

《概率论与数理统计》习题解答

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第一章

$$1.1 \quad (1) \Omega = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), \dots, (1,6) \\ (2,1), (2,2), \dots, (2,6) \\ \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ (6,1), (6,2), \dots, (6,6) \end{array} \right\};$$

$$(2) A = \{(1,2), (1,4), (1,6), (2,1), (2,3), (2,5), (3,2), (3,4), (3,6), (4,1), (4,3), (4,5), (5,2), (5,4), (5,6), (6,1), (6,3), (6,5)\},$$

$$B = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,2), (5,1), (5,2), (6,1)\},$$

$$C = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,4), (3,6), (4,2), (6,3)\},$$

$$B - A = \{(1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (2,2), (2,4), (3,1), (3,3), (4,2), (5,1)\},$$

$$BC = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,4), (4,2)\},$$

$$\bar{B} \cup C = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,4), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,3), (5,4), (5,6), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)\}.$$

$$1.2 \quad (1) \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}; (2) \bar{A}B\bar{C}; (3) A \cup B \cup C; (4) ABC; (5) \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}; (6) \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}C \cup \bar{A}B\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}BC.$$

$$1.4 \quad (1) (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \bar{B}) = [(A \cup B)A] \cup [(A \cup B)\bar{B}] = A \cup (A\bar{B}) = A;$$

$$(2) (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \bar{B}) \cap (\bar{A} \cup B) = A(\bar{A} \cup B) = A\bar{A} \cup AB = AB;$$

$$(3) (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) = [(A \cup B)B] \cup [(A \cup B)C] = B \cup [AC \cup BC] = AC \cup B.$$

1.5 (1) AC 表示“购买甲种和丙种股票”; (2) $A \cup B$ 表示“购买甲种或乙种股票”;

(3) \bar{A} 表示“不购买甲种股票”; (4) $B\bar{C}$ 表示“购买乙种但不购买丙种股票”; (5) $A \cup B \cup D$ 表示“购买甲种或乙种或丁种股票”。

$$1.6 \quad P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A \cup B) + P(C) - P[(A \cup B)C]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) + P(C) - P(AC \cup BC) \\
&= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$1.7 \quad (1) P = \frac{100}{500} = 0.2; \quad (2) P = \frac{120}{500} = 0.24; \quad (3) P = \frac{280}{500} = 0.56。$$

1.8 取 $\Omega = \{\text{五卷文集的所有排列次序}\}$, 令 $A = \{\text{各卷自左向右或自右向左的卷号恰好是 } 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \text{ 的顺序}\}$, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{2}{P_5} = \frac{2}{5!} = \frac{2}{120} = \frac{1}{60}$$

1.9 将各球看成互不相同, 取 $\Omega = \{\text{从甲袋和乙袋中取球的各种组合}\}$, 令 $A = \{\text{所得两球的颜色不同}\}$, 于是

$A = \{\text{从甲袋中取出白球并从乙袋中取出黑球, 或从甲袋中取出黑球并从乙袋中取出白球}\}$, 故

$$P(A) = \frac{ad + bc}{(a+b)(c+d)}$$

1.10 取 $\Omega = \{\text{从 } 10 \text{ 人中任取 } 3 \text{ 人的号码的所有组合}\}$ 。

(1) 令 $A = \{\text{3 人中的最小的号码为 } 5\} = \{\text{3 人中有 } 1 \text{ 人的号码为 } 5, \text{ 另两人的号码为 } 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \text{ 中的两个}\}$, 于是

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{10}{3}} = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(2) 令 $A = \{\text{3 人中的最大的号码为 } 5\} = \{\text{3 人中有 } 1 \text{ 人的号码为 } 5, \text{ 另两人的号码为 } 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ 中的两个}\}$, 于是

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{10}{3}} = \frac{6}{120} = \frac{1}{20}$$

1.11 取 $\Omega = \{\text{在整数 } 0 \text{ 至 } 9 \text{ 中任取 } 4 \text{ 个数的所有排列}\}$, 令 $A = \{\text{所取的 } 4 \text{ 个数能构成一个 } 4 \text{ 位偶数}\} = \{\text{所取的 } 4 \text{ 个数末位数为偶数}\} - \{\text{所取的 } 4 \text{ 个数末位数为偶数, 而首位数为 } 0\}$, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{5A_9^3 - 4A_8^2}{A_{10}^4}$$

1.12 不妨把编号“10000”当作“00000”, 00000 至 09999 中没有数字 7 的编号有 9^4 个, 所以事件“偶然遇到的一辆自行车, 其牌照号码中没有数字 7”的概率为 $\frac{9^4}{10^4} = 0.9^4$ 。

1.13 设最强的两队分别为甲队和乙队，两组各有 10 个比赛位置，取 $\Omega=\{\text{甲队所占位置之外的所有比赛位置}\}$ ， Ω 中共有 19 个样本点，显然是一个古典概型。令 $A=\{\text{最强的两队分在不同组内}\}=\{\text{乙队不占据甲队所在组的比赛位置，而占据另一组的比赛位置}\}$ ， A 中有 10 个样本点，从而

$$P(A)=\frac{10}{19}$$

1.14 设一张圆桌周围共有 10 只位置，取 $\Omega=\{\text{该丈夫之外的所有位置}\}$ ， Ω 中共有 9 个样本点，显然是一个古典概型。令 $A=\{\text{该妻子正好坐在他丈夫的旁边}\}$ ， A 中有 2 个样本点，从而

$$P(A)=\frac{2}{9}$$

1.15 由例 1.2.2 知，

$$P(\text{至少有 3 件次品})=1-P(\text{有 0 件次品})-P(\text{有 1 件次品})-P(\text{有 2 件次品})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &=1-\binom{900}{50}\bigg/\binom{1200}{50}-\binom{300}{1}\binom{900}{49}\bigg/\binom{1200}{50}-\binom{300}{2}\binom{900}{48}\bigg/\binom{1200}{50} \\ &=1-\left[\binom{900}{50}+\binom{300}{1}\binom{900}{49}+\binom{300}{2}\binom{900}{48}\right]\bigg/\binom{1200}{50} \end{aligned}$$

1.16 取 $\Omega=\{\text{从 7 名同学中抽取 4 名的所有组合}\}$ ，令 $A=\{\text{抽到的是 2 名女同学和 2 名男同学}\}$ ，则由例 1.2.2 知，

$$P(A)=\binom{4}{2}\binom{3}{2}\bigg/\binom{7}{4}=\frac{18}{35}$$

1.17 由例 1.2.2 知，

$$(1) P(\text{没有一张“A”})=\binom{48}{13}\bigg/\binom{52}{13};$$

$$(2) P(\text{至少有一张“A”})=1-P(\text{没有一张“A”})=1-\binom{48}{13}\bigg/\binom{52}{13};$$

$$(3) P(\text{有四张“A”})=\binom{48}{9}\bigg/\binom{52}{13}。$$

1.18 令 $A=\{\text{成年人读甲杂志}\}$ ， $B=\{\text{成年人读乙杂志}\}$ ，依题意， $P(A)=0.2$ ， $P(B)=0.16$ ， $P(AB)=0.08$ ，于是

$$P(A\cup B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(AB)=0.2+0.16-0.08=0.28$$

$$1.19 \quad P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = p + q - r$$

$$P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = p - (p + q - r) = r - q$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - r$$

$$P(A \cup \bar{B}) = P(A) + P(\bar{B}) - P(A\bar{B}) = p + (1 - q) - (r - q) = p - r + 1$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(AB) = 1 - (p + q - r) = 1 - p - q + r$$

1.20

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 0 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} + 0 = \frac{21}{40} \end{aligned}$$

$$1.21 \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

1.22 取 $\Omega = \{10 \text{ 人下车的所有可能结果}\}$, Ω 中共有 15^{10} 个样本点。

(1) A 中有 A_{15}^{10} 个样本点, 从而 $P(A) = A_{15}^{10}/15^{10}$;

(2) B 中有 1 个样本点, 从而 $P(B) = 1/15^{10}$;

(3) C 中有 15 个样本点, 从而 $P(C) = 15/15^{10} = 1/15^9$;

(4) D 中有 $\binom{10}{3} \times 14^7$ 个样本点, 从而 $P(D) = \binom{10}{3} \times 14^7 / 15^{10}$ 。

1.23 将所有 16 个球看成各不相同, 取 $\Omega = \{\text{从 16 个球中取 4 个球的所有组合}\}$, Ω 共有 $\binom{16}{4}$ 个样本点, 令 $A = \{\text{取 4 个球恰为两红、一白、一黑}\} = \{\text{从 5 个红球中取到了 2 个球, 从 8 个白球中取到了 1 个球, 从 3 个黑球中取到了 1 个球}\}$, A 中有 $\binom{5}{2} \binom{8}{1} \binom{3}{1}$ 个

样本点, 从而

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{5}{2} \binom{8}{1} \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{16}{4}} = \frac{12}{91}$$

$$1.24 \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1/10}{7/15} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1/10}{4/15} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{7}{15} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{19}{30}$$

1.25 令 $A = \{\text{报警系统 } A \text{ 有效}\}$, $B = \{\text{报警系统 } B \text{ 有效}\}$, 依题意, $P(A) = 0.90$, $P(B) = 0.95$, $P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.88$, 于是

$$P(AB) = P(B) - P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.95 - 0.10 \times 0.88 = 0.862$$

$$(1) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.90 + 0.95 - 0.862 = 0.988;$$

$$(2) P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{0.90 - 0.862}{1 - 0.95} = 0.76。$$

1.26 令 $A_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次取出白球}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3) &= P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2|\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_3|\bar{A}_1 A_2) = \frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a}{a+b-1} \cdot \frac{b-1}{a+b-2} \\ &= \frac{ab(b-1)}{(a+b)(a+b-1)(a+b-2)} \end{aligned}$$

1.27 令 $B_i = \{\text{零件由第 } i \text{ 个机床加工}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, $A = \{\text{加工的零件为合格品}\}$, 依题意,

$$P(B_1) = 0.3, P(B_2) = 0.5, P(B_3) = 0.2, P(A|B_1) = 0.87, P(A|B_2) = 0.95, P(A|B_3) = 0.9$$

故

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = 0.3 \times 0.87 + 0.5 \times 0.95 + 0.2 \times 0.9 = 0.916$$

1.28 令 $B_i = \{\text{任选出的是第 } i \text{ 级射手}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $A = \{\text{任选出的射手能通过选拔进入比赛}\}$, 依题意, $P(B_1) = 0.2, P(B_2) = 0.4, P(B_3) = 0.35, P(B_4) = 0.05, P(A|B_1) = 0.9$,

$$P(A|B_2) = 0.7, P(A|B_3) = 0.5, P(A|B_4) = 0.2, \text{ 故}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^4 P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = 0.2 \times 0.9 + 0.4 \times 0.7 + 0.35 \times 0.5 + 0.05 \times 0.2 = 0.645$$

1.29 (1) 令 $B_1 = \{\text{某商店收进甲厂生产的产品}\}$, $B_2 = \{\text{某商店收进乙厂生产的产品}\}$, $A = \{\text{任取一个为废品}\}$, 依题意, $P(B_1) = \frac{4}{7}, P(B_2) = \frac{3}{7}$,

$$P(A|B_1) = 0.05, P(A|B_2) = 0.03,$$

故

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^2 P(B_i)P(A|B_i) = \frac{4}{7} \times 0.05 + \frac{4}{7} \times 0.03 = 0.0414$$

$$(2) P = \frac{40 \times 100 \times 0.05 + 30 \times 120 \times 0.03}{40 \times 100 + 30 \times 120} = 0.0405。$$

1.30 令 $B_1 = \{\text{甲击中飞机}\}$, $B_2 = \{\text{乙击中飞机}\}$, $B_3 = \{\text{丙击中飞机}\}$, $C_i = \{\text{三人中有 } i \text{ 人击中飞机}\}$, $i=0,1,2,3$, $A = \{\text{飞机被击落}\}$, 依题意, $P(B_1) = 0.4, P(B_2) = 0.5, P(B_3) = 0.7$,

$P(A|C_0) = 0, P(A|C_1) = 0.2, P(A|C_2) = 0.6, P(A|C_3) = 1$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_1) &= P(B_1 \bar{B}_2 \bar{B}_3 \cup \bar{B}_1 B_2 \bar{B}_3 \cup \bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_2 B_3) \\ &= P(B_1)P(\bar{B}_2)P(\bar{B}_3) + P(\bar{B}_1)P(B_2)P(\bar{B}_3) + P(\bar{B}_1)P(\bar{B}_2)P(B_3) \\ &= 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(C_2) &= P(B_1 B_2 \bar{B}_3 \cup \bar{B}_1 B_2 B_3 \cup B_1 \bar{B}_2 B_3) \\ &= P(B_1)P(B_2)P(\bar{B}_3) + P(\bar{B}_1)P(B_2)P(B_3) + P(B_1)P(\bar{B}_2)P(B_3) \\ &= 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(C_3) = P(B_1 B_2 B_3) = P(B_1)P(B_2)P(B_3) = 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.7 = 0.14$$

故

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(C_i)P(A|C_i) = P(C_0) \times 0 + 0.36 \times 0.2 + 0.41 \times 0.6 + 0.14 \times 1 = 0.458$$

1.31 令 $A = \{\text{甲机首次开火时击落乙机}\}$, $B = \{\text{乙机还击时击落甲机}\}$, $C = \{\text{甲机再次进攻时击落乙机}\}$, 按题意, $P(A) = 0.2, P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.3, P(C|\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.4$, 于是

$$(1) P(\text{甲机被击落}) = P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.8 \times 0.3 = 0.24;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P(\text{乙机被击落}) &= P(A \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}C) = P(A) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C) \\ &= P(A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})P(C|\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.2 + 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 = 0.424。 \end{aligned}$$

1.32 令 $A = \{\text{第一次取出的是白球}\}$, $B = \{\text{第二次取出的是白球}\}$, 于是

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{8}{12} + \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{12} = 0.6$$

1.33 令 $A = \{\text{从甲袋中取出的是白球}\}$, $B = \{\text{再从乙袋中取出的是白球}\}$,

$$(1) P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{12};$$

$$(2) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{4} \bigg/ \frac{5}{12} = 0.8 > 0.5, \text{ 故白球的可能性大。}$$

1.34 令 $B_1 = \{\text{甲机床生产的螺丝钉}\}$, $B_2 = \{\text{乙机床生产的螺丝钉}\}$, $B_3 = \{\text{丙机床生}$

