## 云南大学 2020 秋季学期物理与天文院物理系

## 2019 级《概率论与数理统计》考试题 B 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每空2分,共20分)

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

∴ X,Y 不相互独立。

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

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

$$E(XY) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} xyf(x, y) dxdy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cos\theta \times r \sin\theta dr = 0 \qquad \underline{(1 \cancel{f})}$$

$$\therefore \quad \rho_{XY} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0 \quad [ 注: D(X) 和 D(Y) 均不为 0 ]$$

∴ *X*,*Y* 不相关。 (2 分)

四、解:令事件A表示系统可靠性,则: $A = (A_1 A_2 ... A_n) \cup (B_1 B_2 ... B_n)$  <u>(2</u> <u>分)</u> 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:

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

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

$$= r^n (2 - r^n) \qquad \underline{(4 \cancel{f})}$$

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 <u>(4分)</u>

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

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty 2 \exp\left[-(2x+y)\right] dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \qquad \qquad \underline{(6 分)}$$

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

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \sim N(20, \frac{3}{10})$$
 (1 /2)

$$\overline{Y} = \frac{1}{15} \sum_{j=1}^{15} Y_j \sim N(20, \frac{3}{15})$$
 (1 />)

$$\therefore \quad \overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim \mathbb{N}(0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \qquad \underline{(2 \ \beta)} \quad \text{所求概率为:}$$

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

$$= P \left\{ -0.3\sqrt{2} < \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} < 0.3\sqrt{2} \right\} = \Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-0.3\sqrt{2}\right)$$
$$= 2\Phi\left(0.3\sqrt{2}\right) - 1 \qquad (2\cancel{7})$$
$$= 0.3256 \qquad (2\cancel{7})$$

或: 
$$P\{|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| < 0.3\} = 1 - [P\{|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}|\} > 0.3]$$
 (2分)  
=  $1 - [P\{|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| > 0.3\} + P\{|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| < -0.3]$  (2分)  
=  $1 - 2(1 - \Phi(0.4242)) = 0.3256$  (2分)

七、总体 X 的一阶、二阶矩为:

$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} \qquad \qquad \boxed{1}$$

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

由 ①、② 联立求得

$$a = \mu_1 - \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}$$
  $b = \mu_1 + \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}$  (2 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\))

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  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ ,得未知参数 a 和 b 的矩估计量为:

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

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

即未知参数 a 和 b 的矩估计量为:

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

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

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

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1 \qquad \exists x : \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{2}b + c = 1 \qquad (2 \implies)$$

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 (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: 
$$\frac{1}{5}a + \frac{1}{4}b + \frac{1}{3}c = \frac{2}{5}$$
 ③ (2分)

联立①、②、③求解得: 
$$a=12,b=-12,c=3$$
 (4分)