

考试教室

姓名

学号

年级

专业、班

学院

公平竞赛、诚实守信、严肃考纪、拒绝作弊

密

封

线

● A卷
○ B卷

2021 — 2022 学年 第一 学期

开课学院: 数统学院 课程号

考试日期:

考试方式: ○ 开卷 ● 闭卷 ○ 其他

考试时间: 120 分钟

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

分位数: $u_{0.95} = 1.65$, $u_{0.975} = 1.96$.

一、填空题 (每空 3 分, 共 42 分)

1. 设 A, B, C 为三个随机事件, 且 $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(AB) = 0$, $P(AC) = P(BC) = \frac{1}{12}$, 则 A, B, C 中恰有一个事件发生的概率为 $\frac{5}{12}$.2. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 且已知 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 1$,则 $P(X > 2) = 1 - \frac{5}{2}e^{-1}$.3. 已知随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, $X \sim \Gamma(1, \lambda)$, Y 分别以概率 $p, 1-p$ 取得 -1 和 1, 则 $Z = XY$ 的概率密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} (1-p)\lambda e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ p \cdot \lambda e^{\lambda z}, & z < 0. \end{cases}$ 4. 将一段长度为 L 的木棒从中随机折断, 记两段中长度的较大值记为 X , 较小值为 Y , 则 (X, Y) 的联合分布函数为 $F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, y > L \\ \frac{y}{L}, & x > L, 0 \leq y \leq L \\ \frac{x+y-L}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L, x+y \geq L \\ 1, & x > L, y > L \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, y > L \\ \frac{y}{L}, & x > L, 0 \leq y \leq L \\ \frac{x+y-L}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L, x+y \geq L \\ 1, & x > L, y > L \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

5. 设 (X, Y) 的联合分布律如下表所示, 当 X 与 Y 相互独立时, $\alpha\beta = \frac{2}{81}$.

X	Y		
	1	2	3
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\alpha \frac{2}{9}$	$\beta \frac{1}{9}$

6. 将 n 只球相互独立地放入到 N 个盒子中, 设每只球放入各个盒子是等可能的, 则有球的盒子数 X 的数学期望 $EX = N[1 - (1 - \frac{1}{N})^n]$ 7. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n} 是来自总体 $U(0, 1)$ 中的 $2n$ 个样本, 令随机变量 $Y_k = \begin{cases} 4, & X_{2k-1}^2 + X_{2k}^2 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$, 则 $E\bar{Y} = \pi$.利用切比雪夫不等式和中心极限定理分别估计 n 至少取 2697 和 735 时, 可以保证 $P\{|\bar{Y} - E\bar{Y}| \leq 0.1\} \geq 0.9$.8. 设总体 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ (θ 为未知参数), 则根据 $\hat{\theta} = X_{(n)}$ 可以构造一个 $\frac{1}{\theta}$ 的无偏估计量为 $\frac{n-1}{nX_{(n)}}$.9. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (μ 已知, σ^2 未知) 的样本, $P\{|X - \mu| < A\} = 0.95$, 则参数 A 的 $1 - \alpha$ 双侧置信区间为 $(\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{n-1}} \cdot u_{0.975}, \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{n-1}} \cdot u_{0.975})$.10. 已知 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立且服从 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 则当 $k = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 时, 统计量 $\frac{k(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)}{|X_2 - X_3|} \sim t_u$. (填某一确定分布类型)

$$1. P(A)=P(B)=P(C)=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(AB)=0, P(AC)=P(BC)=\frac{1}{12}$$

A, B, C 中恰好有一个事件发生的概率。

$$P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{C}) + P(\overline{A}\overline{B}C)$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}) = P(\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B \cup C}) = P(\overline{A}) - P(A(B \cup C))$$

$$= P(\overline{A}) - (P(AB) + P(AC) - P(ABC))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(\overline{A}B\overline{C}) = P(B \cdot \overline{A \cup C}) = P(B) - P(B(A \cup C))$$

$$= P(B) - (P(AB) + P(AC) - P(ABC))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{3} P(\overline{A}\overline{B}C) = P(C \cdot \overline{A \cup B}) = P(C) - P(C(A \cup B))$$

$$= P(C) - (P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} + 0 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\therefore P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$2. X \sim P(\lambda), E(X-1)(X-2)$$

$$= E(X^2 - 3X + 2)$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + \lambda) - 3\lambda + 2$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 1$$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\lambda=1, P(X=2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1^0}{0!} e^{-1} - \frac{1^1}{1!} e^{-1} - \frac{1^2}{2!} e^{-1}$$

