概率论与数理统计 A(1271032)期末考试试卷

2016-2017 学年第 2 学期

一、(15 分) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 的分布律分别为:

X	-1	0	1
$p_{_k}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

Y	0	1
$p_{_k}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

已知: $P{XY = 0} = 1$, 试求:

二、(15分) 设随机变量 X 与 Y 相互独立, $P\{X=0\}=0.6$, $P\{X=1\}=0.4$,而 Y 的密度函数为:

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

记Z = X + Y,试求:

- (1) $P\{Z \le 0.5 \mid X = 0\}$; (2) Z 的概率密度函数; (3) D(Z).

三、(15分) 设总体 $X \sim N(0,\sigma^2)$, $X_1, X_2, ... X_n$ 是总体的一个样本(n > 4), \overline{X} 为其样本均值, 求:

(1) $P\{X_1 > X_2\}$; (2) $P\{0 < X_3 + 2X_4 < \sigma\}$ (用标准正态分布函数表示); (3) $P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - E(X)}{n\sigma} > 0\right\}$.

四、(15 分) 设二维随机变量(X,Y)的密度函数为:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{ #:} \begin{align*} \tilde{\text{E}} & \text{ } &$$

试求:

五、(10分)某 4S店每天售出的汽车数服从参数为2的泊松分布,若该店一年365天都在经营,且每天售 出的汽车数相互独立, 求该店一年售出730辆以上汽车的概率.(用中心极限定理).

六、(10分)设总体 X 具有分布律:

X	1	2	3
$p_{_k}$	$ heta^2$	$2\theta(1-\theta)$	$(1-\theta)^2$

其中 θ (0 < θ < 1) 是未知参数,已经取得了样本值 x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 3, 试求:

 $(1)\theta$ 的矩估计值;

 $(2)\theta$ 极大似然估计值.

七、(10分) 某超市为了调整某特殊商品的销售额,对营业方式、管理人员进行了一系列调整.调整后随机抽 查了9天的销售额(单位:万元),结果如下:

48.3

54.7

58.7

55.3

56.4 54.2 50.6 53.7 55.9

根据统计,调整前的日平均销售额为51.2万元,假定日销售额 X 服从正态分布,试问调整后的日平均销售 额是否改变($\alpha = 0.05$)? (已知 $t_{0.05}(8) = 1.8595$, $t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060$)

八、(10 分) 测得某种物质在不同温度x下吸附另一种物质的重量Y如下表所列:

x_{i} / °C	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.0
y_i / mg	4.8	5.7	7.0	8.3	10.9	12.4	13.1	13.6	15.3

假设Y对x呈现线性关系,试求回归方程.

参考解析

○一、解: 由 $P{XY = 0} = 1$ 得:

XY	0	1
-1	1/4	0
0	0	1/2
1	1/4	0

(1)

M	-1	0
$p_{_k}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

(2)

Z	-1	1
$p_{_k}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

(3)
$$E(X) = -1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0$$
, $E(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$, $E(XY) = 0$

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

◯二、解:

(1)

$$P\{Z \le 0.5 \mid X = 0\} = \frac{P\{Z \le 0.5, \ X = 0\}}{P\{X = 0\}} = \frac{P\{X + Y \le 0.5, \ X = 0\}}{P\{X = 0\}} = \frac{P\{Y \le 0.5\}P\{X = 0\}}{P\{X = 0\}} = 0.5$$

(2)

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(X = 0) \cdot P(X + Y \le z \mid X = 0) + P(X = 1) \cdot P(X + Y \le z \mid X = 1) = 0.6F_{Y}(z) + 0.4F_{Y}(z - 1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \le 0 \\ 0.6z, & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 0.4z + 0.2, & 1 < z \le 2 \\ 1, & z > 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 0.6, & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 0.4, & 1 < z \le 2 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$E(Z) = \int_0^1 z \cdot 0.6 dz + \int_1^2 z \cdot 0.4 dz = \frac{9}{10},$$

$$E(Z^2) = \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot 0.6 dz + \int_1^2 z^2 \cdot 0.4 dz = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{97}{300}$$

