

《概率论与数理统计》习题及答案

填空题

填空题

1. 设事件 A, B 都不发生的概率为 0.3, 且 $P(A) + P(B) = 0.8$, 则 A, B 中至少有一个不发生的概率为_____.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) \\ &= 1 - 0.8 + P(AB) = 0.3\end{aligned}$$

$$P(AB) = 0.1$$

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

2. 设 $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$, 那么

(1) 若 A, B 互不相容, 则 $P(B) =$ _____;

(2) 若 A, B 相互独立, 则 $P(B) =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: (1) } P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(B) \\ &= P(A \cup B) - P(A) + P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.4 = 0.3\end{aligned}$$

(由已知 $AB = \phi$)

$$(2) P(B) = P(A \cup B) - P(A) + P(AB) = 0.7 - 0.4 + P(A)P(B) = 0.3 + 0.4P(B)$$

$$0.6P(B) = 0.3 \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 设 A, B 是任意两个事件, 则 $P\{\overline{A \cup B}(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P\{(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup B)(\overline{A \cup B})(A \cup \overline{B})\} \\ &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup \overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} \\ &= P\{(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B})(A \cup \overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} \\ &= P\{(AB \cup B\overline{B})(\overline{A \cup B})\} = P\{(AB)(\overline{A \cup B})\} = P(\phi) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

4. 设事件 A, B, C 两两独立, 且 $ABC = \emptyset$, $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) < \frac{1}{2}$,

$P(A \cup B \cup C) = 9/16$, 则 $P(A) =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } P(A \cup B \cup C) &= \frac{9}{16} = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC) \\ &= 3P(A) - 3[P(A)]^2 \\ 16[P(A)]^2 - 16P(A) + 9 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 或 } P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 由 } P(A) < \frac{1}{2} \therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

5. 设事件 A, B 满足: $P(B|A) = P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $P(B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } P(B|A) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\overline{AB})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{P(\overline{A \cup B})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(A)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3} - P(B) + \frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{因为 } P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9})$$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{5}{9}.$$

6. 设两个相互独立的事件 A 和 B 都不发生的概率为 $1/9$, A 发生 B 不发生的概率与 B 发生 A 不发生的概率相等, 则 $P(A) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{解: 由 } P(A\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}B) \text{ 知 } P(A - B) = P(B - A)$$

即 $P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB)$ 故 $P(A) = P(B)$, 从而 $P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{B})$, 由题意:

$$\frac{1}{9} = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = [P(\bar{A})]^2, \text{ 所以 } P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } P(A) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(由 A, B 独立 $\Rightarrow \bar{A}$ 与 B , A 与 \bar{B} , \bar{A} 与 \bar{B} 均独立)

7. 设 $X \sim B(2, p)$, $Y \sim B(3, p)$, 若 $P(X \geq 1) = 5/9$, 则 $P(Y \geq 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{解: } X \sim B(2, p) \quad P(X = k) = C_2^k p^k (1-p)^{2-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$Y \sim B(3, p) \quad P(Y = k) = C_3^k p^k (1-p)^{3-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - C_2^0 p^0 (1-p)^2 = 1 - (1-p)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$(1-p)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \quad 1-p = \frac{2}{3} \quad p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0) = 1 - (1-p)^3 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{19}{27}.$$

8. 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, 且 $P(X=1)=P(X=2)$, 则 $P(X \geq 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$,
 $P(0 < X^2 < 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $P(X=1) = \frac{\lambda^1}{1!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 (\lambda > 0)$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$P(0 < X^2 < 3) = P(X=1) = 2e^{-2}$$

9. 设连续型随机变量 X 的分布函数为

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

则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $P\left(|X| < \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $F(x)$ 为连续函数, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} F(x) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$1 = A \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow A = 1.$$

$$P(|X| < \frac{\pi}{6}) = P(-\frac{\pi}{6} < X < \frac{\pi}{6}) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - F\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

10. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax^2 e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

则 $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, X 的分布函数 $F(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} Ax^2 e^{-2x} dx = A \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left[x^2 e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} 2x e^{-2x} dx \right]$

$$= A \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-2x} = \frac{A}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{A}{4} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{A}{4} = 1$$

$$A = 4.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x f(x) dx = 4 \int_0^x x^2 e^{-2x} dx = 4 \int_0^x u^2 e^{-2u} du = 1 - (2x^2 + 2x + 1)e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

11. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

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

现对 X 进行三次独立重复观察, 用 Y 表示事件 $(X \leq 1/2)$ 出现的次数, 则 $P(Y = 2) =$ _____.

