## 西安邮电大学试题卷参考答案及评分标准专用纸

## 西安邮电大学 2017-2018 学年第一学期期末试题(A)卷 参考答案及评分标准

课程: 概率论与随机过程 类型: <u>A</u> 卷

专业、年级: 计算机科学与技术、软件工程、智能科学与技术、工商管理、工业工程,网络工

程, 16级

题号	_	=	III	四	五	六	七	八	九	总分
得分	16	16	45	23						100

- 一、选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 16 分)
- 1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4 (B)

- 二、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 16 分)
  - 1.0.7 2.  $\frac{1}{18}$ . 3. 1. 4. 弃真(或第一类)
- 三、计算题(共5小题,每小题9分,共45分)
  - 1.设 $A_i$ 表示事件"第i家公司通知她去面试",(i = 1, 2, 3, 4),则

$$P(A_1) = \frac{1}{3}, \ P(A_2) = \frac{1}{4}, \ P(A_3) = \frac{1}{5}, \ P(A_4) = \frac{1}{6}.$$
 (4)

根据题意,所求概率为

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4}) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \overline{A_4})$$

$$= 1 - P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2})P(\overline{A_3})P(\overline{A_4})$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(A_1)][1 - P(A_2)][1 - P(A_3)][1 - P(A_4)]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}? \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(9 \%)$$

2. 由于

$$\lim_{x?} F(x) = \lim_{x \to ?} (A + pB \arctan x) = A + \frac{p^2}{2}B,$$

$$\lim_{x?} F(x) = \lim_{x \to ?} (A + pB \arctan x) = A - \frac{p^2}{2}B,$$
(4 %)

再由分布函数的基本性质  $\lim_{x \to 2} F(x) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 2} F(x) = 0$ , 得  $A + \frac{p^2}{2}B = 1$ , 即  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $B = \frac{1}{p^2}$ . (7分)

随机变量 X 落在区间(-1,1]内的概率为

$$P\{-1 < X?1\}$$
  $F(1)-F(-1)=(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{p}\arctan1)-[\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{p}\arctan(-1)]=\frac{1}{2}.$  随机变量 $X$ 的概率密度

**3.**容易得到 $E(V_k) = 5$ ,  $D(V_k) = \frac{100}{12} (k = 1, 2, L, 20)$ . 根据中心极限定理,随机变量

$$\frac{\mathring{\mathbf{a}}^{20}}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{V_k - 20? 5}{\sqrt{100/12}} = \frac{V - 20? 5}{\sqrt{20} \sqrt{100/12}}$$

近似服从标准正态分布N(0,1),

(4分) 于是,

(9分)

即有P(V > 105) = 0.65.

**4.**对于给定的置信水平为1-  $a=0.95,\ a=0.05,\ n=100$ . 由己知得 $z_{\frac{a}{2}}=z_{0.025}=1.96$ . 于是由己知

 $\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{a}{2}} = 82 - \frac{12}{\sqrt{100}} \text{ ff } 1.96 \quad 79.65$ 

 $\bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{a}{2}} = 82 + \frac{12}{\sqrt{100}} \, \text{kf} 1.96 \, 84.35.$ (8分)

因此该地旅游者平均消费额m的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为(79.65, 84.35),即在已知s=12情形下,可 以 95%的置信度认为每个旅游者的平均消费额在 79.65 元至 84.35 元之间. (9分)

5.由于s<sup>2</sup>未知,采用T 检验法. 检验假设

$$H_0: m = m_0 = 50, H_1: m^{-1} = 50.$$
 (3  $\%$ )

选取检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - m}{S / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\overline{X} - m_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n - 1)$$

$$(6 \, \%)$$

对于显著水平a=0.05,得 $t_{0.025}(8)=2.306$ ,拒绝域为|t|?  $t_{0.025}(8)=2.306$ .

由样本值可计算T 的观测值

$$|t| = \left| \frac{\overline{x} - 50}{s / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{49.7 - 50}{0.36056 / \sqrt{9}} \right| = 2.496 > 2.306 = t_{0.025}(8),$$

故应拒绝 $H_0$ , 即认为包装机工作非正常.

(9分)

四、综合应用题(共3小题,共23分)

1. (本题满分 6 分)设事件A 表示任取得一个零件是合格品,事件 $B_i$  表示零件是第i 台机床加工的,

$$P(B_1) = \frac{2}{3}, \ P(B_2) = \frac{1}{3}, \ P(A \mid B_1) = 0.97, \ P(A \mid B_2) = 0.98$$
 (3  $\%$ )

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A \mid B_1) + P(B_2)P(A \mid B_2) = \frac{2}{3}? \ 0.97 \quad \frac{1}{3}? \ 0.98 \quad \frac{73}{75}. \tag{5 \(\frac{1}{17}\)}$$

$$f(x) = F(x) = \frac{1}{p(1+x^2)}$$
 (9  $\%$ )

$$P(\overline{A}) = 1 - P(A) = \frac{2}{75}, P(\overline{A} \mid B_2) = 1 - P(A \mid B_2) = 0.02,$$

于是由条件概率公式得

$$P(B_2 | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(B_2 \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(B_2)P(\bar{A} | B_2)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}, 0.02}{\frac{2}{75}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$
 (6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

2. (本题满分 6 分)

参数p 的矩估计量.

总体 X 的一阶矩为

$$m_i = E(X) = l$$

令 $m_l = A_l$ , 即 $l = \bar{X}$ , 解之得参数l 的矩估计量 $\hat{l}_M = \bar{X}$ .

参数 p 最大似然估计量.

由于X 的概率论密度为

$$f(x;l) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l} e^{-\frac{x}{l}}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \text{ £ 0,} \end{cases}$$

故似然函数为

$$L(l) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; l) = \frac{1}{l^n} e^{-\frac{1}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i},$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(l) = -n \ln l - \frac{1}{l} \mathop{\rm a}_{i=1}^{n} x_{i},$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(l)}{dl} = -\frac{n}{l} + \frac{1}{l^{2}} \mathop{\rm a}_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} = 0,$$

|解得l的最大似然估计量 $\hat{l}_L = \frac{1}{n} \mathop{\rm at}_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$ .

极大似然估计量的方差为

$$D(\hat{l}_L) = D(\bar{X}) = \frac{l^2}{n} \tag{6 \%}$$

3. (本题满分 11 分)

由于

根据概率密度  $\oint_{\gamma}^{\gamma} f(x,y) dx dy = 1 得 A = 1.$ 

所求边缘概率论密度

$$f_{X}(x) = \grave{O}_{2}^{+?} f(x,y) dy = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \grave{O}_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \lozenge_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \lozenge_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \lozenge_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \lozenge_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy, \quad 0 < x < 1, = \lozenge_{0}$$

根据(X,Y)的概率密度及数学期望的定义,有

$$E(X) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} \left( x^{2} + y^{2} \right) dxdy = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{$$

干是

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - E^{2}(X) = \frac{5}{12} - (\frac{7}{12})^{2} = \frac{11}{144}$$

同理可得 $E(Y) = E(X) = \frac{7}{12}$ ,  $D(Y) = D(X) = \frac{11}{144}$ . 又

E(XY) = 中  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  xyf(x,y)dxdy = 中  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  xy (x - y)dxdy = 中  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  根据协方差的计算公式,有

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{144}$$

再由相关系数的定义,有

$$r_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{144}}{\frac{11}{144}} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$
 (9  $\frac{1}{1}$ )

又

(3分)

所以随机变量Z = X + Y 的概率密度为

$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} z^{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ z(2-z), & 1? z = 2, \\ 0 & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$
 (11 分)