

1. 设事件 A, B 满足 $P(B)=0.4$, $P(\bar{A}|B)=0.7$, $P(\bar{A}|\bar{B})=0.3$, 则 $P(B|A)=$ _____。

【答案】 $\frac{2}{9}$

$$P(\bar{A}) = P(B)P(\bar{A}|B) + P(\bar{B})P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 0.4 \times 0.7 + 0.6 \times 0.3 = 0.46,$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 0.54, \quad P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.4 \times 0.3}{0.54} = \frac{2}{9}$$

2. 设 $X \sim N(1, 4)$, $P(X < a) = \Phi(2)$ 。则 $a =$ _____。

【答案】 5

【解析】 若 $X \sim N(1, 4)$, $\frac{X-1}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$ 进行标准化,

$$P(X < a) = P\left(\frac{X-1}{2} < \frac{a-1}{2}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{a-1}{2}\right) = \Phi(2) \Rightarrow a = 5.$$

3. 随机变量 X 服从泊松分布, 且已知 $P(X=1) = P(X=2)$, 求 $P(X=4) =$ _____。

【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}e^{-2}$

【解析】 $p_k = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$, $P(X=1) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{1} = P(X=2) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^2}{2}$, $\lambda=2$

$$P(X=4) = e^{-2} \frac{2^4}{4!} = \frac{2}{3}e^{-2},$$

4. 二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{2}{3}\left[\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{xy-x}{6} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4}\right]\right\}, \quad \text{令 } U=3X+1, V=5-2Y, \text{ 则 } U \text{ 和 } V \text{ 的}$$

相关系数=_____。

【答案】 0.5

【解析】 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 1, 3^2, 2^2, -0.5)$, $\rho(U, V) = -\rho(X, Y) = 0.5$

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left\{\frac{-1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]\right\}$$

5. 随机变量的联合密度函数 $p(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-(x+y)/2}}{4}, & x, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, $Z = \begin{cases} 2X+Y, & \text{若 } X \geq Y \\ 3X, & \text{若 } X < Y \end{cases}$,

则 $E(Z|X < Y) =$ _____。

【答案】 3

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z|X < Y) &= E(3X|X < Y) = \frac{3 \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} x \frac{e^{-x/2}}{2} \frac{e^{-y/2}}{2} dy}{P(X < Y)} = 6 \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{e^{-x/2}}{2} dx \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-y/2}}{2} dy \\ &= 6 \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{e^{-x/2}}{2} e^{-x/2} dx = 3 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 3 \end{aligned}$$

6. 连续型随机变量 X, Y 的密度函数为 $p(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1/4, & 0 < |y| < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 则条件密度函数

$p_{X|Y}(x|y)$ 为_____, 条件期望 $E(X|Y)$ 为_____。

【答案】 $p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{2-|y|} \cdot I_{|y| < x < 2}, |y| < 2, \quad 1 + \frac{|Y|}{2}$

解: $p_X(x) = \frac{x}{2} \cdot I_{0 < x < 2}, \quad p_Y(y) = \frac{2-|y|}{4} \cdot I_{|y| < 2},$

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{1}{2-|y|} \cdot I_{|y| < x < 2}, |y| < 2 \quad E(X|Y) = \frac{2+|Y|}{2} = 1 + \frac{|Y|}{2}$$

7. 二维随机变量 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 0, 1, 1, 0.5)$, $E(X^2|X+Y=0) =$ _____。

【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$

解: $U = X - Y$ 和 $V = X + Y$, 相互独立,

$$E(X^2|X+Y=0) = E\left(\left(\frac{U+V}{2}\right)^2 | V=0\right) = \frac{1}{4} E(U^2 + 2UV + V^2 | V=0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}E(U^2) = \frac{1}{4}E(X^2 + Y^2 - 2XY) = \frac{1}{4}$$

8. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 利用切比雪夫不等式估计, $P\{|X - \mu| \leq 3\sigma\} \geq$ _____。

【答案】 $\frac{8}{9}$

$$\text{解: } P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad P(|X - E(X)| \leq \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$P\{|X - \mu| \leq 3\sigma\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$$

9. x_1, \dots, x_n 为期望 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的指数分布总体的简单随机样本, 已知

$X = 2\lambda(x_1 + \dots + x_n) \sim \chi^2(2n)$, 则参数 λ 的置信水平 $1 - \alpha$ 的双侧置信区间为_____。

$$\left[\frac{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)}{2(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}, \frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}{2(x_1 + \dots + x_n)} \right], \quad \left[\frac{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)}{2\bar{x}}, \frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}{2\bar{x}} \right]$$

