

概率论大题复盘

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集主流模拟卷(张宇八套卷、李林六套卷、李艳芳三套卷、余炳森五套卷、超越 5+5 套卷)之精华! 讲一讲概率论大题有哪些考法!

求随机变量的分布

作全集拆分的类型

类型一: 在不同条件下, X 与 Y 的关系不一样

(超越 5+5 卷三)

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 设 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & |x| \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{8}, & 1 < |x| \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

令 $Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} X^2, & X < 1, \\ X^2 - 1, & X \geq 1. \end{cases}$ 求: (I) $P\{-1 < Y < 2 | X < 1\}$; (II) Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$.

解 (I) $P\{-1 < Y < 2 | X < 1\} = \frac{P\{-1 < X^2 < 2, X < 1\}}{P\{X < 1\}} = \frac{P\{-\sqrt{2} \leq X < 1\}}{P\{X < 1\}}$
$$= \frac{\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{-1} \frac{1}{8} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dx}{\int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{1}{8} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} dx} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 3}{6},$$

(II) $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\}$.

(i) 当 $y < 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

(ii) 当 $0 \leq y < 1$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\} + P\{1 \leq X \leq \sqrt{y+1}\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{y+1} - 1) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y+1} - \frac{1}{8};$$

(iii) 当 $1 \leq y < 8$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq -1\} + P\{-1 < X \leq 1\} + P\{1 < X \leq \sqrt{y+1}\};$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \times (-1 + \sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times (\sqrt{y+1} - 1) = \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y+1} + \frac{1}{4};$$

(iv) 当 $8 \leq y < 9$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq -1\} + P\{-1 < X \leq 1\} + P\{1 < X \leq 3\};$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \times (-1 + \sqrt{y}) + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times 2 = \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y} + \frac{5}{8};$$

(v) 当 $y \geq 9$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$. 故

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y+1} - \frac{1}{8}, & 0 \leq y < 1, \\ \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y+1} + \frac{1}{4}, & 1 \leq y < 8, \\ \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{y} + \frac{5}{8}, & 8 \leq y < 9, \\ 1, & y \geq 9. \end{cases}$$

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 设 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & |x| \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{8}, & 1 < |x| \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

令 $Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} X^2, & X < 1, \\ X^2 - 1, & X \geq 1. \end{cases}$ 求: (I) $P\{-1 < Y < 2 | X < 1\}$; (II) Y 的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$.

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{Y \leq y, X < 1\} + P\{Y \leq y, X \geq 1\}$$

$$= P\{X^2 \leq y, X < 1\} + P\{X^2 \leq y + 1, X \geq 1\}$$

$$P\{X^2 \leq y, X < 1\} = \begin{cases} y < 0, 0 \\ y \geq 0, = P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}, X < 1\} = \begin{cases} y > 1, P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X < 1\} \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} \geq 3 \\ \sqrt{y} < 3 \end{cases} \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1, P\{-\sqrt{y} \leq X < \sqrt{y}\} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X^2 \leq y + 1, X \geq 1\} = \begin{cases} y + 1 < 1, 0 \\ y + 1 \geq 1, = P\{-\sqrt{y+1} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y+1}, X \geq 1\} = P\{1 \leq X \leq \sqrt{y+1}\} \begin{cases} \sqrt{y+1} \geq 3 \\ \sqrt{y+1} < 3 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

类型二: 离散型连续型变量的混合

(超越 5+5 卷十)

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 设随机变量 X 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上服从均匀分布, Y 的分布律为 $P\{Y=i\} = \frac{|i|}{2}, i=-1, 1$, 且 X 和 Y 相互独立, 记 $U = \sin X, V = Y + U$.

(I) 求 U 的概率密度函数 $f_U(u)$;

(II) 求 V 的概率密度函数 $f_V(v)$;

(III) 求协方差 $\text{cov}(U, V)$.