解: $Y \sim B(3, p)$, 其中 $p = P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(Y = 2) = C_3^2 p^2 (1-p) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{64}$$

12. 设随机变量 X 服从 $[-a, a]$ 上均匀分布, 其中 $a > 0$.

(1) 若 $P(X > 1) = 1/3$, 则 $a =$ _____;

(2) 若 $P(X < 1/2) = 0.7$, 则 $a =$ _____;

(3) 若 $P(|X| < 1) = P(|X| > 1)$, 则 $a =$ _____.

解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}, & x \in [-a, a] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$$(1) P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{3} = \int_1^a \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a}(a-1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = 3.$$

$$(2) P(X < \frac{1}{2}) = 0.7 = \int_{-a}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a}(\frac{1}{2} + a) = \frac{1}{4a} + \frac{1}{2} = 0.7 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(3) P(|X| < 1) = P(|X| > 1) = 1 - P(|X| \leq 1) = 1 - P(|X| < 1)$$

$$\therefore P(|X| < 1) = \frac{1}{2} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2a} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a = 2.$$

13. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 且关于 y 的方程 $y^2 + y + X = 0$ 有实根的概率为 $1/2$, 则 $\mu =$ _____.

解: $y^2 + y + X = 0$ 有实根 $\Leftrightarrow \Delta = 1 - 4X \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow X \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(X \leq \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow F(\frac{1}{4}) = \Phi(\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \mu}{\sigma}) = \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{4}.$$

14. 设随机变量 X 服从 $(0, 2)$ 上均匀分布, 则随机变量 $Y = X^2$ 在 $(0, 4)$ 内

的密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & x \in (0, 2) \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = \begin{cases} P(|X| \leq \sqrt{y}) & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y}) & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + f_X(-\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} & 0 < y < 4 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } Y = X^2 \text{ 在 } (0, 4) \text{ 内时 } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}.$$

15. 设 X 服从参数为 1 的指数分布, 则 $Y = \min(X, 2)$ 的分布函数 $F_Y(y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解}_1: F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(\min(X, 2) \leq y) = 1 - P(\min(X, 2) > y) \\ &= 1 - P(X > y, 2 > y) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - P(X > y) = P(X \leq y) = F_X(y) = 0 & y \leq 0 \\ F_X(y) = 1 - e^{-y} & 0 < y < 2 \\ 1 - 0 = 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解₂: 设 X 的分布函数为 $F_X(x)$, 2 的分布函数为 $F_2(z)$, 则

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0; \end{cases} \quad F_2(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2; \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = 1 - [1 - F_X(y)][1 - F_2(y)]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-y}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 1, & y \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

16. 设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 且 $X_i \sim B(1, p)$, $0 < p < 1$,

$i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim$ _____.

解: $\because X_i \sim B(1, p) \quad \therefore X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim B(n, p)$

17. 设 X 服从泊松分布. (1) 若 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-2}$, 则 $EX^2 =$ _____;
(2) 若 $EX^2 = 12$, 则 $P(X \geq 1) =$ _____.

解: $P(X = K) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \lambda > 0$

$$(1) P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - \frac{\lambda^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2.$$

$$DX = \lambda = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = EX^2 - \lambda^2 \quad \therefore EX^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2 = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$(2) EX^2 = 12 = \lambda + \lambda^2 \quad \lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0 \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 3) = 0, \quad \lambda = 3$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-3}$$

18. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = Ae^{-x^2+2x-1}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 则
 $A =$ _____, $EX =$ _____, $DX =$ _____.

$$\text{解: } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Ae^{-(x-1)^2} dx = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx$$

$$= A\sqrt{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$EX = 1, \quad DX = \frac{1}{2}.$$

19. 设 X 表示 10 次独立重复射击中命中目标的次数, 每次射中目标的概率为 0.4, 则 X^2 的数学期望 $EX^2 =$ _____.

解: $X \sim B(10, 0.4) \quad EX = np = 10 \times 0.4 = 4 \quad DX = npq = 4 \times 0.6 = 2.4$

$$EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = 2.4 + 16 = 18.4$$

20. 设一次试验成功的概率为 p , 现进行 100 次独立重复试验, 当
 $p =$ _____ 时, 成功次数的标准差的值最大, 其最大值为 _____.

解: $DX = npq = 100p(1-p) = -100p^2 + 100p = (-100)(p - \frac{1}{2}) + 25$

$p = \frac{1}{2}$, \sqrt{DX} 有最大值为 5.

