2017-2018 学年第二学期期末考试 B 卷参考答案

- 一、单项选择题(每小题 3 分, 共 6 个小题, 总共 18 分)。
- 1.【正解】 20/29;独立

【解析】 $P(A|A \cup B) = \frac{P(A(A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{0.4}{0.58} = \frac{20}{29}$,由于 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = P(A) + P(B)$,得到P(AB) = 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.58 = 0.12 = P(A)P(B),因此A = B相互. 【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第一章随机事件与概率 1.4、概率的基本公式

2. 【正解】 2, $\frac{2}{e^2-1}$

【解析】有
$$DX = \lambda = 2$$
, $P\{X = 1 | X \ge 1\} = \frac{P\{X = 1, X \ge 1\}}{P\{X \ge 1\}} = \frac{P\{X = 1\}}{1 - P\{X = 0\}} = \frac{2e^{-2}}{1 - e^{-2}}$
$$= \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第二章一维随机变量及分布 2.2、离散型随机变量及分布

3.【正解】 $0.5, \frac{3}{4}$

【解析】有 $X-Y-1\sim N(0,8)$,则 $P\{X-1>Y\}=P\{X-Y-1>0\}=0.5$,Cov(2X+Y,2X-Y) = Cov(2X,2X)-Cov(2X,Y)+Cov(Y,2X)-Cov(Y,Y)=4DX-DY=12, $D(2X-Y)=4DX+-2Cov(2X,Y)=16+4-4\cdot\rho_{XY}\cdot\sqrt{DXDY}=20-4\cdot0.75\cdot4=8$,同理得到D(2X+Y)=32,因 $\rho=\frac{Cov(2X+Y,2X-Y)}{\sqrt{D(2X+Y)\cdot D(2X-Y)}}=\frac{12}{\sqrt{8\cdot32}}=\frac{3}{4}$.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第四章 随机变量的数字特征 4.4、协方差与相关系数

4. 【正解】 $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{13}{3}, 0.16$

【解析】

$$P\{\max(X_1, X_2) > 2\} = 1 - P\{\max(X_1, X_2) \le 2\} = 1 - P\{X_1 \le 2\} P\{X_2 \le 2\} = 1 - \left(\frac{2-1}{3-1}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

有
$$EX = 2$$
, $DX = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $P\left(\bar{X} > \frac{49}{24}\right) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} > \frac{\frac{49}{24} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}} \leqslant \frac{\frac{49}{24} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)$

 $\approx 1 - \Phi(1) = 1 - 0.84 = 0.16$.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第五章 大数定律与中心极限定理 5.2、大数定理

5.【正解】16,(1.396,6.134),0.1,接受

【解析】有
$$\bar{X}\sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{16}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{4(\bar{X}-\mu)}{\sigma}\sim N(0,1),$$
则当 $a=16$ 时,有 $\frac{a\bar{X}^2}{\sigma^2}\sim \chi^2(1).\sigma^2$ 的置信区间为
$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\frac{3}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{3}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right) = \left(\frac{15\times1.6^2}{27.5}, \frac{15\times1.6^2}{6.26}\right) = (1.396, 6.134)$$

选取 t 检验 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$,则 |t| = 1.34,拒绝域 $T \leq -t_a(n-1) = 1.75$,故接受原假设 【考点 延伸】《考试宝典》第九章 假设检验

二.【解析】(1)1=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} axdx + \int_{1}^{2} a(x-1)dx = a$$

$$(2) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ \frac{x^{2}}{2}, 0 \le x < 1 \\ \frac{x^{2}}{2} - x + 1, 1 \le x < 2 \\ 1, x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$F(c) = P\{X \le c\} = 0.32 \Rightarrow 0 < c < 1, F(c) = \frac{c^2}{2} = 0.32 \Rightarrow c = 0.8$$

(4)
$$E[(X-1)^2] = \int_0^1 x(x-1)^2 dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)^3 dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第二章一维随机变量及分布2.5、一维随机变量的函数的分布

三.【解析】(1)
$$P(X=0)=0.6, P(X=1)=0.4, P(Y=0)=0.36, P(Y=1)=0.48,$$

$$P(Y=2)=0.16$$
, $Cov(X,Y)=E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)=0\Rightarrow E(XY)=0.32$, 所以

$$E(XY) = P(X=1, Y=1) + 2P(X=1, Y=2) = P(X=1, Y=1) = 0.32$$

$$P(X=0,Y=1) = P(Y=1) - P(X=1,Y=1) = 0.16, P(X=0,Y=2) = P(Y=2) = 0.16$$

$$P(X=1,Y=0) = P(X=1) - P(X=1,Y=1) - P(X=1,Y=2) = 0.08$$

$$P(X=0,Y=0)=0.28$$

(2)
$$P(X=1,Y=2)=0 \neq P(X=1)P(Y=2)=P(X=1,Y=1)=0.064$$
, 所以 X 与 Y 不独立.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第三章二维随机变量及分布3.2、二维离散型随机变量及分布

四.(13 分)【解析】(1)
$$F(1,0.5) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{0.5} 3x dy = \frac{5}{16}$$
;

(2)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{1-x}^{1} 3x dy = 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y), \quad 0 < x,y < 1$$

(3)
$$E(XY) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{1} 3x^{2}y dy = \frac{9}{20}, E(X) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{1} 3x^{2} dy = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{1} 3xy dy = \frac{5}{8}, Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{-3}{160} < 0, \text{则 } X = 1, \text{ of } Y = 1, \text{$$

五.(8分)【解析】

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X的取值	(0, 1)	(1, 1.5)	(1.5, 2]	(2, 2.5]	(2.5,
频数	15	27	36	56	82
理论概率	$\frac{8}{216}$	19 216	37 216	61 216	91 216
理论频数	8	19	37	61	91

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n_k^2}{np_k} - n = 10.82 > \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.49$$
,拒绝原假设

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第九章 假设检验

六.【解析】(1)矩估计法:
$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$
, $\hat{\mu}_1 = \bar{X}$,所以 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$

极大似然估计:似然函数 $L(\theta) = \theta^{-n}, 0 \le x_i \le \theta, i = 1, ..., n$,似然函数是 θ 的单调函数,且 $\theta \ge \max\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$,所以 θ 的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$.

$$(2)E(\hat{\theta}_1)=E(2X_1)=\theta, E(\hat{\theta}_2)=\theta_2, \hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$$
均是 θ 的无偏估计,计算得 $M=\max\{X_1,X_2\}$ 得密度函数

$$f_M(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta^2}, 0 \le x \le \theta, \\ 0, &$$
其它.
$$E(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^\theta \frac{2x^2}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2\theta}{3} = \theta; \, \text{则} \, \hat{\theta}_3 \, \text{也是} \, \theta \, \text{的无偏估}$$

(3)
$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \operatorname{Var}(2X_1) = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$$
, $\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = 2\operatorname{Var}(X_1) = \frac{\theta^2}{6}$, $E(\hat{\theta}_3^2) = \frac{9\theta^2}{8}$, $\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{\theta^2}{8}$. 因此 $\hat{\theta}_3$ 最有效.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第七章 点估计7.1、点估计