解 (I) 由题意知 $U = \sin X$ 的值域为 $(0, 1)$. 所以当 $u < 0$ 时, $F_U(u) = 0$. 当 $u \geq 1$ 时, $F_U(u) = 1$; 当 $0 < u \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_U(u) &= P\{U = \sin X \leq u\} \\ &= P\{0 \leq X \leq \arcsin u\} + P\{\pi - \arcsin u \leq X \leq \pi\} \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin u} \frac{1}{\pi} dx + \int_{\pi - \arcsin u}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin u. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $U = \sin X$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1-u^2}}, & 0 < u < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(II) 由 X 和 Y 相互独立, 得 $U = \sin X$ 和 Y 相互独立, 从而 $V = Y + U$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_V(v) &= P\{V = Y + U \leq v\} \\ &= P\{Y = -1, U \leq v+1\} + P\{Y = 1, U \leq v-1\} \\ &= P\{Y = -1\} \cdot P\{U \leq v+1\} + P\{Y = 1\} \cdot P\{U \leq v-1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} F_U(v+1) + \frac{1}{2} F_U(v-1). \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f_V(v) &= \frac{1}{2} f'_U(v+1) + \frac{1}{2} f'_U(v-1) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{-v^2-2v}}, & -1 < v < 0, \\ \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{2v-v^2}}, & 1 < v < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(III) 由于 U 和 Y 相互独立, 所以 $\text{cov}(U, Y) = 0$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} D(U) &= E(U^2) - [E(U)]^2 \\ &= E(\sin^2 X) - [E(\sin X)]^2 \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \sin^2 x dx - \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \sin x dx \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(U, V) &= \text{cov}(U, Y + U) \\ &= \text{cov}(U, Y) + \text{cov}(U, U) \\ &= D(U) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(超越 5+5 卷四)

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 2-x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$

令 $Y = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 \leq X < 1, \\ 1, & 1 \leq X \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 求 (I) $Z = XY$ 的概率密度 $f_Z(z)$; (II) $\text{cov}(X, Z)$.

解 (I) $P\{0 \leq X < 1\} = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$, $P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} = \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} \\ &= P\{Y = -1, XY \leq z\} + P\{Y = 1, XY \leq z\} \\ &= P\{0 \leq X < 1, X \geq -z\} + P\{1 \leq X \leq 2, X \leq z\}. \end{aligned}$$

(i) $z < -1$, $F_Z(z) = 0$;

(ii) $z \geq 2$, $F_Z(z) = P\{0 \leq X < 1\} + P\{1 \leq X \leq 2\} = 1$;

(iii) $-1 \leq z < 0$, $F_Z(z) = P\{-z \leq X < 1\} + 0 = \int_{-z}^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}z^2$;

(iv) $0 \leq z < 1$, $F_Z(z) = P\{0 \leq X \leq 1\} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$;

(v) $1 \leq z < 2$, $F_Z(z) = P\{0 \leq X < 1\} + P\{1 \leq X \leq z\} = \frac{1}{2} + \int_1^z (2-x) dx = 2z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 - 1$.

综上,有

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < -1, \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}z^2, & -1 \leq z < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 2z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 - 1, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} -z, & -1 \leq z < 0, \\ 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(II) $\text{cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - EX \cdot EZ$, 而

$$E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 g(x) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 (-1) x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot (2-x) dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot x dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x) dx = 1,$$

$$E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z f_Z(z) dz = \int_{-1}^0 z(-z) dz + \int_1^2 z(2-z) dz = \frac{1}{3},$$

或

$$E(Z) = E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x g(x) f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot (-1) x dx + \int_1^2 x \cdot 1 \cdot (2-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{故 } \text{cov}(X, Z) = \frac{2}{3} - 1 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(超越 5+5 卷一)

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 已知随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 上服从均匀分布, $Z = \begin{cases} 1, & X \geq Y, \\ -1, & X < Y, \end{cases} T = (X^2 + Y^2)Z$.

$$F_T(t) = P\{T \leq t\} = P\{(X^2 + Y^2)Z \leq t\} = P\{(X^2 + Y^2)Z \leq t, X \geq Y\} + P\{(X^2 + Y^2)Z \leq t, X < Y\} \\ = P\{(X^2 + Y^2) \leq t, X \geq Y\} + P\{(X^2 + Y^2) \geq -t, X < Y\}$$

$$P\{(X^2 + Y^2) \leq t, X \geq Y\} = \begin{cases} t < 0, 0 \\ 1 > t \geq 0, \frac{t\pi}{2}/\pi \\ t \geq 1, \frac{\pi}{2}/\pi \end{cases}$$

$$P\{(X^2 + Y^2) \geq -t, X < Y\} = \begin{cases} -t \leq 0, \frac{\pi}{2}/\pi \\ 1 \geq -t > 0, \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{-t\pi}{2}\right)/\pi \\ -t > 1, 0 \end{cases}$$

(22)(本题满分 12 分) 已知随机变量 (X, Y) 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 上服从均匀分布, $Z = \begin{cases} 1, & X \geq Y, \\ -1, & X < Y, \end{cases} T = (X^2 + Y^2)Z$.