21. 设 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布, 且 $P(X \geq 1) = e^{-2}$, 则 $EX^2 =$ _____.

解: $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - F(1) = e^{-2}$

$1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda}) = e^{-2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$.

$EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$, $DX = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\therefore EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

22. 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & a < x < b, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad 0 < a < b,$$

且 $EX^2 = 2$, 则 $a =$ _____, $b =$ _____.

解: $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_a^b xdx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 2$ ①

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_a^b x^2 f(x)dx = \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4) = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 - a^2)(b^2 + a^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) = 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 4 \end{aligned} \quad \text{②}$$

解 (1) (2) 联立方程有: $a = 1$, $b = \sqrt{3}$.

23. 设随机变量 X, Y 同分布, 其概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\theta^2, & 0 < x < 1/\theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad \theta > 0,$$

若 $E(CX + 2Y) = 1/\theta$, 则 $C =$ _____.

解: $EX = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} 2x^2 \theta^2 dx = \theta^2 \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\theta}} = \frac{2}{3\theta} = EY$

$$E(CX + 2Y) = CEX + 2EY = (C + 2) \frac{2}{3\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$(C + 2) \frac{2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

24. 一批产品的次品率为 0.1, 从中任取 5 件产品, 则所取产品中的次品数的数学期望为_____, 均方差为_____.

解: 设 X 表示所取产品的次品数, 则 $X \sim B(5, 0.1)$.

$$EX = np = 5 \times 0.1 = 0.5, \quad DX = npq = 0.45, \quad \sqrt{DX} = \sqrt{\frac{45}{100}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$$

25. 某盒中有 2 个白球和 3 个黑球, 10 个人依次摸球, 每人摸出 2 个球, 然后放回盒中, 下一个人再摸, 则 10 个人总共摸到白球数的数学期望为_____.

解: 设 X_i 表示第 i 个人摸到白球的个数, X 表示 10 个人总共摸到白球数, 则 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i$

X_i	0	1	2
P	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

$$EX_i = 1 \times \frac{6}{10} + 2 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$$EX = 10EX_i = 10 \times \frac{8}{10} = 8$$

26. 设二维离散型随机变量 (X, Y) 的分布列为

(X, Y)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)	(2, 0)	(2, 1)
P	0.4	0.2	a	b

若 $E(XY) = 0.8$, $a =$ _____, $b =$ _____.

解: $EXY = 0.2 + 2b = 0.8 \Rightarrow b = 0.3$

$$a + b = 1 - 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.4 \Rightarrow a = 0.1$$

27. 设 X, Y 独立, 且均服从 $N\left(1, \frac{1}{5}\right)$, 若 $D(X - aY + 1) = E[(X - aY + 1)^2]$,

则 $a =$ _____, $E|X - aY + 1| =$ _____.

解: $D(X - aY + 1) = E[(X - aY + 1)^2] \Rightarrow E(X - aY + 1) = 0$.

$$EX - aEY + 1 = 0, \quad 1 - a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2.$$

令 $Z = X - aY + 1$, $EZ = 0$, $DZ = DX + a^2DY = 1$.

$\therefore Z \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\therefore E|Z| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} ze^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

28. 设随机变量 X 服从参数为 λ 的泊松分布, 且已知 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = 1$,

则 $\lambda =$ _____.

解: $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2 - 3X + 2) = EX^2 - 3EX + 2 = 1$

$$\because X \sim P(\lambda) \therefore EX = DX = \lambda, DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 \Rightarrow EX^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda + \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1.$$

29. 设 X, Y 是两个随机变量, 且 $DX = 1, DY = 1/4, \rho_{XY} = 1/3$, 则 $D(X - 3Y) =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } D(X - 3Y) &= DX + D(3Y) - 2\text{cov}(X, 3Y) = DX + 9DY - 6\text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= 1 + \frac{9}{4} - 6 \cdot \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY} = 1 + \frac{9}{4} - 6 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

30. 设 $EX = 1, EY = 2, DX = 1, DY = 4, \rho_{XY} = 0.6$, 则 $E(2X - Y + 1)^2 =$ _____.

$$\text{解: } E(2X - Y + 1) = 2EX - EY + 1 = 1, \rho_{XY} = 0.6 = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY}}$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0.6 \times 1 \times 2 = 1.2 \quad \text{cov}(C, Y) = 0, C \text{ 常数}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(2X - Y + 1) &= D(2X + 1) + DY - 2\text{cov}[(2X + 1), Y] \\ &= 4DX + DY - 4\text{cov}(X, Y) = 4 + 4 - 4 \times 1.2 = 3.2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(2X - Y + 1)^2 = D(2X - Y + 1) + [E(2X - Y + 1)]^2 = 3.2 + 1^2 = 4.2.$$

