## 云南大学 2019 秋季学期物理与天文学院

2018 级《概率论与数理统计》考试题 B 卷参考答案及评分标准

–、 填空题(每空 2 分,共 20 分)

1, 
$$0$$
 2,  $\frac{7}{8}$  3,  $N(b,a^2)$  4,  $N(0,14)$  5,  $48$ 

6、
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 7、 $\frac{0.7}{5}$  8、 $\frac{(1-p)^3+3p(1-p)}{5}$  或  $\frac{1-p^3}{5}$  9、 $\frac{\chi^2(3)}{5}$  或

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2},2\right)$$
 10.  $\underline{5}$ 

二、选择题(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

$$6, \underline{c}$$
  $7, \underline{c}$   $8, \underline{d}$   $9, \underline{c}$   $10, \underline{d}$ 

三、证明: ① (X,Y)关于X,Y的边缘概率密度为:

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 (2-x-y) dy = \frac{3}{2} - x & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } t \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} (2-x-y) dx = \frac{3}{2} - y & 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{if the } \end{cases} (2.5)$$

•• 
$$f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} (\frac{3}{2}-x)(\frac{3}{2}-y) & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{item} \end{cases} \neq f(x,y)$$

∴ X,Y 不相互独立。

$$X : E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x (\frac{3}{2} - x) dx = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^1 y (\frac{3}{2} - y) dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x y (2 - x - y) dy = \frac{1}{6}$$
(1 17)

$$D(X) = E(X^{2}) - \left[E(X)\right]^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - x\right) dx - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^{2} = \frac{11}{144} \qquad (15)$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - \left[E(Y)\right]^2 = \int_0^1 y^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - y\right) dy - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{144}$$
 (15)

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \neq 0$$
 (2 5)

: X和Y相关。

四、解: 令事件 A 表示系统可靠,则:  $A = (A_1 \cup B_1)(A_2 \cup B_2)(A_3 \cup B_3)$ 

(2 分) 因  $A_i, B_i (i=1,2,3)$  相互独立,且  $P(A_i) = P(B_i) = r$  故所求概率为:

$$P(A) = P((A_1 \cup B_1)(A_2 \cup B_2)(A_3 \cup B_3))$$
 (2 分)

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i \cup B_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{3} [P(A_i) + P(B_i) - P(A_i)P(B_i)]$$
 (2.5)

$$= r^3 (2-r)^3$$
 (4 分)

五、解 (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) : 
$$P\{Y \ge X\} = 1 - P\{Y \le X\}$$

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

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

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty 2 \exp[-(2x+y)] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \qquad (4 / 2)$$

故 
$$P{Y \ge X} = 1 - P{Y \le X} = \frac{2}{3}$$
 (2分)

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

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

$$\therefore \quad \overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \mathbf{g} \quad \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \qquad \mathbf{(2 分)}$$

所求概率为:

$$P\{\left|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}\right| > 0.3\} = P\{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} > 0.3\} + P\{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} < -0.3\}$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \le 0.3\sqrt{2}\right\} + P\left\{\frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} < -0.3\sqrt{2}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(0.3\sqrt{2}) + \Phi(-0.3\sqrt{2})$$

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

$$= 0.6744 \qquad (2 \cancel{2})$$

七、 总体X的一阶、二阶矩为:

$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \mu$$
 (2  $\%$ )

$$\mu_2 = E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$
即  $\mu_2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$  ② (2 分)

由 ①、② 联立求得 
$$\mu = \mu_1 \quad \sigma^2 = \mu_2 - \mu_1^2$$
 (2分)

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  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ ,得未知参数  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  的矩估计量为:

$$\hat{\mu} = A_1 = \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = A_2 - A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \overline{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( X_i - \overline{X} \right)^2$$

即未知参数  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  的矩估计量为:

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \tag{2 \%}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( X_i - \overline{X} \right)^2 \tag{2 5}$$

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

$$\int_0^1 (ax+b) dx = 1 \qquad \text{EP: } \frac{1}{2}a+b=1$$

曲 
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{3}$$
 得:  $\int_0^1 x(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$\mathbb{E} \mathbf{P} : \qquad \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b = \frac{1}{3}$$

联立①、②求解得: 
$$a = -2, b = 2$$

2

<u>(4分)</u>

(2分)