产的螺丝钉}, $A=\{\text{这批螺丝钉中随机取出的一只是废品}\}$, 依题意,

$$P(B_1)=0.25, P(B_2)=0.35, P(B_3)=0.40,$$

$$P(A|B_1)=0.05, P(A|B_2)=0.04, P(A|B_3)=0.02$$

故

$$P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i)} = \frac{0.25 \times 0.05}{0.25 \times 0.05 + 0.35 \times 0.04 + 0.40 \times 0.02} = \frac{25}{69}$$

$$P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(B_2)P(A|B_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i)} = \frac{0.35 \times 0.04}{0.25 \times 0.05 + 0.35 \times 0.04 + 0.40 \times 0.02} = \frac{28}{69}$$

$$P(B_3|A) = \frac{P(B_3)P(A|B_3)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i)P(A|B_i)} = \frac{0.40 \times 0.02}{0.25 \times 0.05 + 0.35 \times 0.04 + 0.40 \times 0.02} = \frac{16}{69}$$

1.35 令 $A=\{\text{新工人能完成生产定额}\}$, $B=\{\text{新工人参加过培训}\}$, 依题意,

$$P(A|B)=0.86, P(A|\bar{B})=0.35, P(B)=0.8$$

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.8 \times 0.86 + 0.2 \times 0.35 = 0.7580;$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.8 \times 0.86}{0.7580} = 0.9077。$$

1.36 令 $A=\{\text{产品经简化检查而获准出厂}\}$, $B=\{\text{获准出厂的产品是合格品}\}$,

$$P(B)=0.96, P(A|B)=0.98, P(A|\bar{B})=0.05, \text{ 于是}$$

$$P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.96 \times 0.98 + 0.04 \times 0.05 = 0.9428$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.96 \times 0.98}{0.9428} = 0.9979$$

$$P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{B})P(\bar{A}|\bar{B})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.04 \times 0.95}{0.0572} = 0.6643$$

1.37 令 $A_i=\{\text{第 } i \text{ 道工序不出废品}\}$, $i=1,2,3$, 依题意, $P(A_1)=0.9$, $P(A_2)=0.85$, $P(A_3)=0.8$, 于是

$$P(A_1A_2A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) = 0.9 \times 0.85 \times 0.8 = 0.612$$

1.38 令 $A=\{\text{谈判中男服装成交}\}$, $B=\{\text{谈判中女服装成交}\}$, 依题意, $P(A)=0.35$, $P(B)=0.50$ 。

$$(1) P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0.35 \times 0.50 = 0.175;$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.35 + 0.50 - 0.175 = 0.675;$$

$$(3) P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.35 - 0.175 = 0.175;$$

$$(4) P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.675 = 0.325。$$

$$1.39 \quad P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$= P(A) + 2P(A) + 4P(A) - 0 - 8P^2(A) - 4P^2(A) + 0 \\ = 7P(A) - 12P^2(A) = 5P(A)$$

解得 $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$ 。

$$1.40 \quad P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = pq$$

$$P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = q - pq = (1-p)q$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = (1-p)(1-q)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - (1-p)(1-q) = p + q - pq$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup B) = 1 - P(A\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A)P(\bar{B}) = 1 - p(1-q) = 1 - p + pq$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(AB) = 1 - pq$$

1.41 设 A, B 相互独立, 则 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) > 0$, 从而 A, B 相容, 所以 A, B 相互独立与 A, B 互不相容不能同时成立。

1.42 用第一种工艺能保证得到一级品的概率为

$$0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 = 0.4536$$

用第二种工艺能保证得到一级品的概率为

$$0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.8 = 0.392$$

所以第一种工艺能保证得到一级品的概率较大。

1.43 令 $A_1=\{\text{甲机床需工人照看}\}$, $A_2=\{\text{乙机床需工人照看}\}$, $A_3=\{\text{丙机床需工人照看}\}$, 则

$$(1) P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(\bar{A}_3) = 0.05 \times 0.12 \times 0.15 = 0.0009;$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = 1 - 0.0009 = 0.9991;$$

$$(3) P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3)。$$

$$= 0.0009 + 0.95 \times 0.12 \times 0.15 + 0.05 \times 0.88 \times 0.15 + 0.05 \times 0.12 \times 0.85 = 0.0297$$

$$1.44 \quad P(\text{甲获胜}) = p_1 + (1-p_1)(1-p_2)p_1 + (1-p_1)^2(1-p_2)^2 p_1 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{p_1}{1 - (1-p_1)(1-p_2)} = \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_2 - p_1 p_2}$$

$$P(\text{乙获胜}) = 1 - P(\text{甲获胜}) = 1 - \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_2 - p_1 p_2} = \frac{(1-p_1)p_2}{p_1 + p_2 - p_1 p_2}$$

1.45 令 $A = \{A \text{ 类元件正常工作}\}$, $B = \{B \text{ 类元件正常工作}\}$, $C = \{C \text{ 类元件正常工作}\}$, $D = \{D \text{ 类元件正常工作}\}$, 则

$$(1) P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C) = p_A p_B p_C;$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - P(\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}) = 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C}) = 1 - (1-p_A)(1-p_B)(1-p_C);$$

$$(3) P(A_1 B_1 \cup A_2 B_2 \cup A_3 B_3) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 A_3 B_3}) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1 B_1})P(\overline{A_2 B_2})P(\overline{A_3 B_3})$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(A_1 B_1)][1 - P(A_2 B_2)][1 - P(A_3 B_3)] = 1 - (1 - p_A p_B)^3$$

$$(4) P[(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (D_1 \cup D_2)] = P(A \cup B \cup C)P(D_1 \cup D_2)$$

$$= [1 - (1-p_A)(1-p_B)(1-p_C)][1 - (1-p_D)^2]$$

第二章

2.1 (1)是;

(2) 不是, 因为 $\sum_{x=0}^3 P(X=x) = \frac{4}{3} \neq 1$;

(3) 是;

(4) 不是, 因为 $P(X=0) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$;

(5) 是。

2.2 取 $\Omega = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), \dots, (1, 6),$

(2, 1), (2, 2), ..., (2, 6),

.....

(6, 1), (6, 2), ..., (6, 6)}
 可见, X_1 和 X_2 的分布律分别为

X_1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

X_2	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	$\frac{11}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

$$2.3 \quad P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{k-1}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}}, \quad k=3,4,5, \text{ 即有}$$

X	3	4	5
P	0.1	0.3	0.6

$$2.4 \quad (1) \quad P\left(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{7}{2}\right) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3) = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{3}{15} = \frac{2}{5};$$

$$(2) \quad P(X > 3) = P(X=4) + P(X=5) = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{5}{15} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$2.5 \quad (1) \quad 1 = \sum_{k=1}^N P(X=k) = N \frac{a}{N} = a, \text{ 即 } a=1;$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=k) = a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = a e^{\lambda}, \text{ 故 } a = e^{-\lambda}.$$

2.6 设命中目标弹数为 X , 则

$$(1) \quad P(X=k) = \binom{5}{k} 0.8^k 0.2^{5-k}, \quad k=0,1,2,3,4,5;$$

$$(2) \quad P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - 0.2^5 = 0.99968.$$

2.7 设灯泡次品数为 X , 则

$$(1) \quad P(X=k) = \binom{20}{k} 0.03^k 0.97^{20-k}, \quad k=0,1,\dots,20;$$

$$(2) \quad P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - 0.97^{20} - 20 \times 0.03 \times 0.97^{19} = 0.1198.$$

2.8 设答对的题数为 X , $X \sim B(15, 0.25)$, 以下通过查二项分布表或软件来获得所求概率。

$$(1) P(5 \leq X \leq 10) = P(X \leq 10) - P(X \leq 4) = 0.9999 - 0.6865 = 0.3134;$$

$$(2) P(X \geq 9) = 1 - P(X \leq 8) = 1 - 0.9958 = 0.0042。$$

2.9 设校队的得胜人数为 X , 则

(1) $X \sim B(3, 0.6)$, 于是

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - 0.352 = 0.648$$

(2) $X \sim B(5, 0.6)$, 于是

$$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - 0.3174 = 0.6826$$

(3) $X \sim B(7, 0.6)$, 于是

$$P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - 0.2898 = 0.7102$$

所以, 对系队来说, 第一种方案较有利些。

2.10 设在指定的一月内出现的事故数为 X , 则 $X \sim P(5)$ 。

$$(1) P(X \geq 8) = 1 - P(X \leq 7) = 1 - 0.8666 = 0.1334;$$

$$(2) P(X \leq 2) = 0.1247;$$

$$(3) P(3 \leq X \leq 11) = P(X \leq 11) - P(X \leq 2) = 0.9945 - 0.1247 = 0.8698。$$

2.11 因为 $P(X=1) = P(X=2)$, 从而 $\lambda e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}$, 解得 $\lambda=2$, 所以 $X \sim P(2)$, 故而

$$P(1.5 < X < 4) = P(X=2) + P(X=3) = \frac{2^2}{2} e^{-2} + \frac{2^3}{6} e^{-2} = \frac{10}{3} e^{-2}$$

2.12 设一小时内进入某公共图书馆的读者数为 X , 则 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 依题意,

$P(X=0) = e^{-\lambda} = 0.01$, 从而 $\lambda = 2 \ln 10 = 4.6052$, 所以

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) = 1 - 0.01 - \lambda e^{-\lambda} = 0.99 - 4.6052 \times 0.01 = 0.9439$$

2.13 在月初进货时要库存 a 件这种商品, 才能以 99% 以上的概率满足顾客的需要, 即有 $P(X \leq a) \geq 0.99$ 。据题意, $X \sim P(4)$, 查表得, $P(X \leq 8) = 0.9786, P(X \leq 9) = 0.9919$, 故取 $a=9$ 。

2.14 设有 X 台设备发生故障, 需至少配备 a 名维修工人, 才能保证设备发生故障

而不能及时维修的概率小于 0.01, 即有 $P(X > a) < 0.01$, 或写成 $P(X \leq a) \geq 0.99$ 。 $X \sim B(150, 0.02) \approx P(3)$, 查表得, $P(X \leq 7) = 0.9881$, $P(X \leq 8) = 0.9962$, 故取 $a = 8$ 。

2.15 设取出的 250 件中有 X 件废品, 于是 $X \sim B(250, 0.01) \approx P(2.5)$,

$$(1) P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - 0.5438 = 0.4562;$$

(2) 由于 $P(X \leq 4) = 0.8912$, $P(X \leq 5) = 0.9580$, 故能以 95% 以上的概率保证废品件数不超过 5 件。

2.16 设在一页上有 X 个错字, 则下面用两种方法证明 X 近似服从泊松分布 $P(0.2)$, 从而

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - 0.9825 = 0.0175$$

方法一 又设一页的字数为 a , 则整本书共有字数 $600a$, 从书中抽取一页相当于从 $600a$ 个字中随机抽取 a 个字, 于是 X 服从超几何分布 $H(120, 600a, a)$ 。由于抽样比

$\frac{a}{600a} = \frac{1}{600}$ 很小, 从而 X 近似服从二项分布 $B\left(a, \frac{120}{600a}\right) = B\left(a, \frac{0.2}{a}\right)$, 又因 a 很大, 而

$\frac{0.2}{a}$ 很小, 故 X 近似服从泊松分布 $P\left(a \times \frac{0.2}{a}\right) = P(0.2)$ 。

方法二 一个错字出现在一页上的概率为 $\frac{1}{600}$, 各个错字是否出现在一页上可近似

看作是独立的, 于是 X 近似服从二项分布 $B\left(120, \frac{1}{600}\right)$, 又因 120 很大, 而 $\frac{1}{600}$ 很小,

所以 X 近似服从泊松分布 $P\left(120 \times \frac{1}{600}\right) = P(0.2)$ 。

2.17 X 的可能取值为 $k = \max(0, r-a), \max(0, r-a)+1, \dots, \min(b, r)$, 参考例 1.2.2 的概率求法, 可得 X 的分布律为

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{b}{k} \binom{a}{r-k}}{\binom{a+b}{r}}, \quad k = \max(0, r-a), \max(0, r-a)+1, \dots, \min(b, r)$$

2.18 (1) X 的分布律为

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\binom{3}{k} \binom{5}{3-k}}{\binom{8}{3}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$(2) P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - \frac{\binom{5}{3}}{\binom{8}{3}} = \frac{23}{28}.$$

2.19 设直至取得正品为止所需抽取的次数为 X ,

$$(1) P(X=1) = \frac{7}{10}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{120}, \quad P(X=4) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{120}$$

故 X 的分布律为

X	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{7}{120}$	$\frac{1}{120}$

$$(2) P(X=k) = 0.7 \times 0.3^{k-1}, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots;$$

$$(3) P(X=1) = \frac{7}{10}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{8}{10} = \frac{24}{10^2}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{54}{10^3}, \quad P(X=4) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{6}{10^3}$$

故 X 的分布律为

X	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{24}{10^2}$	$\frac{54}{10^3}$	$\frac{6}{10^3}$

2.20 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 2 \\ \frac{x-2}{2}, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 1, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) P(-1 \leq X < 3) = F(3) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = 0.5;$$

$$(2) P[(X-3)^2 < 0.25] = P(2.5 < X < 3.5) = F(3.5) - F(2.5) = 0.75 - 0.25 = 0.5;$$

$$(3) P(3X+2 < 11.6) = P(X < 3.2) = F(3.2) = 0.6.$$

2.21 从 $\Delta = (4X)^2 - 16(X+2) = 16(X^2 - X - 2) = 16(X-2)(X+1) > 0$ 解得, $X > 2$ 或

$$X < -1, \text{ 又据题意, } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{7}, & -2 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$P(\text{方程 } 4t^2 + 4tX + X + 2 = 0 \text{ 有实根}) = P(\Delta > 0) = P(X > 2) + P(X < -1)$$

$$= \int_2^5 \frac{1}{7} dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{7} dx = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$2.22 \quad (1) 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = A \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-kx} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=kx}{=} \frac{A}{k^3} \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = \frac{A}{k^3} \Gamma(3) = \frac{2}{k^3} A$$

$$\text{故 } A = \frac{k^3}{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\left(0 < X < \frac{1}{k}\right) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{k^3}{2} x^2 e^{-kx} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=kx}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y^2 e^{-y} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-y^2 e^{-y} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 y e^{-y} dy\right) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - y e^{-y} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-y} dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - e^{-1} - e^{-1} + 1 = 1 - \frac{5}{2} e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.23 \quad (1) f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} x e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases};$$

$$(2) P(X \geq 3) = 1 - F(3) = 4e^{-3}.$$

$$2.24 \quad (1) \begin{cases} F(-\infty) = A - B \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\ F(\infty) = A + B \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x) = F'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctg x\right)' = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) P(|X| < \sqrt{3}) &= P(-\sqrt{3} < X < \sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctg \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctg(-\sqrt{3}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.25 \quad (1)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x 4x^3 dx, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^4, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{由 } P(X > a) = P(X < a) \text{ 得, } 1 - F(a) = F(a), F(a) = a^4 = 0.5, \text{ 故 } a = \sqrt[4]{0.5} = 0.8409;$$

$$(3) \text{由 } P(X > b) = 0.05 \text{ 得, } 1 - F(b) = 0.05, F(b) = b^4 = 0.95, \text{ 故 } b = \sqrt[4]{0.95} = 0.9873.$$

$$2.26 \quad P(1 \text{ 颗炸弹未使敌人铁路交通受到破坏})$$

$$= P(|X| \geq 40) = P(X \geq 40) + P(X \leq -40) = \int_{40}^{100} \frac{100-x}{10000} dx + \int_{-100}^{-40} \frac{100+x}{10000} dx = 0.36$$

$$P(3 \text{ 颗炸弹使敌人铁路交通受到破坏}) = 1 - P(3 \text{ 颗炸弹都未使敌人铁路交通受到破坏})$$

$$=1-\left[P(|X|\geq 40)\right]^3=1-0.36^3=0.9533$$

2.27

$$F(x)=\int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx=\begin{cases} 0, & x<-\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{1}{2}\cos x dx, & -\frac{\pi}{2}\leq x\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & x>\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}=\begin{cases} 0, & x<-\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1+\sin x}{2}, & -\frac{\pi}{2}\leq x\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & x>\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