31. 设随机变量 X 的数学期望为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 , 则由切比雪夫不等式知

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) \leq \text{_____}.$$

$$\text{解: } P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) \leq \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{4\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

32. 设总体 $X \sim P(\lambda), X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为来自 X 的一个样本, 则 $E\bar{X} =$ _____, $D\bar{X} =$ _____.

$$\text{解: } X \sim P(\lambda) \quad EX_i = DX_i = \lambda \quad E\bar{X} = \lambda \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

33. 设总体 $X \sim U[a, b], X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为 X 的一个样本, 则 $E\bar{X} =$ _____, $D\bar{X} =$ _____.

$$\text{解: } X \sim U[a, b] \quad EX = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$E\bar{X} = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12n}$$

34. 设总体 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2), X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6$ 为来自 X 的一个样本, 设 $Y = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2$, 则当 $C =$ _____ 时, $CY \sim \chi^2(2)$.

解: $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = E(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) = 0$

$$D(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = D(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) = 3DX_i = 3\sigma^2$$

$$D\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sigma}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)\right] = \frac{1}{3\sigma^2}D(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sigma}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) \sim N(0, 1),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sigma}(X_4 + X_5 + X_6) \sim N(0, 1) \text{ 且独立}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{3\sigma^2}$$

35. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{16} 是总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, \bar{X} 是样本均值, S^2 是样本方差, 若 $P(\bar{X} > \mu + aS) = 0.95$, 则 $a =$ _____.

$$\text{解: } P(\bar{X} > \mu + aS) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sqrt{16} \geq a \sqrt{16}\right) = P(t \geq -t_{0.05}(15)) = 0.95$$

$$\text{查 } t \text{ 分布表 } 4a = -t_{0.05}(15) = -1.75 \Rightarrow a = -0.4383.$$

36. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_9 是正态总体 X 的样本, 记

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_6), \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{3}(X_7 + X_8 + X_9),$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - Y_2)^2, \quad Z = \sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)/S,$$

则 $Z \sim$ _____.

$$\text{解: 设总体 } X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \text{ 则 } Y_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{6}\right) \quad Y_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{且 } Y_1, Y_2 \text{ 独立, } \frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma} \sqrt{2} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 而 } \frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2).$$

$$\text{故 } Z = \frac{\sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} = \frac{\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma} \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2S^2 / \sigma^2 / 2}} \sim t(2).$$

37. 设总体 $X \sim U[-\theta, \theta] (\theta > 0)$, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本, 则 θ 的一个矩估计为 _____.

$$\text{解: } EX = \frac{\theta - \theta}{2} = 0, \quad DX = \frac{(2\theta)^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{3}, \quad \mu_1 = EX = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} x \frac{1}{2\theta} dx = 0$$

$$\mu_2 = EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = DX = \frac{\theta^2}{3} \Rightarrow \theta^2 = 3\mu_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{3a_2}$$

其中 $a_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

38. 设总体 X 的方差为 1, 根据来自 X 的容量为 100 的样本, 测得样本均值为 5, 则 X 的数学期望的置信度近似为 0.95 的置信区间为_____.

解: $\because X$ 不是正态总体, 应用中心极限定理

$$U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - nEX}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - EX}{1} \times 10 \sim N(0, 1) \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$\Phi(\mu_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - 0.05/2 = 0.975 \Rightarrow \mu_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\text{使 } P(|u| < \mu_{0.025}) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - EX}{1} \times 10\right| < 1.96\right) = 0.95$$

$$EX \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\bar{X} - 1.96 \times \frac{1}{10}, \bar{X} + 1.96 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) = (4.804, 5.196)$$

39. 设由来自总体 $N(\mu, 0.9^2)$ 的容量为 9 的简单随机样本其样本均值为 $\bar{x} = 5$, 则 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间是_____.

解: $\bar{x} = 5, \sigma = 0.9, n = 9, \alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05, u_{\alpha/2} = \mu_{0.025} = 1.96$

$$\text{故置信限为: } \bar{x} \pm \mu_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 5 \pm 1.96 \frac{0.9}{3} = 5 \pm 1.96 \times 0.3 = 5 \pm 0.588$$

\therefore 置信区间为 (4.412, 5.588)