云南大学 2017 秋季学期物理与天文学院物理系 2016 级《概率论与数理统计》考试题 B 卷参考答案

- 、 填空题(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

1,
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 2, $\frac{1}{3}$ 3, $N(0,13)$ 4, $\rho = 0$ 5, $N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

6,
$$\frac{4}{5}$$
 7, $\frac{2}{3}$ 8, $\chi^2(1)$ 9, $\underline{10}$ 10, $\underline{36}$

二、选择题(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

三、证明: ① (X,Y)关于X,Y的边缘概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } t \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \\ 0 & \text{if } \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \\ 0 & \text{if } \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2} & \frac{-1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1}{\# \text{th}} \neq f(x,y) \text{ (3 f)} \end{cases}$$

∴ X,Y 不相互独立。

②
$$X^{\bullet \bullet} E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2}{\pi} x \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 0$$
 (1 分)

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2}{\pi} y \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = 0$$
 (1 分)

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \cos \theta \times r \sin \theta dr = 0$$
 (1 分)

∴ *X,Y* 不相关。

<u>(2</u>

分)

四、解:令事件 A 表示系统可靠性,则: $A = (A_1 A_2 ... A_n) \cup (B_1 B_2 ... B_n)$ (2 分) 因 $A_i, B_i (i = 1, 2, ... n)$ 相互独立,且 $P(A_i) = P(B_i) = r$ 故所求概率为:

$$P(A) = P((A_1 A_2 ... A_n) \cup (B_1 B_2 ... B_n)) \quad \underline{(2 \ 2)}$$

$$= P(A_1 A_2 ... A_n) + P(B_1 B_2 ... B_n) - P(A_1 A_2 ... A_n B_1 B_2 ... B_n) \quad \underline{(2 \ 2)}$$

$$= r^n (2 - r^n) \quad \underline{(4 \ 2)}$$

五、(1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = 1$ 有 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \exp\left[-(2x+y)\right] dx dy = 1$ 得 A = 2 (4分)

(2) 满足条件 $Y \le X$ 在 xOy 平面上为平面上直线 y = x 及其下方的区域 G

故
$$P(Y \le X) = P\{(X,Y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x,y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty 2 \exp\left[-(2x+y)\right] dxdy$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \qquad \qquad (6 分)$$

 $X_i \sim N(20,3)$ (i = 1,2,...10) $Y_j \sim N(20,3)$ (j = 1,2,...,15)

$$\overrightarrow{X} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \sim N(20, \frac{3}{10}) \qquad (1 \cancel{2}) \qquad \overline{Y} = \frac{1}{15} \sum_{i=1}^{15} Y_i \sim N(20, \frac{3}{15}) \qquad (1 \cancel{2})$$

<u>分)</u>

∴
$$\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \frac{1}{2})$$
 或 $\frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ (2 分) 所求概

率为:

$$P\left\{\left|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}\right| < 0.3\right\} = P\left\{-0.3 < \overline{X} - \overline{Y} < 0.3\right\}$$
 (2 5)

$$= P \left\{ -0.3\sqrt{2} < \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} < 0.3\sqrt{2} \right\} = \Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-0.3\sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right) - 1 \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$= 0.3256 \qquad (2 \%)$$
 P $\left\{ |\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| < \mathbf{0.3} \right\} = \mathbf{1} - \left[P\left\{ |\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| \right\} > 0.3 \right] \qquad (2$

分)

$$= 1 - [P {\overline{X} - \overline{Y} > 0.3} + P {\overline{X} - \overline{Y} < -0.3}]$$

$$= 1 - 2(1 - \Phi(0.4242)) = 0.3256$$

$$(2 \%)$$

七、总体 X 的一阶、二阶矩为:

$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

1

$$\mu_2 = E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{4}$$

由 ①、② 联立求得 $a = \mu_1 - \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}$ $b = \mu_1 + \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}$

由于总体的k阶矩 $\mu_k = E(X^k)$ 与样本的k阶矩 $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$ 的关系为

$$A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^k \xrightarrow{P} \mu_k \quad k = 1, 2,$$

... 分别以样本的一阶、二阶矩 A_1, A_2 代替总体的一阶、二阶矩 μ_1, μ_2 ,得未知参数 a 和 b 的矩估计量为:

$$\hat{a} = A_1 - \sqrt{3(A_2 - A_1^2)} = \overline{X} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2}$$

$$\hat{b} = A_1 + \sqrt{3(A_2 - A_1^2)} = \overline{X} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2}$$

即未知参数 a 和 b 的矩估计量为:

$$\widehat{a} = \overline{X} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_i - \overline{X}\right)^2}$$

$$\widehat{b} = \overline{X} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_i - \overline{X}\right)^2}$$

$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1 \qquad \qquad \mathbb{RP}: \quad \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b + c = 1 \qquad \qquad \textbf{(2)}$$

分)

由
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 得: $\int_0^1 x(ax^2 + bx + c)dx = \frac{1}{2}$
即: $\frac{1}{4}a + \frac{1}{3}b + \frac{1}{2}c = \frac{1}{2}$

(2分)

曲
$$D(X) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 = \frac{3}{20}$$
 得 $\int_0^1 x^2 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \frac{2}{5}$ 即: $\frac{1}{5}a + \frac{1}{4}b + \frac{1}{3}c = \frac{2}{5}$

(2分)

联立①、②、③求解得:
$$a=12,b=-12,c=3$$
 (4分)