图形略。

$$2.28 \quad 0.95=P(X>1-2k)=1-P(X\leq 1-2k)=1-P\left(\frac{X-1}{2}\leq \frac{1-2k-1}{2}\right)$$

$$=1-\Phi(-k)=\Phi(k)$$

故查表得 $k=1.645$ 。

$$2.29 \quad P(a<X<7)=\Phi\left(\frac{7-5}{2}\right)-\Phi\left(\frac{a-5}{2}\right)=0.62$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{5-a}{2}\right)=1-\Phi\left(\frac{a-5}{2}\right)=1+0.62-\Phi(1)=1+0.62-0.8413=0.7787$$

查表得 $\frac{5-a}{2}=0.77$ ，故 $a=3.46$ 。

$$2.30 \quad (1) P(\text{走第一条路乘上火车})=P(X\leq 60)=\Phi\left(\frac{60-40}{10}\right)=\Phi(2)$$

$$P(\text{走第二条路乘上火车})=P(X\leq 60)=\Phi\left(\frac{60-50}{4}\right)=\Phi(2.5)$$

因 $\Phi(2)<\Phi(2.5)$ ，故应走第二条路；

$$(2) P(\text{走第一条路乘上火车})=P(X\leq 45)=\Phi\left(\frac{45-40}{10}\right)=\Phi(0.5)$$

$$P(\text{走第二条路乘上火车})=P(X\leq 45)=\Phi\left(\frac{45-50}{4}\right)=\Phi(-1.25)$$

由于 $\Phi(0.5)>\Phi(-1.25)$ ，故应走第一条路。

$$2.31 \quad P(170<X<230)=\Phi\left(\frac{230-200}{\sigma}\right)-\Phi\left(\frac{170-200}{\sigma}\right)=2\Phi\left(\frac{30}{\sigma}\right)-1\geq 0.9$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{30}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.95, \quad \frac{30}{\sigma} \geq 1.645, \quad \sigma \leq 18.237$$

所以应允许 σ 最大为 18.237。

2.32 设某厂职工在一次操作测验中所得分数为 X , 则 $X \sim N(600, 100^2)$ 。

$$(1) P(X < 400) = \Phi\left(\frac{400-600}{100}\right) = \Phi(-2) = 1 - \Phi(2) = 1 - 0.97725 = 0.02275;$$

$$(2) P(X \geq 850) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{850-600}{100}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.5) = 1 - 0.99379 = 0.00621;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) P(450 \leq X \leq 700) &= \Phi\left(\frac{700-600}{100}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{450-600}{100}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1.5) \\ &= \Phi(1) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 = 0.8413 + 0.93319 - 1 = 0.77449 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.33 \quad P(10.05 - 0.10 \leq X \leq 10.05 + 0.10) &= \Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{0.04}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{0.1}{0.04}\right) \\ &= 2\Phi(2.5) - 1 = 2 \times 0.99379 - 1 = 0.98758 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.34 \quad (1) P(|X| \leq 150) &= P(-150 \leq X \leq 150) = \Phi\left(\frac{150-50}{100}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-150-50}{100}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(-2) = \Phi(1) + \Phi(2) - 1 = 0.8413 + 0.97725 - 1 = 0.81855 \end{aligned}$$

(2) P (在三次测量中至少有一次误差的绝对值不超过 150 厘米)

$$= 1 - P(\text{在三次测量中的误差绝对值都超过了 150 厘米})$$

$$= 1 - [P(|X| > 150)]^3 = 1 - (1 - 0.81855)^3 = 0.99403$$

$$(3) P(X \geq 0) = 1 - P(X < 0) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0-50}{100}\right) = \Phi(0.5) = 0.6915。$$

$$2.35 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{1}{6}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) P(X > 5) = \int_5^{\infty} \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{1}{6}x} dx = e^{-\frac{5}{6}};$$

(2) 由(2.3.12)式知, 他继续通话的时间超过 5 分钟的概率仍是 $P(X > 5) = e^{-\frac{5}{6}}$ 。

$$2.36 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{400} e^{-\frac{1}{400}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p = P(X > 500) = \int_{500}^{\infty} \frac{1}{400} e^{-\frac{1}{400}x} dx = e^{-1.25}。$$

(1) $Y \sim B(4, e^{-1.25})$, 即 Y 的分布律为

$$P(Y=k) = \binom{4}{k} e^{-1.25k} (1-e^{-1.25})^{4-k}, \quad k=0,1,2,3,4$$

$$(2) \quad P(Y \geq 3) = P(Y=3) + P(Y=4) = \binom{4}{3} e^{-1.25 \times 3} (1-e^{-1.25})^{4-3} + e^{-1.25 \times 4} = 4e^{-3.75} - 3e^{-5}$$

2.37 (1)

$X-2$	-4	-3	-2	0	3
P	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(2)

$3-X$	-2	1	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

(3)

$2X^2$	0	2	8	50
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

2.38 易见, $Y=2-4X$ 的取值范围为 $(-2, 2)$, 当 $-2 < y < 2$ 时,

$$f_Y(y) = f_X\left(-\frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{4} = 3\left(-\frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{64}y^2 - \frac{3}{16}y + \frac{3}{16}$$

即有

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{64}y^2 - \frac{3}{16}y + \frac{3}{16}, & -2 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

2.39 易见, $Y=8X^3-5$ 的取值范围为 $(-13, 3)$, $x = \frac{1}{2}(y+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 当 $-13 < y < 3$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Y(y) &= f_X\left(\frac{1}{2}(y+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\left[\frac{1}{2}(y+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]' = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}(y+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right] \cdot \frac{1}{6}(y+5)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{24}(y+5)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{12}(y+5)^{-\frac{2}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{24}(y+5)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{12}(y+5)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, & -13 < y < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$2.40 \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(y^2) \cdot 2y = \lambda e^{-\lambda y^2} \cdot 2y = 2\lambda y e^{-\lambda y^2}$$

从而

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda y e^{-\lambda y^2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2.41 \quad \text{设所得球的体积为 } Y, \text{ 于是 } Y = \frac{1}{6}\pi X^3, \quad x = \left(\frac{6}{\pi}y\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \text{当 } \frac{\pi}{6}a^3 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{6}b^3 \text{ 时,}$$

$$f_Y(y) = f_X\left(\left(\frac{6}{\pi}y\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{\pi}\left(\frac{6}{\pi}y\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3(b-a)}\left(\frac{6}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

从而

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3(b-a)}\sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{\pi}}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}, & \frac{\pi}{6}a^3 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{6}b^3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$2.42 \quad \text{令 } Y = \ln X, \text{ 则}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < y < \infty$$

当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = f_Y(\ln x) \cdot (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

故

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

第三章

$$3.1 \quad P(Y < 3) = P(Y=1) + P(Y=2) = (0.15 + 0.1 + 0.1) + (0.05 + 0.2 + 0.05) = 0.65$$

$$3.2 \quad F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du dv$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ \int_0^y \int_0^x 4uv du dv, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ \int_0^1 \int_0^x 4uv du dv, & 0 < x < 1, y \geq 1 \\ \int_0^y \int_0^1 4uv du dv, & x \geq 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ x^2 y^2, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ x^2, & 0 < x < 1, y \geq 1 \\ y^2, & x \geq 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1, y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(0.2 < X < 0.4, 0.3 < Y < 0.7) &= F(0.4, 0.7) - F(0.2, 0.7) - F(0.4, 0.3) + F(0.2, 0.3) \\ &= 0.4^2 \times 0.7^2 - 0.2^2 \times 0.7^2 - 0.4^2 \times 0.3^2 + 0.2^2 \times 0.3^2 = 0.048 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.3 \quad P(0.004 < Y - X < 0.036) &= \iint_{0.004 < y - x < 0.036} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D 2500 dx dy \\ &= 2500S = 2500 \times (0.02^2 - 0.004^2) = 0.96 \end{aligned}$$

其中 D 为区域: $0.49 < x < 0.51, 0.51 < y < 0.53, x + 0.004 < y < x + 0.036$, 作图 (略), 它是由两条平行线在正方形内所夹的区域; S 为区域 D 的面积。

3.4 (X, Y) 联合分布律为

$$P(X=x, Y=y) = \binom{5}{x} \binom{2}{y} \binom{3}{3-x-y} / \binom{10}{3}, \quad x=0,1,2,3, y=0,1,2, x+y \leq 3$$

联合分布律和边缘分布律的计算结果列于下表。

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	$p_{i \cdot}$
0	$\frac{1}{120}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{5}{12}$
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$\frac{5}{12}$
3	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	

$$3.5 \quad P(X < Y) = \iint_{x < y} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_0^\infty dx \int_x^\infty e^{-x} \cdot 2e^{-2y} dy = \int_0^\infty e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3.6 \quad \text{作图 (略), } G \text{ 的面积} = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = 6(x - x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6(\sqrt{y} - y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$3.7 \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-x}^x 1 dy = 2x, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{|y|}^1 1 dx = 1 - |y|, \quad |y| < 1$$

$$\text{对于 } |y| < 1, f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{1 - |y|}, \quad |y| < x < 1;$$

$$\text{对于 } 0 < x < 1, f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{2x}, \quad |y| < x.$$

$$3.8 \quad P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=0)P(Y=1|X=0) = 0.7 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{20}$$

其余类似算得，联合分布律列于下表。

X \ Y	Y		
	1	2	3
0	$\frac{7}{20}$	$\frac{7}{40}$	$\frac{7}{40}$
1	$\frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

由于

$$P(Y=2) = P(X=0, Y=2) + P(X=1, Y=2) = \frac{7}{40} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{40}$$

于是，Y=2 时关于 X 的条件分布律为

$$P(X=0|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=0, Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{7/40}{11/40} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$P(X=1|Y=2) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=2)}{P(Y=2)} = \frac{1/10}{11/40} = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.9 \quad f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{6}{\pi^2(4+x^2)(9+y^2)} dy = \frac{2}{\pi^2(4+x^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+(y/3)^2} d(y/3) \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi^2(4+x^2)} \arctan \frac{y}{3} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{2}{\pi^2(4+x^2)} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{\pi(4+x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{6}{\pi^2(4+x^2)(9+y^2)} dx = \frac{3}{\pi^2(9+y^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+(x/2)^2} d(x/2) \\
&= \frac{3}{\pi^2(9+y^2)} \arctan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{3}{\pi^2(9+y^2)} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{\pi(9+y^2)}, \quad -\infty < y < \infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3.10 \quad f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} (1 + \sin x \sin y) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + \sin x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \sin y dy \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty
\end{aligned}$$

故 $X \sim N(0,1)$; 同理, $Y \sim N(0,1)$ 。

$$3.11 \quad (1) \quad f_X(x) = \int_x^{\infty} x e^{-y} dy = x e^{-x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^y x e^{-y} dx = \frac{1}{2} y^2 e^{-y}, \quad y > 0$$

$$(2) \quad \text{对于 } y > 0, f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{x e^{-y}}{\frac{y^2}{2} e^{-y}} = \frac{2x}{y^2}, \quad 0 < x < y$$

$$\text{对于 } x > 0, f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{x e^{-y}}{x e^{-x}} = e^{x-y}, \quad y > x$$

$$(3) \quad \text{作图 (略)}, \quad P(X+Y < 2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} x e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 x(e^{-x} - e^{x-2}) dx = 1 - 2e^{-1} - e^{-2}.$$

$$3.12 \quad (1) \quad f_X(x) = \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3} xy \right) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x \times 4 = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3} xy \right) dx = \frac{1}{6} y + \frac{1}{3}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$(2) \quad \text{对于 } 0 \leq y \leq 2, f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{3} xy}{\frac{1}{6} y + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{6x^2 + 2xy}{y+2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{对于 } 0 < x \leq 1, f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy}{2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x} = \frac{3x+y}{6x+2}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

(3) 作图 (略),

$$P(X+Y > 1) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x\right) dx = \frac{65}{72}$$

$$(4) \quad P(X > Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{7}{6}x^3 dx = \frac{7}{24};$$

$$(5) \quad P\left(Y > \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{1}{6}y + \frac{1}{3}\right) dy = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$P\left(X < \frac{1}{2}, Y > \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{8}x\right) dx = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$P\left(X < \frac{1}{2} \middle| Y > \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{P\left(X < \frac{1}{2}, Y > \frac{1}{2}\right)}{P\left(Y > \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{9}{64}}{\frac{13}{16}} = \frac{9}{52}$$

$$(6) \quad P\left(X < \frac{1}{2} \middle| Y = \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f_{X|Y}\left(x \middle| \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{6x^2 + x}{5/2} dx = \frac{3}{20}.$$

3.13

$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ \backslash X \end{array}$	1	2	3	4	$p_{i\cdot}$
1	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2
2	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.6
3	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2
$p_{\cdot j}$	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	

(1) 边缘分布律与例 3.2.1 相同;

(2) 易验证, X 与 Y 独立。

3.14

$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ \backslash X \end{array}$	1	2	3	$p_{i\cdot}$
1	$\frac{3}{8}$	a	$\frac{3}{16}$	$a + \frac{9}{16}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	b	$b + \frac{3}{16}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$a + \frac{1}{16}$	$b + \frac{3}{16}$	

$$\frac{3}{8} = P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1)P(Y=1) = \left(a + \frac{9}{16}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解得 } a = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = P(X=2, Y=1) = P(X=2)P(Y=1) = \left(b + \frac{3}{16}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解得 } b = \frac{1}{16}$$

可以验证 $a = \frac{3}{16}$, $b = \frac{1}{16}$ 确能使 X 与 Y 独立。

3.15

$X \backslash Y$				$p_{i\cdot}$
	y_1	y_2	y_3	
x_1	a	$\frac{1}{9}$	c	$a + c + \frac{1}{9}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{9}$	b	$\frac{1}{3}$	$b + \frac{4}{9}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$a + \frac{1}{9}$	$b + \frac{1}{9}$	$c + \frac{1}{3}$	

