─、CCBAC

4.
$$\frac{13}{6}$$
, $\frac{6}{13}$ 5. (3417.444, 3582.556)

三、解:设 A_i :表示队员是i级运动员,i=1,2,3; B:通过选拔。则 $P(A_1) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_2) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_3) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B|A_1) = 0.9, P(B|A_2) = 0.7, P(B|A_3) = 0.5$ (1) $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i) P(B|A_i) = \frac{7}{10}$ 或0.7; -----5分

(2)
$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{9}{28}, \quad P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3)P(B|A_3)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{5}{28},$$

所以最有可能是2级队员。

-----10 分

四、解:已知 $\mu=3,\sigma=2$

$$(1) P(2 < X < 4) = \Phi\left(\frac{4-3}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2-3}{2}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$= \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 2\Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.383; \quad -----4$$

(2)
$$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \le 5) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5 - 3}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587$$
; -----6 \Rightarrow

(3)
$$\therefore \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
,

$$\therefore P(\overline{X} > 3.5) = 1 - P(\overline{X} \le 3.5) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3.5 - 3}{2/\sqrt{16}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587 \quad ---10 \text{ fb}$$

五、 (1) 解:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} (ax^{2} + b)dx = 1$$
, 得 $\frac{a}{3} + b = 1$,

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} (ax^{3} + bx)dx = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \{ \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \}$$

联立解得: a=-3, b=2。

(2) 解: (1)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 6x^2 y dy, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} 6x^{2} y dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases};$$

因为
$$f(x,y)=f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$$
, 所以 $X \cdot Y$ 相互独立;

(2)
$$P(-1 < X < 0.5, 0.5 < Y < 2) = P(-1 < X < 0.5) P(0.5 < Y < 2)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0.5} f_X(x) dx \cdot \int_{0.5}^{2} f_Y(y) dy = \int_{0}^{0.5} 3x^2 dx \cdot \int_{0.5}^{1} 2y dy = \frac{3}{32};$$
 -----10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$\overrightarrow{\text{gl}} P(-1 < X < 0.5, 0.5 < Y < 2) = \int_{-1}^{0.5} \int_{0.5}^{2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0.5} f_X(x) dx \cdot \int_{0.5}^{2} f_Y(y) dy = \int_{0}^{0.5} 3x^2 dx \cdot \int_{0.5}^{1} 2y dy = \frac{3}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{32}$$

六、解: (1) X、Y 的边缘分布律如下:

X	-1	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	<u>1</u> 9

Y	0	1
P	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

所以,

$$F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \le x < 1 \\ \frac{8}{9}, & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2 \end{cases}, \quad F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & 0 \le x < 1; \\ 1, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

	(2)	$Z_1 = X $	$ +1=2\sqrt{3}$	则其分布律为
--	-----	-------------	-----------------	--------

$Z_{_1}$	2	3
P	8 9	$\frac{1}{9}$

-----7 分

(3)

P	$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>5</u> 18	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	1 18
(X, Y)	(-1,0)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(-1,1)	(1,1)	(2,1)
$Z_2 = X^2 + Y$	1	1	4	2	2	5

所以 $Z_2 = X^2 + Y$ 的分布律为

$Z_2 = X^2 + Y$	1	2	4	5
P	$\frac{11}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

-----10 分

七、解: (1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x, & 0 < x \le 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$
 -----2分

(2)
$$P(0.5 \le X < 2.5) = \int_{0.5}^{2.5} f(x) dx = \int_{0.5}^{2} \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^{2} \Big|_{0.5}^{2} = \frac{15}{16};$$
 ----4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(3)
$$E(2X-3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2x-3) f(x) dx$$

= $\int_{0}^{2} \left(x^{2} - \frac{3}{2} x \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{3}{4} x^{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = -\frac{1}{3};$ ------6 \Rightarrow

或
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{4}{3}$$
, 则 $E(2X - 3) = 2E(X) - 3 = -\frac{1}{3}$

(4)
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2}x^{2}dx = \frac{4}{3};$$

 $E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2}f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2}x^{3}dx = 2;$ ------8 \Rightarrow
 $D(X) = E(X^{2}) - [E(X)]^{2} = \frac{2}{9}$ ------10

八、解:
$$H_0: \mu = 22.8$$
, $H_1: \mu \neq 22.8$ -----

检验统计量
$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
, -----4 分

则拒绝域为:
$$W = \left\{ \left| Z \right| \ge z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\}$$
, 而 $\alpha = 0.05$, 则 $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$,

故拒绝域为 $W = \{ |Z| \ge 1.96 \}$, -----6 分

而
$$|z| = \frac{24.6 - 22.8}{1.8 \sqrt{9}} = 3 \in W$$
,所以拒绝 H_0 ,从而接受 H_1 , --------8分

在显著性水平 0.05 下, 说明新版感冒药得药效时间较于旧版感冒药有显著差异。

九、解:
$$E(X) = \lambda$$
, 令 $\overline{X} = E(X)$, 则 $\hat{\lambda}_M = \overline{X}$,
$$\nabla \overline{x} = \frac{0 \times 4 + 1 \times 12 + 2 \times 11 + 3 \times 8 + 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 2}{40} = 2$$
, 所以矩估计值为 $\hat{\lambda}_M = \overline{x} = 2$;

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{40} 是样本, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{40} 是对应的样本值,则

似然函数:
$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{40} P(X = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{40} \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^{40} x_i} e^{-40\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^{40} x_i!}$$

对数似然函数: $\ln L(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{40} x_i \cdot \ln \lambda - 40\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^{40} \ln x_i!;$

求导:
$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{40} x_i}{\lambda} - 40 = 0,$$

得
$$\hat{\lambda}_L = \frac{1}{40} \sum_{i=1}^{40} x_i = \overline{x} = 2$$
。 ------10 分