(I) 求 T 的概率密度函数 $f_T(t)$; (II) 求 $\text{cov}(X^2 + Y^2, Z)$.

解 (I) $F_T(t) = P\{T \leq t\}$,

① 当 $t < -1$ 时, $F_T(t) = 0$;

② 当 $t \geq 1$ 时, $F_T(t) = 1$;

③ 当 $-1 \leq t < 0$ 时,

$$F_T(t) = P\{(X^2 + Y^2)Z \leq t\} = P\{Z = -1, X^2 + Y^2 \geq -t\} + P\{Z = 1, X^2 + Y^2 \leq t\}$$

$$= P\{X < Y, X^2 + Y^2 \geq -t\} + 0 = P\{(X, Y) \in D_1\} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}t}{\pi} = \frac{1+t}{2};$$

④ 当 $0 \leq t < 1$ 时,

$$F_T(t) = P\{T \leq t\} = P\{(X^2 + Y^2)Z \leq t\}$$

$$= P\{Z = -1, X^2 + Y^2 \geq -t\} + P\{Z = 1, X^2 + Y^2 \leq t\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{t}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } F_T(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < -1, \\ \frac{1+t}{2}, & -1 \leq t < 1, \\ 1, & t \geq 1, \end{cases} \text{ 即 } f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq t \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{cov}(X^2 + Y^2, Z) = E((X^2 + Y^2)Z) - E(X^2 + Y^2) \cdot E(Z),$$

$$E((X^2 + Y^2)Z) = E(T) = 0, \begin{array}{c|cc} & Z & -1 & 1 \\ \hline P & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}, \text{故 } E(Z) = 0, \text{所以 } \text{cov}(X^2 + Y^2, Z) = 0.$$

22. (本题满分 12 分)

在长度为 1 的直杆上任取一点, 将直杆分成两段, 设 X, Y 分别是较短与较长的部分的长度, 令

$$Z = \frac{X}{Y}.$$


(1) 求 Z 的概率密度;

(2) 求 Z 和 $\frac{1}{Z}$ 的数学期望.

$$Y = \max\{W, 1 - W\}, \quad X = \min\{W, 1 - W\}$$

$$0 < \frac{X}{Y} \leq 1$$

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\left\{\frac{X}{Y} \leq z\right\} = \begin{cases} z \leq 0, 0 \\ z \geq 1, 1 \\ 0 < z < 1 \end{cases}$$

22. 【解】 (1) 令 $V \sim U(0, 1)$, 如图所示, 则 $X = \min\{V, 1 - V\}$. 

当 $x < 0$ 时, $F_X(x) = 0$; 当 $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = 1$;

当 $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= P\{X \leq x\} = P\{\min\{V, 1 - V\} \leq x\} \\ &= 1 - P\{\min\{V, 1 - V\} > x\} \\ &= 1 - P\{V > x, 1 - V > x\} = 1 - P\{x < V < 1 - x\} \\ &= 1 - (1 - 2x) = 2x. \end{aligned}$$

所以 X 的分布函数为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 2x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

故 X 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

由条件知, $Z = \frac{X}{Y} = \frac{X}{1 - X}$. 由于函数 $z = \frac{x}{1 - x}$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 内严格单调递增且可导, 因

此反函数为 $x = \frac{z}{1 + z}$, 且 $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{1}{(1 + z)^2}$, 故 Z 的概率密度为

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \begin{cases} f_X\left(\frac{z}{1 + z}\right) \left| \frac{1}{(1 + z)^2} \right|, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{(1 + z)^2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知, $E(Z) = \int_0^1 z \cdot \frac{2}{(1 + z)^2} dz = 2 \ln 2 - 1$.

已知联合概率密度 $f(x,y)$, 求 $F(x,y)$ 及 $g(X,Y)$ 的分布

核心: 分情况求二重积分

(李林六套卷卷六)

22. (本题满分 12 分)

设二维随机变量 (X,Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-(x+y)}, & 0 < x < y, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(I) 求 (X,Y) 的联合分布函数 $F(x,y)$;

(II) 求 $P\left\{X+Y>1 \mid X<\frac{1}{2}\right\}$;

(III) 求 $E(Y-X)$.