二. 解: (1) 记 $A_n = \{t = n \text{ 时出现正面}\}$, 利用全概率公式可得

$$p_n = P(A_n) = P(A_n | A_{n-1})P(A_{n-1}) + P(A_n | \bar{A}_{n-1})P(\bar{A}_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{2}p_{n-1} + \frac{1}{4}(1 - p_{n-1})$$

$$p_n = \frac{1}{2}p_{n-1} + \frac{3}{4}(1 - p_{n-1}), \text{ 利用初始条件 } p_0 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{2}p_0 + \frac{1}{4}(1 - p_0) = \frac{3}{8}, \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{2}p_1 + \frac{1}{4}(1 - p_1) = \frac{11}{32}$$

(2) 由题意可知, 我们想求解 $P(A_1 | A_2)$ 。根据贝叶斯公式得:

$$P(A_1 | A_2) = \frac{P(A_2 | A_1)P(A_1)}{P(A_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}}{\frac{11}{32}} = \frac{6}{11}.$$

三. 解: $y < 0$ 时, Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y \geq 0$ 时, Y 的分布函数

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\left(\frac{|X|}{2} \leq y\right) = P(-2y \leq X \leq 2y) = P\left(\frac{-2y}{\sigma} \leq \frac{X}{\sigma} \leq \frac{2y}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{2y}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{2y}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{2y}{\sigma}\right) - 1$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2\Phi\left(\frac{2y}{\sigma}\right) - 1, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{概率密度函数 } p_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{2y}{\sigma}\right), & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{2y^2}{\sigma^2}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{\sigma}{2} E\left(\left|\frac{X}{\sigma}\right|\right) = \frac{\sigma}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{2\sigma}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

四. 解: 设在时刻 0 到 1 之间, 甲到达的时刻为 X , 乙到达的时刻为 Y ,

则 (X, Y) 服从均匀分布, $p(x, y) = 1 \cdot I_{0 < x, y < 1}$

设甲的等待时间为 T , 则 $T = \begin{cases} Y - X, & X \leq Y \\ 1 - X, & X > Y \end{cases}$,

$$E(T) = \iint_{0 < x < y < 1} (y - x) p(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{0 < y < x < 1} (1 - x) p(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y (y - x) dx + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (1 - x) dy = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 小时}.$$

$$\text{或} \quad = \iint_{0 < x < y < 1} (y - x) p(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{0 < x < y < 1} (1 - y) p(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y (y - x + 1 - y) dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y (1 - x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 小时}.$$

五. 解: (U, V) 的联合分布列

$X \setminus Y$	1	2
1	4/9	2/9
2	2/9	1/9

 \Rightarrow

$U \setminus V$	1	2
1	4/9	0
2	4/9	1/9

U, V 的边缘分布列分别为 $U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4/9 & 5/9 \end{pmatrix}$, $V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8/9 & 1/9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E(U) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{14}{9}, \quad E(U^2) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{24}{9},$$

$$Var(U) = E(U^2) - E(U)^2 = \frac{20}{81}$$

$$E(V) = 1 \cdot \frac{8}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{9}, \quad E(V^2) = 1 \cdot \frac{8}{9} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{12}{9},$$

$$Var(V) = E(V^2) - E(V)^2 = \frac{8}{81}, \quad E(UV) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$Cov(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{10}{9} \cdot \frac{14}{9} = \frac{4}{81}$$

$$\rho(U, V) = \frac{Cov(U, V)}{\sqrt{Var(U)} \cdot \sqrt{Var(V)}} = \frac{4/81}{\sqrt{8/81} \cdot \sqrt{20/81}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

五. 解: (U, V) 的联合分布列

$X \setminus Y$	0	1
0	1/9	2/9
1	2/9	4/9

 \Rightarrow

$U \setminus V$	0	1
0	1/9	0
1	4/9	4/9

U, V 的边缘分布列分别为 $U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/9 & 8/9 \end{pmatrix}$, $V \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5/9 & 4/9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E(U) = 1 \cdot \frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{9}, \quad E(U^2) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = \frac{24}{9}, \quad Var(U) = E(U^2) - E(U)^2 = \frac{20}{81}$$

$$E(V) = 1 \cdot \frac{8}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{9}, \quad E(V^2) = 1 \cdot \frac{8}{9} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{12}{9},$$

$$Var(V) = E(V^2) - E(V)^2 = \frac{8}{81}, \quad E(UV) = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$Cov(U, V) = E(UV) - E(U)E(V) = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{10}{9} \cdot \frac{14}{9} = \frac{4}{81}$$

$$\rho(U, V) = \frac{\text{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(U)} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(V)}} = \frac{4/81}{\sqrt{8/81} \cdot \sqrt{20/81}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