- **)**三、解: (1) $P\{X_1 > X_2\} = 0.5$
- (2) 由题意 $X_3 \sim N(0,\sigma^2), \; 2X_4 \sim N(0,4\sigma^2)$ 则 $X_3 + 2X_4 \sim N(0,5\sigma^2)$,可得

$$P\{0 < X_3 + 2X_4 < \sigma\} = \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{5}\sigma}\right) - \Phi(0) = \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) - 0.5$$

(3) 据题, $\overline{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$,则

$$P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - E(X)}{n\sigma} > 0\right\} = P\{\overline{X} > 0\} = 1 - \Phi(0) = 0.5$$

▶四、解: (1)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3} \right) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当0 < x < 1时,条件概率密度为

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(3)
$$P\{X+Y>1\} = \iint \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3\right) dx = \frac{65}{72} = 0.9028$$

⑤五、**解**:设该店一年售出的汽车数为Y,第i天售出的汽车数为 X_i ,则 $X_i \sim \pi(2)$

因此, $E(X_i) = 2, D(X_i) = 2, (i = 1, 2, ..., 365)$, 可得:

所以:

$$P{Y > 730} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{730 - 365 \times 2}{\sqrt{365 \times 2}}\right) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

)六、解: (1)由 $E(X) = \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, 则:

$$E(X) = \theta^2 + 2 \times 2\theta(1-\theta) + 3(1-\theta)^2 = 3-2\theta$$

而

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{4}(1+2+1+3) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$3-2\theta = \frac{7}{4}, \ \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{8}$$

2) θ 的似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{4} p(x_i; \theta) = \theta^2 \times \left[2\theta (1-\theta) \right] \times \theta^2 \times (1-\theta)^2 = 2\theta^5 (1-\theta)^3$$

取对数为:

$$l(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = \ln 2 + 5 \ln \theta + 3 \ln(1 - \theta)$$

求导:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}l(\theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{5}{\theta} - \frac{3}{1-\theta} = 0, \ \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{8}$$

b七、k: 设调整后的日平均销售额为 μ

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建立假设: $H_0: \mu = 51.2, H_1: \mu \neq 51.2$

检验统计量为:
$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - 51.2}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

数据为: $\overline{x} = \frac{1}{9} (56.4 + 54.2 + ... + 55.3) = 54.2$, n = 9, $\alpha = 0.05$, $t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060$,

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - n\overline{x}^2 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i^2 - 9 \times 54.2^2 \right)} = 3.112$$

则得,
$$t = \frac{54.2 - 51.2}{3.112/3} = 2.892$$

即, $|t| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$,所以,应该拒绝 H_0 ,而接受 H_1 ,即认为调整后的日平均销售额改变.

▶八、解:由题可知:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i = \frac{30.3}{9} = 3.3667, \ \overline{y} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{9} y_i = \frac{91.1}{9} = 10.1222$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i^2 = \frac{115.11}{9} = 12.79, \ \overline{xy} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i y_i = \frac{345.09}{9} = 38.3433$$

$$l_{xx} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{9} (x_i - \overline{x})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i^2 - 9\overline{x}^2 = 115.11 - 9 \times 3.3667^2 = 13.098$$

$$l_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{9} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i y_i - 9\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} = 345.09 - 9 \times 3.3667 \times 10.1222 = 38.3843$$

再由最小二乘法得:

$$\hat{b} = \frac{l_{xy}}{l_{xx}} = \frac{38.3843}{13.098} = 2.9305$$

$$\hat{a} = \overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x} = 10.1222 - 2.9305 \times 3.3667 = 0.2561$$

故所求一元线性回归方程为, $\hat{y} = 0.2561 + 2.9305x$.