

2021 级《概率论与数理统计》课堂作业 1

一、设 $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = \frac{1}{3}$, 求 $P(A-B)$. (5分)

二、有一道选择题共4个答案, 其中只有一个答案正确, 考生如果会解这道题, 则一定能选出正确答案; 如果不会解这道题, 可通过试猜而选中正确答案, 其概率为 $\frac{1}{4}$. 设考生会解这道题的概率是 0.7, 求:

(1) 考生选出正确答案的概率;

(2) 若考生选出正确答案, 求他确实会解这道题的概率. (10分)

三、设随机变量 X 的概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$.

求: (1) 常数 c ; (2) $P\{-1 \leq X \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$; (3) X 的分布函数. (10分)

四、设 (X, Y) 的概率密度 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

求: (1) $P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$; (2) 边缘概率密度 $f_X(x)$ 及 $f_Y(y)$;

(3) X 与 Y 是否独立? (15分)

五、设 X 的概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 求 $Y = e^X$ 的概率密度. (10分)

2021 级《概率论与数理统计》课堂作业 2

一、设随机变量 X 、 Y 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < 1 \text{ 且 } 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求: (1) $D(X)$, $D(Y)$;

(2) X, Y 是否相关、是否独立? (15分)

二、设 $X_i \sim N(3, 4)$ 且相互独立, $i = 1, \dots, 9$.

(1) 求 a 使得 $P\{|X_1 - 3| > a\} = 0.02$

(2) 求 $P\{\bar{X} < 4\}$. (10分)

(参考数据: $\Phi(0.5) = 0.6915$, $\Phi(1.5) = 0.9332$, $\Phi(2.25) = 0.9878$;

$z_{0.01} = 2.326$, $z_{0.025} = 1.96$, $z_{0.05} = 1.645$)

2021 级《概率论与数理统计》课堂作业 3

一、设总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, $\theta > 0$ 未知,

X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 X 的一个样本, 求:

(1) θ 的矩估计量;

(2) θ 的最大似然估计值. (15分)

二、设某元件的寿命 $X \sim N(\mu, 0.25)$, 现有 4 个该元件样品, 寿命分别为: 5.2, 4.9, 4.8, 5.1, 求 μ 的置信水平为 0.9 的置信区间 (结果保留小数点后两位). (10分)

(参考数据: $z_{0.1} = 1.282$; $z_{0.05} = 1.645$; $t_{0.1}(3) = 1.6377$;

$t_{0.05}(3) = 2.3534$; $\chi^2_{0.05}(3) = 7.815$; $\chi^2_{0.95}(3) = 0.352$)

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《作业1》答案

一. 解: (1) 由题, $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$, 且

$$P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{6} = P(\bar{A} \bar{B})$$

$\therefore A$ 与 B 相互独立, 从而 A, B 相互独立

$$\therefore P(A-B) = P(A-AB) = P(A) - P(AB)$$

$$= P(A) - P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{或 } P(A-B) = P(A \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{(2) 由题, } P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(\bar{A} \bar{B})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(A-B) = P(A-AB) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

< 还有别的方法吗? 注: $A-B = A \cup B - B$

二. 解: 设 $A = \{ \text{考生选 A 正确} \}$

$$B = \{ \text{考生选 B 正确} \}$$

$$\text{则由题: } P(A|B) = 1, P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = 0.7$$

$$\text{由题, } P(\bar{B}) = 0.3$$

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})$$

$$= 0.7 \times 1 + 0.3 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{31}{40} = 0.775$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{0.7 \times 1}{0.775} = \frac{28}{31} \approx 0.903$$

$$\text{三. 解: (1) 由 } 1 = \int_0^1 \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = C [\arcsin x]_0^1 = \frac{\pi C}{2}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知, } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P\left(-1 \leq X \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} [\arcsin x]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

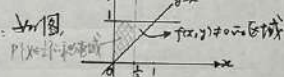
(或者求分布函数再计算)

