北京邮电大学 2019-2020 年第一学期

《概率论与数理统计》期末试题答案(经管院,4学分)

一、填空题(每小题4分,共40分)

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(y+1)^2}{8}}$$

- 3. 5
- 4. 3
- 5. 0.6826
- 6. $\frac{1}{9}$
- 7. (49.12, 57.64)

8.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$10.\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$$

二、(12分)

(2)
$$E(X \cdot |X|) = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} x |x| \cdot x^2 dx = 0$$
,

$$Cov(X, |X|) = E(X \cdot |X|) - E(X)E(|X|) = 0,$$
4 \implies

所以X与|X|不相关.

注: 学生只要找出两个事件 $\{X \in I\}$, $\{|X| \in J\}$,然后说明这两事件不独立,那么X = |X|不相互独立.都给4分.

三、(10分)

(1) (X,Y)的所有可能取的数对为(0,0),(0,1),(1,0),(1,1),(1,2),且 解:

$$P\{X=0,Y=0\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0 \mid X=0\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{C_3^2}{C_4^2} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P\{X=0,Y=1\} = P\{X=0\}P\{Y=1 \mid X=0\} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=0\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=0 \mid X=1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=1\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1 \mid X=1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=2\} = P\{X=1\}P\{Y=2 \mid X=1\} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$(X,Y)$$
的分布律为

X	0	Y 1	2
0	1/3	1/3	0
1	1/18	2/9	1/18

(2) 由(1)可得 Y 的分布律为

Y	0	1	2
P	7/18	5/9	1/18

(3)

Y=1条件下X的条件分布律为

$$P\{X=0 \mid Y=1\} = \frac{1/3}{5/9} = \frac{3}{5}, P\{X=1 \mid Y=1\} = \frac{2/9}{5/9} = \frac{2}{5}.$$
2 \implies

注: 如第一问算错了, 而后两问按第一问的结果算出的答案是对的, 后二问给一 半分。

四、(12分)

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{2-x} \frac{3}{8}(x+y)dy = \frac{3}{16}(4-x^2),$$

所以X的概率密度为

(2)
$$P{X > Y} = \iint_{x > y} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{2-y} \frac{3}{8} (x + y) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$
.....4 f

(3)
$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$$

当
$$0 < z < 2$$
时, $f_z(z) = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^z z dx = \frac{3z^2}{8}$,

 $rightarrow z \notin (0,2)$ 时, $f_z(z) = 0$,

所以Z=X+Y的概率密度为

$$f_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3z^{2}}{8}, 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, 其他. \end{cases}$$
4 分

五、(10分)

解: (1) 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}, \qquad \cdots 2$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n) - 2n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i,$$

令

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta) = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0,$$

解得
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$
,所以 θ 的最大似然 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$4 分

(2)
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i) = \frac{E(X)}{2},$$

丽
$$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \frac{2}{\theta} \int_0^\infty x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta$$
,从丽

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{E(X)}{2} = \theta,$$

所以 θ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的无偏估计.

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六、(8分)

解(1)该假设检验的拒绝域为

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \le F_{0.95}(7,7) = \frac{1}{3.79}, \quad \text{PV} F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \ge F_{0.05}(7,7) = 3.79,$$

由样本算得检验统计量的观察值为

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{10.8}{7.2} = 1.5$$

由于 $F_{0.95}(7,7) < F = 1.5 < F_{0.05}(7,7)$,故不拒绝原假设,即认为 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$.

-----4 分

(2) 需检验假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \qquad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

该假设检验的拒绝域为

$$|t| = \frac{|\overline{x} - \overline{y}|}{s_{\text{vi}}\sqrt{1/8 + 1/8}} \ge t_{0.025}(14) = 2.1448,$$

由样本得

$$s_w^2 = \frac{7s_1^2 + 7s_2^2}{14} = 9,$$

$$t = \frac{\overline{x} - \overline{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{87.8 - 83.6}{\sqrt{9} \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}} = 2.8,$$

七、(8分)

$$\hat{H}$$
 $L_{xx} = 199 - \frac{33^2}{6} = 17.5, \quad L_{xy} = 2112 - \frac{33 \times 360}{6} = 132, \quad \hat{b} = \frac{132}{17.5} = 7.5429,$

v关于x的一元线性回归方程为

$$\hat{y} = \frac{360}{6} + 7.5429(x - \frac{33}{6}) = 7.5429x + 18.5141,$$

$$\mathbb{P} \hat{y} = 7.5429x + 18.5141$$

-----5分

(2)
$$L_{yy} = 22610 - \frac{360^2}{6} = 1010$$
,

$$S_R = \hat{b}L_{xy} = 7.5429 \times 132 = 995.6628,$$

$$S_E = L_{yy} - S_E = 1010 - 995.6628 = 14.3372$$
,

$$F = \frac{S_R}{S_E / 4} = 277.7844,$$

由于 $F > F_{0.01}(1,4) = 21.2$, 所以拒绝原假设, 即认为回归方程是显著的.

----3分