

2020~2021 学年第 2 学期概率论与数理统计 B-B 卷解答与评分标准

一. 填空题 (每题 3 分, 计 15 分.)

1. $A \cup B \cup C$; 2. 0.72; 3. $\frac{1}{2}$; 4. 0.4; 5. 不独立.

二. 单项选择题 (每题 3 分, 计 15 分.)

6. C; 7. A; 8. B; 9. D; 10. C.

三. 解答题 (每题 12 分, 共 70 分.)

11. 解: (1) 设 $A = \{\text{被调查学生是努力学习的}\}$, 则 $\bar{A} = \{\text{被调查学生是不努力学习的}\}$. 由题意知 $P(A) = 0.8$, $P(\bar{A}) = 0.2$, 又设 $B = \{\text{被调查学生考试及格}\}$. 由题意知 $P(B|A) = 0.9$, $P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 0.9$, 故由全概率公式知

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 0.8 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.74; \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式知

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{A}|B) &= \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})} \\ &= \frac{0.2 \times 0.1}{0.8 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.1} = \frac{1}{37} = 0.02702 \end{aligned}$$

即考试及格的学生中不努力学习的学生仅占 2.702% (12 分)

12. 解 (1) 由密度函数的性质可得

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = A \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = A \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = A \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 得 } A = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

记随机变量 Y 的分布函数分别为 $F_Y(y)$, 则 Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{\ln X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq e^y\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{e^y} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

将分布函数 $F_Y(y)$ 对 y 求导, 得 Y 概率密度

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(e^y)^2} \cdot e^y = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{e^y}{1+e^{2y}} \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty) \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

13. 解: (1) 随机变量 Y 的分布律

Y	1	1/2	1/3	1/4
P_k	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3

(5 分)

$$(2) \quad EY = 1 \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.4 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0.3 = \frac{49}{120} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$14. \text{ 解: (1) } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 (x+y) dy, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(x+1), & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 (x+y) dx, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(y+1), & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x(x+1) dx = \frac{7}{6}, E(X^2) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x^2(x+1) dx = \frac{5}{3}, D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{7}{6}, DY = \frac{11}{36}. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

同样地,

$$(2) E(XY) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dx dy = \frac{4}{3} \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{36}. (12 \text{ 分})$$

15. 解: (1) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = 0, E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx = 2\sigma^2,$

$$\text{令 } 2\sigma^2 = A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \text{ 故 } \sigma \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 似然函数

$$L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{\sigma^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln 2 - n \ln \sigma - \frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\sigma} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma \text{ 的最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

16. 解: 要检验假设: $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 = 5000$ vs $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$ (3 分)

$$\text{拒绝域为: } \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \geq \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1), \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\chi_{0.01}^2(25) = 44.314, \chi_{0.99}^2(25) = 11.524, n = 26, s^2 = 9200, \sigma_0^2 = 5000$$

即有 $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 46 \geq 44.314$, 拒绝 H_0 , 认为这批电池的寿命较以往有显著变化. (12 分)