

2016 年秋季学期概率统计试题解答

填空题答案

1	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{2}\right), & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{或} \quad p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{8}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$
3	e^{-1} 或 $\frac{1}{e}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	$\frac{38}{7}$
6	$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < -1 \\ \frac{z+1}{3}, & -1 \leq z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{2z-1}{3}, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$
7	$\frac{\frac{(x+1)(x+2y)}{1+4x}}{\int_0^1 \frac{(x+1)(x+2y)}{1+4x} dx}, \quad 0 < x, y < 1$
8	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 + \frac{1}{p} \\ p & 1 - p \end{pmatrix}$
9	$\frac{7}{12}$
10	$\left[20 - \frac{t_{0.95}(15)}{4}, 20 + \frac{t_{0.95}(15)}{4} \right]$

二. 解: (1) 设掌握为事件 A, 答对为事件 B

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.8 \times \frac{7}{8} + 0.2 \times 0.25 = 0.75$$

$$(2) \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{70}{75} = \frac{14}{15}$$

(3) 设答对的题目数为随机变量 X , 则分数为 $Y = 5X$

$$X \sim b(20, 0.75), \quad E(X) = 15, \quad \text{Var}(X) = np(1-p) = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$E(Y) = 75, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{25 \times 15}{4}, \quad \text{由中心极限定理, } Y \sim N\left(75, \frac{375}{4}\right)$$

$$P(Y < 60) \approx P\left(\frac{Y - 75}{\frac{5\sqrt{15}}{2}} < \frac{60 - 75}{\frac{5\sqrt{15}}{2}}\right) = \Phi\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}\right)$$

利用切比雪夫不等式

$$P(Y < 60) = P(Y - E(Y) < -15) \approx \frac{1}{2} P(|Y - E(Y)| > 15) \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{375/4}{225} = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$\text{三. 解: } (X, Y) \sim N\left(1, 0, 3^2, 4^2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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

$$(1) \quad X \sim N(1, 9), Y \sim N(0, 16)$$

$$E(Z) = E\left(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{E(X)}{3} + \frac{E(Y)}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Var}(Z) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X}{3}\right) + \text{Var}\left(\frac{Y}{2}\right) + 2\text{Cov}\left(\frac{X}{3}, \frac{Y}{2}\right) = 1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3}\rho \cdot \sigma_X \cdot \sigma_Y = 5 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 12 = 3$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(X, Z) = E\left(\frac{X^2}{3} + \frac{XY}{2}\right) - E(X)E(Z) = \frac{\text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2}{3} + \frac{E(XY)}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Var}(X) + E(X)^2}{3} + \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{9+1}{3} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = 3 - 3 = 0$$

因为 X, Z 为二元正态随机变量，且 $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = 0$ ，所以 X, Z 相互独立。

(3) 因为 $Y = 2Z - \frac{2}{3}X$ ，且 X, Z 相互独立，所以

$$E(Y^2 | X=1) = E\left(\left(2Z - \frac{2X}{3}\right)^2 | X=1\right) = E\left(4Z^2 - \frac{8X}{3}Z + \frac{4X^2}{9} | X=1\right)$$

$$= E(4Z^2) - E\left(\frac{8}{3}Z\right) + \frac{4}{9} = 4(\text{Var}(Z) + E(Z)^2) - \frac{8}{3}E(Z) + \frac{4}{9} = 12$$

四. (1) 证明:

$$E(g(X)(X-\mu)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)(x-\mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{-\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) de^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} g'(x) dx$$

$$= \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} g'(x) dx = \sigma^2 E(g'(X))$$

(2) 因为 S^2 是总体方差的无偏估计, $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$

又因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,

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

假设 $Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是相互独立的标准正态分布

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2) = n \text{Var}(X_1^2) = n \left[E(X_1^4) - E(X_1^2)^2 \right]$$

由递推式 $E(g(X)(X-\mu)) = \sigma^2 E(g'(X))$, 取 $\mu=0$, $\sigma^2=1$, $g(x)=x^3$,

得 $E(X^4) = E(X^3 \cdot X) = E(3X^2) = 3$, 从而 $\text{Var}(Y) = 2n$

$$\frac{(n-1)^2}{\sigma^4} \text{Var}(S^2) = 2(n-1), \text{ 所以 } \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}.$$

如果直接用 $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, $\text{Var}(Y) = 2n$, 没有第一问证明, 最多给 5 分。

五. 解: (1) $X \sim b(n, p)$, 有 $E(X) = np$, $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$

对样本均值和样本方差有 $E(\bar{X}) = np$, $E(S^2) = np(1-p)$

因为 $E(\bar{X} - S^2) = np^2$, 所以 $\frac{\bar{X} - S^2}{n}$ 是参数 p^2 的无偏估计量。

解法二: $E(X) = np$, $E(X^2) = np - np^2 + n^2 p^2 = np + n(n-1)p^2$

$E(X^2 - X) = n(n-1)p^2$, 设 $A_2 = \frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \cdots + X_n^2}{n}$ 为二阶样本原点矩

