circ$$

六. (16 分) 设总体 $X\sim U\left(0,\theta\right)$, X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n 是来自 X 的简单随机样本, $\overline{X}=\frac{X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_n}{n}$ 为样本均

值,
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (X_k - \bar{X})^2$$
 为样本方差, $X_{(1)} \le X_{(2)} \le \cdots \le X_{(n)}$ 为 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 的次序统计量

(1) 求 $X_{(1)}$ 和 $X_{(n)}$ 各自的分布函数、期望和方差,以及 $X_{(1)}$ 和 $X_{(n)}$ 的协方差与相关系数;

(2)判断并解释 $X_{(1)}+X_{(n)}$ 、 $X_{(n)}$ 、 $2ar{X}$ 与 $2\sqrt{3}S$ 是否为参数 heta 的无偏估计量,如果不是,是否可以做无偏矫正。

解: (1) 先求 $x_{\scriptscriptstyle (1)}$ 和 $x_{\scriptscriptstyle (n)}$ 的分布函数,当 $0 < X < \theta$ 时

$$F_{x_{(1)}}(x) = P(x_{(1)} \le x) = 1 - P(x_{(1)} > x) = 1 - P(\min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) > x) = 1 - \prod_{k=1}^{n} P(x_k > x) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n,$$

$$F_{x_{(n)}}(x) = P(x_{(n)} \le x) = P(\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \le x) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(x_k \le x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n$$

$$F_{x_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, & 0 < x \le \theta, \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases} \qquad F_{x_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, & 0 < x \le \theta, \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$p_{x_{(1)}}\left(x\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}, & 0 \le x \le \theta \\ 0, & \text{ i.e. } \end{cases}, \quad p_{x_{(n)}}\left(x\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}, & 0 \le x \le \theta \\ 0, & \text{ i.e. } \end{cases}$$

$$E\left(x_{(1)}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_{x_{(1)}}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{nx}{\theta^{n}} (\theta - x)^{n-1} dx = \int_{\theta}^{0} \frac{n(\theta - y)}{\theta^{n}} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$$

$$E\left(x_{(n)}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_{x_{(n)}}\left(x\right) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{n}{\theta^{n}} x^{n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$$E\left(x_{(1)}^{2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} p_{x_{(1)}}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x^{2} \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{nx^{2}}{\theta^{n}} (\theta - x)^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{n(\theta - y)^{2}}{\theta^{n}} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{2\theta^{2}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$E\left(x_{(n)}^{2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} p_{x_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x^{2} \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{n}{\theta^{n}} x^{n+1} dx = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^{2}$$

$$Var\left(x_{(1)}\right) = E\left(x_{(1)}^{2}\right) - E\left(x_{(1)}\right)^{2} = \frac{2\theta^{2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \left(\frac{\theta}{n+1}\right)^{2} = \frac{n\theta^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}(n+2)}$$

$$Var(x_{(n)}) = E(x_{(n)}^{2}) - E(x_{(n)})^{2} = \frac{n}{n+2}\theta^{2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{2}\theta^{2} = \frac{n\theta^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}(n+2)}$$

计算
$$E\left(x_{(1)}\cdot x_{(n)}\right)$$

当 $0 \le u \le v \le \theta$ 时,

$$\begin{split} F_{x_{(1)},x_{(n)}}\left(u,v\right) &= P\left(x_{(1)} \leq u,x_{(n)} \leq v\right) = P\left(x_{(n)} \leq v\right) - P\left(x_{(1)} > u,x_{(n)} \leq v\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{v}{\theta}\right)^n - P\left(u < x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n \leq v\right) = \left(\frac{v}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{v-u}{\theta}\right)^n \\ &\stackrel{\text{\sharp}}{=} 0 \leq u \leq v \leq \theta \\ &\stackrel{\text{\sharp}}{=} \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (v-u)^{n-2}}{\theta^n} \\ &p_{x_{(1)},x_{(n)}}\left(u,v\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (v-u)^{n-2}}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq u \leq v \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{\sharp} \text{ kis.} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$E\left(x_{(1)} \cdot x_{(n)}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} uv p_{x_{(1)}, x_{(n)}}(u, v) du dv = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \int_{0}^{\theta} du \int_{u}^{\theta} uv n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (v-u)^{n-2} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \int_{0}^{\theta} n \cdot u \cdot du \int_{u}^{\theta} v d (v-u)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \int_{0}^{\theta} n \cdot u \cdot du \int_{u}^{\theta} v d (v-u)^{n-1} dv$$

$$= \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2}\right) \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} (-u) \cdot d \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} - u\right)^{n} + \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} u \cdot d \frac{\left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} - u\right)^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$= \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) - \frac{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

七. $(8\, \mathcal{G})$ 总体 $X\sim N\left(\mu,2^2\right)$,做假设检验 $H_0:\mu=10,H_1:\mu=11$,显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$,求当样本容量至少达到多少,可使第二类错误不超过 0.01 。

解:
$$\left\{\overline{x}: \frac{\overline{x}-10}{2/n} > u_{1-\alpha}\right\}, \quad \operatorname{PP}W = \left\{\overline{x} > 10 + \frac{2}{n}u_{0.95}\right\}$$

第二类错误概率
$$\beta = P\left(\overline{x} \le 10 + \frac{2}{n}u_{0.95} \middle| \mu = 11\right)$$

$$P\left(\overline{x} \le 10 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 1.65 \middle| \mu = 11\right)^{\overline{x} \sim N\left(11, \frac{2^2}{n}\right)} = P\left(\frac{\overline{x} - 11}{2/\sqrt{n}} \le \frac{10 + \frac{3.3}{\sqrt{n}} - 11}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right) < 0.01,$$

則要求
$$\frac{10+\frac{3.3}{\sqrt{n}}-11}{2/\sqrt{n}}<-2.33$$
,解得 $\sqrt{n}>7.96\Rightarrow n\geq 64$

备注 1. 本考卷的样本均为简单随机样本,样本均值 $\overline{X} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$, 样本方差为 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(X_k - \overline{X} \right)^2$

备注 2. 正态总体的样本均值和样本方差相互独立,且 $\frac{\left(n-1\right)S^2}{\sigma^2}\sim \chi^2\left(n-1\right)$,其中n为样本容量

备注 3. 解答中标准正态随机变量的分布函数和密度函数分别可用 $\Phi(x)$ 和 $\varphi(x)$ 表示

备注 4. $\Phi(1.28) = 0.9$, $\Phi(1.44) = 0.925$, $\Phi(1.65) = 0.95$, $\Phi(1.96) = 0.975$, $\Phi(2.33) = 0.99$

备注 5. 正态、 χ^2 、t等分布所需取值,均用(下侧)分位数表示,例如 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$,则 $P(X < \chi_{\alpha}^{\ 2}(n)) = \alpha$

备注 6. $t_{0.75}\left(1\right) = 1, t_{0.75}\left(2\right) = 0.79, t_{0.8}\left(1\right) = 1.38, t_{0.8}\left(2\right) = 1.06, F_{0.5}\left(1,1\right) = 1, F_{0.5}\left(1,2\right) = 0.67, F_{0.75}\left(1,1\right) = 5.83$