可从独立性的定义解得 $a = \frac{1}{18}, b = \frac{2}{9}, c = \frac{1}{6}$, 此时 X 与 Y 独立。

3.16 设甲、乙两人分别于时刻 X 和 Y 到达, 则 X 和 Y 皆服从均匀分布 $U[1,2]$, 且独立, 于是

$$P\left(|X-Y| \leq \frac{1}{3}\right) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq \frac{1}{3}} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \iint_D 1 dx dy = D \text{ 的面积} = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

其中 D 为区域: $1 \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq 2, x - \frac{1}{3} \leq y \leq x + \frac{1}{3}$, 作图 (略), 它是由两条平行线在正方形内所夹的区域。

$$3.17 \quad f_X(x) = \int_x^1 8xy dy = 4x(1-x^2), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^y 8xy dx = 4y^3, \quad 0 < y < 1$$

由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 不独立。

$$3.18 \quad (1) \quad 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_1^{\infty} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{cx^2 y} dy = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{cx^2} \left(\ln x - \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{c} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{c} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_1^{\infty} + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right) = \frac{2}{c}$$

故 $c=2$;

$$(2) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{2x^2 y} dy = \frac{1}{2x^2} \left(\ln x - \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, \quad x \geq 1$$

当 $y > 0$ 时,

$$f(x, y) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1, x \geq y, x \geq \frac{1}{y} \Leftrightarrow x \geq \max\left(1, y, \frac{1}{y}\right)$$

从而

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{\max\left(1, y, \frac{1}{y}\right)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 y} dx = \frac{1}{2y} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{\max\left(1, y, \frac{1}{y}\right)}^{\infty} \right) = \frac{1}{2y \max\left(1, y, \frac{1}{y}\right)}$$

故

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y^2}, & y > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 不独立。

3.19 据题意, X 和 Y 皆服从均匀分布 $U[0, 1]$, 且独立, 于是

$$P\left(|X - Y| \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = \iint_{|x-y| \leq \frac{1}{2}} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \iint_D 1 dx dy = D \text{ 的面积} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

其中 D 为区域: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, x - \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq x + \frac{1}{2}$, 作图 (略), 它是由两条平行线在正方形内所夹的区域。

$$\begin{aligned} 3.20 \quad f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{8\pi^3} (1 - \sin x \sin y \sin z) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2}, \quad 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$$

由于 $f_{(X,Y)}(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 独立。同理可证, Y 与 Z 独立, Z 与 X 独立,

且

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 2\pi$$

由于 $f(x, y, z) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)f_Z(z)$, 故 X, Y, Z 不相互独立。

3.21 必要性。显然。

充分性。设 $f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)h(y)dy = g(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y)dy \\ f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)h(y)dx = h(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)dx \\ f_X(x)f_Y(y) &= \left[g(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(y)dy \right] \left[h(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)dx \right] = g(x)h(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)h(y)dxdy \\ &= f(x, y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y)dxdy = f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

故 X 与 Y 独立。

$$3.22 \quad f(x, y) = \frac{6}{\pi^2(4+x^2)(9+y^2)} = \frac{6}{\pi^2(4+x^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{9+y^2}, \quad -\infty < x, y < \infty$$

故 X 与 Y 独立。

$$3.23 \quad (1) \quad f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = 1 \times \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq 0$$

(2) $\Delta = (2X)^2 - 4Y^2 \geq 0$, 由于 X, Y 都取非负值, 故有 $X \geq Y$, 从而

$$P(a \text{ 的二次方程 } a^2 + 2Xa + Y^2 = 0 \text{ 有实根}) = P(X \geq Y)$$

$$= \iint_{x \geq y} f_X(x)f_Y(y)dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}dy = \int_0^1 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)dx = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1$$

$$3.24 \quad f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x)dx = \int_0^z e^{-z}dx = ze^{-z}, \quad z > 0$$

$$3.25 \quad \text{由} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z-1 \leq x \leq z \end{cases}, \text{此时 } f_X(x)f_Y(z-x) = z-x;$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 < z-x \leq 2 \end{cases} \text{得} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z-2 \leq x < z-1 \end{cases}, \text{此时 } f_X(x)f_Y(z-x) = 2-z+x。$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \int_0^z (z-x)dx = \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

$$\text{当 } 1 < z \leq 2 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_0^{z-1} (2-z+x)dx + \int_{z-1}^1 (z-x)dx = -z^2 + 3z - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } 2 < z \leq 3 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{z-2}^1 (2-z+x)dx = \frac{1}{2}z^2 - 3z + \frac{9}{2}$$

故

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}z^2, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ -z^2 + 3z - \frac{3}{2}, & 1 < z \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}z^2 - 3z + \frac{9}{2}, & 2 < z \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

3.26 令 $Z=X+Y$, Z 的可能取值为 $1, 2, \dots, n+m$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z=k) &= \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i, Y=k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i)P(Y=k-i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} p^i q^{n-i} \binom{m}{k-i} p^{k-i} q^{m-(k-i)} = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{k-i} p^k q^{n+m-k} \\ &= \binom{n+m}{k} p^k q^{n+m-k}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n+m \end{aligned}$$

故 $Z=X+Y \sim B(n+m, p)$ 。

$$3.27 \quad E(Y) = E(3X_1 - X_2 - 4X_3) = 3E(X_1) - E(X_2) - 4E(X_3) = 3 \times 2 - 0 - 4 \times (-2) = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y) &= \text{Var}(3X_1 - X_2 - 4X_3) = 9\text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + 16\text{Var}(X_3) \\ &= 9 \times 4 + 5 + 16 \times 4 = 105 \end{aligned}$$

故 $Y \sim N(14, 105)$ 。

$$3.28 \quad (1) \quad P(Z=0) = P(X=0)P(Y=0) = 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=0)P(Y=1) + P(X=1)P(Y=0) = 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.2 = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z=2) &= P(X=0)P(Y=2) + P(X=1)P(Y=1) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) \\ &= 0.2 \times 0.3 + 0.5 \times 0.5 + 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.37 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Z=3) = P(X=1)P(Y=2) + P(X=2)P(Y=1) = 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.5 = 0.3$$

$$P(Z=4) = P(X=2)P(Y=2) = 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.09$$

$Z=X+Y$ 的分布律为

Z	0	1	2	3	4
P	0.04	0.2	0.37	0.3	0.09

$$(2) \quad P(M=0) = P(X=0)P(Y=0) = 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M=1) &= P(X=0)P(Y=1) + P(X=1)P(Y=0) + P(X=1)P(Y=1) \\ &= 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(M=2) &= P(X=0)P(Y=2) + P(X=1)P(Y=2) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) \\
 &\quad + P(X=2)P(Y=1) + P(X=2)P(Y=2) \\
 &= 0.2 \times 0.3 + 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.5 + 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.51
 \end{aligned}$$

$M=\max(X,Y)$ 的分布律为

M	0	1	2
P	0.04	0.45	0.51

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad P(N=0) &= P(X=0)P(Y=0) + P(X=0)P(Y=1) + P(X=0)P(Y=2) \\
 &\quad + P(X=1)P(Y=0) + P(X=2)P(Y=0) \\
 &= 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.2 \times 0.3 + 0.5 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.36
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(N=1) &= P(X=1)P(Y=1) + P(X=1)P(Y=2) + P(X=2)P(Y=1) \\
 &= 0.5 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.5 = 0.55
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(N=2) = P(X=2)P(Y=2) = 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.09$$

$N=\min(X,Y)$ 的分布律为

N	0	1	2
P	0.36	0.55	0.09

$$3.29 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta; \quad F(x) = \frac{x}{\theta}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta$$

由 (3.5.10) 式知,

$$f_Y(y) = n[F(y)]^{n-1} f(y) = n \left(\frac{y}{\theta} \right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \theta$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{\theta} y \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$$3.30 \quad f(x) = 0.1e^{-0.1x}, \quad x > 0; \quad F(x) = 1 - e^{-0.1x}, \quad x > 0.$$

(1) 设子系统 L_1 的寿命为 Y_1 , 子系统 L_2 的寿命为 Y_2 , 则 $Y_1 = \min(X_1, X_2)$, $Y_2 = \min(X_3, X_4, X_5)$, 于是

$$f_{Y_1}(y_1) = 2[1 - F(y_1)]f(y_1) = 2e^{-0.1y_1} \cdot 0.1e^{-0.1y_1} = 0.2e^{-0.2y_1}, \quad y_1 > 0$$

$$f_{Y_2}(y_2) = 3[1 - F(y_2)]^2 f(y_2) = 3e^{-0.2y_2} \cdot 0.1e^{-0.1y_2} = 0.3e^{-0.3y_2}, \quad y_2 > 0$$

(2) 设系统 L 的寿命为 Y , 则 $Y = \max(Y_1, Y_2)$, 于是

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(Y_1 \leq y)P(Y_2 \leq y) = F_{Y_1}(y)F_{Y_2}(y) = (1 - e^{-0.2y})(1 - e^{-0.3y})$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = 0.2e^{-0.2y} + 0.3e^{-0.3y} - 0.5e^{-0.5y}, \quad y > 0$$

第四章

4.1 由例 4.1.3 知, $E(X) = 15 \times 0.25 = 3.75$ 。

4.2 由例 4.1.5 知, $E(X) = 3 \times \frac{3}{8} = 1.125$ 。

$$4.3 \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{k^3}{2} x^2 e^{-kx} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=kx}{=} \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^{\infty} y^3 e^{-y} dy = \frac{\Gamma(4)}{2k} = \frac{3}{k}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{k^3}{2} x^2 e^{-kx} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=kx}{=} \frac{1}{2k^2} \int_0^{\infty} y^4 e^{-y} dy = \frac{\Gamma(5)}{2k^2} = \frac{12}{k^2}$$

故

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{12}{k^2} - \frac{9}{k^2} = \frac{3}{k^2}$$

$$4.4 \quad E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 6$$

故

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$4.5 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad \text{于是 } X \sim N\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad \text{故 } E(X) = 1,$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{2}。$$

$$4.6 \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2$$

故

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$4.7 \quad E(X) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \frac{2}{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^2 x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (1 + \cos 2x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(x^2 \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4.8 \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = c + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-c)f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=x-c}{=} c + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(y+c)dy = c.$$

($\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(y+c)dy=0$ 是因为 $yf(y+c)$ 是奇函数。)

$$4.9 \quad (1) \quad 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (a+bx^2)dx = a + \frac{1}{3}b$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = E(X) = \int_0^1 x(a+bx^2)dx = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}b$$

从上述两个方程可解得 $a = \frac{3}{5}, b = \frac{6}{5}$;

$$(2) \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{6}{5}x^2 \right) dx = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{25}$$

从而

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{11}{25} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$4.10 \quad (1) \quad 0 = F(-1-0) = F(-1) = a + b \arcsin(-1) = a - \frac{\pi}{2}b$$

$$1 = F(1) = F(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (a + b \arcsin x) = a + \frac{\pi}{2}b$$

从上述两个方程解得 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{\pi}$;

$$(2) \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}}, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } x=\sin \theta}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.11 设塑料制品的断裂强度为 X , 于是

$$0.0183 = P(X \leq 130) = \Phi\left(\frac{130 - \mu}{3.5}\right), \quad \Phi\left(\frac{\mu - 130}{3.5}\right) = 1 - 0.0183 = 0.9817$$

查表得 $\frac{\mu - 130}{3.5} = 2.09$, 解得 $\mu = 137.3$ 千克。

$$4.12 \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3a^3}{x^4}, & x \geq a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_a^\infty x \frac{3a^3}{x^4} dx = -\frac{3a^3}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} \Big|_a^\infty = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_a^\infty x^2 \frac{3a^3}{x^4} dx = -3a^3 \frac{1}{x} \Big|_a^\infty = 3a^2$$

从而

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 3a^2 - \frac{9}{4}a^2 = \frac{3}{4}a^2$$

$$E\left(\frac{2}{3}X - a\right) = \frac{2}{3}E(X) - a = 0$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{2}{3}X - a\right) = \frac{4}{9}\text{Var}(X) = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{4}a^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$$

$$4.13 \quad F(t) = P(T \leq t) = 1 - ae^{-\lambda t} - (1-a)e^{-\mu t}$$

$$f(t) = F'(t) = a\lambda e^{-\lambda t} + (1-a)\mu e^{-\mu t}$$

$$E(T) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty tf(t)dt = a\lambda \int_0^\infty te^{-\lambda t} dt + (1-a)\mu \int_0^\infty te^{-\mu t} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{\lambda} \Gamma(2) + \frac{1-a}{\mu} \Gamma(2) = \frac{a}{\lambda} + \frac{1-a}{\mu}$$

$$E(T^2) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty t^2 f(t)dt = a\lambda \int_0^\infty t^2 e^{-\lambda t} dt + (1-a)\mu \int_0^\infty t^2 e^{-\mu t} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{\lambda^2} \Gamma(3) + \frac{1-a}{\mu^2} \Gamma(3) = \frac{2a}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2(1-a)}{\mu^2}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(T) &= E(T^2) - E^2(T) = \frac{2a}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2(1-a)}{\mu^2} - \left(\frac{a}{\lambda} + \frac{1-a}{\mu}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a(2-a)}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2a(1-a)}{\lambda\mu} + \frac{1-a^2}{\mu^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$4.14 \quad E(Y) = E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2a}$$

$$(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} dx = 1, \text{ 因为 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} \text{ 是 } N(0, a^2) \text{ 的密度函数})$$

$$4.15 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X + e^{-2X}) = \int_0^{\infty} (x + e^{-2x}) e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3x} dx = \Gamma(2) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4.16 \quad \text{设测得边长的误差为 } X, \text{ 则测得的场地面积为 } S = (500 + X)^2.$$

$$E(X) = -30 \times 0.05 - 20 \times 0.08 - 10 \times 0.16 + 0 \times 0.42 + 10 \times 0.16 + 20 \times 0.08 + 30 \times 0.05 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}E(X^2) &= (-30)^2 \times 0.05 + (-20)^2 \times 0.08 + (-10)^2 \times 0.16 + 0^2 \times 0.42 + 10^2 \times 0.16 \\ &\quad + 20^2 \times 0.08 + 30^2 \times 0.05 = 186\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$E(S) = E(500 + X)^2 = 250000 + 1000E(X) + E(X^2) = 250186 \text{米}^2$$

$$4.17 \quad E(X) = -3 \times 0.15 - 2 \times 0.20 + 1 \times 0.30 + 2 \times 0.25 + 6 \times 0.1 = 0.55$$

$$E(X^2) = (-3)^2 \times 0.15 + (-2)^2 \times 0.20 + 1^2 \times 0.30 + 2^2 \times 0.25 + 6^2 \times 0.1 = 7.05$$

$$E(4X^2 - 7) = 4E(X^2) - 7 = 4 \times 7.05 - 7 = 21.2$$

$$4.18 \quad \text{设圆盘的直径为 } X, \text{ 于是圆盘的面积为 } S = \frac{1}{4}\pi X^2, \text{ 依题意,}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_a^b \frac{x^2}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3(b-a)} = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3}$$

$$E(X^4) = \int_a^b \frac{x^4}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^5 - a^5}{5(b-a)} = \frac{a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4}{5}$$

$$\text{Var}(X^2) = E(X^4) - E^2(X^2) = \frac{a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4}{5} - \left(\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{3} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{45} (4a^4 - a^3b - 6a^2b^2 - ab^3 + 4b^4)$$

