

# 概率论与数理统计试卷答案及评分标准

## 一、单项选择题(本大题共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	D	C	D	D	D	D	C	A	D
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	C	C	B	B	B	D	C	D	D	B

## 二、计算题(本大题共 6 小题，每小题 7 分，共 42 分)

1、解：∵A 与 B 相互独立

$$\therefore P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 0.8 + 0.6 - 0.8 \times 0.6$$

$$= 0.92 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{又 } P(\bar{A}|A+B) = \frac{P[\bar{A}(A+B)]}{P(A+B)} \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(A+B)} = \frac{P(\bar{A})P(B)}{P(A+B)} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 0.13 \dots\dots\dots (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$2、\text{解： } P(X \geq 5.3) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5.3-2}{2}\right) \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(1.65) = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05 \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$3、\text{解：由已知有 } \xi \sim U(0,4) \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{则： } E\xi = \frac{a+b}{2} = 2 \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$D\xi = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{4}{3} \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$4、\text{解：(1)由 } F(-\infty) = 0, \quad F(+\infty) = 1$$

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} A - \frac{\pi}{2}B = 0 \\ A + \frac{\pi}{2}B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之有: } A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) P(-1 < X < 1) = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

5、解: (1)

X	1	2	3
P	2/3	2/9	1/9

$\dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$

$$(2) EX = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i p_i = 1 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \frac{2}{9} + 3 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{13}{9} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) \because EX^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i^2 p_i = 1^2 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2^2 \times \frac{2}{9} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{23}{9}$$

$$\therefore DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{23}{9} - \left(\frac{13}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{38}{81} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$6、\text{解: (1) } \because p_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x$$

$$\therefore p_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理: } p_{\eta}(x) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) E\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p_{\xi}(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{同理: } E\eta = \frac{2}{3} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(3) \because p(x, y) = p_{\xi}(x) p_{\eta}(y)$$

$$\therefore \xi \text{ 与 } \eta \text{ 独立} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

三、应用题(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 9 分, 共 18 分)

$$1、\text{解: } \because E\hat{\mu}_1 = E\left(\frac{2}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2\right) = \mu$$

$$\text{同理: } E\hat{\mu}_2 = E\hat{\mu}_3 = \mu$$

$\therefore \hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\mu}_3$  为参数  $\mu$  的无偏估计量……… (3 分)

$$\text{又} \because D\hat{\mu}_1 = D\left(\frac{2}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2\right) = \frac{4}{9}DX_1 + \frac{1}{9}DX_2 = \frac{5}{9}\sigma^2$$

$$\text{同理: } D\hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{10}{16}\sigma^2, \quad D\hat{\mu}_3 = \frac{2}{4}\sigma^2$$

$$\text{且 } D\hat{\mu}_3 < D\hat{\mu}_1 < D\hat{\mu}_2$$

$\therefore \hat{\mu}_3$  较优 …………… (6 分)

2、解:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的似然函数为:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \dots\dots\dots (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\ln(L) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\frac{d\ln(L)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\text{解之有: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{X} \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$