$$\text{注意 } P(ABC) \leq P(AB) = 0.$$

$$\text{根据的单调性. } = 1 - (1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}) e^{-1}$$

$$3. F_Z(z) = P(X \leq z)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{2} e^{-1} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$= P(Y=-1) \cdot P(-X \leq z) + P(Y=1) \cdot P(X \leq z)$$

$$= P \cdot (1 - F_X(-z)) + (1-P) F_X(z)$$

$$f_Z(z) = P \cdot (-1) f_X(-z) \cdot (-1) + (1-P) f_X(z)$$

$$= P \cdot f_X(-z) + (1-P) f_X(z)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-P) \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ P \cdot \lambda e^{\lambda z}, & z < 0 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$4. \text{记两段中分别为 } X_1, X_2, \text{ 则 } X = \max(X_1, X_2), Y = \min(X_1, X_2)$$

$$F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$$

$$= P(\max(X_1, X_2) \leq x, \min(X_1, X_2) \leq y)$$

$$= P(X_1 \geq X_2) \cdot P(X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq y) + P(X_1 < X_2) \cdot P(X_2 \leq x, X_1 \leq y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(L-y \leq X_1 \leq x) + \frac{1}{2} P(L-x \leq X_1 \leq y)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 若 } x+y < L, \text{ 则 } L-y > x, L-x > y, F(x,y) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } x+y \geq L, \text{ 则 } L-y \leq x, L-x \leq y.$$

$$\text{1) 若 } x+y \geq L \text{ 且 } 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L.$$

$$\text{则 } 0 \leq L-y \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq L-x \leq y \leq L.$$

$$\text{从而 } F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x-(L-y)}{L} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y-(L-x)}{L}$$

$$= \frac{x+y-L}{L}$$

$$x < 0, -x > 0, L-x > L.$$

$$\text{2) 若 } x+y \geq L, \text{ 且 } x < 0, \text{ 此时必有 } y \geq L.$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(L-x \leq x \leq L) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{L-(L-x)}{L} = \frac{x}{2L}$$

$$\text{同理, } x+y \geq L \text{ 且 } y < 0, \text{ 此时必有 } x \geq L.$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(L-y \leq x \leq L) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{y}{2L}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 若 } x+y \geq L \text{ 且 } x > L, \text{ 此时 } y \text{ 不确定.}$$

$$\text{综上, } F_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, y > L \\ \frac{y}{2L}, & x > L, 0 \leq y \leq L \\ \frac{x+y-L}{L}, & 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L, x+y \geq L \\ 1, & x > L, y > L \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y \leq L, & F(x,y) = 0. \quad \textcircled{1} \\ x+y \geq L, & \begin{cases} x < 0, y \geq L. & 0+0=0. \\ x > L, y \leq 0. & 0+0=0. \\ x > L, 0 \leq y \leq L. & \frac{1}{2} P(L-y \leq x \leq L) + \frac{1}{2} P(L-x \leq x \leq L) \\ x > L, y > L. & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1. \\ 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq L. & \frac{x+y-L}{L}. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y \leq L, & y > L. \\ 0 \leq x \leq L, & y > L. \end{cases}$$

$$P(X,Y) = P(X, L-X) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, L-X)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{D(L-X)}} = \frac{-DX}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DX}} = -1.$$

6. n 个 N 个盒子, 每个盒子数 X 的期望 EX .

假设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子有球} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子无球} \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, N$ 则 $X = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$.

$$P(X_i=0) = \frac{(N-1)^n}{N^n} = (1-\frac{1}{N})^n.$$



$$P(X_i=1) = 1 - P(X_i=0) = 1 - (1-\frac{1}{N})^n.$$

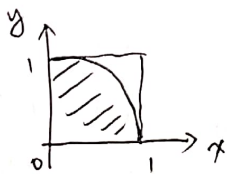
$$EX_i = 0 \times (1-\frac{1}{N})^n + 1 \times [1 - (1-\frac{1}{N})^n] = 1 - (1-\frac{1}{N})^n, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$EX = E(\sum_{i=1}^N X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N EX_i = N[1 - (1-\frac{1}{N})^n]. \quad \square$$

7. $Y_1 = \begin{cases} 4, & X_1^2 + X_2^2 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad Y_2 = \begin{cases} 4, & X_3^2 + X_4^2 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \dots$ 显然 $\{Y_k\}_{k=1}^n$ 彼此独立.