可得参数 p^2 的无偏估计量 $\frac{A_2 - \bar{X}}{n(n-1)}$ 。

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数 } p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m; p) = \prod_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{x_k} p^{x_k} (1-p)^{n-x_k}$$

$$\text{对数似然函数 } \ln p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m; p) = \sum_{k=1}^m \left\{ \ln \binom{n}{x_k} + x_k \ln p + (n-x_k) \ln(1-p) \right\}$$

$$\frac{d \ln p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_m; p)}{dp} = \sum_{k=1}^m \left\{ \frac{x_k}{p} - \frac{(n-x_k)}{1-p} \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{x_k}{p} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(n-x_k)}{1-p} = 0$$

$$\frac{m\bar{x}}{p} = \frac{mn - m\bar{x}}{1-p} \text{ 解得 } p = \frac{\bar{x}}{n}, \text{ 所以参数 } p \text{ 的极大似然估计量 } \hat{p} = \frac{\bar{X}}{n}。$$

$$(3) \quad E(X) = np, \quad \text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{X} = np \\ S^2 = np(1-p) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{p} = 1 - \frac{S^2}{\bar{X}}, \quad \hat{n} = \frac{\bar{X}^2}{\bar{X} - S^2}, \quad \text{其中} \begin{cases} \bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_m}{m} \\ S^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m X_k^2}{m-1} \end{cases}$$

一般情况下 $\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{S^2}{\bar{X}}$ 不是参数 p 的无偏估计

$$E(\hat{p} \cdot \bar{X}) = E(\bar{X} - S^2) = np^2, \text{ 所以只有当 } E(\hat{p} \cdot \bar{X}) = E(\hat{p}) \cdot E(\bar{X}) \text{ 时, } E(\hat{p}) = p,$$

也就是只有当 $\frac{S^2}{\bar{X}}$ 与 \bar{X} 不相关时, $\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{S^2}{\bar{X}}$ 是参数 p 的无偏估计。

$$\text{六. 解: (1) } \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{9}{n}\right), \text{ 当 } \mu = 10, n = 36 \text{ 时, } \bar{X} \sim N\left(10, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

$$2(\bar{X} - 10) \sim N(0, 1), \quad P(2(\bar{X} - 10) > u_{0.95}) = 0.05,$$

$$\text{拒绝域为 } \left\{ \bar{X} \mid \bar{X} > 10 + \frac{u_{0.95}}{2} \right\}, \quad u_{0.95} = 1.645, \text{ 所以拒绝域为 } \left\{ \bar{X} \mid \bar{X} > 10.82 \right\}。$$

$\mu = 11$ 时为备择假设成立，所以所犯错误未第二类错误，此时 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(11, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)$

第二类错误的概率

$$P = P(\bar{X} \leq 10.82 | \mu = 11) = P(2(\bar{X} - 11) \leq 2(10.82 - 11)) = \Phi(-0.36)$$

(2) 样本容量为 n 时，原假设成立，即 $\mu = 10$ 时，0.05 显著性水平的拒绝域为

$$\text{满足 } \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 10)}{3} > u_{0.95}, \text{ 即 } \left\{ \bar{X} \mid \bar{X} > 10 + \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$$

$$\mu = 11 \text{ 时, } \bar{X} \sim N\left(11, \frac{9}{n}\right), \quad \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 11)}{3} \sim N(0, 1)$$

第二类错误的概率

$$P = P\left(\bar{X} \leq 10 + \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = 11\right) = P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 11)}{3} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}\left(10 + \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}} - 11\right)}{3}\right) = 0.01$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}\left(10 + \frac{3u_{0.95}}{\sqrt{n}} - 11\right)}{3} = u_{0.95} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} < u_{0.01}, \quad \sqrt{n} > 3(u_{0.95} - u_{0.01}) = 12.2, \quad n > 144.$$

七. 解: 设 Y_k 是 $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ 随机排列的逆序数, 则 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{k+1})$ 的前 k 个数逆序数随机变量仍然 Y_k (对任意不同的 k 个数都是同样的情况), 考虑 X_{k+1} 取值为 $1, 2, \dots, k, k+1$ 的情况, 利用全期望公式

$$E(Y_{k+1}) = E(Y_k) + \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} E(X_1, \dots, X_k \text{ 中大于 } i \text{ 的个数} \mid X_{k+1} = i) P(X_{k+1} = i)$$

$$= E(Y_k) + \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (k+1-i) \frac{1}{k+1} = E(Y_k) + \frac{k}{2}. \quad E(Y_2) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E(Y_n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}.$$