概率论与数理统计 C (试卷 A) 答案

一、 填空题(每题:	3分,共24分)		
(1) 0.2;	(2) 0.2;	$(3) \frac{1}{2\pi} \; ;$	(4) 26;
(5) $N(1-\mu,13\sigma^2)$;	(6) 2;	$(7) \frac{1}{12};$	(8) 6.58
二、 单选题 (每题 : 1.D; 2. B 3.C		C 7. D	
三、 计算应用题 (封	失58分)		
(1) 事件 A_i = "抽出的两份	调查表来至第i个地	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{Z}$." $\mathbf{B}_{1} = $ 表示了角	军 ,
则 $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = I$	$P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3};$		1'
$P(B_1 A_1) = \frac{3}{10}$, $P(A_1) = \frac{3}{10}$	$B_1 \mid A_2) = \frac{7}{15}, P(B_1 \mid$	$A_3) = \frac{5}{25} \qquad \dots$	1
$P(B_1) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{15} + \frac{7}{15} \right)$	$(\frac{5}{25}) = \frac{29}{90}$		2'
(2) $P(A_i \overline{B}_1) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}P(\overline{B}_1)}{P(\overline{B}_1)}$	$\frac{\overline{B}_1 \mid A_i)}{\overline{B}_1)}, P(\overline{B}_1 \mid A_3)$	$=1-\frac{5}{25}=\frac{4}{5}$	
2. 共9分	来至第三个地区的	可能性最大。	2
(1) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{- x-1 } dx = \int_{-\infty}^{1} dx$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Ae^{x-1} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} Ae^{1-x} dx$	dx = 2A	2'
$A = 0.5$ (2) $x \le 1, F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} Ae^{x}$		1	2'
$x > 1, F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{1} Ae^{x-1} dx$	$dx + \int_{1}^{x} Ae^{1-x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{1-x}; \qquad \dots$	2'
(3) $P = F(1) - F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2e}$		2'
3. 共12分			
(1) $P(i,i) = \frac{1}{3}, i = 1, 2,$	3;	1'	
$P(i, i) = \frac{2}{i}$		2'	

Z1 Z2	1	2	3
1	1/9	2/9	2/9
2	0	1/9	2/9
3	0	0	1/9

(2) 边缘分布 每个2分。

Zi	1	2	3
Z1	1/9	3/9	5/9
Z2	5/9	3/9	1/9

- (4) 不独立1'
- 4. 共8分

$$\stackrel{\mathsf{d}}{=} y > 0, F(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(|X| \le y) = P(-y \le X \le y)$$

5. 共12分

(1) 联合密度
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & 其他; \\ \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
2

(3)
$$P((x,y) \in R) = \iint_{R} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{|x|}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} - |x| dx = \frac{1}{4}$$
......3

6. 共8分

(2)
$$L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum x_i^2}$$
2

求导得
$$\frac{1}{\sigma^3}\sum x_i^2 - \frac{n}{\sigma} = 0$$
,

$$\widehat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i} x_{i}^{2}}$$