故

$$E(S) = \frac{1}{4} \pi E(X^2) = \frac{\pi}{12} (a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \text{Var}(X^2) = \frac{\pi^2}{720} (4a^4 - a^3b - 6a^2b^2 - ab^3 + 4b^4)$$

$$4.19 \quad E(X-c)^2 = E[(X-EX) + (EX-c)]^2$$

$$= E(X-EX)^2 + 2E(X-EX)(EX-c) + (EX-c)^2$$

$$= E(X-EX)^2 + 2(EX-c)(EX-EX) + (EX-c)^2$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + (EX-c)^2$$

故 $\text{Var}(X) \leq E(X-c)^2$ 。

$$4.20 \quad E|X-E(X)| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x-\mu| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } y=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}{=} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |y| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

4.21 设厂方出售一台设备的净赢利为 Y ，则

$$E(Y) = 100P(Y=100) + (-200)P(Y=-200) = 100P(X>1) - 200P(X \leq 1)$$

$$= 100 - 300P(X \leq 1) = 100 - 300 \times \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} e^{-x/4} dx = 100 - 300 \times (1 - e^{-1/4})$$

$$= 300e^{-1/4} - 200 = 33.64 \text{元}$$

4.22 设一周内发生故障的次数为 X ，一周内的利润为 Y ，则 $X \sim B(5, 0.2)$ ，于是

$$E(Y) = 10P(Y=10) + 5P(Y=5) + 0P(Y=0) - 2P(Y=-2)$$

$$= 10P(X=0) + 5P(X=1) - 2P(X \geq 3)$$

$$= 10P(X=0) + 5P(X=1) - 2[1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1) - P(X=2)]$$

$$= 12P(X=0) + 7P(X=1) + 2P(X=2) - 2$$

$$= 12 \times 0.8^5 + 7 \times 0.8^4 + 2 \times 0.4 \times 0.8^3 - 2 = 5.20896$$

4.23 设应该组织的货源吨数为 a ，它是 $[2000, 4000]$ 内的某一整数，又设国家收益为 Y ，则

$$Y = \begin{cases} 3X - 1 \times (a - X), & x \leq a \\ 3a, & x > a \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4X - a, & x \leq a \\ 3a, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E[g(X)] = \int_{2000}^{4000} g(x)f(x)dx = \int_{2000}^a (4x-a)\frac{1}{2000}dx + \int_a^{4000} 3a\frac{1}{2000}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1000}(a^2 - 2000^2) - \frac{a}{2000}(a - 2000) + \frac{3a}{2000}(4000 - a) \\ &= -\frac{1}{1000}a^2 + 7a - 4000 = -\frac{1}{1000}(a - 3500)^2 + 8250 \end{aligned}$$

故取 $a=3500$ 吨时，国家收益最大。

$$4.24 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta; \quad F(x) = \frac{x}{\theta}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta$$

由 (3.5.10) 式知，

$$f_Y(y) = n[F(y)]^{n-1} f(y) = n\left(\frac{y}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \theta$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{\theta} y \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$$4.25 \quad \text{令 } X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 只盒子有球} \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad \text{则 } X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_M.$$

$$E(X_i) = P(X_i = 1) = 1 - P(X_i = 0) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^n$$

$$E(X) = ME(X_i) = M \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^n \right]$$

$$4.26 \quad E(X) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \max(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_0^1 dx_1 \left(\int_0^{x_1} x_1 dx_2 + \int_{x_1}^1 x_2 dx_2 \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [\max(x_1, x_2)]^2 dx_1 dx_2 = \int_0^1 dx_1 \left(\int_0^{x_1} x_1^2 dx_2 + \int_{x_1}^1 x_2^2 dx_2 \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{3} x_1^3 + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \min(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \int_0^1 dx_1 \left(\int_0^{x_1} x_2 dx_2 + \int_{x_1}^1 x_1 dx_2 \right) = \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + x_1 \right) dx_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [\min(x_1, x_2)]^2 dx_1 dx_2 = \int_0^1 dx_1 \left(\int_0^{x_1} x_2^2 dx_2 + \int_{x_1}^1 x_1^2 dx_2 \right) \\ = \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{2}{3}x_1^3 + x_1^2 \right) dx_1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

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

4.27 X 和 Y 的边缘分布律列于下表。

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1	$p_{i \cdot}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	

从边缘分布律容易求得，

$$E(X) = \frac{17}{8}, E(Y) = \frac{1}{8}, \text{Var}(X) = \frac{39}{64}, \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{39}{64}$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \times (-1) \times 0 + 2 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + 3 \times (-1) \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 3 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{17}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{9}{64}。$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{-9/64}{\sqrt{39/64}\sqrt{39/64}} = -\frac{3}{13}$$

$$4.28 \quad E(Y) = \int_0^\infty y(0.2e^{-0.2y} + 0.3e^{-0.3y} - 0.5e^{-0.5y})dy = 6\frac{1}{3}。$$

$$4.29 \quad E(X+Y+Z) = E(X) + E(Y) + E(Z) = 1+1-1=1$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)} = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = \rho_{XZ}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Cov}(Y, Z) = \rho_{YZ}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Z)} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(X+Y+Z) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + \text{Var}(Z) + 2\text{Cov}(X,Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X,Z) + 2\text{Cov}(Y,Z) \\ &= 1+1+1+2\times 0+2\times \frac{1}{2}-2\times \frac{1}{2}=3\end{aligned}$$

4.30 X 和 Y 的边缘分布律列于下表。

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2	3	$p_{i\cdot}$
1	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$p_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{3}{4} + 3 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{3}{8} + 2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{8} + 1 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = 0。$$

所以 X 与 Y 不相关，由于 $P(X=1, Y=0) \neq P(X=1)P(Y=0)$ ，故 X 与 Y 不独立。

$$4.31 \quad \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X,Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$= 20 + 30 + 2 \times 0.6 \times \sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{30} = 50 + 12\sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X,Y)$$

$$= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}$$

$$= 20 + 30 - 2 \times 0.6 \times \sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{30} = 50 - 12\sqrt{6}$$

$$4.32 \quad (1) \quad \text{Cov}(aX+b, cY+d)$$

$$= E[(aX+b) - E(aX+b)][(cY+d) - E(cY+d)]$$

$$= acE[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)] = ac\text{Cov}(X,Y)$$

(2) 当 a, c 同号时，

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(aX+b, cY+d) &= \frac{\text{Cov}(aX+b, cY+d)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(aX+b)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(cY+d)}} \\ &= \frac{ac\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{ac\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \rho(X,Y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.33 \quad (1) \quad \text{Cov}(X+Y, Y) &= E[(X+Y) - E(X+Y)][Y - E(Y)] \\
&= E[X - E(X)][Y - E(Y)] + E[Y - E(Y)]^2 \\
&= \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Var}(Y) = 2 + 6 = 8 \\
\text{Var}(X+Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3 + 6 + 2 \times 2 = 13 \\
\rho(X+Y, Y) &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X+Y, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X+Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{6}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{78}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y) &= E[(X+Y) - E(X+Y)][(X-Y) - E(X-Y)] \\
&= E\{[X - E(X)] + [Y - E(Y)]\} \{[X - E(X)] - [Y - E(Y)]\} \\
&= \text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(Y) = 3 - 6 = -3 \\
\text{Var}(X-Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3 + 6 - 2 \times 2 = 5 \\
\rho(X+Y, X-Y) &= \frac{\text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X+Y)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(X-Y)}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{5}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{65}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.34 \quad E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x dy = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \\
E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x y dy = 0 \\
E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy dy = 0 \\
\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4.35 \quad f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\infty} xe^{-(x+y)} dy = xe^{-x}, \quad x > 0 \\
f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^{\infty} xe^{-(x+y)} dx = e^{-y} \Gamma(2) = e^{-y}, \quad y > 0 \\
E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2 \\
E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} yf_Y(y) dy = \int_0^{\infty} ye^{-y} dy = \Gamma(2) = 1 \\
E(X^2) &= \int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 6 \\
E(Y^2) &= \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(3) = 2 \\
\text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - E^2(X) = 6 - 2^2 = 2 \\
\text{Var}(Y) &= E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = 2 - 1^2 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 y e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(3)\Gamma(2) = 2$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 2 - 2 \times 1 = 0$$

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = 0$$

4.36 记 X_i 为第 i 个零件的重量 ($i=1, 2, \dots, 5000$), X 为 5000 个零件的总重量, 即有 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{5000} X_i$ 。依题意 $E(X_i)=0.5$, $\text{Var}(X_i)=0.1^2$, 由中心极限定理知, $\frac{X - 5000 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{5000 \times 0.1}}$ 近似服从 $N(0,1)$ 分布, 故所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 2510) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2510) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\frac{X - 5000 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{5000 \times 0.1}} \leq \frac{2510 - 5000 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{5000 \times 0.1}}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2510 - 5000 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{5000 \times 0.1}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{2}) \\ &= 1 - 0.9213 = 0.0787 \end{aligned}$$

4.37 (1) 记 X_i 为第 i 人的索赔金额, X 为 10000 个人的总索赔金额, 即有 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i$ 。

据题意

$$E(X_i)=280, \text{Var}(X_i)=800^2$$

故所求概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 2700000) &= 1 - P(X \leq 2700000) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\frac{X - 10000 \times 280}{\sqrt{10000 \times 800}} \leq \frac{2700000 - 10000 \times 280}{\sqrt{10000 \times 800}}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi(-1.25) = \Phi(1.25) = 0.8944 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i > 300\right) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{300 - 50 \times 5}{\sqrt{50 \times 6}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.89) = 0.0019$$

$$4.38 \quad \mu = np = 20 \times 0.4 = 8, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{8 \times 0.6} = \sqrt{4.8}$$

$$(1) P(X=4) = P(3.5 < X \leq 4.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{4.5-8}{\sqrt{4.8}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{3.5-8}{\sqrt{4.8}}\right) = \Phi(-1.60) - \Phi(-2.05)$$

$$= \Phi(2.05) - \Phi(1.60) = 0.97982 - 0.94520 = 0.03462$$

$$(2) P(3 \leq X \leq 11) = P(2.5 \leq X \leq 11.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{11.5-8}{\sqrt{4.8}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2.5-8}{\sqrt{4.8}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(1.60) - \Phi(-2.51) = \Phi(1.60) + \Phi(2.51) - 1 = 0.94520 + 0.99379 - 1 = 0.93899$$

$$(3) P(X \geq 6) = P(X \geq 5.5) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5.5-8}{\sqrt{4.8}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-1.14) = \Phi(1.14) = 0.8729。$$

4.39 设该车间每月应生产 a 只显象管, 其中有 X 只显象管是正品, 则 $X \sim B(a, 0.8)$, 由题意, a 应满足 $P(X \geq 10000) = 0.997$ 。

$$\mu = a \times 0.8 = 0.8a, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{a \times 0.8 \times 0.2} = 0.4\sqrt{a}$$

$$P(X \geq 10000) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10000 - 0.8a}{0.4\sqrt{a}}\right) = 0.997$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{0.8a - 10000}{0.4\sqrt{a}}\right) = 0.997, \quad \frac{0.8a - 10000}{0.4\sqrt{a}} = 2.75$$

解得 $a = 12654.7$, 因此该车间每月应生产 12655 只显象管。

4.40 设一年内有 X 个人死亡, 则 $X \sim B(10000, 0.006)$ 。

$$\mu = 10000 \times 0.006 = 60, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{60 \times 0.994} = 7.7227$$

$$(1) P(\text{保险公司亏本}) = P(1000X > 10000 \times 12) = P(X > 120)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{120 - 60}{7.7227}\right) = 1 - \Phi(7.769) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(2) P(\text{保险公司一年的利润不少于 40000 元}) = P(120000 - 1000X \geq 40000)$$

$$= P(X \leq 80) = P(X \leq 80.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{80.5 - 60}{7.7227}\right) = \Phi(2.65) = 0.9960$$

$$P(\text{保险公司一年的利润不少于 60000 元}) = P(120000 - 1000X \geq 60000)$$

$$= P(X \leq 60) = P(X \leq 60.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{60.5 - 60}{7.7227}\right) = \Phi(0.065) = 0.5251$$

$$P(\text{保险公司一年的利润不少于 80000 元}) = P(120000 - 1000X \geq 80000) = P(X \leq 40)$$

$$= P(X \leq 40.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{40.5 - 60}{7.7227}\right) = \Phi(-2.525) = 1 - \Phi(2.525) = 1 - 0.9942 = 0.0058$$

4.41 设发现的这种稀有血型人数为 X , 则 $X \sim B(500, 0.06)$ 。

$$\mu = 500 \times 0.06 = 30, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{30 \times 0.94} = 5.3104$$

$$P(X \geq 40) = P(X \geq 39.5) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{39.5 - 30}{5.3104}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.789) = 1 - 0.9633 = 0.0367$$

第五章

$$5.1 \quad (1) P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n) = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (x_i!)} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad x_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n;$$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, & x_i > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}, \quad -\infty < x_i < \infty, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$5.2 \quad (1) P[\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) > 24] = 1 - P[\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \leq 24]$$

$$= 1 - [P(X \leq 24)]^4 = 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{24-20}{3}\right) \right]^4 = 1 - [\Phi(1.33)]^4 = 1 - 0.90824^4 = 0.320$$

$$(2) P[\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) < 18] = 1 - P[\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) \geq 18] = 1 - [P(X \geq 18)]^4$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(X < 18)]^4 = 1 - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{18-20}{3}\right) \right]^4 = 1 - [\Phi(0.67)]^4 = 1 - 0.7486^4 = 0.686$$

5.3 只有 $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 - \mu$ 不是统计量，其他三个都是统计量。

$$5.4 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2x_i\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\bar{x}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2.$$

$$5.5 \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m f_i x_i, s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^m f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m f_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right).$$

$$5.6 \quad (1) \bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i = \frac{n\bar{x}_n + x_{n+1}}{n+1};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) s_{n+1}^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i^2 - (n+1)\bar{x}_{n+1}^2 \right] = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n+1} (n\bar{x}_n + x_{n+1})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n+1} (n^2 \bar{x}_n^2 + 2n\bar{x}_n x_{n+1} + x_{n+1}^2) \right] = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (n\bar{x}_n^2 - 2n\bar{x}_n x_{n+1} + nx_{n+1}^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$5.7 \quad E(\bar{X}) = \mu = 60, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{144}{12} = 12$$

