以 2016-2017 学年第一学期《概率统计》试卷(A)

年级专业15月动化 学号 授课班号

思型	填空壓	计算题	综合題	总分	审 核
得分					

- 一、填空题(每小题 5 分, 共 25 分)
- 1. 设A,B是两个相互独立的随机事件,且

则
$$P(A-B) = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$,

- 设 ξ 服从标准正态分布 N(0,1), 则 $\eta=a\xi+b$ 的分布密度 2. $\varphi_{\eta}(y) = \overline{\Omega I[\alpha]} \cdot Q^{-\frac{1}{24}}$
- 3. 设随机变量X服从二项分布 B(4,0.8), Y 服从泊松分布 P(4), 已 知 D(X+Y)=3.6,则 X 与 Y 的相关系数 $\rho_{XY}=-0.3\nu$.
- 设随机变量X满足: $E(X)=\mu$, $D(X)=\sigma^2$, 则由切比雪夫不等式, 4. $P\{|X-\mu| \ge 4\sigma\} \le 7$
- 5. 设离散随机向量(X,Y)的分布律为 $p_{ij} = P\{X = i, Y = j\} = cij.$ i = 1, 2, 3; j = 1, 2, 3.则 c= I .
 - 二、计算题(每小题 6 分, 共 36 分)
- 某校射击队共有20名射手,其中一级射手4人,二级射手8人,三 1. 级射手7人,四级射手1人,一,二,三,四级射手能通过预选赛进 入正式比赛的概率分别为 0.9, 0.7, 0.5, 0.2, 求任选一名射手能 进入正式比赛的概率.

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20 × 0.9 + 20 × 0.7 +	12×05	+ 1 ×0.2		۲,

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2. 设二维随机向量的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} (6 - x - y), & 0 \le x \le 2, 2 \le y \le 4, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求 $P\{X+Y\leq 4\}$.

$$P\{X+Y=Y\} = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{2}^{4-x} \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{8} (\frac{x^{2}}{2}-4x+6) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= x^{2} \int_{2}^{4} dy \int_{0}^{4-y} \frac{1}{8} (6-x-y) dx = \int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{8} (\frac{x^{2}}{2}-6y+16) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

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3. 已知随机变量 ξ 与 η 相互独立,且都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $(\sigma>0)$ 令 $X=a\xi+\beta\eta$, $Y=a\xi-\beta\eta$,其中 α , β 为非零实数. 求 X 与 Y 的相关系数,并问当 α 与 β 满足什么条件时 X 与 Y 不相关.

(0) (X,T)=d'Cov(1,7)-d(Cov(1,1)+d(Cov(1,1)-(Co

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1_{0}(x)}{C_{0}(x,\lambda)} = \frac{(\gamma_{1}+\beta_{1})}{(\gamma_{2}-\beta_{1})} = \frac{\gamma_{2}+\beta_{1}}{(\gamma_{2}-\beta_{1})}$$

$$= (\gamma_{1}-\beta_{2})$$

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$$= (\gamma_{2}-\beta_{1})$$

$$=$$

Pxr=0, Ppd-12, X51不相美 (2)

4. 某天开工时,需检验自动包装机工作是否正常. 根据以往的经验, 其包装的质量在正常情况下服从正态分布 N(100, 1.5²)(单位: kg). 现抽测了9包, 其质量为:

99.3, 98.7, 100.5, 101.2, 98.3, 99.7, 99.5, 102.0, 100.5

问这天包装机工作是否正常?(多。.625 = 1.96)

将这一问题化为假设检验问题. 写出假设检验的步骤 ($\alpha=0.05$).

