

## 北京邮电大学 2020-2021 第一学期

《概率论与数理统计》期末试题答案(计算机学院, 4 学分)

### 一、填空题与选择题 (每小题 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. 0.25    2.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$     3.  $\frac{3}{4}$     4. 5    5.  $\frac{3}{5}$     6.  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{4z}{(1+z^2)^3}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$

7. D    8. C    9. D.    10. B

### 二、(12 分)

解: (1)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{200}{x^2} dx = 20.$  .....4 分

(2)  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_{10}^x \frac{200}{t^3} dt, & x \geq 10 \\ 0, & x < 10 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{100}{x^2}, & x \geq 10, \\ 0, & x < 10 \end{cases}.$  .....4 分

(3)  $y = \ln x$  的反函数为  $x = e^y$ , 且  $\frac{dx}{dy} = e^y$ , 所以  $Y = \ln X$  的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = f(e^y)e^y = \begin{cases} 200e^{-2y}, & y > \ln 10, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad \text{.....4 分}$$

### 三、(12 分)

解 (1)  $E(Y) = 0, E(YZ) = E(XY^2) = E(X)E(Y^2) = 0$ , 故

$$\text{Cov}(Y, Z) = E(YZ) - E(Y)E(Z) = 0. \quad \text{.....4 分}$$

(2)  $Z$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{XY \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X = -1\}P\{XY \leq z | X = -1\} + P\{X = 1\}P\{XY \leq z | X = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[P\{Y \geq -z\} + P\{Y \leq z\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[1 - \Phi(-z) + \Phi(z)] \\ &= \Phi(z), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $Z$  的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \Phi'(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad P\{Y \leq 0, Z \leq 0\} &= \frac{1}{2} [P\{Y \leq 0, XY \leq 0 \mid X = -1\} + P\{Y \leq 0, XY \leq 0 \mid X = 1\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [P\{Y \leq 0, Y \geq 0\} + P\{Y \leq 0, Y \leq 0\}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

又  $P\{Y \leq 0\} = P\{Z \leq 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 从而  $P\{Y \leq 0, Z \leq 0\} = P\{Y \leq 0\}P\{Z \leq 0\}$ , 故事件  $\{Y \leq 0\}$  与事件  $\{Z \leq 0\}$  相互独立.

$P\{|Y| \leq 1, |Z| \leq 1\} = P\{|Y| \leq 1, |XY| \leq 1\} = P\{|Y| \leq 1\} \neq P\{|Y| \leq 1\}P\{|Z| \leq 1\}$ , 所以  $Y$  与  $Z$  不相互独立. \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}

#### 四、(8 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1) } P(X+Y \leq 1) &= \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_y^{1-y} 6y dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (6y - 12y^2) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 6y(1-y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

在  $Y = y$  ( $0 < y < 1$ ) 的条件下,  $X$  的条件概率密度为

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-y}, & y < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

#### 五、(8 分)

解: (1) 检验的拒绝域为

$$F \leq F_{0.95}(9, 9) = \frac{1}{3.18}, \text{ 或 } F \leq F_{0.05}(9, 9) = 3.18,$$

其中检验统计量  $F = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2}$ ,

由样本算得  $F = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} = \frac{9.5}{8.5} = 1.118$ , 易见  $F_{0.95}(9,9) < F = 1.118 < F_{0.05}(9,9)$ , 样本没有

落入拒绝域, 所以不拒绝原假设, 即认为两总体的方差无显著差异. ....4 分

(2) 需检验假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \quad H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

检验的拒绝域为

$$t \geq t_{0.05}(18) = 1.734$$

其中检验统计量  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}}$ ,

由样本算得

$$t = \frac{19.5 - 16.5}{3\sqrt{1/5}} = \sqrt{5},$$

易见  $t = \sqrt{5} \geq 1.734$ , 从而样本落入拒绝域, 所以拒绝原假设, 即认为类型 1 轴承的平均寿命显著地大于类型 2 轴承的平均寿命.

.....4 分

## 六、(12 分)

解: (1) 似然函数为

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

对数似然函数为

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

令

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

解得

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i,$$

所以  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . .....4 分

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

所以

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2n} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = \frac{1}{2} E(X) = \theta,$$

因此  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  是  $\theta$  的无偏估计. ....4 分

$$(3) E(X^2) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 3 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 6\theta^2,$$

$$D(X) = 6\theta^2 - (2\theta)^2 = 2\theta^2,$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{4n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = \frac{\theta^2}{2n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(a\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 &= a^2 E(\hat{\theta}^2) - 2a\theta E(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 \\ &= a^2 (D(\hat{\theta}) + (E(\hat{\theta}))^2) - 2a\theta^2 + \theta^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n} a^2 - 2a + 1\right) \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

当  $a = \frac{2n}{2n+1}$  时  $E(a\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$  最小. ....4 分

## 七、(8 分)

解 (1)  $\bar{x} = 14.4$ ,  $\bar{y} = 14.12$ ,

$$S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i\right)^2 = 2136.84 - \frac{144^2}{10} = 63.24,$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 2095.42 - 14.4 \times 141.2 = 62.14,$$

$$\hat{b} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = 0.9826, \quad \hat{a} = 14.12 - 0.9826 \times 14.4 = -0.0294,$$

所以  $y$  关于  $x$  的线性回归方程为

$$\hat{y} = -0.0294 + 0.9826x. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad S_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i \right)^2 = 2065.08 - \frac{1}{10} \times 141.2^2 = 71.336,$$

$$S_R = \hat{b}S_{xy} = 0.9826 \times 62.14 = 61.0588,$$

$$S_E = S_{yy} - S_R = 71.336 - 61.0588 = 10.2772,$$

$$F = \frac{S_R}{S_E / 8} = 47.53,$$

由于  $F > F_{0.01}(1, 8) = 11.3$ , 因此在显著水平 0.01 下认为回归方程是显著的.

$\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$

附:  $t_{0.05}(18) = 1.734$ ,  $t_{0.005}(8) = 3.355$ ,  $F_{0.05}(9, 9) = 3.18$ ,  $F_{0.01}(1, 8) = 11.3$ .