$$P(Y_k=4) = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 < 1 \\ 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < 1}} 1 \, dx \, dy = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$P(Y_k=0) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$



$$\text{则 } EY_k = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 \cdot (1-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \pi \quad EY_k^2 = 16 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 \cdot (1-\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4\pi.$$

$$DY_k = EY_k^2 - (EY_k)^2 = 4\pi - \pi^2.$$

$$\text{从而 } E\bar{Y} = E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n EY_k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\pi = \pi. \quad \checkmark$$

$$D\bar{Y} = D(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n DY_k = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot (4\pi - \pi^2) = \frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{n}.$$

$$\text{切比雪夫不等式: } P\left\{|\bar{Y} - E\bar{Y}| \leq \frac{0.1}{\varepsilon}\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{D\bar{Y}}{0.1^2} = 1 - \frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{0.01n} = 1 - \frac{100(4\pi - \pi^2)}{n} \geq 0.9.$$

$$\frac{100(4\pi - \pi^2)}{n} \leq 0.1, \quad n \geq 1000(4\pi - \pi^2) = 2696.766. \quad \underline{n=2697} \quad \checkmark$$

中心极限定理.

$$P\left\{|\bar{Y} - E\bar{Y}| \leq 0.1\right\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{Y} - E\bar{Y}}{\sqrt{D\bar{Y}}}\right| \leq \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{D\bar{Y}}}\right\} = 2\Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{\sqrt{D\bar{Y}}}\right) \geq 0.9.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{D\bar{Y}}} = \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{\frac{4\pi - \pi^2}{n}}} = 0.1 \sqrt{\frac{n}{4\pi - \pi^2}} \geq 1.645$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n}{4\pi - \pi^2}} \geq 1.645, \quad n \geq 100 \cdot 1.645^2 \cdot (4\pi - \pi^2) = 100 \times 1.645^2 \times (4\pi - \pi^2) = 734.1946$$

$$\underline{n=735} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

8. $X \sim U(0, \theta), \quad \hat{\theta} = X_{(n)},$ 若 $T(X_{(n)})$ 是 $\frac{1}{\theta}$ 的无偏估计.

$$\text{则 } E T(X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n \cdot f(x) \cdot (F(x))^{n-1} \\ = n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}, \quad 0 < x < \theta$$

$$\text{从而 } E[T(X_{(n)})] = \int_0^\theta T(x) \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx \\ = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta n \cdot T(x) \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{\theta}.$$

$$\int_0^\theta n \cdot T(x) \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \theta^{n-1}, \quad \text{左右同时关于 } \theta \text{ 求导.}$$

$$n \cdot T(\theta) \cdot \theta^{n-1} = (n-1) \theta^{n-2}, \quad T(\theta) = \frac{n-1}{n\theta}, \quad T(X_{(n)}) = \frac{n-1}{nX_{(n)}}. \quad \square$$

$$9. P\{|X - \mu| < A\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}\right| < \frac{A}{\sigma}\right\} = 2\Phi\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right) - 1 = 0.95, \quad \frac{A}{\sigma} = 1.645.$$

$$A = \sigma \cdot 1.645.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \mu^2 \text{ 未知, } \sigma^2 \text{ 未知. } \chi^2 = \frac{nS_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n), \quad \text{其中 } S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n) \leq \frac{nS_1^2}{\sigma^2} \leq \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n), \quad \sqrt{\frac{nS_1^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}} \leq \sigma \leq \sqrt{\frac{nS_1^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}}.$$

从而 A 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为:

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{nS_1^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}} \cdot 1.645, \sqrt{\frac{nS_1^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}} \cdot 1.645\right) \text{ 或}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}} \cdot 1.645, \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}} \cdot 1.645\right) \quad \square$$

10. $X_1, X_2, X_3 \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$.

$\frac{k(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)}{|X_2 - X_3|} \sim \text{---}$

解法: $Y_1 = X_2 + X_3, Y_2 = X_1 - X_3$.

12] $\text{cov}(X_2 + X_3, X_2 - X_3) = \text{cov}(X_2, X_2) - \text{cov}(X_2, X_3) + \text{cov}(X_3, X_2) - \text{cov}(X_3, X_3) = \sigma^2 - \sigma^2 = 0$.

$P(X_2 + X_3, X_2 - X_3) = 0$. 在正态分布中, $X_2 + X_3$ 与 $X_2 - X_3$ 独立同分布于 $N(0, 2\sigma^2)$.