22. 解析 (I) $F(x,y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u,v) du dv.$

如图 1 所示, 当 $x \leq 0$ 或 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F(x,y) = 0$.

当 $0 < y \leq x$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x,y) &= \int_0^y du \int_u^y 2e^{-u} e^{-v} dv = 2 \int_0^y (e^{-2u} - e^{-y} e^{-u}) du \\ &= (-e^{-2u} + 2e^{-y} e^{-u}) \Big|_0^y = 1 - 2e^{-y} + e^{-2y}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < x < y$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x,y) &= \int_0^x du \int_u^y 2e^{-u} e^{-v} dv = 2 \int_0^x (e^{-2u} - e^{-y} e^{-u}) du \\ &= (-e^{-2u} + 2e^{-y} e^{-u}) \Big|_0^x = 1 - 2e^{-y} - e^{-2x} + 2e^{-(x+y)}. \end{aligned}$$

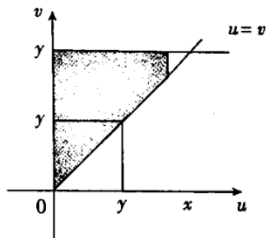


图 1

$$\text{故 } F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2e^{-y} - e^{-2x} + 2e^{-(x+y)}, & 0 < x < y, \\ 1 - 2e^{-y} + e^{-2y}, & 0 < y \leq x, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

(II) 由 $F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 知 X 的边缘概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$P\left\{X+Y > 1 \mid X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{P\left\{X+Y > 1, X < \frac{1}{2}\right\}}{P\left\{X < \frac{1}{2}\right\}}.$$

$$\text{又 } P\left\{X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2e^{-2x} dx = 1 - e^{-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{X+Y > 1, X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} &= \iint_{\substack{x+y>1 \\ x<\frac{1}{2}}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{1-x}^{+\infty} 2e^{-(x+y)} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-1} dx = e^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } P\left\{X+Y > 1 \mid X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{1 - e^{-1}} = \frac{1}{e-1}.$$

(III) 记 $Z = Y - X$, 则 Z 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Y - X \leq z\} = \iint_{y-x \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

如图 2 所示, 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{x+z} 2e^{-x} e^{-y} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} (e^{-x} - e^{-x} e^{-z}) dx \\ &= 2(1 - e^{-z}) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = 1 - e^{-z}. \end{aligned}$$

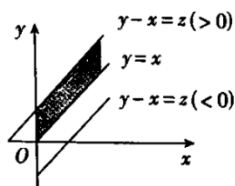


图 2

故 $F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 即 $Z = Y - X$ 服从参数 $\lambda = 1$ 的指数分布,

$$\text{从而 } EZ = E(Y - X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1.$$

已知联合概率密度 $f(x, y)$, 求 X, Y 的分布

(余丙森五套卷卷一)

22. (本题满分 12 分)

设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda^2 x^{\lambda-1} y^{\lambda-1}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为未知参数.

(1) 求条件概率密度 $f_{X|Y}(x | y)$;

(2) 设 $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$ 是来自总体 (X, Y) 的简单随机样本, 求参数 λ 的最大似然估计量.

22.【解析】(1) Y 的概率密度 $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$,

当 $y \leq 0$ 或者 $y \geq 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 2\lambda^2 x^{\lambda-1} y^{\lambda-1} dx = 2\lambda y^{\lambda-1} x^\lambda \Big|_y^1 = 2\lambda y^{\lambda-1} (1 - y^\lambda)$, 故

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda y^{\lambda-1} (1 - y^\lambda), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时, $f_{X|Y}(x | y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{1 - y^\lambda}, & y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

参数估计

最大似然估计

参数有范围的情形: 那么就绝对不是求出似然函数的极值点就万事大吉了, 得考虑似然函数的单调性 (张宇八套卷七)

22. (本题满分 12 分)

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 的简单随机样本, 总体 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \theta x), \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad |\theta| \leq 1,$$

因观测设备精度不高, 观察不到 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的具体取值, 只能观测到每个 X_i 是否大于 0,

记 $Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, & X_i > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} i = 1, \dots, n, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$. 求 θ 的最大似然估计量.

