浙江工商大学 2015/2016 学年第 2 学期期末考试 《概率论与数理统计》试卷 A 参考答案

$$-1. \frac{3}{64}$$
; 2. 0. 1, 0. 7; 3. 2; 4. 0;

5.
$$\frac{1}{12\pi}e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{18}-\frac{y^2}{8}}$$
; 6. $\frac{3}{n}$, 1; 7. $1-\alpha$; 8. $\frac{\overline{X}-\mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$.

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

三、设 A_i 表示箱内有i件次品,i=0,1,2,B表示该箱产品通过验收,则

$$P(A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2), \qquad P(B \mid A_0) = 1,$$

$$P(B \mid A_1) = \frac{C_9^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{4}{5}, \qquad P(B \mid A_2) = \frac{C_8^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{28}{45}, \qquad (2 \%)$$

(1)由全概率公式,有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{28}{45} = \frac{109}{135} \approx 0.807. \quad (6 \%)$$

(2)由贝叶斯公式,有

$$P(A_2 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{28}{45}}{\frac{109}{135}} = \frac{28}{109} \approx 0.257.$$
 (10 $\%$)

四、(1)区域D的面积为 $S(D) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 = 1$,

$$(X, Y)$$
的联合密度函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, |y| < x, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ (3 分)

(2)
$$\pm 0 < x < 1$$
 $\forall f_x(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} dy = 2x$,

所以关于
$$X$$
 的边缘密度函数 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$ (6 分)

同理, 当
$$-1 < y < 0$$
时, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-y}^1 dx = 1 + y$;

当
$$0 < y < 1$$
时, $f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 dx = 1 - y$,

所以关于
$$Y$$
的边缘密度函数 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1+y, & -1 < y < 0, \\ 1-y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ (9 分)

(3)
$$P\{X < \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dy = \frac{1}{4}$$
. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$)

五、(1) (X,Y) 的联合分布律

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P\{Y = 0 \mid X = 0\} P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{20},$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P\{Y = 1 \mid X = 0\} P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{40},$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 2\} = P\{Y = 2 \mid X = 0\} P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{40},$$

同理,

(2) $Y = 1 \, \text{下} \, X$ 的条件分布律为

$$P\{X = 0 \mid Y = 1\} = \frac{P\{X = 0, Y = 1\}}{P\{Y = 1\}} = \frac{7}{11},$$

$$P\{X = 1 \mid Y = 1\} = \frac{P\{X = 1, Y = 1\}}{P\{Y = 1\}} = \frac{4}{11}.$$
(12 分)

六、设 X 表示某一时刻同时开动的机器数,则 $X \sim B(200,0.7)$, (1分)又设电厂至少要供应 x 个单位的电能,则由题意,有

$$P\{X \le \frac{x}{15}\} \ge 0.95,$$
 (4 $\%$)

由棣莫弗-拉布拉斯中心极限定理,有

$$P\{X \le \frac{x}{15}\} = P\left\{\frac{X - 200 \times 0.7}{\sqrt{200 \times 0.7 \times 0.3}} \le \frac{\frac{x}{15} - 200 \times 0.7}{\sqrt{200 \times 0.7 \times 0.3}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{x}{15} - 140}{\sqrt{42}}\right) \ge 0.95, \quad (7 \%)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{x}{15} - 140}{\sqrt{42}} \ge 1.65, \qquad \Rightarrow x \ge 150.69 \times 15 = 2260.40,$$

故最少要供应这个车间 2261 单位的电能,才能以95%的概率保证不致因供电不足而影响生产. (10分)

七、(1) 似然函数

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = C_n^{x_1} p^{x_1} (1-p)^{n-x_1} \cdot C_n^{x_2} p^{x_2} (1-p)^{n-x_2} \cdot \dots \cdot C_n^{x_n} p^{x_n} (1-p)^{n-x_n}$$

$$= C_n^{x_1} C_n^{x_2} \cdot \dots \cdot C_n^{x_n} \cdot p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (n-x_i)}, \qquad (2 \ \ \ \)$$

对数似然函数

$$\ln L = \ln(C_n^{x_1} C_n^{x_2} \cdots C_n^{x_n}) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln p + (n^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \ln(1-p),$$

令

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\ln L}{\mathrm{d}p} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \frac{1}{1-p} (n^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i) = 0, \qquad (6 \, \%)$$

解得最大似然估计为

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \frac{1}{n} \overline{X} \,. \tag{8 \, \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

(2)
$$E(\hat{p}) = E(\frac{1}{n}\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n}E(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot np = p$$
,

故 \hat{p} 为p的无偏估计.

八、(1)
$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$
, $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$. (1分)

检验统计量为
$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(20,15)$$
 (在 H_0 成立时), (2 分)

由 $\alpha = 0.1$,故临界值

$$F_{\alpha/2} = F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) = F_{0.05}(20, 15) = 2.33,$$

$$F_{1-\alpha/2} = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2.20} = 0.4545.$$

由样本值算得
$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{81^2}{105^2} = 0.5951$$
,由于 $F_{1-\alpha/2} < F < F_{\alpha/2}$, (3分)

故不能拒绝 H_0 ,即认为两个总体的方差相等. (4分)

(2)
$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2.$$
 (5 分)

检验统计量
$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{16})\frac{20S_1^2 + 15S_2^2}{35}}} \sim t(35)$$
 (在 H_0 成立时), (8分)

临界值 $t_{\alpha/2} = t_{0.05}(35) = 1.69$. 由题意知 $\overline{x} = 2600$, $s_1^2 = 6561$, $\overline{y} = 2700$, $s_2^2 = 11025$,算

$$|T| = \frac{|2600 - 2700|}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{16})\frac{20 \times 6561 + 15 \times 11025}{35}}} = 3.27, \tag{11 \%}$$

因为
$$|T| > t_{\alpha/2}$$
, (12 分)

故拒绝 H_0 ,即两家银行的储户的平均年存款余额有显著差异. (14 分)