

《概率统计》 期末试题解案 (B)

1. (10 分) 解:

因为 $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(C) = 0.4$, $P(A'B'C') = 0.1$

所以 $P((A \cup B) \cap C) = 1 - P(C) - P(A'B'C') = 0.5$

2. (10 分) 解:

设事件 A: 被检查的汽车通过检查

设事件 B: 连续被检查的三辆汽车全部通过检查

设事件 C: 连续被检查的三辆汽车恰好只有一辆通过检查

设事件 D: 连续被检查的三辆汽车至少有一辆通过检查

$P(A) = 0.7$

a. $P(B) = 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 = 0.343$

b. $P(C) = 0.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.7 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 = 0.198$

c. $P(A|D) = \frac{P(AD)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.343}{0.973} = 0.353$

3. (15 分) 解:

设事件 H 为硬币出现正面;

设事件 A_1 为选择的是无偏硬币;

设事件 A_2 为选择的是有偏硬币;

所以 $P(A_1) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}$,

由题可知: $P(H|A_1) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(H|A_2) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$P(A_1|H) = \frac{P(A_1H)}{P(H)} = \frac{P(A_1) \cdot P(H|A_1)}{P(A_1) \cdot P(H|A_1) + P(A_2) \cdot P(H|A_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

4. (15 分) 解:

a. assume that X and Y are independent, what is the value of α and β .

列出 X,Y 的边缘分布如下表:

| X | 1 | 2 |
|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| $P(X = x_i)$ | $1/3$ | $1/3 + \alpha + \beta$ |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Y | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $P(X = x_i)$ | $1/2$ | $1/9 + \alpha$ | $1/18 + \beta$ |

由 X, Y 独立 $\Rightarrow P\{X = x_i; Y = y_j\} = P\{X = x_i\}P\{Y = y_j\}$ 。

$$P\{X = 1; Y = 2\} = P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = 2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/9 = (1/3)(1/9 + \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2/9$$

$$P\{X = 1\} + P\{X = 2\} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (1/3) + (1/9 + \alpha + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 1/9$$

得到如下表：

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Y | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| X | | | |
| 1 | $1/6$ | $1/9$ | $1/18$ |
| 2 | $1/3$ | $2/9$ | $1/9$ |

b. compute the expected value and the standard deviation of X and Y, respectively.

X 的期望：

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i P\{X = x_i\} = (1)(1/3) + (2)(2/3) = 5/3$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i^2 P\{X = x_i\} = (1)^2(1/3) + (2)^2(2/3) = 3$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 3 - (5/3)^2 = 2/9$$

$$\text{标准差为: } \sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{2/9} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

同理，可得 Y 的期望：

$$E(Y) = \sum_{j=1}^3 y_j P\{Y = y_j\} = (1)(1/2) + 2(1/3) + (3)(1/6) = 5/3$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{j=1}^3 y_j^2 P\{Y = y_j\} = (1)^2(1/2) + (2)^2(1/3) + (3)^2(1/6) = 10/3$$

$$D(X) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 = 10/3 - (5/3)^2 = 5/9$$

$$\text{标准差为: } \sqrt{D(Y)} = \sqrt{5/9} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

c. assume that $Z = XY$. Obtain the probability mass function (pmf) of Z
先列出 $Z=XY$ 的值 以及 所取概率 如下表:

| Y X | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2, p=1/6 | 3, p=1/9 | 4, p=1/18 |
| 2 | 3, p=1/3 | 4, p=2/9 | 5, p=1/9 |

把相同的 z 值的概率合并, 得 Z 的 pmf 表如下:

| Z | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| $P(Z = z_i)$ | 1/6 | 4/9 | 5/18 | 1/9 |

5. (15 分) 解:

a. $E(X) = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x^\theta dx = 1 - \frac{1}{\theta+2}$, 所以 θ 的矩估计统计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{1-\bar{X}} - 2$

又由于 $\bar{x} = 0.8$, 所以 θ 的矩估计统计值 $\hat{\theta} = 5 - 2 = 3$ 。

b. 似然函数 $L(\theta) = (\theta+1)^n (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^\theta$,

两边求对数 $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta+1) + \theta \ln(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)$

再对 θ 求导, 让导数等于零得 θ 的统计量为 $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum \ln(X_i)} - 1$,

统计值为 $\hat{\theta} = 3.12$

6. (15 分) 解:

a. 由题意得检验统计量为 $\frac{\bar{x} - 100}{5/4}$, 拒绝域为 $\frac{\bar{x} - 100}{5/4} \geq 1.645 \text{ or } \frac{\bar{x} - 100}{5/4} \leq -1.645$

将 $\bar{x} = 94$ 代入拒绝域, 可见 $\frac{94 - 100}{5/4} = -4.8 \leq -1.645$, 所以落在拒绝域内, 故原假设应

被拒绝。

b.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\{\text{type II error}\} &= P\{-1.645 \leq \frac{\bar{x} - 100}{5/4} \leq 1.645 \mid \text{真的均值为98}\} \\
 &= P\{-1.645 \leq \frac{\bar{x} - 98}{5/4} - \frac{8}{5} \leq 1.645\} \\
 &= P\{-0.045 \leq \frac{\bar{x} - 98}{5/4} \leq 3.245\} \\
 &= \Phi(3.245) - \Phi(-0.045) = 0.9994 - 0.4825 = 0.5169
 \end{aligned}$$

7. (20 分) 解:

a. $Z = \max(X, Y)$. $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\}$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{当 } 0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^z f(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^z \int_0^z (x + y) dx dy \\
 &= z^3
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $z > 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$

即

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & (z < 0) \\ z^3 & (0 \leq z \leq 1) \\ 1 & (z > 1) \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 3z^2 & (0 \leq z \leq 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

b. 另 $Z = \min(X, Y)$. $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = 1 - P\{Z \geq z\}$

当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1 - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{当 } 0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= 1 - \int_z^{+\infty} \int_z^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= 1 - \int_z^1 \int_z^1 (x + y) dx dy \\
 &= 1 - (1 + z)(1 - z)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $z > 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1$

即

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & (z < 0) \\ 1 - (1+z)(1-z)^2 & (0 \leq z \leq 1) \\ 1 & (z > 1) \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} (1-z)(1+3z) & (0 \leq z \leq 1) \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$