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{X>0\} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(1+\theta x) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}$$

$$P\{Y=0\} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}$$

$$P\{Y=k\} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{1-k}$$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{y_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{1-y_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{y_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{1-y_2} \cdots \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{y_n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{1-y_n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n-(y_1+y_2+\cdots+y_n)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n\bar{y}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n-n\bar{y}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n\bar{y} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) + (n - n\bar{y}) \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{d[\ln L(\theta)]}{d\theta} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}n\bar{y}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}(n - n\bar{y})}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}} - \frac{(1-\bar{y})}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}} \right) = \frac{1}{4}n \frac{\bar{y} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right) - (1-\bar{y}) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{4}n \frac{\frac{2\bar{y}-1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{16}n \frac{(4\bar{y}-2) - \theta}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)}$$

22.【解】 由题设,

$$P\{X_i > 0\} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(1+\theta x)dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4},$$

于是 $Y_i \sim B\left(1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right), i = 1, \dots, n.$

则似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n\bar{y}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right)^{n - n\bar{y}}, \end{aligned}$$

取对数,得

$$\ln L(\theta) = n\bar{y} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}\right) + (n - n\bar{y}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}\right).$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d[\ln L(\theta)]}{d\theta} = \frac{n\bar{y} \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{4}} - \frac{(n - n\bar{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\theta}{4}} = 0, \text{ 解得 } \theta = 4\bar{y} - 2, \text{ 又因为 } |\theta| \leq 1, \text{ 且}$$

$0 \leq \bar{y} \leq 1$, 故 θ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 \leq \bar{y} \leq 0.25, \\ 4\bar{y} - 2, & 0.25 < \bar{y} < 0.75, \\ 1, & 0.75 \leq \bar{y} \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

没法求导的情形: 只能借助其他方法求最值

张宇八套卷卷七

10. 已知总体 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-\theta|}, -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_{10}$ 是来自该总体的简单随机样本的观察值, 则 θ 的最大似然估计值为

A. $\frac{x_5}{2}$. B. $\frac{x_6}{2}$. C. $\frac{x_5 + x_6}{2}$. D. $\frac{x_6 - x_5}{2}$.

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-|x_i - \theta|} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{10}} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{10} |x_i - \theta|},$$

取对数为

$$\ln L(\theta) = -10 \ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^{10} |x_i - \theta|.$$

不用求导的情形: 借助其他方法求最值

余丙森五套卷五

10. 设总体 $X \sim U(-\theta, \theta)$, 其中未知参数 $\theta > 0$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样

本, 则 θ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta} = (\quad)$.

A. $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$ B. $-\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$
C. $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i|$ D. $\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i|$

10. 【答案】C

【解析】因为 X 的密度函数为 $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\theta}, & -\theta \leq x \leq \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$ 所以似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^n}, \quad -\theta \leq x_i \leq \theta, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

因为 $L(\theta)$ 为 θ 的单减函数, 且 $|x_i| \leq \theta, i=1, 2, \dots, n, \theta \geq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|$, 所以当 $\theta =$

$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|$ 时 $L(\theta)$ 取最大值, 故 $\hat{\theta} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i|$.

矩估计

两个参数 $\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \end{cases}$

(李艳芳三套卷卷二)

222 设总体 X 服从 $(\theta, \lambda\theta)$ 上的均匀分布, 其中 $\theta > 0, \lambda > 1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 是来自总体 X 的简单随机样本.

(I) 利用样本的一阶原点矩与二阶原点矩求 θ, λ 的矩估计量;

(II) 求 θ, λ 的最大似然估计量.

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\theta + \lambda\theta}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = E^2(X) + D(X) = \left(\frac{\theta + \lambda\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\lambda\theta - \theta)^2}{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\theta + \lambda\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) = A \\ \left(\frac{\theta + \lambda\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\lambda\theta - \theta)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = B \end{cases}$$

张宇八套卷卷一

9. 设总体 $X \sim U(a, b), a, b$ 为未知参数. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n (n > 1)$ 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本.

$$X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}, X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}, \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2,$$

令 $L = b - a$, 则 L 的矩估计量与最大似然估计量分别为

A. $\bar{X} + \sqrt{3}S_1, X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}.$ B. $\bar{X} + \sqrt{3}S_1, \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{2}.$

C. $2\sqrt{3}S_1, X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}.$ D. $2\sqrt{3}S_1, \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{2}.$

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \end{cases} \implies D(X) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) - (\bar{X})^2$$

$$\begin{cases} E(X) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = E^2(X) + D(X) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \\ \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) - (\bar{X})^2$$