5.8 使用公式 $E(\bar{X}) = \mu, \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$, 各分布的结果为

$$(1) \quad E(\bar{X}) = p, \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{pq}{n}, \quad \text{这里 } q=1-p;$$

$$(2) \quad E(\bar{X}) = \lambda, \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\lambda}{n}; \quad (3) \quad E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}。$$

$$5.9 \quad \bar{X} \sim N(8, 1),$$

$$P(6 \leq X \leq 9) = \Phi\left(\frac{9-8}{1}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{6-8}{1}\right) = \Phi(1) + \Phi(2) - 1 = 0.8413 + 0.97725 - 1 = 0.81855$$

$$5.10 \quad (1) \quad E(\bar{X}) = \mu = 240, \quad \sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{30}} = 2\sqrt{30};$$

(2) 由于为大样本, 故 \bar{X} 的抽样分布近似为 $N(240, 120)$;

$$(3) \quad P(220 \leq \bar{X} \leq 260) = \Phi\left(\frac{260-240}{2\sqrt{30}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{220-240}{2\sqrt{30}}\right) = 2\Phi(1.83) - 1 \\ = 2 \times 0.96638 - 1 = 0.93276$$

$$(4) \quad P(\bar{X} \geq 250) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{250-240}{2\sqrt{30}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.91) = 1 - 0.8186 = 0.1814。$$

5.11 由于为大样本, 从而 \bar{X} 的抽样分布近似为 $N\left(3.9, \frac{1}{30}\right)$, 故

$$P(\bar{X} > 4.15) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{4.15-3.9}{1/\sqrt{30}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.37) = 1 - 0.91466 = 0.08534$$

$$5.12 \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad \text{于是}$$

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

从而

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

$$5.13 \quad \frac{X_i}{1.2} \sim N(0, 1), i=1, 2, \dots, 8, \quad \text{于是 } \frac{1}{1.2^2} \sum_{i=1}^8 X_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^8 \left(\frac{X_i}{1.2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(8), \quad \text{从而由}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{1.2^2} \sum_{i=1}^8 X_i^2 > \frac{A}{1.2^2}\right) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^8 X_i^2 > A\right) = 0.25 \quad \text{可得 } \frac{A}{1.2^2} = \chi_{0.25}^2(8) = 10.219, \quad \text{解得 } A = 14.715。$$

5.14 $\bar{X}_n \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, 又 \bar{X}_n 与 X_{n+1} 独立, 于是 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n \sim N\left(0, \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\sigma^2\right)$, 由于

$\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$, $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 且两者独立, 故

$$Y = \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{S_n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} = \left(\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}\sigma} \right) / \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)} \sim t(n-1)$$

5.15 $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, 于是 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$, 同理, $\frac{(X_3 - X_4)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$,

因 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ 与 $\frac{(X_3 - X_4)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ 独立, 从而 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_3 - X_4)^2} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2 / (2\sigma^2)}{(X_3 - X_4)^2 / (2\sigma^2)} \sim F(1,1)$, 因此由

$$P\left[\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_3 - X_4)^2} > A\right] = 1 - P\left[\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_3 - X_4)^2} \leq A\right] = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

可得

$$A = F_{0.9}(1,1) = \frac{1}{F_{0.1}(1,1)} = \frac{1}{39.86} = 0.0251$$

第六章

6.1 由例 6.1.1 知, μ 和 σ^2 的矩估计为

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 20.733, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^{12} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 35.954$$

6.2 $E(X) = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x^\theta dx = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2} = \bar{X}$, 解得 θ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X}-1}{1-\bar{X}}$ 。

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta+1)x_i^\theta = (\theta+1)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^\theta, \quad \ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta+1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

令

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

解得 θ 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$ 。

$$6.3 \quad E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \bar{X}, \text{ 解得 } \lambda \text{ 的矩估计为 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}。$$

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, \quad \ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

令

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

解得 λ 的极大似然估计仍为 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$ 。

$$6.4 \quad L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{m-x_i} = \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{x_i} \right] p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\ln L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \binom{m}{x_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln p + \left(nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln(1-p)$$

令

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{d p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} = 0$$

解得 p 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{nm} = \frac{1}{m} \bar{X}$ 。

6.5 由例 6.1.7 知, μ 和 σ^2 的极大似然估计值为

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 1047.1, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 12972.29$$

$$6.6 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, \quad \theta_1 \leq x \leq \theta_2, \quad E(X) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} x \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} dx = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \bar{X}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} x^2 \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} dx = \frac{\theta_1^2 + \theta_1 \theta_2 + \theta_2^2}{3} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

从上述两个方程解得 θ_1, θ_2 的矩估计为

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, \quad \theta_1 \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq \theta_2$$

要使 $L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 不为零, 必须有 $\theta_1 \leq \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, $\theta_2 \geq \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 此时

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, \quad \text{从而当 } \theta_1 = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \quad \theta_2 = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ 时, } L(\theta_1, \theta_2) \text{ 达到最大,}$$

因此 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n), \hat{\theta}_2 = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 θ_1, θ_2 的极大似然估计。

$$6.7 \quad L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i - \mu)^2\right]$$

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i - \mu)^2 \right] = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

令

$$\frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0$$

解得 σ^2 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$ 。

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$$

故 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计。

6.8 令 $\lambda = g(\theta)$, 由于 $y = g(x)$ 是一一对应函数, 从而当 $\lambda = \hat{\lambda} = g(\hat{\theta})$ 时, 有 $\theta = \hat{\theta}$,

而此时似然函数 L 达到最大。因此 $\hat{\lambda} = g(\hat{\theta})$ 是 $\lambda = g(\theta)$ 的极大似然估计。

6.9 (1) 由于 $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$ 是 σ^2 的一一对应函数, 故由习题 6.8 和习题 6.7 知, σ 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}$;

(2) $P(X > \mu + 2) = 1 - P(X \leq \mu + 2) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma}\right)$, 它是 σ^2 的一一对应函数, 故

$$P(X > \mu + 2) \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}}\right);$$

(3) $P(|X - \mu| < A) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right) - 1 = 0.75$, $\Phi\left(\frac{A}{\sigma}\right) = 0.875$, 查表得, $\frac{A}{\sigma} = 1.15$, 于是

$A = 1.15\sigma$ 的极大似然估计为 $1.15\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} 6.10 \quad E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 &= E[(X_{i+1} - \mu) - (X_i - \mu)]^2 \\ &= E(X_{i+1} - \mu)^2 - 2E(X_{i+1} - \mu)(X_i - \mu) + E(X_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X_{i+1}) + \text{Var}(X_i) = 2\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\sigma^2 = E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = 2c(n-1)\sigma^2$$

故 $c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$ 。

$$6.11 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad \theta \leq x \leq 2\theta, \quad E(X) = \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} x \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{3\theta}{2} = \bar{X}$$

从而 θ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}\bar{X}$ 。

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n}, \quad \theta \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq 2\theta$$

要使 $L(\theta)$ 不为零, 必须有 $\theta \leq \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, $\theta \geq \frac{1}{2}\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 即有

$\frac{1}{2}\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq \theta \leq \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 此时 $L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$, 从而当 $\theta = \frac{1}{2}\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 达到最大, 因此 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}\max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 θ 的极大似然估计。

$F(x) = \frac{x - \theta}{\theta}$, $\theta \leq x \leq 2\theta$, 令 $Y = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$, 则

$$f_Y(y) = n[F(y)]^{n-1} f(y) = n\left(\frac{y - \theta}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta^n} (y - \theta)^{n-1}, \quad \theta \leq y \leq 2\theta$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} y \frac{n}{\theta^n} (y - \theta)^{n-1} dy \stackrel{\text{令 } z = y - \theta}{=} \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^{\theta} (z + \theta) z^{n-1} dz = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta + \theta = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \theta$$

于是

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left[\frac{1}{2}\max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)\right] = \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} \theta$$

故 $\frac{2(n+1)}{2n+1}\hat{\theta} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}\max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是修正后的无偏估计。

$$6.12 \quad E(\hat{\theta}^2) = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + E^2(\hat{\theta}) = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 > \theta^2$$

故 $\hat{\theta}^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计。

$$6.13 \quad E(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{2}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{6}E(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\mu = \mu$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{5}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{5}E(X_2) + \frac{3}{5}E(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}\right)\mu = \mu$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{1}{3}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\mu = \mu$$

从而 $\hat{\mu}_1$ 、 $\hat{\mu}_2$ 、 $\hat{\mu}_3$ 都是 μ 的无偏估计。

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{2^2}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{3^2}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{1}{6^2}\text{Var}(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{6^2}\right)\sigma^2 = \frac{7}{18}\sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{5^2}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{5^2}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{3^2}{5^2}\text{Var}(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{3^2}{5^2}\right)\sigma^2 = \frac{11}{25}\sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{1}{3^2}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{3^2}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{1}{3^2}\text{Var}(X_3) = \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right)\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3}\sigma^2$$

由于 $\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3)$ 最小，所以 $\hat{\mu}_3$ 最有效。

$$6.14 \quad E(\hat{\mu}) = aE(\bar{X}) + bE(\bar{Y}) = a\mu + b\mu = \mu, \text{ 故 } \hat{\mu} \text{ 是 } \mu \text{ 的无偏估计。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) &= \text{Var}(a\bar{X} + b\bar{Y}) = a^2\text{Var}(\bar{X}) + b^2\text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = a^2\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + (1-a)^2\frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \\ &= \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)a^2 - \frac{2\sigma_2^2}{n_2}a + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \\ &= \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)\left[a - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \middle/ \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)\right]^2 - \frac{\sigma_2^4}{n_2^2} \middle/ \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right) + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \end{aligned}$$

所以，当 $a = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \middle/ \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right) = \frac{n_1\sigma_2^2}{n_2\sigma_1^2 + n_1\sigma_2^2}$ ， $b = 1 - a = \frac{n_2\sigma_1^2}{n_2\sigma_1^2 + n_1\sigma_2^2}$ 时， $\text{Var}(\hat{\mu})$ 达到最小。

$$6.15 \quad \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{4}{n}\right), \text{ 于是}$$

$$P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.6) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.6}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{0.6}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right) = 2\Phi(0.3\sqrt{n}) - 1 = 0.95$$

$$\Phi(0.3\sqrt{n}) = 0.975, \quad 0.3\sqrt{n} = 1.96, \quad n = 42.68$$

故样本容量 n 应取为 43。

6.16 μ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.025}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 24.33 \pm 2.2622 \times \frac{0.2003}{\sqrt{10}} = 24.33 \pm 0.143 = (24.187, 24.473)$$

σ^2 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.025}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.975}^2(n-1)} \right) = \left(\frac{9 \times 0.0401}{19.023}, \frac{9 \times 0.0401}{2.7} \right) = (0.019, 0.134)$$

6.17 μ 的 0.99 单侧置信下限为

$$\hat{\mu}_L = \bar{x} - t_{0.01}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 2243.4 - 2.8214 \times \frac{86.6169}{\sqrt{10}} = 2243.4 - 77.28 = 2166.12$$

σ^2 的 0.95 单侧置信上限为

$$\hat{\sigma}_U^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.95}^2(n-1)} = \frac{9 \times 7502.4889}{3.325} = 20307$$

6.18 (1) μ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\bar{x} \pm u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 6 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{9}} = 6 \pm 0.392 = (5.608, 6.392)$$

μ 的 0.95 单侧置信上限为

$$\hat{\mu}_U = \bar{x} + u_{0.05} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 6 + 1.645 \times \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{9}} = 6 + 0.329 = 6.329$$

(2) μ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.025}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 6 \pm 2.3060 \times \frac{0.5745}{\sqrt{9}} = 6 \pm 0.442 = (5.558, 6.442)$$

μ 的 0.95 单侧置信上限为

$$\hat{\mu}_U = \bar{x} + t_{0.05}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 6 + 1.8595 \times \frac{0.5745}{\sqrt{9}} = 6 + 0.356 = 6.356$$

6.19 μ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.025}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 80 \pm 2.1098 \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{18}} = 80 \pm 4.973 = (75.027, 84.973)$$

6.20 μ 的 0.90 置信区间为

$$\bar{x} \pm u_{0.05} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.6 \pm 1.645 \times \frac{0.7}{\sqrt{36}} = 1.6 \pm 0.192 = (1.408, 1.792)$$

6.21 从 $2u_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq l$ 解得 $n \geq \left(\frac{2\sigma}{l} u_{\alpha/2} \right)^2$

6.22 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm u_{0.025} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} &= (21 - 28) \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.5^2}{20} + \frac{0.7^2}{20}} = -7 \pm 0.377 \\ &= (-7.377, -6.623) \end{aligned}$$

6.23 $\bar{x} = 1650.5, \bar{y} = 1442.875, s_1^2 = 17471.6111, s_2^2 = 9525.5536$

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{9 \times 17471.6111 + 7 \times 9525.5536}{16} = 13995.211$$

$s_p = 118.301$, 从而 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 0.90 置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm t_{0.05}(16) s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} &= (1650.5 - 1442.875) \pm 1.7459 \times 118.301 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{8}} \\ &= 207.625 \pm 97.971 = (109.65, 305.60) \end{aligned}$$

6.24 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm u_{0.025} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} &= (7.2 - 6.4) \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.95^2}{36} + \frac{0.77^2}{44}} \\ &= 0.8 \pm 0.384 = (0.416, 1.184) \end{aligned}$$

6.25 σ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{n-1}s}{\sqrt{\chi_{0.025}^2(n-1)}}, \frac{\sqrt{n-1}s}{\sqrt{\chi_{0.975}^2(n-1)}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{8} \times 11}{\sqrt{17.535}}, \frac{\sqrt{8} \times 11}{\sqrt{2.180}} \right) = (7.430, 21.072)$$

6.26 σ^2 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.05}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.95}^2(n-1)} \right) = \left(\frac{21 \times 0.6^2}{32.671}, \frac{21 \times 0.6^2}{11.591} \right) = (0.231, 0.652)$$

σ 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{n-1}s}{\sqrt{\chi_{0.05}^2(n-1)}}, \frac{\sqrt{n-1}s}{\sqrt{\chi_{0.95}^2(n-1)}} \right) = (\sqrt{0.231}, \sqrt{0.652}) = (0.481, 0.807)$$

6.27 σ_1^2 / σ_2^2 的 0.90 置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{s_1^2 / s_2^2}{F_{0.05}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}, \frac{s_1^2 / s_2^2}{F_{0.95}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)} \right) &= \left(\frac{0.36/0.59}{F_{0.05}(13, 17)}, \frac{0.36/0.59}{1/F_{0.05}(17, 13)} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{0.36/0.59}{2.353}, \frac{0.36/0.59}{1/2.499} \right) = (0.259, 1.525) \end{aligned}$$

