

样题二解答

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）

1. 事件 A, B 相互独立, 且 $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(AB) = 0.24$, $P(A) \leq P(B)$, 则 $P(A) =$ _____。

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(AB) \Rightarrow (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(B) \Rightarrow P(A) + P(B) = 1$$

$$P(A), P(B) = 0.4, 0.6 \Rightarrow P(A) = 0.4$$

2. 随机变量 $X \sim Ge\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$, Y 服从参数为 $\left(8, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ 的负二项分布, 已知 $E(X^2) = 15$, 则 $Var(X) =$ _____。

$$E(X^2 | X > 2) = \text{_____}, E(X^2 | 2 < X < 5) = \text{_____}, Var(Y) = \text{_____}。$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 15 - 9 = 6$$

$$E(X^2 | X > 2) = E((X+2)^2) = E(X^2) + 4E(X) + 4 = 15 + 12 + 4 = 31$$

$$E(X^2 | 2 < X < 5) = \frac{9P(X=3) + 16P(X=4)}{P(X=3) + P(X=4)} = \frac{9p(1-p)^2 + 16p(1-p)^3}{p(1-p)^2 + p(1-p)^3} = \frac{9 + 16(1-p)}{1 + 1-p} = \frac{9 + \frac{32}{3}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{59}{5}$$

$$Var(Y) = Var(Y) = Var(X_1 + \cdots + X_8) = 8Var(X) = 48$$

3. 将一枚均匀的硬币独立地抛掷 100 次, 记正面次数为 X, 利用中心极限定理估计 $P(40 \leq X \leq 60) \approx$ _____。

利用切比雪夫不等式得到关于 $P(40 \leq X \leq 60)$ 的估计为_____。

$$X \sim b(100, 0.5), \quad \dot{X} \sim N(50, 5^2)$$

$$P(40 \leq X \leq 60) = P\left(\frac{40-50}{5} \leq \frac{X-50}{5} \leq \frac{60-50}{5}\right) \approx \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = 2\Phi(2) - 1$$

$$P(40 \leq X \leq 60) = P(39.5 \leq X \leq 60.5) = P\left(\frac{39.5-50}{5} \leq \frac{X-50}{5} \leq \frac{60.5-50}{5}\right) \approx \Phi(2.1) - \Phi(-2.1) = 2\Phi(2.1) - 1$$

$$P(40 \leq X \leq 60) = P(|X - 50| \leq 10) = 1 - P(|X - 50| > 10) \geq 1 - \frac{25}{10^2} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad P(40 \leq X \leq 60) \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

4. 从正态总体 $N(100, 8^2)$ 中抽取样本容量为 16 的样本, 样本均值为 \bar{X} , 若 $P(|\bar{X} - 100| < k) = 0.90$, $k =$ _____。

$$\bar{X} \sim N(100, 2^2), \quad P(|\bar{X} - 100| < k) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - 100}{2}\right| < \frac{k}{2}\right) = 0.90 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = u_{0.95} \Rightarrow k = 2u_{0.95}$$

5. X_1, X_2 为来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 则 $P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) =$ _____。

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2), \quad X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2) = 0,$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) = P\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \leq \left|\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right|\right)$$

$$Y = \frac{\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}}{\left|\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right|} \sim t(1), \quad P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) = P(Y \leq 1) = F_{t(1)}(1) = 0.75$$

$$Z = \frac{\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2} \sim F(1, 1), \quad P(|X_1 + X_2| \leq |X_1 - X_2|) = P(Z \leq 1)$$

$$P(|X_1 + X_2| \leq |X_1 - X_2|) = P(-|X_1 - X_2| \leq X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|)$$

$$= P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) - P(X_1 + X_2 < -|X_1 - X_2|)$$

$$= 2P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) - 1 = P(Z \leq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X_1 + X_2 \leq |X_1 - X_2|) = \frac{P(Z \leq 1) + 1}{2} = \frac{F_Z(1) + 1}{2} = 0.75$$

6. X_1, \dots, X_n 为来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 样本均值 $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$, 样本方差为