六. (8 分) (1) 写出一个随机变量具有无记忆性的概率表达式; (2) 利用重期望公式和几何分布的无记忆性, 计算参数为 p 的几何分布随机变量的期望和方差。

解: 如果随机变量 X 满足, 对任意 $s > 0$ 和 $t > 0$, 有 $P(X > s+t | X > s) = P(X > t)$, 称随机变量 X 具有无记忆性。

设随机变量 $X \sim \text{Ge}(p)$, $0 < p < 1$, $P(X = k) = p \cdot (1-p)^{k-1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 设定

义随机变量 $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & X = 1 \\ 0, & X > 1 \end{cases}$, 则由全期望公式

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= E(E(X|Y)) = P(Y=1) \cdot E(X|Y=1) + P(Y=0) \cdot E(X|Y=0) \\ &= P(X=1) \cdot E(X|X=1) + P(X>1) \cdot E(X|X>1) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X|X=1) = 1, \quad E(X|X>1) = 1 + E(X)$$

$$E(X) = P(X=1) \cdot E(X|X=1) + P(X>1) \cdot E(X|X>1)$$

$$= p \cdot 1 + (1-p) \cdot (1 + E(X)), \text{ 解得, } E(X) = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$E(X^2) = E(E(X^2|Y)) = P(X=1) \cdot E(X^2|X=1) + P(X>1) \cdot E(X^2|X>1)$$

$$\text{注意到 } E(X^2|X=1) = 1, \quad E(X^2|X>1) = E((1+X)^2) = 1 + 2E(X) + E(X^2)$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1 + 2(1-p)E(X)}{p} = \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p},$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}.$$

七. 解: (1) $P(Y_k = T) = P(X \geq T) = 1 - F(T) = e^{-\lambda T}$, $Z \sim b(n, e^{-\lambda T})$

(2) $e^{-\lambda T} = \frac{z}{n}$, 解得 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{\ln n - \ln z}{T}$, 参数 λ 的估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{\ln n - \ln Z}{T}$;

(3) 似然函数 $L(\lambda; x_1, x_2, x_3) = \prod_{k=1}^3 \lambda e^{-\lambda x_k} = \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)} = \lambda^3 e^{-185\lambda}$

对数似然函数 $\ln L(\lambda; x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3 \ln \lambda - 185\lambda$, 对总体期望 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 求导, 并令导数为 0,

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d(1/\lambda)} = \frac{d \left[-3 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) - 185 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^{-1} \right]}{d(1/\lambda)} = -3 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^{-1} + 185 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^{-2} = 0,$$

解得 $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{185}{3} = 95$ 。这一组观测值对总体期望的最大似然估计值是 95。

八. 解: (1) 以 \bar{x} 为检验统计量, $\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{4}\right)$, $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{1/2} \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{1/2} > u_{0.9}\right) = 0.1 \Rightarrow \bar{x} > \mu + \frac{1}{2} u_{0.9} = \mu + 0.64, \text{ 拒绝域的范围 } \{\bar{x} | \bar{x} > 10.64\}$$

(2) $\mu = 12$ 时, 若出错是第二类错误。样本容量为 n 时, $\bar{x} \sim N\left(12, \frac{9}{n}\right)$,

$$\frac{\bar{x} - 12}{3/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 此时拒绝域为 } \left\{ \bar{x} \mid \bar{x} > 10 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} u_{0.9} \right\} = \left\{ \bar{x} \mid \bar{x} > 10 + \frac{3.84}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$\beta = P\left(\bar{x} \leq 10 + \frac{3.84}{\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = 12\right) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 12}{3/\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{10 + \frac{3.84}{\sqrt{n}} - 12}{3/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{3.84 - 2\sqrt{n}}{3}\right)$$

若使 $\Phi\left(\frac{3.84-2\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) \leq 0.1$, 要求 $\frac{3.84-2\sqrt{n}}{3} \leq u_{0.1}$, $n \geq 3.84^2 (n \geq 15)$ 。

(3) 写出 $n=36$ 时, $\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{4}\right)$, $\bar{x}=11$ 的 p 值

$$p = P(\bar{x} > 11) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x}-10}{1/2} > \frac{11-10}{1/2}\right) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x}-10}{1/2} > 2\right) = 1 - \Phi(2)。$$