6.28 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{s_1^2/s_2^2}{F_{0.025}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{s_1^2/s_2^2}{F_{0.975}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right) = \left(\frac{80/170}{F_{0.025}(20, 24)}, \frac{80/170}{1/F_{0.025}(24, 20)} \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{80/170}{2.33}, \frac{80/170}{1/2.41} \right) = (0.202, 1.134) \end{aligned}$$

σ_1/σ_2 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{s_1/s_2}{\sqrt{F_{0.025}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}}, \frac{s_1/s_2}{\sqrt{F_{0.975}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}} \right) = (\sqrt{0.202}, \sqrt{1.134}) = (0.449, 1.065)$$

第七章

7.1 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu \geq 1200, H_1: \mu < 1200$$

选取检验统计量

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

其观测值为

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1160 - 1200}{80/\sqrt{15}} = -1.936$$

由于 $u < -u_{0.05} = -1.645$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即能判断这批元件不合格。

$$p = P(U < -1.936) = \Phi(-1.936) = 1 - \Phi(1.936) = 1 - 0.9738 = 0.0262$$

7.2 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu \geq 32.5, H_1: \mu < 32.5$$

选取检验统计量

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

其观测值为

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{31.805 - 32.5}{1.1/\sqrt{8}} = -1.787$$

取 $\alpha=0.05$ 时, 由于 $u < -u_{0.05} = -1.645$, 从而拒绝 H_0 , 即有充分的理由否定厂方的说法;
取 $\alpha=0.01$ 时, 由于 $u > -u_{0.01} = -2.32$, 从而接受 H_0 , 即没有充分的理由否定厂方的说法。

7.3 (1) 选取检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

其观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{820 - 800}{60/\sqrt{18}} = 1.414$$

查表得, $t_{0.025}(17) = 2.1098$, 因 $|t| < t_{0.025}(17)$, 故接受 H_0 ;

(2) 选取检验统计量

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

其观测值为

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(18-1) \times 60^2}{1470} = 41.633$$

查表得, $\chi_{0.025}^2(17) = 30.191$, 由于 $\chi^2 > \chi_{0.025}^2(17)$, 所以拒绝 H_0 。

7.4 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu = 120, H_1: \mu \neq 120$$

选取检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

其观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{118.9 - 120}{4.9318/\sqrt{10}} = -0.705$$

查表得, $t_{0.025}(9) = 2.2622$, 因 $|t| < t_{0.025}(9)$, 故接受 H_0 , 即该样本数据不能充分说明制造过程运行不佳。

7.5 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

采用检验统计量

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

其观测值为

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{62 - 59}{\sqrt{\frac{25}{9} + \frac{36}{16}}} = 1.338$$

由于 $u < u_{0.05} = 1.645$, 因此接受 H_0 , 即这些数据不能有力地支持 $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ 的结论。

7.6 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

采用检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

其观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{2.33 - 0.75}{\sqrt{\frac{9 \times 4.009 + 9 \times 3.201}{18}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} = 1.861$$

由于 $|t| < t_{0.025}(18) = 2.1009$, 故接受 H_0 , 即无显著差异。

$$p = P(|T| \geq 1.861) = 0.079$$

7.7 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

(1) 采用检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

其观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{83 - 77}{\sqrt{\frac{10 \times 10^2 + 12 \times 12^2}{22}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13}}} = 1.315$$

由于 $|t| < t_{0.05}(22) = 1.7171$, 故接受 H_0 , 即这些数据不足以推论两个班级的平均分数不同;

(2) 采用检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

其观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{83 - 77}{\sqrt{\frac{10^2}{11} + \frac{12^2}{13}}} = 1.336$$

t 分布的自由度为

$$v = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}} = \frac{\left(10^2/11 + 12^2/13\right)^2}{\frac{(10^2/11)^2}{10} + \frac{(12^2/13)^2}{12}} = 21.999 \approx 22$$

由于 $|t| < t_{0.05}(22) = 1.7171$, 故接受 H_0 。

7.8 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

选取检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

根据 $d_i = x_i - y_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 10)$ 算得 10 个差值为

$$5, -1, 11, 0, 17, 17, 10, -5, 13, 16$$

这组差值的样本均值和样本标准差为

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} d_i = 8.3, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (d_i - \bar{d})^2} = 8.0698$$

于是统计量 T 的观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{8.3}{8.0698/\sqrt{10}} = 3.252$$

查表得 $t_{0.025}(9) = 2.2622$, 由于 $|t| > t_{0.025}(9)$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即有显著差异。

$$p = P(|T| \geq 3.252) = 0.010$$

7.9 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

选取检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

根据 $d_i = x_i - y_i (i=1,2,\dots,15)$ 算得 15 个差值为

$$-0.8, 1.6, -0.5, 0.2, -1.6, 0.2, 1.6, 1.0, 0.8, 1.0, 1.7, 1.2, 1.9, 0.0, 0.0$$

这组差值的样本均值和样本标准差为

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{15} \sum_{i=1}^{15} d_i = 0.5533, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{14} \sum_{i=1}^{15} (d_i - \bar{d})^2} = 1.0225$$

于是统计量 T 的观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.5533}{1.0225/\sqrt{15}} = 2.096$$

查表得 $t_{0.05}(14)=1.7613$, 由于 $t > t_{0.05}(14)$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即可以认为以材料 A 制成的后跟比材料 B 的耐穿。

$$p = P(T \geq 2.096) = 0.027$$

7.10 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 \geq \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 < \mu_2$$

采用检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

根据 $d_i = x_i - y_i (i=1,2,\dots,7)$ 算得 7 个差值为

$$-3, 2, -5, -6, -3, -2, 0$$

这组差值的样本均值和样本标准差为

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{7} \sum_{i=1}^7 d_i = -2.4286, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^7 (d_i - \bar{d})^2} = 2.7603$$

于是统计量 T 的观测值为

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{-2.4286}{2.7603/\sqrt{7}} = -2.328$$

查表得 $t_{0.05}(6)=1.9432$, 因 $t < t_{0.05}(6)$, 所以拒绝 H_0 , 即这些数据表明使用计算机字处理系统使平均打字速度提高了。

7.11 建立假设

$$H_0: \sigma^2=0.0004, H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 0.0004$$

检验统计量的观测值为

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(15-1) \times 0.025^2}{0.0004} = 21.875$$

查 χ^2 分布表得 $\chi_{0.975}^2(14)=5.629$, $\chi_{0.025}^2(14)=26.119$, 由于 $\chi_{0.975}^2(14) < \chi^2 < \chi_{0.025}^2(14)$, 所以接受 H_0 , 即该批轴料椭圆度的方差与规定的无显著差别。

7.12 建立假设

$$H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 0.0006, H_1: \sigma^2 > 0.0006$$

检验统计量的观测值为

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(20-1) \times 0.0008}{0.0006} = 25.333$$

由于 $\chi^2 < \chi_{0.05}^2(19)=30.144$, 故接受 H_0 , 即这些数据不足以表明总体方差违背了规格。

7.13 建立假设

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

选取检验统计量

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

其观测值为

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{1.621}{0.135} = 12.007$$

查表得, $F_{0.025}(9, 4)=8.90$, 由于 $F > F_{0.025}(9, 4)$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即这两种小麦蛋白质含量的方差有显著差异。

7.14 建立假设

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2$$

检验统计量的观测值为

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{6.37}{3.19} = 1.997$$

查表得, $F_{0.05}(24, 14)=2.35$, 由于 $F < F_{0.05}(24, 14)$, 故接受 H_0 , 即这组数据还不足以说明新工艺的精确度比老工艺好。

7.15 建立假设

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, \quad H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

检验统计量的观测值为

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{80}{170} = 0.471$$

查表得, $F_{0.975}(20, 24) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(24, 20)} = \frac{1}{2.41} = 0.415$, $F_{0.025}(20, 24) = 2.33$, 由于 $F_{0.975}(20, 24) < F < F_{0.025}(20, 24)$, 故接受 H_0 , 即男、女申请者测试分数的总体方差无显著差异。

7.16 建立假设

$$H_0: p_i = \frac{1}{6}, i=1, 2, \dots, 6, \quad H_1: p_i \neq \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 至少存在一个 } i$$

当 H_0 为真时, $np_i = 100 \times \frac{1}{6} = 16.6667$, 计算 χ^2 检验统计量的必要计算过程见下表。

点 数	1	2	3	4	5	6	合计
观测频数 f_i	16	23	12	18	11	20	100
期望频数 np_i	16.6667	16.6667	16.6667	16.6667	16.6667	16.6667	100
$(f_i - np_i)^2 / np_i$	0.0267	2.4067	1.3067	0.1067	1.9267	0.6667	6.44

由于 $\chi^2 = 6.44 < \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.071$ (或 $p = 0.266$), 故接受 H_0 , 即无充分理由否定这颗骰子是均匀的说法。

7.17 建立假设

$$H_0: p_1 = 0.1, p_2 = 0.3, p_3 = 0.35, p_4 = 0.15, p_5 = 0.1, \quad H_1: H_0 \text{ 不正确}$$

计算 χ^2 检验统计量的必要计算过程如下表所示。

分 数	优	良	中	及格	不及格	合计
观测频数 f_i	16	35	29	23	7	110
期望频数 np_i	11	33	38.5	16.5	11	110
$(f_i - np_i)^2 / np_i$	2.2727	0.1212	2.3442	2.5606	1.4545	8.7532

由于 $\chi^2 = 8.7532 < \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.488$ (或 $p = 0.068$), 故接受 H_0 , 即实际分数未显著偏离分数分布原则。

7.18 建立假设

$H_0: X$ 服从泊松分布, $H_1: X$ 不服从泊松分布

λ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{x} = 0.805$, 必要计算过程见下表。

过路的车辆数 X	0	1.	2	≥ 3	合计
观测频数 f_i	92	68	28	12	200
期望频数 $n\hat{p}_i$	89.4176	71.9812	28.9724	9.3388	200
$(f_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2 / n\hat{p}_i$	0.0746	0.2202	0.0326	0.7583	1.0857

由于 $\chi^2 = 1.086 < \chi_{0.1}^2(2) = 4.605$ (或 $p = 0.581$), 故接受 H_0 , 即该分布未显著偏离泊松分布。

7.19 建立假设

$H_0: X$ 服从二项分布, $H_1: X$ 不服从二项分布

p 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{p} = 0.1$, 必要计算过程见下表。

每次取出的次品数 X	0	1.	2	≥ 3	合计
观测频数 f_i	35	40	18	7	100
期望频数 $n\hat{p}_i$	34.8678	38.7421	19.3710	7.0044	100
$(f_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2 / n\hat{p}_i$	0.0005	0.0408	0.0970	0.0000	0.1384

由于 $\chi^2 = 0.138 < \chi_{0.05}^2(2) = 5.991$ (或 $p = 0.933$), 因此接受 H_0 , 即该分布未显著偏离二项分布。

7.20 建立假设

$H_0: X$ 服从正态分布, $H_1: X$ 不服从正态分布

将每一组的数据用组中值代替, 求出 μ 和 σ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 3.7, \hat{\sigma} = 9.8392$,

计算过程见下表。

尺寸偏差的组限	$(-\infty, -15)$	$[-15, -10)$	$[-10, -5)$	$[-5, 0)$	$[0, 5)$	$[5, 10)$	$[10, 15)$	$[15, 20)$	$[20, \infty)$	合计
观测频数 f_i	7	14	15	27	49	41	20	17	10	200
期望频数 $n\hat{p}_i$	5.7360	10.6445	21.2774	33.0304	39.8232	37.2906	27.1205	15.3183	9.7593	200
$(f_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2 / n\hat{p}_i$	0.2785	1.0578	1.8520	1.1010	2.1147	0.3690	1.8695	0.1846	0.0059	8.8330

因 $\chi^2 = 8.833 < \chi_{0.05}^2(6) = 12.592$ (或 $p = 0.183$), 故接受 H_0 , 即尺寸偏差的分布未显著偏离正态分布。

7.21 建立假设

$H_0: X$ 服从正态分布, $H_0: X$ 不服从正态分布

μ 和 σ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 145.938, \hat{\sigma} = 20.609$, 计算过程见下表。

工作寿命组限	$(-\infty, 130)$	$[130, 145)$	$[145, 160)$	$[160, \infty)$	合计
观测频数 f_i	6	8	10	8	32
期望频数 $n\hat{p}_i$	7.0290	8.3902	8.6602	7.9206	32
$(f_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2 / n\hat{p}_i$	0.1506	0.0181	0.2073	0.0008	0.3769

由于 $\chi^2 = 0.377 < \chi_{0.05}^2(1) = 3.841$ (或 $p = 0.539$), 故接受 H_0 , 即工作寿命的分布未显著偏离正态分布。

7.22 建立假设

$H_0: X$ 服从指数分布, $H_0: X$ 不服从指数分布

将每一组的数据用组中值代替, 最后一组用 42.5 代替, 求出 λ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\lambda} = 1/\bar{x} = 0.07414$, 必要计算过程见下表。

间隔天数 X	$[0, 5)$	$[5, 10)$	$[10, 15)$	$[15, 20)$	$[20, 25)$	$[25, 30)$	$[30, 40)$	≥ 40	合计
观测频数 f_i	50	31	26	17	10	8	12	8	162
期望频数 $n\hat{p}_i$	50.180	34.636	23.907	16.502	11.390	7.8623	9.1728	8.347	162
	5	8	8	2	6			1	
$(f_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2 / n\hat{p}_i$	0.0006	0.3819	0.1831	0.0150	0.1698	0.0024	0.8714	0.014	1.638
								4	6

因为 $\chi^2 = 1.639 < \chi_{0.05}^2(6) = 12.592$ (或 $p = 0.950$), 所以接受 H_0 , 即相继两次地震间隔时间的分布未显著偏离指数分布。

第八章

8.1 建立假设

$H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_5 = 0$, $H_1: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_5$ 不全为零

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	0.3416	4	0.0854	5.77
误差	0.2960	20	0.0148	
总 计	0.6376	24		

查 F 分布表得, $F_{0.05}(4, 20)=2.87$, 因 $F>F_{0.05}(4, 20)$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即这五台织布机的每分钟平均产量有显著差异。

8.2 建立假设

$$H_0: \alpha_1=\alpha_2=\cdots=\alpha_5=0, H_1: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_5 \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	405.5343	4	101.3836	11.28
误差	269.7371	30	8.9912	
总 计	675.2714	34		

查 F 分布表得, $F_{0.05}(4, 30)=2.69$, 由于 $F>F_{0.05}(4, 30)$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即五种方法的平均推销额有显著差异。

8.3 建立假设

$$H_0: \alpha_1=\alpha_2=\alpha_3=0, H_1: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	1894.4667	2	947.2333	22.79
误差	1122.2000	27	41.5630	
总 计	3016.6667	29		

查 F 分布表得, $F_{0.01}(2, 27)=5.49$, 由于 $F>F_{0.01}(2, 27)$, 所以拒绝 H_0 , 即三家企业职工的平均业务水平有显著差异。