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2, \quad \text{已知 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad \text{且 } E(X_1^4) = 3\sigma^4, \quad \text{则 } E((S^2 - \sigma^2)^2) =$$

_____。

$$E((S^2 - \sigma^2)^2) = \text{Var}(S^2), \quad \text{Var}\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = \text{Var}(Y_1^2 + Y_{n-1}^2) = (n-1)\text{Var}(Y_1^2) = 2(n-1),$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n-1) = \frac{(n-1)^2}{\sigma^4} \text{Var}(S^2) = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

二. (10分) 钥匙掉了, 掉在宿舍里、掉在教室里、掉在路上的概率分别是 50%, 30% 和 20%, 而掉在上述三处地方被

找到的概率分别为 0.8, 0.3 和 0.1。

(1) 试求找到钥匙的概率;

(2) 若钥匙已找到, 求最初是掉在教室里的概率。

解: 设掉在宿舍里、掉在教室里、掉在路上分别为事件 A_1, A_2, A_3 , 找到为事件 B

$$(1) P(B) = P(B|A_1)P(A_1) + P(B|A_2)P(A_2) + P(B|A_3)P(A_3) = 0.8 \times 0.5 + 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.1 \times 0.2 = 0.51$$

$$(2) P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.3}{0.51} = \frac{9}{51} = \frac{3}{17}$$

三. (8 分) 随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $p(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$, $x \in R$, 求随机变量 $Y = |X|$ 的分布函数、密度函数和期望。

当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } y \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(|X| \leq y) = P(-y \leq X \leq y) = \int_{-y}^y \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|} dx \\ &= \int_0^y e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } y < 0 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = 0, \quad \text{当 } y \geq 0 \text{ 时, } p_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = e^{-y}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = 1.$$

四. (10 分) 随机变量 X_1 以等可能取值为 0 和 1, X_2 以等可能取值为 0, 1, 2, X_1 和 X_2 相互独立

(1) 求 $Y_1 = X_1 - 2X_2$, $Y_2 = X_1 + 2X_2$ 的联合分布;

(2) 计算相关系数 $\rho(Y_1, Y_2)$ 。

$$(1) (X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) \rightarrow (Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0), (X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1) \rightarrow (Y_1 = -2, Y_2 = 2)$$

$$(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 2) \rightarrow (Y_1 = -4, Y_2 = 4), (X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0) \rightarrow (Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1)$$

$$(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) \rightarrow (Y_1 = -1, Y_2 = 3), (X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2) \rightarrow (Y_1 = -3, Y_2 = 5)$$

$$P(Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(Y_1 = -2, Y_2 = 2) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(Y_1 = -4, Y_2 = 4) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(Y_1 = -1, Y_2 = 3) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(Y_1 = -3, Y_2 = 5) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \quad E(X_1) = \frac{1}{2}, E(X_1^2) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(X_2) = 1, E(X_2^2) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$E(X_1 X_2) = \frac{1}{6}(1+2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y_1) = E(X_1 - 2X_2) = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad E(Y_2) = E(X_1 + 2X_2) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2) = E((X_1 - 2X_2)(X_1 + 2X_2)) - E(Y_1)E(Y_2) = E(X_1^2) - 4E(X_2^2) + \frac{15}{4} = -\frac{29}{12}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_1) = E((X_1 - 2X_2)^2) - \frac{9}{4} = E(X_1^2) + 4E(X_2^2) - 4E(X_1, X_2) = \frac{43}{6} - 2 - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{35}{12}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_2) = E((X_1 + 2X_2)^2) - \frac{25}{4} = \frac{43}{6} + 2 - \frac{25}{4} = \frac{35}{12}$$

$$\rho(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y_1)\text{Var}(Y_2)}} = \frac{-\frac{29}{12}}{\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}\frac{35}{12}}} = -\frac{29}{35}.$$

五. (10分) 已知 $(X, Y) \sim N(0, 0, 1, 1, 0)$, 求 (1) $E(X|X+Y)$; (2) $E(X^2|X+Y=1)$ 。