(3) 设 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$, 则

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dx = 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^x \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dx + \int_0^1 \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_1^x 0 dx = 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

四. 解: 由图,



$$(1) P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^x dy = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 2xy dy = 4x - 4x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 2xy dx = 4y^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 (2) 知, } f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$$

$\therefore X$ 与 Y 不独立

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五. 解: (i) $\exists y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = 0$, 则 $f_Y(y) = 0$;

(ii) $\exists y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\} = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = F_X(\ln y)$

$$\text{则: } f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y} f_X(\ln y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} \cdot 2 \ln y = \frac{2}{y} \ln y, & 0 < \ln y < 1 \text{ (即 } 1 < y < e) \\ 0, & \text{其他 (即 } 0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 或 } y \geq e) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{综上: } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{y} \ln y, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其他 (即 } 0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 或 } y \geq e) \end{cases}$$

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《作业2》答案

一. 如图.



注: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x,y) dx dy$

$$(1) \text{ 由于 } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2x dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2x^2 dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2y dy = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2y^2 dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x 2xy dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{36} \neq 0$$

(意味着 $\rho_{XY} \neq 0$)

故: X 与 Y 相关, 从而 X 与 Y 不独立

注: ① 独立 \Rightarrow 不相关, 相关 \Rightarrow 不独立
② 独立 $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$,
 $E(XY) \neq E(X) \cdot E(Y) \Rightarrow$ 不独立

二. 解: (1) 由题意, $X_1 \sim N(3, 4)$, 则

$$P\{|X_1 - 3| > a\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{|X_1 - 3| \leq a\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{-a \leq X_1 - 3 \leq a\}$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{\frac{-a}{2} \leq \frac{X_1 - 3}{2} \leq \frac{a}{2}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - [\Phi(\frac{a}{2}) - \Phi(-\frac{a}{2})]$$

$$= 2 - 2\Phi(\frac{a}{2}) = 0.02$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Phi(\frac{a}{2}) = 0.99 = 1 - 0.01 = \Phi(z_{0.01}) = \Phi(2.326)$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{2} = 2.326, \quad a = 4.652$$

(2) 由题知: $\bar{X} \sim N(3, \frac{4}{9})$, 则

$$P\{\bar{X} < 4\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - 3}{\frac{2}{3}} < \frac{4-3}{\frac{2}{3}}\right\}$$

$$= \Phi(\frac{4-3}{\frac{2}{3}}) = \Phi(1.5) = 0.9332$$

(注: 教材 4.2 节 Th2: $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$)

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《课堂作业3》答案

一. 解: (1) 由题知,

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 = E(X) &= \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\theta} \cdot \frac{x^{\sqrt{\theta}+1}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1}\end{aligned}$$

令 $\mu_1 = A_1$, 即: $\frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1} = A_1 = \bar{X}$, 解得

$$\hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{1-\bar{X}} \right)^2, \text{ 即为 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计量.}$$

(2) 似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\theta} \cdot x_i^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} = \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}$$

$0 < x_i < 1$

对似然函数取对数:

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0,$$

$$\text{解得: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right)^2}$$

即为 θ 的最大似然估计值.

极大值

(注: 也可由 $\frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta^2} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}} < 0$ (下便是 θ 的极大值))

二. 解: 由题知, 取枢轴量为:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

又由题知, $n=4$, $\alpha=1-0.9=0.1$,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{0.25} = 0.5, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i = 5, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= \bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 5 - \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{4}} \times z_{0.05} \\ &= 5 - \frac{0.5}{2} \times 1.645 \approx 4.59\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\mu} &= \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 5 + \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{4}} \times z_{0.05} \\ &= 5 + \frac{0.5}{2} \times 1.645 \approx 5.41\end{aligned}$$

从而, μ 的置信水平为 0.9 的置信区间为 (4.59, 5.41).