

一. 填空题

1. 解: $P = \frac{1}{C_{24}^3} = \frac{1}{2024}$. 则 $\frac{1}{P} = 2024$

2. 解: $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{9}$, $P(A\bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB)$
 则 $P(A) = P(B)$. 则 $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$

3. 解: $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$, $Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore X, Y$ 相互独立

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

则 $E(Z) = 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times \frac{2}{8} + 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times \frac{2}{8} + 1 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

4. 解: 设其中一段长为 x , 另一段长为 y , 则

$$x + y = 3$$

\therefore 相互系数为 -1

5. 解: $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$, $D(X) = \frac{1}{4}$, $E(Y) = 3$, $D(Y) = 3$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -1$$

$$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{28}{3} = \frac{24}{3}$$

则 $E(XY) = -\frac{5}{6}$, 同时 $D(2X - 3Y + 8) = 4D(X) + 9D(Y) - 12\text{Cov}(X, Y)$

$$\therefore D(2X - 3Y + 8) = 1 + 27 + 12 = 40$$

6. 解: $\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n} \left(\frac{2X_k - 1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (2X_k - 1)^2 = E[(2X - 1)^2] = D(2X - 1) + [E(2X - 1)]^2$

$$\therefore D(2X - 1) = 4D(X) = 4 \times \frac{4}{12} = \frac{4}{3}, E(2X - 1) = 2E(X) - 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore E[(2X - 1)^2] = \frac{4}{3} + 9 = \frac{31}{3}$$

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1. 解: 5

8. 解: 在 $\mu=6$ 时样本均值 \bar{X} 的分布为 $N(6, 1)$, 标准化后 $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} = 2$

则犯二错概率为 $P(\bar{X} \geq 8 | \mu=6) = P(Z \geq 2) = 1 - \Phi(2) = 0.02$

二. 解答题

1. 解: 设事件 A 为硬币为正品, 事件 B 为抛掷 5 次都是国徽

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{m}{m+n}, P(B|A) = \frac{1}{32}, P(B|\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$\therefore P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}, \text{ 故 } P(AB) = \frac{m}{32(m+n)}$$

$$\text{又 } P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{m+32n}{32(m+n)}$$

$$\text{则 } P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{m}{m+32n}$$

2. 解: 由题意

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 (x^2 + kxy) dy = 1, \text{ 则 } \frac{2}{3} + k = 1, \text{ 故 } k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) P(Y \geq X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy) dy = \frac{139}{80}$$

$$(3) P(Z \leq z) = P(\max\{2X, Y\} \leq z) = P(X \leq \frac{z}{2}, Y \leq z)$$

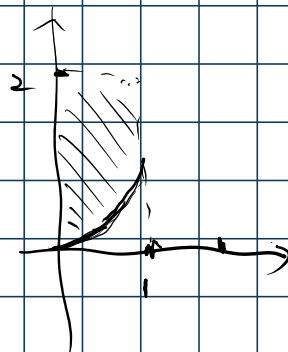
$$= \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} dx \int_0^z (x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy) dy = \frac{x^4}{16} \quad z \in [0, 2]$$

$$\therefore z \in [0, 2] \text{ 时 } f_Z(z) = \frac{x^3}{4}$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{4} & 0 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

3. 解: (1) 由题意 $X \sim B(100, 0.8)$, 故由中心极限定理可知 $X \sim N(80, 16)$

$$\text{则 } P(X > 75) = P\left(\frac{X-80}{4} > \frac{75-80}{4}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.25) = 0.89$$



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(2) $X \sim B(100, 0.7)$, 故由中心极限定理知 $X \sim N(70, 21)$

$$\text{则 } P(X > 75) = P\left(\frac{X-70}{\sqrt{21}} > \frac{75-70}{\sqrt{21}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.09) = 0.14$$

(3) 第二类错误

(4) 不利的

4. 解: (1) $E(X) = \frac{1+(1-\theta)}{2} = 1 - \frac{\theta}{2}$, 则 $\theta = 2 - 2E(X)$

$$\text{则矩估计为 } \hat{\theta}_1 = 2 - 2\bar{X}$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(2 - 2\bar{X}) = 2 - 2E(\bar{X}) = \theta$$

\therefore 为无偏估计

(2) 极大似然方程为 $L(\theta_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n X_i$, 取对数后有 $\ln L(\theta_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$

\therefore 无极大值点, 且严格单调递增

$$\text{又 } X_i \geq 1 - \theta, \text{ 故 } 1 - X_i \leq \theta.$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{\theta}_2 = \max\{1 - X_1, 1 - X_2, \dots, 1 - X_n\}$$

5. 解: (1) 假设 $H_0: \mu \leq 23.5$, $H_1: \mu > 23.5$

$$\text{选取统计量 } t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(8)$$

$$\because t_{0.95}(8) = 1.86 \text{ 而统计量 } t \approx 1.68 < t_{0.95}(8)$$

\therefore 无法拒绝原假设, 总体均值 μ 不显著大于 23.5

(2) 在 μ 未知估计 σ^2 的情况下选择 χ^2 分布

则 σ^2 的双侧置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right)$$

代入相关数值得置信区间为 (1.76, 14)

(3) 在未知估计 σ^2 的情况下选择 χ^2 分布

则 σ^2 的置信上限为

$$\sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1)} = 14$$

6. 解: $\therefore P(X > \varepsilon) = \int_{x>\varepsilon} f(x) dx \leq \int_{x>\varepsilon} \frac{x}{\varepsilon} f(x) dx \leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\varepsilon} f(x) dx = \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon}$

故正确