$X_1 + (X_2 + X_3) \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$.

$X_2 - X_3 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$.

则 $\frac{X_1 + (X_2 + X_3)}{\sqrt{3}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}|X_2 - X_3|} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sim t(1)$
 从而 $k = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, $\frac{k(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)}{|X_2 - X_3|} \sim t(1)$. 证.

二. 见证明. 四. 见证明.

三. $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$
 (1) $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y)$
 $= P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}), y > 0$
 $= F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}), y > 0$.

(2) $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \text{cov}(X, X^2)$
 $f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_X(\sqrt{y}) + f_X(-\sqrt{y})], y > 0$.

$EX^3 = EX^3 - EX \cdot EX^2$
 $= \int_{-1}^0 x f_X(x) dx + \int_0^2 x f_X(x) dx$
 $= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{2} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{x}{4} dx = (-\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

$EX^2 = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{4} dx = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$.

$EX^3 = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3}{2} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{4} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{8} + 1 = \frac{7}{8}$.

12] $\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{24}$.

13. $F(-\frac{1}{2}, 4) = P(X \leq -\frac{1}{2}, Y \leq 4) = P(X \leq -\frac{1}{2}, X^2 \leq 4)$

$= P(-2 \leq X \leq -\frac{1}{2})$
 $= \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

五. n 次测量. $\mu \in \mathbb{R}, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2), Z_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

(1) $F_{Z_n}(z) = P(Z_n \leq z) = P(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq z) = P(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{z - \mu}{\sigma}) = 2\Phi(\frac{z - \mu}{\sigma}) - 1$
 $f_{Z_n}(z) = F'_{Z_n}(z) = 2f(\frac{z - \mu}{\sigma}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{2}{\sigma} f(\frac{z - \mu}{\sigma}) = \frac{2}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{z - \mu}{\sigma})^2}$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}, z > 0$.

(2) $EZ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz$ 或 $EZ = E|X - \mu| = E \cdot \sigma \cdot |\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} d(\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}) = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma$
 $EZ = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma = \bar{z}$. 则 $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \bar{z}$.

(3) $L(\sigma^2; Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(Z_i)$
 $= (\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma})^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}, Z_i > 0$.

$\ln L(\sigma^2; Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n) = n \ln 2 - n \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$
 $\frac{d \ln L}{d \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 = 0$.

从而 $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}$. 证.

△ 两个重要结论: $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2$.

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

二、(16分) 设随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} C(x+y), & 0 < x, y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求: (1) 常数 C 的值;

(2) 边缘密度函数 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$, 并判断 X, Y 是否独立?

(3) $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数 $f_Z(z)$;

(4) a 取何值时, $E(Y - aX)^2$ 达到最小? 并求其最小值.

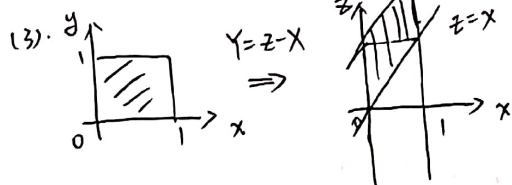
解: (1) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 C(x+y) dy = C = 1.$

(2) $f(x, y) = x+y, \quad 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1.$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 (x+y) dy = x + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 (x+y) dx = y + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

由 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 则 X, Y 不独立.



$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{z-1}^1 z dx = z(2-z), & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ \int_0^z z dx = z^2, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(4) $E(Y - aX)^2 = [E(Y - aX)]^2 + D(Y - aX)$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (y - ax)^2 (x+y) dx dy \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (5a^2 - 8a + 5).$$

则 $a = \frac{4}{5}$ 时.

$$[E(Y - aX)^2]_{\min} = \frac{3}{20}.$$

$$\checkmark (1) \int_0^{+\infty} (1-F(x)) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(1 - \int_0^x f(t) dt\right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = EX.$$

(14分) 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$.

(1) 证明: 随机变量 $Y = F(X)$ 服从分布 $U(0, 1)$;

(2) 若 $X \sim \Gamma(1, \lambda)$, 试根据(1)构造关于随机变量 X 的函数 $Z = F(X)$ 具

有分布函数 $h(z) = z^n, 0 < z < 1$. 并验证:

(3) 若 X 为连续型非负随机变量, 证明: $EX = \int_0^{+\infty} [1 - F(x)] dx$.