$\text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y) = 0$, 所以 X, Y 相互独立,

$$(1) \quad E(X|X+Y) = E\left(\frac{X+Y}{2} + \frac{X-Y}{2} \middle| X+Y\right) = E\left(\frac{X+Y}{2} \middle| X+Y\right) + E\left(\frac{X-Y}{2} \middle| X+Y\right) = \frac{X+Y}{2} + 0 = \frac{X+Y}{2}$$

或根据对称性 $E(X|X+Y) = E(Y|X+Y)$, $E(X|X+Y) + E(Y|X+Y) = E(X+Y|X+Y) = X+Y$

$$\text{所以 } E(X|X+Y) = \frac{X+Y}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad E(X^2|X+Y=1) &= E\left(\left(\frac{X+Y}{2} + \frac{X-Y}{2}\right)^2 \middle| X+Y=1\right) \\ &= E\left(\left(\frac{X+Y}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{X+Y}{2}\right)\left(\frac{X-Y}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{X-Y}{2}\right)^2 \middle| X+Y=1\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 \frac{1}{2} E\left(\frac{X-Y}{2}\right) + E\left(\left(\frac{X-Y}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

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

六. (8分) 有一枚不均匀的硬币, 设掷出正面的概率为 p , 掷出反面的概率为 $1-p$ 。另有一枚公平的刻有 1-6 点的六面的骰子。首先抛掷硬币, 直到首次出现正面停止, 记抛掷次数为 N ; 然后将骰子抛掷 N 次, 记 N 次抛掷的总点数为 S 。求 $E(S)$ 和 $Var(S)$ 。

$$N \sim Ge(p), \quad S = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_N,$$

$$\text{对任意正整数 } k, \quad X_k \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \quad E(X_k) = \frac{7}{2}, E(X_k^2) = \frac{91}{6}$$

$$E(S) = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k\right) = E\left(E\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k \middle| N\right)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} E\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k \middle| N=n\right) P(N=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) P(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{7}{2} n \cdot P(N=n) = \frac{7}{2} E(N) = \frac{7}{2p}.$$

$$E(S^2) = E\left(E(S^2 | N)\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} E\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^N X_k\right)^2 \middle| N=n\right) P(N=n) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} E\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)^2\right) P(N=n)$$

$$E\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right)^2\right) = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2\right) + E\left(\sum_{i \neq j, 1 \leq i, j \leq n} X_i X_j\right) = nE(X_1^2) + n(n-1)E(X_1 X_2)$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{91}{6} + n(n-1)E(X_1)E(X_2) = \frac{91n}{6} + \frac{49n(n-1)}{4}$$

$$E(S^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{91n}{6} + \frac{49n(n-1)}{4}\right) P(N=n) = \left(\frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4}\right) E(N) + \frac{49}{4} E(N^2)$$

$$Var(S) = E(S^2) - E(S)^2 = \left(\frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4}\right) E(N) + \frac{49}{4} E(N^2) - \frac{49}{4} E(N)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4}\right) E(N) + \frac{49}{4} Var(N) = \left(\frac{91}{6} - \frac{49}{4}\right) \frac{1}{p} + \frac{49}{4} \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p}\right) = \frac{49}{4p^2} - \frac{28}{3p}$$

七. (12 分) 设总体 $X \sim U(-\theta, \theta)$, 参数 $\theta > 0$ 未知, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 X 的简单随机样本,

(1) 设 $Y = \max(|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_n|)$, 证明 Y 的密度函数为 $p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta^n} y^{n-1}, & y \in [0, \theta] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$;

(2) 求参数 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 和极大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_2$;

(3) 判断估计量 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 是否无偏, 如果不是无偏, 是否可以做无偏校正。

(1) 当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$, $p_Y(y) = 0$; 当 $y > \theta$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$; 当 $0 \leq y \leq \theta$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(T \leq y) = P(\max(|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_n|) \leq y) = P(|X_1| \leq y, |X_2| \leq y, \dots, |X_n| \leq y) \\ &= P(|X_1| \leq y)^n = P(-y \leq X_1 \leq y)^n = \left(\frac{y}{\theta}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = \frac{n}{\theta^n} y^{n-1}$$

