东北林业大学课程考试答案及评分标准

课程名称: **概率论与数理统计** 学 分: <u>3.5</u> 教学大纲编号: _____

试卷编号: ______ 考试方式: <u>考试</u> 考 试 时 间 : <u>120</u>分钟

- 一、选择题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,共15分)
 - 1, D 2, A 3, C 4, C 5, B
- 二、填空题(本大题共5个空,每空3分,共15分)

1. 0.6 2.
$$\frac{\partial^2 F(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$
 3. $\frac{\sigma^4}{4}$ 4. $F(3,n-3)$ 5. $(0.2805, 3.7195)$

- 三、计算题(每问7分,总计63分)
- 1、解: σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为:

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^{2}}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^{2}}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)}\right)$$

n=15 , $s^2=300^2$, $\alpha=0.05$, $\chi^2_{0.025}(14)=26.119$, $\chi^2_{0.975}(14)=5.629$, 代入得到 σ^2 的置信区间为: (48240.744,223840.82)

- 2、解: $n_1 = 36$, $\bar{x} = 465.13$, $s_1^2 = 54.80^2$ $n_2 = 26$, $\bar{y} = 422.16$, $s_2^2 = 49.30^2$
- (1) $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ $\text{统计量 } F = \frac{s_1^2}{s^2} = 1.23557 < 2.18 = F_{0.025}(35, 25)$

即接受 H_0 ,即认为男女红细胞数目的不均匀性是一致的

(2) $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

统计量
$$t = \frac{\overline{x} - \overline{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}} = 3.175$$

拒绝域为 $|t|=3.175>1.96=t_{0.025}(60)$

即拒绝 H_0 ,即认为性别对红细胞数有显著影响

3、(1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & -1 < x < 1\\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_{Y}(x) = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^{n}$$

$$f_{Y}(x) = F_{Y}'(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} f(x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} n\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi}\arcsin x\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ if the } \end{cases}$$

4, (1)
$$\begin{cases} a+b+0.6=1\\ 0.3+b=0.4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0.3\\ b=0.1 \end{cases}$$

(2)

XY	-1	0	1
P	0.2	0.7	0.1

$$EX = 0.4$$
, $EY = 0.1$, $E(XY) = -0.1$

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = -0.14$$

5、(1)矩法估计
$$EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\theta^k}{(k-1)!} x^{k-1} e^{-\theta x} dx$$
 $\underline{t} = \underline{\theta x} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} t^k e^{-t} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \Gamma(k+1) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} k! = \frac{k}{\theta}$$
令 $EX = \overline{X}$,则 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{k}{\overline{Y}}$

(2)最大似然估计

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\theta^{k}}{(k-1)!} x_{i}^{k-1} e^{-\theta x_{i}} = \left[\frac{1}{(k-1)!} \right]^{n} \cdot \theta^{nk} \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{k-1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + nk \ln \theta + (k-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i} - \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = \frac{nk}{\theta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} = 0 \implies \hat{\theta} = \frac{k}{\bar{X}}$$

6、解:

(1)因为

$$E\left[\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^{2}\right] = \alpha E \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)ES^{2}$$
$$= \alpha EX + (1-\alpha)DX$$
$$= \alpha \mu + (1-\alpha)\mu = \mu$$

所以 $\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^2$ 是 μ 的无偏估计量

所以 $\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^2$ 是 μ 的一致估计量

$$(2) \oplus D\overline{X} = \frac{DX}{n} = \frac{\mu}{n}, DS^2 = \frac{2(DX)^2}{n-1} = \frac{2\mu^2}{n-1}, 得到:$$

$$D\left[\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^2\right] = \alpha^2 D\overline{X} + (1-\alpha)^2 DS^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 \mu}{n} + \frac{2(1-\alpha)^2 \mu^2}{n-1}$$

$$\oplus \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} 1 \ge P\left\{\left|\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^2 - \mu\right| \le \varepsilon\right\}$$

$$\ge 1 - \frac{D\left[\alpha \overline{X} + (1-\alpha)S^2\right]}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \left[\frac{\alpha^2 \mu}{n\varepsilon^2} + \frac{2(1-\alpha)^2 \mu^2}{(n-1)\varepsilon^2}\right] \to 1, n \to \infty$$