解: (1) 证明: $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y)$ 单调不减性.

$$= P(X \leq F^{-1}(y)) = F(F^{-1}(y)) = y, \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

从而 $Y = F(X) \sim U(0, 1)$.

(2) 根据(1), $U = F(X) \sim U(0, 1)$. 则 $X = F^{-1}(U) \sim F(X)$. 其中 $U \sim U(0, 1)$.

① 根据 X 构造 U . $U = 1 - e^{-\lambda X} \sim U(0, 1)$. $X \sim \Gamma(1, \lambda)$ 于是 $e^{-\lambda X} \sim U$.

② 根据 U 构造 $h(z) = z^n, 0 < z < 1$. $Z = F^{-1}(U) = z^{\frac{1}{n}}|_{z=U} = U^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

③ 证 λ . $Z = U^{\frac{1}{n}} = (e^{-\lambda X})^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{n} X}$.

③' 验证: $F_Z(z) = P(e^{-\frac{\lambda}{n} X} \leq z) = P(X \geq -\frac{n}{\lambda} \ln z) = 1 - F_X(-\frac{n}{\lambda} \ln z)$

$$= 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot (-\frac{n}{\lambda} \ln z)}) = z^n, \quad 0 < z < 1.$$

(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} [1 - F(x)] dx = x(1 - F(x)) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} -x f(x) dx$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(1 - F(x)) + EX.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(1 - \int_0^x f(t) dt\right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} t f(t) dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \int_x^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} x f(t) dt$$

四、(9分) 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

(1) 求常数 k_1 , 使得 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = k_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计; 3'

(2) 求常数 k_2 , 使得 $\hat{\sigma} = k_2 \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|$ 为 σ 的无偏估计; 3'

(3) 求常数 k_3 , 使得 $\hat{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - k_3 S^2$ 为 μ^2 的无偏估计. 3'

解: (1) $E\hat{\sigma}^2 = k_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$

$$= k_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 + D(X_{i+1} - X_i)]$$

$$= k_1 \cdot 2(n-1)\sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \quad \text{则 } k_1 = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

(2) $E\hat{\sigma} = k_2 \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i - \bar{X}|$ $D(X_i - \bar{X}) = D X_i + D\bar{X} - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X})$

$$= k_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n E\left|\frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma}\right|$$

$$= k_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot \sigma n \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = \sigma$$

$$\text{则 } k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n(n-1)}}$$

(3) $E\hat{\mu}^2 = E\bar{X}^2 - k_3 ES^2$

$$= (E\bar{X})^2 + D\bar{X} - k_3 ES^2$$

$$= \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - k_3 \sigma^2 = \mu^2 \quad \text{则 } k_3 = \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{②}$$

五、(19分) 设总体 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x-\theta}{\lambda}}, & x \geq \theta, \lambda > 0, -\infty < \theta < +\infty \\ 0, & x < \theta \end{cases}$$

其中 λ, θ 为未知参数.

求: (1) λ, θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\lambda}_1, \hat{\theta}_1$;

(2) λ, θ 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\lambda}_2, \hat{\theta}_2$;

(3) 若已知 $P\{X > \nu_{0.5}\} = 0.5$, 试根据 $\hat{\lambda}_2, \hat{\theta}_2$ 求估计量 $\hat{\nu}_{0.5}$.

解: (1) $EX = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} x e^{-\frac{x-\theta}{\lambda}} dx \xrightarrow{z=x-\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} (z+\theta) e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}} dz$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}}\right) dz + \theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}} dz$$

$$= \lambda + \theta$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} x^2 e^{-\frac{x-\theta}{\lambda}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} (z+\theta)^2 e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}} dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}}\right) dz + 2\theta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}}\right) dz + \theta^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda}} dz$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + \lambda^2) + 2\theta \cdot \lambda + \theta^2 = 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\theta + \theta^2$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\theta + \theta^2 - (\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\theta + \theta^2) = \lambda^2$$

则 $\hat{E}_X = \hat{\lambda}_1 + \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{DX} = \hat{\lambda}_1^2 = M_2^* \quad \text{从而} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{\lambda}_1 = \sqrt{M_2^*} \\ \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{M_2^*} \end{cases}$

(2) $L(\lambda, \theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)}, \quad x_i \geq \theta$

$$\ln L = -n \ln \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta), \quad x_i \geq \theta \quad L \text{ 关于 } \theta \text{ 递增.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{无解.} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(1)}, \quad \hat{\lambda}_2 = \bar{X} - X_{(1)}$$