

浙江工业大学 2022/2023 学年第一学期 概率论与数理统计(48学时)期末考试试卷参考答 案与评分标准

一. 填空题 (共 28 分, 每空 2 分)

1. 0.6

2. 0.38; $\frac{15}{38}$

3. $\sqrt{2}$; $6 - 3\sqrt{2}$

4. $\frac{3}{4}$

5. 1

6. 1; 6

7. 20; 4

8. 2; $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$

9. 6

二. 选择题 (共 12 分, 每题 3 分)

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. A

三. 解答题 (共 6 题, 60 分)

1. X 的所有可能取值为 3, 4, 5, 其分布列为

$$P(X=3) = \frac{C_2^1 C_2^1 C_1^1 A_3^3}{A_5^3} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$P(X=5) = \frac{A_4^4}{A_5^5} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$P(X=4) = 1 - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$E(X) = \frac{19}{5};$$

$$E(X^2) = 15; D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{14}{25}.$$

2. (1) $F(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}(A+B) + C = 1;$

$$F(-\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}(A+B) + C = 0;$$

$$P(X > 0) = 1 - F(0) = 1 - B \arctan 1 - C = \frac{1}{3};$$

$$\text{则 } A = \frac{1}{3\pi}, B = \frac{2}{3\pi}, C = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{2}{3\pi} \frac{1}{1+(1+x)^2}.$$

3. (1) $a+b+0.6=1;$

$$X, Y \text{ 不相关, 即 } E(XY) = EX \cdot EY,$$

$$E(XY) = a, EX = b-a, EY = -a, \text{ 则 } a = (b-a)(-a);$$

$$a=0, b=0.4 \text{ (舍掉 } a=0.7, b=-0.3)$$

(2)

$$X+Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) E(X) = 0.4; E(X+Y) = 0.4; E(X^2) = a+b+0.4 = 0.8; E((X+Y)^2) = 1.2;$$

$$D(X) = 0.64; D(X+Y) = 1.04;$$

$$Cov(X, X+Y) = D(X) + Cov(X, Y) = D(X) = 0.64;$$

$$\rho(X, X+Y) = \frac{0.64}{\sqrt{0.64}\sqrt{1.04}} = \frac{2}{13}\sqrt{26}.$$

4. (1) $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} Cxdydx = 1$, 得到 $C=3;$

$$(2) P(X+2Y > 3) = \int_{\frac{3}{5}}^1 \int_{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} 3xdydx = \frac{13}{25}.$$

$$(3) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_x^{2x} 3xdy = 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x < y < 2x \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

5. 矩估计

$$E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\theta} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\theta}{2}},$$

$$\text{所以 } \theta = \frac{2(EX)^2}{\pi}, \text{ 则 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X}^2}{\pi}.$$

极大似然估计

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta}}; \ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta};$$

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

$$\text{则 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}.$$

6. $H_0: \sigma \leq 0.05; H_1: \sigma > 0.05,$

$$\text{检验统计量 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

$$\text{拒绝域: } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{0.05^2} > \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.488,$$

$$\text{经计算 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{0.05^2} = 7.84 < 9.488, \text{ 没有落在拒绝域,}$$

故不能认为导线标准差显著过高.