本题, x= f(99.3+98.7+111+(00.5)=99.97, }=-0.06 不在拒絕好內(19.3+98.7+111+(00.5)=99.97, }=-0.06 不在拒絕好內(19.3+111+(00.5)=99.97, }=-0.06 和(19.3+111+(00.5)=99.97, }=-0.06 和(19.3+11+(00.5)=99.97, }=-0.06

以为包含加工作正常.(1)

5. 设某机器生产的零件长度 (单位: cm) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. 今抽取容量为16的样本,测得样本均值 $\bar{x}=10$,样本方差 $s^2=0.16$. 求 μ 的置值度为0.95的置信区间;附表

$$t_{0.05}(16) = 1.746$$
, $t_{0.05}(15) = 1.753$, $t_{0.025}(15) = 2.132$, $\chi_{0.05}^2(16) = 26.296$, $\chi_{0.05}^2(15) = 24.996$, $\chi_{0.025}^2(15) = 27.488$.

$$(x \pm \frac{s}{sn} t_{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)})$$
, $(10 \pm \frac{0.4}{4} \times 2.132)$
 (7) $(9.7868, (0.2132))$ (3-7)

6. 设随机变量 ξ 服从正态分布 N(1, 2²), 求

$$\eta = \sqrt[3]{(\xi-1)/2}$$

的概率密度.

$$f_{3}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^{2}}{2x^{2}}}, \quad y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = h_{1}(x) = 2y^{3} + 1$$

$$f_{1}(y) = f_{3}(h_{1}(y)) \cdot |h_{1}(y)| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(2y^{3})^{3}}{8}} \cdot 6y^{2} = \frac{3y^{4}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^{6}}{2}}$$

$$f_{1}(y) = |h_{1}(y)| = |h_{1}(y)| = |h_{1}(y)| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^{6}}{2}}$$

$$f_{2}(y) = |h_{1}(y)| = |h_{1}(y)| = |h_{1}(y)| = \frac{3y^{4}}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^{6}}{2}}$$

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$$f_{3}($$

三、综合题(满分39分)

1. (10 分) 设随机事件 A, B, C 满足 P(BC) > 0, 0 < P(C) < 1, 则等式 P(AB|C) = P(A|C)P(B|C) 成立的充要条件为 P(A|BC) = P(A|C).

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山本路鲁种记忆.



2. (9分)

 $\mathbf{k}(X,Y)$ 的两个分量X和Y相互独立,且服从同

海火概至至对为似, 中起,

**本签针证法.

3. (10分) 已知随机变量 (ξ, η) 的联合概率密度是

$$\varphi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}y, & |x| < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{#\dot{z}} \end{cases}$$



求出关于 ξ 及关于 η 的边缘分布密度

求出关于
$$\xi$$
 及关于 η 的边缘分布密度.

$$\varphi_{\xi(x)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_{(x,y)} dy = \begin{cases} \int_{|x|}^{1} \frac{1}{\xi} y dy = \frac{3}{\xi} (1-x^2), |x| < 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$
(3.7)

$$\varphi_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^{y} \frac{3}{2} y dx = 3y^{2}, \text{ or } y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
(5-)

4. (10分) 设总体》的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\theta\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}}, & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\theta > 0$ 是未知参数, X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 X 的样本. 试求:

(1)
$$\theta$$
 的矩估计量; (2) θ 的极大似然估计量.

J. $\mu = E(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{O(\pi)} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{O^{2}}} dx = \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \Rightarrow O = \int_{\pi} \mu_{1} \Rightarrow \hat{O} = \int_{\pi} A_{1} = \int_{\pi} x^{2}.$ (3)

(2) $L(O) = \frac{1}{O(\pi)} \left(\frac{1}{O(\pi)} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{O^{2}}} \right), \quad \left(\frac{1}{O(\pi)} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{O^{2}}} \right) = N \ln \frac{1}{2\pi} - N \ln O = \frac{x^{2}}{O^{2}}.$

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(3) $L(O) = \frac{1}{O(\pi)} \left(\frac{1}{O(\pi)} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{O(\pi)}} \right), \quad \int_{\pi} L(O) = O, \quad \hat{O} = \int_{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \right) dx$

(3) $\hat{O} = \int_{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) dx$

(4) $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) dx$

(5) $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) dx$