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta^n} y^{n-1}, & y \in [0, \theta] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) $Var(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$, 令 $s^2 = Var(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$, 解得参数 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \sqrt{3}s$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n p(x_k; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2\theta}\right)^n, \quad -\theta \leq x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta$$

当 $\theta = \max(|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|)$ 时, 似然函数 $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)$ 只达到最大

所以参数 θ 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \max(|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_n|)$ 。

(3) $E(\hat{\theta}_1)^2 = E(\sqrt{3}s)^2 = E(3s^2) - Var(\sqrt{3}s) < 3E(s^2) = \theta^2$

$\hat{\theta}_1$ 不是参数 θ 的无偏估计, 且不易进行无偏校正。

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = E(Y) = \int_0^\theta y \frac{n}{\theta^n} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$\hat{\theta}_2$ 不是参数 θ 的无偏估计, 可做无偏校正, $\frac{n+1}{n}\hat{\theta}_2$ 是参数 θ 的无偏估计。

八. (12分) 设某工厂生产一种产品, 它的一个指标参数服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 3^2)$, μ 只能取整数, $\mu=10$ 为优级。

利用样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 对参数 μ 做如下假设检验, $H_0: \mu=10$ VS $H_1: \mu \neq 10$, \bar{x} 为检验统计量, 显著性水平 $\alpha=0.1$ 。

(1) 写出 $n=36$ 时, 拒绝域的范围; (2) 证明当样本容量无限增大时, 第二类错误趋向于 0;

(3) 计算 $n=36$ 条件下, $\bar{x}=11$ 的 p 值。

(1) $\mu=10$ 时, 检验统计量 $\bar{x} \sim N\left(10, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{x}-10}{\frac{1}{2}}\right| > u_{0.95}\right) = 0.1, \text{ 所以拒绝域为 } \left\{\bar{x}: |\bar{x}-10| > \frac{1}{2}u_{0.95}\right\}$$

$$\text{即 } \left\{\bar{x}: \bar{x} > 10.82 \text{ 或 } \bar{x} < 10.82\right\} \quad \text{或} \quad \left\{\bar{x}: \bar{x} > 10 + \frac{u_{0.95}}{2} \text{ 或 } \bar{x} < 10 - \frac{u_{0.95}}{2}\right\}$$

(2) 样本容量为 n 时, 拒绝域为 $\left\{\bar{x}: |\bar{x}-10| > \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}u_{0.95}\right\}$, $\left\{\bar{x}: \bar{x} > 10 + \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ 或 } \bar{x} < 10 - \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}}\right\}$

$$\text{当 } \mu=11 \text{ 时, 第二类错误 } \beta = P\left(10 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}u_{0.95} \leq \bar{x} \leq 10 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}u_{0.95} \mid \mu=11\right)$$

$$\beta = P\left(\frac{-1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}u_{0.95}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}} \leq \frac{\bar{x}-11}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}} \leq \frac{-1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}u_{0.95}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{-\sqrt{n}}{3} - u_{0.95} \leq \frac{\bar{x}-11}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}}} \leq \frac{-\sqrt{n}}{3} + u_{0.95}\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(3) \quad p = P(|\bar{x}-10| \geq 1) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{x}-10}{\frac{1}{2}}\right| \geq 2\right) = 2(1 - \Phi(2)) \approx 0.05$$

备注 1. 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 2. $\Phi(1.28)=0.9$, $\Phi(1.44)=0.925$, $\Phi(1.65)=0.95$, $\Phi(1.96)=0.975$, $\Phi(2.33)=0.99$

备注 3. 正态、 χ^2 、 t 等分布所需取值, 均用 (下侧) 分位数表示, 例如 $X \sim t(n)$, 则 $P(X < t_\alpha(n)) = \alpha$

备注 4. $t_{0.75}(1)=1, t_{0.75}(2)=0.79, t_{0.8}(1)=1.38, t_{0.8}(2)=1.06, F_{0.5}(1,1)=1, F_{0.5}(1,2)=0.67, F_{0.75}(1,1)=5.83$