8.4 建立假设

$$H_{01}: \alpha_1=\alpha_2=0, H_{11}: \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{02}: \beta_1=\beta_2=\beta_3=0, H_{12}: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{03}: \gamma_{11}=\gamma_{12}=\cdots=\gamma_{23}=0, H_{13}: \gamma_{11}, \gamma_{12}, \cdots, \gamma_{23} \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	48	1	48	3.00
因素 B	344	2	172	10.75
交互作用	56	2	28	1.75
误差	96	6	16	

总 计	544	11	
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(1)由于 $F_{A \times B} = 1.75 < F_{0.05}(2, 6) = 5.14$, 故接受 H_{03} , 即广告方案因素与广告大小因素无显著的交互作用。(2)由于 $F_A = 3.00 < 5.99 = F_{0.05}(1, 6)$, 故接受 H_{01} , 即大小两个广告收到邮购请求的平均数目无显著差异。(3)由于 $F_B = 10.75 > 5.14 = F_{0.05}(2, 6)$, 故拒绝 H_{02} , 即三个广告方案收到邮购请求的平均数目有显著差异。

8.5 建立假设

$$H_{01}: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0, H_{11}: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{02}: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0, H_{12}: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{03}: \gamma_{11} = \gamma_{12} = \cdots = \gamma_{33} = 0, H_{13}: \gamma_{11}, \gamma_{12}, \cdots, \gamma_{33} \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	76.2222	2	38.1111	30.26
因素 B	214.2222	2	107.1111	85.06
交互作用	11.5556	4	2.8889	2.29
误差	22.6667	18	1.2593	
总 计	324.6667	26		

(1)因 $F_{A \times B} = 2.29 < 2.93 = F_{0.05}(4, 18)$, 故接受 H_{03} , 即种子品种因素与化肥因素无显著交互作用。(2)因 $F_A = 30.26 > 3.55 = F_{0.05}(2, 18)$, 故拒绝 H_{01} , 即三个种子品种下的平均产量有显著差异。(3)因 $F_B = 85.06 > 3.55 = F_{0.05}(2, 18)$, 故拒绝 H_{02} , 即三个化肥水平的平均产量有显著差异。

8.6 建立假设

$$H_{01}: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0, H_{11}: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{02}: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0, H_{12}: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{03}: \gamma_{11} = \gamma_{12} = \cdots = \gamma_{44} = 0, H_{13}: \gamma_{11}, \gamma_{12}, \cdots, \gamma_{44} \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	70.5938	3	23.5313	17.51
因素 B	8.5937	3	2.8646	2.13
交互作用	79.5312	9	8.8368	6.58
误差	21.5	16	1.3437	

总 计	180.2187	31	
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由于 $F_{A \times B} = 6.58 > 2.54 = F_{0.05}(9, 16)$, 故拒绝 H_{03} , 即收缩率因素与总拉伸倍数因素有显著的交互作用。此时再对 H_{01} 和 H_{02} 进行检验已无实际意义。

8.7 建立假设

$$H_{01}: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0, H_{11}: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{02}: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0, H_{12}: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4 \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	3000.6667	2	1500.3333	6.61
因素 B	82619.5833	3	27539.8611	121.26
误差	1362.6667	6	227.1111	
总 计	86982.9167	11		

(1) 由于 $F_A = 6.61 > F_{0.05}(2, 6) = 5.14$, 所以拒绝 H_{01} , 即三种不同加压水平之间的纱支强度有显著差异。(2) 由于 $F_B = 121.26 > 4.76 = F_{0.05}(3, 6)$, 所以拒绝 H_{02} , 即四台不同机器之间纱支强度有显著差异。

8.8 建立假设

$$H_{01}: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0, H_{11}: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 不全为零}$$

$$H_{02}: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0, H_{12}: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4 \text{ 不全为零}$$

将主要计算过程列成如下的方差分析表。

来 源	平方和	自由度	均方	F
因素 A	28.2917	2	14.1458	35.74
因素 B	66.0625	3	22.0208	55.63
误差	2.3750	6	0.3958	
总 计	96.7292	11		

(1) 因为 $F_A = 35.74 > 5.14 = F_{0.05}(2, 6)$, 故拒绝 H_{01} , 即不同促进剂之间的定强有显著差异。(2) 因为 $F_B = 55.63 > 4.76 = F_{0.05}(3, 6)$, 故拒绝 H_{02} , 即不同分量的氧化锌之间的定强有显著差异。

$$8.9 \quad (1) \bar{y} = \frac{1}{10} \times \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = \frac{1}{10} \times 1110 = 111, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{10} \times \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = \frac{1}{10} \times 1680 = 168$$

$$l_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - 10\bar{x}^2 = 315400 - 10 \times 168^2 = 33160$$

$$l_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - 10\bar{x}\bar{y} = 204200 - 10 \times 168 \times 111 = 17720$$

由(8.3.8)、(8.3.9)式得

$$b_1 = \frac{l_{xy}}{l_{xx}} = \frac{17720}{33160} = 0.5344$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x} = 111 - 0.5344 \times 168 = 21.224$$

$$(2) SST = l_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - 10\bar{y}^2 = 133300 - 10 \times 111^2 = 10090$$

$$SSR = b_1 l_{xy} = 0.5344 \times 17720 = 9469.568$$

$$SSE = SST - SSR = 10090 - 9469.568 = 620.432$$

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{n-2} = \frac{620.432}{10-2} = 77.554, \quad \sqrt{MSE} = 8.8065$$

$$s(b_0) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{l_{xx}}} \times \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{168^2}{33160}} \times 8.8065 = 8.589$$

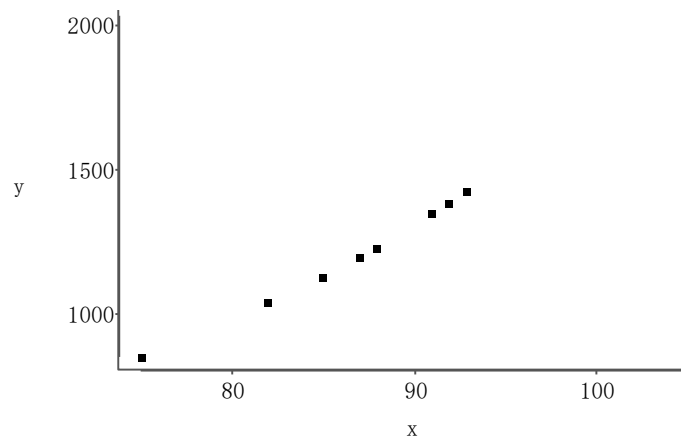
$$s(b_1) = \sqrt{\frac{MSE}{l_{xx}}} = \sqrt{\frac{77.554}{33160}} = 0.0484$$

$$(3) r^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{9469.568}{10090} = 0.9385$$

$$(4) b_1 \pm t_{0.025}(8)s(b_1) = 0.5344 \pm 2.306 \times 0.0484 = (0.4228, 0.6460)$$

$$(5) t = \frac{b_1}{s(b_1)} = \frac{0.5344}{0.0484} = 11.041, \quad \text{因 } |t| > 2.306 = t_{0.025}(8), \text{ 从而拒绝 } H_0。$$

8.10 (1)



(2) SAS 软件的输出结果如下：

参数估计值							
变量	自由度	估计值	标准误差	T 统计量	Pr > t	容差	方差膨胀因子 (VIF)
Intercept	1	-2196.8958	227.2610	-9.67	<.0001	1.0000	0
x	1	39.4236	2.5532	15.44	<.0001	1.0000	1.0000

为检验假设 $H_0:\beta_1=0$, $H_1:\beta_1\neq 0$, 从该输出可见, $t=15.44$, 因 $|t|>2.3646=t_{0.025}(7)$ (或由输出知 $p<0.0001$), 所以拒绝 H_0 , 即认为承载能力与轮胎等级之间存在线性关系;

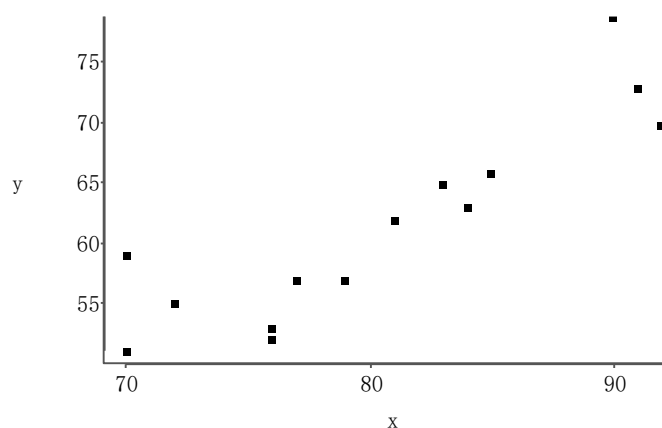
(3)从上述输出知, 估计回归函数为 $\hat{y} = -2196.896 + 39.424x$;

(4)等级分为 90 的轮胎, 其平均承载能力的点估计和承载能力的点预测皆为

$$\hat{y} = -2196.896 + 39.424 \times 90 = 1351.232$$

(5)可使用 SAS 软件的分析家菜单系统算得: 轮胎的等级分为 90 时, 平均承载能力的 0.95 置信区间为 (1303.354, 1399.109), 承载能力的 0.95 预测区间为(1201.768, 1500.695)。

8.11 (1)



(2)SAS 软件的输出结果如下:

模型方程					
y	=	-	18.3151	+	0.9931 x

该输出直接给出了估计回归函数为 $\hat{y} = -18.315 + 0.993x$;

(3)SAS 软件输出如下的方差分析表。

方差分析					
源	自由度	平方和	均方	F 统计量	Pr > F
模型	1	709.9005	709.9005	46.68	<.0001
误差	13	197.6995	15.2077		
C 合计	14	907.6000			

由于 $F=46.68>4.67=F_{0.05}(1, 13)$ (或由输出知 $p<0.0001$), 所以拒绝 H_0 , 即认为工作定额与推销才能的测验分数之间存在线性关系;

$$(4)r^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{709.9005}{907.6} = 0.7822。$$

8.12 (1)SAS 软件的输出结果如下:

参数估计值							
变量	自由度	估计值	标准误差	T 统计量	Pr > t	容差	方差膨胀因子 (VIF)
Intercept	1	5.8764	5.5448	1.06	0.2986	.	0
x1	1	2.5356	0.5331	4.76	<.0001	0.9848	1.0154
x2	1	0.4841	0.1174	4.12	0.0003	0.9848	1.0154

从上述输出知, 估计回归函数为 $\hat{y} = 5.876 + 2.536x_1 + 0.484x_2$;

(2)SAS 软件输出的方差分析表如下。

方差分析					
源	自由度	平方和	均方	F 统计量	Pr > F
模型	2	8544.1920	4272.0960	17.66	<.0001
误差	27	6531.8681	241.9210		
C 合计	29	15076.0601			

由于 $F=17.66 > 3.35 = F_{0.05}(2, 27)$ (或由输出知 $p < 0.0001$), 故拒绝 H_0 , 即认为每股价格与每股帐面价值、每股资本收益率之间存在线性关系;

(3)由方差分析表知, $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{8544.192}{15076.0601} = 0.5667$;

(4)由(1)中的 SAS 输出知, 两个检验的 t 值分别是 $t=4.76$ 和 $t=4.12$, 其 $|t|$ 皆大于临界值 $t_{0.025}(27)=2.0518$, 故两个 H_0 都要拒绝, 即每股帐面价值和每股资本收益率都对每股价格有显著影响;

(5) SAS 软件的输出结果如下:

参数的 95% 置信区间			
变量	估计值	下限	上限
Intercept	5.8764	-5.5007	17.2534
x1	2.5356	1.4417	3.6294
x2	0.4841	0.2431	0.7251

β_1 和 β_2 的 0.95 置信区间分别为(1.4417, 3.6294)和(0.2431, 0.7251);

(6) $\hat{y} = 5.876 + 2.536 \times 9.48 + 0.484 \times 17.5 = 38.385$;

(7)由 SAS 输出可得, 平均每股价格的 0.95 置信区间为(32.103, 44.668), 和每股价格的 0.95 预测区间为(5.859, 70.912)。

8.13 (1)SAS 软件的输出结果如下:

参数估计值							
变量	自由度	估计值	标准误差	T 统计量	Pr > t	容差	方差膨胀因子 (VIF)
Intercept	1	162.8759	25.7757	6.32	<.0001	.	0
x1	1	-1.2103	0.3015	-4.01	0.0007	0.7386	1.3540
x2	1	-0.6659	0.8210	-0.81	0.4274	0.3620	2.7625
x3	1	-8.6130	12.2413	-0.70	0.4902	0.3481	2.8726

估计回归函数为 $\hat{y} = 162.876 - 1.210x_1 - 0.666x_2 - 8.613x_3$;

(2)SAS 软件输出的方差分析表如下。

方差分析					
源	自由度	平方和	均方	F 统计量	Pr > F
模型	3	4133.6332	1377.8777	13.01	<.0001
误差	19	2011.5842	105.8729		
C 合计	22	6145.2174			

由于 $F=13.01>3.13=F_{0.05}(3, 19)$ (或由输出知 $p<0.0001$)，故拒绝 H_0 ，即认为病人满意程度与病人年龄、病情严重性、忧郁程度之间存在线性关系；

$$(3) R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{4133.6332}{6145.2174} = 0.6727;$$

(4)由(1)中的 SAS 输出知， $|t|=4.01>2.0930=t_{0.025}(19)$ (或由输出知 $p=0.0007<\alpha=0.05$)，故拒绝 $H_0:\beta_1=0$ ，即病人年龄对病人满意程度有显著影响； $|t|=0.81<t_{0.025}(19)$ (或由输出知 $p=0.4274>\alpha=0.05$)，故接受 $H_0:\beta_2=0$ ，即病情严重性对病人满意程度无显著影响； $|t|=0.70<t_{0.025}(19)$ (或由输出知 $p=0.4902>\alpha=0.05$)，故接受 $H_0:\beta_3=0$ ，即忧郁程度对病人满意程度无显著影响。

(5)SAS 软件的输出结果如下：

参数的 95% 置信区间			
变量	估计值	下限	上限
Intercept	162.8759	108.9268	216.8250
x1	-1.2103	-1.8413	-0.5794
x2	-0.6659	-2.3843	1.0525
x3	-8.6130	-34.2343	17.0082

β_1, β_2 和 β_3 的 0.95 置信区间分别为 $(-1.8413, -0.5794)$, $(-2.3843, 1.0525)$ 和 $(-34.2343, 17.0082)$ ；

$$(6) \hat{y} = 162.876 - 1.210 \times 32 - 0.666 \times 49 - 8.613 \times 2.3 = 71.7;$$

(7)由 SAS 输出可得，平均满意程度的 0.95 置信区间为 $(64.7, 78.7)$ ，满意程度的 0.95 预测区间为 $(49.1, 94.4)$ 。