合 肥 工 业 大 学 试 卷 (A)答案

2014~2015 学年第 一 学期 课程代码

课程名称 概率论与数理统计 学分 3.5

课程性质:必修

考试形式: 闭卷

专业班级 (教学班)

考试日期

2015.1.7

命题教师

系 (所或教研室) 主任审批签名

1. $P(A\overline{B}) = P(A \cup B) - P(B) = 0.3$;

2.
$$a = 1, P\{X \ge 3\} = 1 - P\{X = 1\} - P\{X = 2\} = \frac{1}{4};$$

3.
$$p = P\{X > 4\} = e^{-4}$$
;

4.
$$D(X-2Y+4) = D(X) + 4D(Y) = 6$$
;

5.
$$(\overline{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{16}} t_{0.025}(15)) = (3.4 \pm 0.2664) = (3.1336, 3.6664)$$

 $\stackrel{\textstyle --}{}$

1. C; 2. A; 3. D; 4. B; 5. C_o

三

解: (1) 设 A_0 : A一次也没有发生, A_1 : A发生一次, A_2 : A至少发生两次,则

 A_0 , A_1 , A_2 是一个完备事件组, 由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i) = \frac{1}{16} \times 0 + 4 \times \frac{1}{16} \times 0.6 + (1 - \frac{1}{16} - 4 \times \frac{1}{16}) \times 1 = \frac{67}{80};$$

(2)
$$P(A_1 | B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B | A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{3}{20}}{\frac{67}{80}} = \frac{12}{67}.$$

川

解: (1) 由
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{1} k(1+x)dx = \frac{k}{2}(1+x)^{2}\Big|_{1}^{1} = 2k = 1, k = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1, \\ \frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{2}, & -1 \le x \le 1, \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$P\{-2 \le X < \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(-2) = \frac{3}{16};$$

或
$$P\{-2 \le X < \frac{1}{2}\} = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(-2) = \frac{9}{16} - 0 = \frac{9}{16};$$

$$(4)$$
 $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{2X^2 + 1 \le y\},$

当 $y \le 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$,

$$\stackrel{\underline{\omega}}{=} 1 < y < 3 \, \text{FT}, \quad F_Y(y) = P\{-\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} < X < \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}}} (1+x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}},$$

当 $y \ge 3$ 时 $F_Y(y) = 1$,

所以
$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{y-1}}, & 1 < y < 3, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

 \pm

解: (1)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0, \\ \int_{x}^{+\infty} x e^{-y} dy, & x > 0, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0, \\ x e^{-x}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0, \\ \int_{0}^{y} x e^{-y} dx, & y > 0, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \le 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} y^{2} e^{-y}, & y > 0 \end{cases};$$

(2) 由于当
$$x > 0, y > 0$$
时 $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}xy^2e^{-(x+y)} \neq f(x,y)$,所以 $X = Y$ 不独立;

$$(3) P\{X+Y \le 2\} = \iint_{x+y<2} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x} x e^{-y} dy = \int_0^1 x (e^{-x} - e^{x-2}) dx$$

$$= -x(e^{-x} + e^{x-2})\Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (e^{-x} + e^{x-2}) dx = 1 - \frac{2}{e} - \frac{1}{e^2}.$$

 $\dot{\sim}$

$$\mathfrak{M}: (1) U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}, V \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(2)
$$P\{U=0,V=-1\}=P\{X=-1\}=\frac{1}{6}, P\{U=0,V=1\}=0$$
,

$$P{U = 1, V = -1} = P{X = 0} = \frac{1}{3}, P{U = 1, V = 1} = P{X = 1} = \frac{1}{2};$$

或		
U	-1	1
0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

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(3)
$$Cov(U,V) = E(UV) - (EU)(EV) = \frac{1}{6}, DU = \frac{5}{36}, DV = 1, \rho_{UV} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}},$$

 $\rho_{UV} \neq 0$,因此U与V不是不相关的.

七

解: (1) 求 θ 的矩估计,

$$\mu = E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x d(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}}) = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx$$

$$\stackrel{x = \sqrt{2}\theta t}{===} \sqrt{2}\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\theta,$$

(2) θ 的极大似然估计.

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i}}{\theta^{2}} e^{-\frac{x_{i}^{2}}{2\theta^{2}}} = \frac{x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n}}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}} , \quad \ln L = \ln(x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n}) - 2n\ln\theta - \frac{1}{2\theta^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2} ,$$

$$\frac{d\ln L}{d\theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^{3}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2} = 0 , \quad \frac{1}{\theta^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2} = 2n, \text{所以θ 的极大似然估计为:} \quad \hat{\theta}_{L} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}} ;$$

(3)
$$E(\hat{\theta}_L^2) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{2} E(X^2)$$
, $\overline{m} E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx = \frac{x^2}{2\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx$

因此 $E(\hat{\theta}_L^2) = \theta^2$, 即 $\hat{\theta}_L^2 \neq \theta^2$ 的无偏估计.

八

解: 由题设
$$\bar{X} + X_{10} \sim N(0, \frac{10}{9}\sigma^2)$$
,且 $\bar{X} + X_{10} = S^2, X_{11}$ 相互独立, $\frac{3}{\sigma\sqrt{10}}(\bar{X} + X_{10}) \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$\frac{8S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(8), \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X_{11}^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \frac{8S^2}{\sigma^2} 与 \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X_{11}^2$$
相互独立,因此 $\frac{8S^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X_{11}^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$,由 t -分布的构

造可知
$$\frac{\frac{3}{\sigma\sqrt{10}}(\overline{X}-X_{10})}{\sqrt{(\frac{8S^2}{\sigma^2}+\frac{1}{\sigma^2}X_{11}^2)}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\overline{X}-X_{10}}{\sqrt{8S^2+X_{11}^2}} \sim t(9), C = \frac{9}{\sqrt{10}}.$$