



兰州大学

LANZHOU UNIVERSITY

习题一.

1. 从袋子中摸球, 其中共有5个球, 3蓝+2红, 则随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{摸到蓝球} \\ 0 & \text{摸到红球} \end{cases}$$

服从0-1分布 $P(X=1) = 0.6$, $P(X=0) = 0.4$.

2. 调查投掷一枚硬币, 随机变量

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{正面} \\ 0 & \text{反面} \end{cases}$$

服从0-1分布, $P(X=1) = P(X=0) = 0.5$.

3. 解: 从 (a_1, \dots, a_m) 中不放回地随机抽取 m 个, 共有 A_m^m 种取法.

从 (a_{m+1}, \dots, a_N) 中不放回地随机抽取 $n-m$ 个, 共有 A_{N-m}^{n-m} 种取法.

每种取法是可可能的.

$$P(X_1=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_N=x_N) = \frac{1}{A_m^m A_{N-m}^{n-m}} = \frac{m! \cdot (N-m)!}{(m-m)! \cdot (N-m-n+m)!}$$

4. 解: 由于每次测量相互独立, 则 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F_1(x_1)F_2(x_2) \dots F_n(x_n)$

① $|x_1 - x_2| \leq |x_3 - x_4|$, 则后 $n-4$ 次用第一架天平, $x_5, \dots, x_n \sim N(a, \sigma_1^2)$.

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot \sigma_1^{-n+2} \sigma_2^{-2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=5}^n (x_i - a)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(x_3 - a)^2 + (x_4 - a)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\}$$

② $|x_1 - x_2| > |x_3 - x_4|$ 则后 $n-4$ 次用第二架天平, $x_5, \dots, x_n \sim N(a, \sigma_2^2)$

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot \sigma_1^{-2} \sigma_2^{-n+2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=5}^n (x_i - a)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{(x_1 - a)^2 + (x_2 - a)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} \right\}$$



5. 解: ⁽¹⁾ $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5)$ $(X_i = 0 \text{ 或 } 1, i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$
 $\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \sim b(5, p)$

(2) $X_1 + X_2, \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} X_i$ 是统计量, 它们是样本的函数.

$X_5 + 2p, X_5 - E(X_1), (X_5 - X_1)^2 / D(X_1)$ 不是统计量, 它们与未知参数 p 有关.

(3)

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{n-m}{n} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

6. 证明: $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b) = \frac{a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b = a\bar{x} + b.$

$$S_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - a\bar{x} - b)^2 = \frac{a^2}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = a^2 S_x^2$$

作变换 $y_i = 10x_i + 500$. x_i 分别为

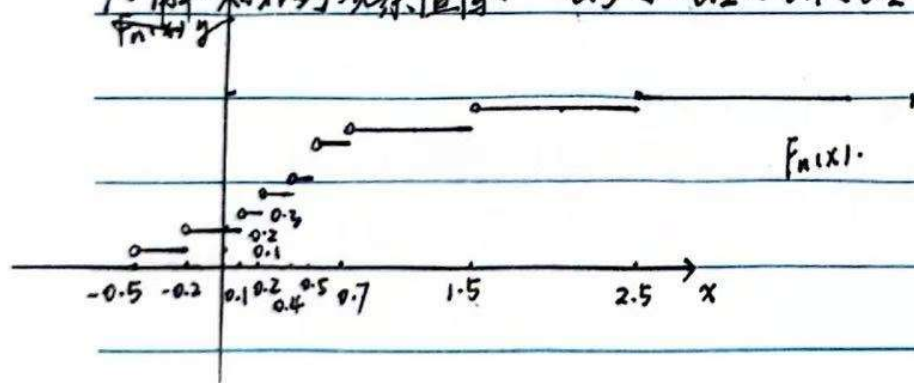
$-2, 5, 0, 9, 1, 6, -1, 10, 8.$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{9} (-2 + 5 + 0 + 9 + 1 + 6 - 1 + 10 + 8) = 4. \quad \bar{y} = 10 \times 4 + 500 = 540$$

$$S_x^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times (36 + 1 + 16 + 25 + 9 + 4 + 25 + 36 + 16) = 21.$$

$$S_y^2 = 100 \times 21 = 2100.$$

7. 解: 排列观察值得. $-0.5 < -0.2 < 0.1 < 0.2 < 0.4 < 0.5 < 0.7 < 1.5 < 2.5$





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9. 解: $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{36} \sum_{i=1}^{36} X_i$, $\bar{X} \sim N(50, 1)$.

$$P(50.6 \leq X < 51.8) = P(0.6 \leq X - 50 < 1.8) = \Phi(1.8) - \Phi(0.6) = 0.96407 - 0.7257 = 0.23837$$

10. 解: $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \sim N(\mu, 0.01)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\bar{X}| < c) &= P(-c < \bar{X} < c) = P\left(\frac{-c-\mu}{\frac{1}{10}} < \frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\frac{1}{10}} < \frac{c-\mu}{\frac{1}{10}}\right) \\ &= P\Phi(10c-10\mu) - \Phi(-10c-10\mu) = \Phi(10c) - \Phi(-10c) \\ &= 2\Phi(10c) - 1 \leq 0.05. \end{aligned}$$

查表可得 $10c \leq 0.06$ $c \leq 0.006$.

11. 解: $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, (\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})^2)$

$P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.1) \geq 99.7\%$. 即.

$$P\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}|\bar{X} - \mu|}{\sigma} < \frac{0.1\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{0.1\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.997. \text{ 得}$$

n 应取 441.

12. 解: ~~非~~ $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim b(n, 0.5)$.

由切比雪夫不等式. $P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n\right| \geq 0.1n\right\} \leq \frac{D(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)}{(0.1n)^2} = \frac{25}{n} \leq 0.1$
 $n \geq 250$.

由中心极限定理. $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.25n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{0.4 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n \leq 0.1n\right\} &= P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.25n}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right\} \\ &= 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right) - 1 \geq 0.9. \quad n \geq 68. \end{aligned}$$