
北京科技大学 2020-2021 学年 第 一 学期
概率论与数理统计 A 期末试卷（模拟）答案

填空题：

1. X 的分布律为

X	-1	2	4
P	0.5	0.3	0.2

$$P(-1 < X \leq 3) = P(X = 2) = 0.3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P\{\min(X, Y) \leq z\} = 1 - P(X \geq z, Y \geq z) \\ &= 1 - P(X \geq z)P(Y \geq z) = 1 - \{1 - P(X \leq z)\}\{1 - P(Y \leq z)\} \\ &= 1 - \{1 - F_1(z)\}\{1 - F_2(z)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. P(A\bar{B}) &= P(\bar{A}B) \Rightarrow P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB) \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) \\ \text{故 } P(A\bar{B}) &= P(A)P(\bar{B}) = P(A)(1 - P(A)) = \frac{3}{16} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } P(A) < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4. E(X + Y) = 0, D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 2 \times 0.5 \times 1 \times 2 = 3$$

$$P\{|X + Y - 0| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{D(X + Y)}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

5. 设事件 A ：学生知道正确答案； B ：学生随机猜测； C ：学生答对了

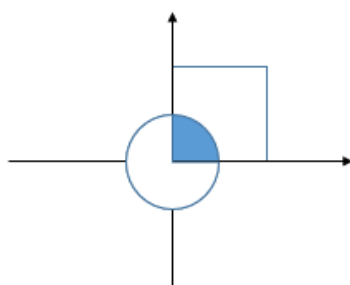
故已知 $P(A) = P(B) = 0.5$ ，求 $P(A|C)$ ；由全概率公式知 $P(C) = P(AC) + P(BC)$

$$P(C|A) = \frac{P(AC)}{p(A)} = 1 \Rightarrow P(AC) = 0.5; P(C|B) = \frac{P(BC)}{p(B)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(BC) = 0.125$$

$$\text{所以 } P(A|C) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(C)} = \frac{0.5}{0.5+0.125} = 0.8$$

$$6. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & y \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & x, y \in [0, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases};$$

$$P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1) = \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{扇形}} = \frac{\pi}{16}$$



选择题:

1. A: 二维正态分布相关系数 $\neq 0$, 故不独立, $cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY \neq 0$

2. A: 偶函数的对称性, $F(-a) = \int_{-\infty}^{-a} f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$

3. B: $\alpha = P\{\text{第一类错误}\} = P\{\text{拒绝 } H_0 | H_0 \text{ 真}\} = \text{显著水平}$, 0.01 的小概率拒绝原假设成功, 0.05 的“大”概率必然拒绝成功, 即犯错误的概率变大了, 必然拒绝。

$$4. C: \rho_{XZ} = \frac{cov(X, Z)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DZ}} = \frac{cov(X, \frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2})}{3\sqrt{D(\frac{X}{3} + \frac{Y}{2})}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}DX + \frac{1}{2}cov(X, Y)}{3\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times cov(X, Y)}}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}{3\sqrt{1 + 4 + \frac{1}{3}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}}} = \frac{3 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times 3 \times 4}{3\sqrt{5 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{-1}{2} \times 3 \times 4}} = 0$$

$$5. D: E(\hat{\theta}) = E(2X_n) = 2E(X_n) = 2E(X) = 2 \times \frac{0+\theta}{2} = \theta$$

6. B: $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的期望为 $\frac{n}{\lambda}$, 方差为 $\frac{n}{\lambda^2}$, 由林德贝格-莱维中心极限定理可知 B 正确

解答题:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. P(AC|AB \cup C) &= \frac{P\{AC(AB \cup C)\}}{P(AB \cup C)} = \frac{P\{(AC \cap AB) \cup (AC \cap C)\}}{P(AB) + P(C) - P(ABC)} \\ &= \frac{P(ABC \cup AC)}{P(A)P(B) + P(C)} = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A)P(B) + P(C)} = \frac{P(A)P(C)}{P(A)P(B) + P(C)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}P(C)}{\frac{1}{4} + P(C)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. (1) E(Y_i) = E(X_i) - E(\bar{X}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(Y_i) &= E(Y_i^2) = E(X_i - \bar{X})^2 = D(X_i - \bar{X}) + (E(X_i - \bar{X}))^2 \\ &= D(X_i - \bar{X}) = D\left(X_i - \frac{1}{n}X_1 - \cdots - \frac{1}{n}X_n\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) cov(Y_1, Y_n) = cov(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_n - \bar{X})$$

$$= cov(X_1, X_n) - cov(X_1, \bar{X}) - cov(X_n, \bar{X}) + cov(\bar{X}, \bar{X}),$$

