浙江工商大学概率论与数理统计考试(B卷)参考答案

一、填空题(每空2分,共20分)

$$1.\frac{5}{7}; \ 2.0.3; \ 3.e^{-2}; \ 4.18.4; \ 5.37; \ 6.N(2,43); \ 7. \ F(b,c)-F(a,c); \ 8. \geq \frac{3}{4};$$

9.
$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}\right)$$
; 10. $\frac{1}{8}$

二、选择题(每题2分,共10分)

1.D; 2.C; 3.B; 4.B; 5.B

三(10分)

解:设 B 表示黑球,A表示从第 i 个盒子取球(i=1,2,3)则------1分

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B \mid A_1) = \frac{7}{10}, P(B \mid A_2) = \frac{1}{6}, P(B \mid A_3) = \frac{4}{25}$$

显然, A,A,A, 构成样本空间的一个划分, -----2分

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1) + P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2) + P(A_1)P(B \mid A_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{25} = 0.3422$$
-----7 \cancel{D}

(2)
$$P(A_2 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2)}{P(B)} = 0.1623 - 10\%$$

四、(10分)

解: (1)
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{A} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} x dx = \sin \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_{0}^{A} = \sin \frac{1}{2} A - \dots$$
 分 $\Rightarrow A = \pi$

(2)
$$P(\left|\xi\right| < \frac{\pi}{2}) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 -----4 \Re

(3)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \le 0 \\ \sin \frac{x}{2}, 0 < x < \pi \\ 1, x \ge \pi \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \pi - 2$$
 ------8 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \pi^2 - 2\pi + 4$$
 -----9 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 2\pi$$
 -----10 $\%$

五、(10分)

解: (1)
$$P{X = 1, Y = 3} = P{X = 1}P{Y = 3}$$
------1 分

$$\frac{1}{18} = (\alpha + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18})(\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{9}); \implies \alpha = \frac{1}{6} - 2$$

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} + \beta + \frac{1}{9} = 1; \implies \beta = \frac{2}{9} - 3$$

(2)
$$P\{1 < X < 3, 0 < Y < 2\} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 -----4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(3)
$$\frac{X}{P} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\frac{Y}{P} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{vmatrix}$ -----6 $\frac{1}{2}$

解:设 ξ 表示用电的用户数,需要至少有k千瓦发电量,则 $\xi \sim b(10000,0.9)$,

$$E\xi = 10000 \times 0.9 = 9000, D\xi = 10000 \times 0.9 \times 0.1 = 900$$
, -----2 \Re

由中心极限定理得: $P\left\{\xi \leq \frac{k}{0.2}\right\} \geq 0.95$, -----4分

即
$$P\left\{\frac{\xi - 9000}{\sqrt{900}} \le \frac{5k - 9000}{\sqrt{900}}\right\} \ge 0.95$$
 ------5 分

$$\Phi(\frac{5k - 9000}{\sqrt{900}}) \ge 0.95$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{5k - 9000}{\sqrt{900}} \ge 1.65$ $\Rightarrow k \ge 1809.9$

即需要供应 1809.9(或 1810)千瓦的电才能保证供应。------6分七、(8分)

解: (1)
$$1 = \iint f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^2}^{1} cx^2 y dy = \frac{4c}{21}$$
 -----2 分
⇒ $c = \frac{21}{4}$ ------3 分

(2)
$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy = \frac{21}{8} x^2 (1 - x^4), -1 < x < 1, \dots, 5 \end{cases}$$
 $0, else$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{-\sqrt{y}} \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dx = \frac{7}{2} y^{\frac{5}{2}}, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, else \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 矩估计:
$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \beta x^{\beta} dx = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1}$$
------1分

$$\Rightarrow EX = \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
,即 $\frac{\beta}{\beta+1} = \overline{X}$,得:

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\overline{X}}{1 - \overline{X}} \qquad ----3 \, \text{fi}$$

(2) 似然估计:

似然函数为:
$$L(\lambda) = \lambda^n \alpha^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha}}$$
-------5分

取对数:
$$\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda + \ln \left(\alpha^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\alpha - 1}\right) - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha}$$
 ------6 分

求导:
$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\alpha} = 0 - 2$$
 分

得到估计量为:
$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\alpha}}$$
 ------10 分

九、(12分)解: $\alpha = 0.05$ 下检验:

设两种产量分别为x,y,且设 $x \sim N(\mu_1,\sigma_1^2), y \sim N(\mu_2,\sigma_2^2)$

(1)先在 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下检验:

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_1^2, \quad H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2; \quad ----1$$

取检验统计量为:
$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}$$
, -----2分

则拒绝域为:
$$C = \left\{ F \le F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1,n_2-1)$$
 或 $F \ge F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1,n_2-1) \right\}$ ------3分

已知 $n_1 = n_2 = 8, \alpha = 0.05$, 经计算得:

$$\overline{x} = 81.625, \overline{y} = 75.875, s_1^2 = 145.6964, s_2^2 = 102.125, F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{145.6964}{102.125} = 1.4266 - --4$$

$$F_{0.025}(7,7) = 4.99, \ F_{0.975}(7,7) = 1/F_{0.025}(7,7) = 0.002, \dots -5$$

由于检验统计量的观察值 1.4266 没有落在拒绝域中,故接受原假设 H_0 ,即可以认为两个总体的方差没有显著差异; -------6 分 (1)再在 $\alpha=0.05$ 下检验:

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0, \quad H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$$
 -----7 \Re

则拒绝域为:
$$C = \left\{ |t| \ge t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \right\}$$
; $t_{0.025}(14) = 2.1448$ -----9分

经计算得:
$$s_w = 11.1315$$
, $|t| = 1.0331 < 2.1448 = t_{0.025}(14)$ ------11分

故接受 H₀,即认为两个总体的均值没有显著差异-----12 分

成功次数的标准差达到最大且
$$\left(\sqrt{DX}\right)_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{4}} = 5$$
------4分