因为 $cov(X_1, X_n) = 0, cov(X_n, \bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n}DX_n = \frac{1}{n}, cov(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) = D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}$

$$cov(X_1, \bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n cov(X_1, X_i) = \frac{1}{n} cov(X_1, X_1) = \frac{1}{n}DX_1 = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{故 } cov(Y_1, Y_n) = -\frac{1}{n}$$

3. (1) 因 X 、 Y 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

且 X 和 Y 相互独立, 故 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z)$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$; 当 $z \geq 3$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$

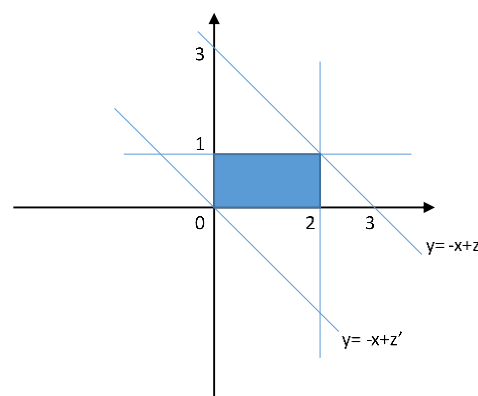
$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{4} z^2$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dy + \int_{z-1}^z dx \int_0^{z-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{z}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{当 } 2 \leq z < 3 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dy + \int_{z-1}^2 dx \int_0^{z-x} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{3}{2} z - \frac{1}{4} z^2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

求导可得:

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ \frac{3-z}{2}, & 2 \leq z < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$4. (1) P(T > t) = 1 - P(T \leq t) = 1 - F(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(T > S + t | T > S) &= \frac{P(T > S + t)}{P(T > S)} = \frac{1 - P(T \leq S + t)}{1 - P(T \leq S)} = \frac{1 - F(S + t)}{1 - F(S)} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\left(\frac{S+t}{\theta}\right)^m}}{e^{-\left(\frac{S}{\theta}\right)^m}} = e^{\left(\frac{S}{\theta}\right)^m - \left(\frac{S+t}{\theta}\right)^m} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f(t) = F'(t) = \begin{cases} m\theta^{-m} t^{m-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^m}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(t_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} m^n \theta^{-mn} (t_1 \cdots t_n)^{m-1} e^{-\theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}, & t_i \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } t_i \geq 0 \text{ 时, } L(\theta) = m^n \theta^{-mn} (t_1 \cdots t_n)^{m-1} e^{-\theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L(\theta) = n \ln m - mn \ln \theta + (m-1) \ln (t_1 \cdots t_n) - \theta^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m$$

求导数 $\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{mn}{\theta} + m\theta^{-(m+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m$, 令 $\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = 0$

得 $\theta = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$, 所以极大似然估计值 $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^m}$ 。

5. (1) 设该次考试的考生成绩为 X , 则 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 由于 σ^2

未知, 用 t 检验, 选用统计量 $T = \frac{X - \mu_0}{S} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$,

置信区间应为 $(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1))$

本题 $n = 36$, $\bar{X} = 66.5$, $S = 15$, $t_{0.05}(35) = 1.6896$, $\alpha = 0.1$

故置信区间为 $(66.5 - \frac{15}{\sqrt{36}} t_{0.05}(35), 66.5 + \frac{15}{\sqrt{36}} t_{0.05}(35)) = (62.276, 70.724)$

(2) 设该次考试的考生成绩为 X , 则 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 现抽取了容量为 36 的样本,

在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下检验假设 $H_0: \mu = 70; H_1: \mu \neq 70$,

由于 σ^2 未知, 用 t 检验, 选用统计量

$$T = \frac{X - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

现 $\mu = 70$, $n = 36$, $\bar{X} = 66.5$, $S = 15$, $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(35) = 2.0301$.

拒绝域为 $|t| = \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu|}{S} \sqrt{36} \geq 2.0301$.

现 $|t| = \frac{|66.5 - 70|}{15} \sqrt{36} = 1.4 < 2.0301$, 所以接受 H_0 .

在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 可以认为平均成绩为 70 分。