

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(经管院, 4 学分, A)

一、填空题与选择题 (每小题 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. 0.1.

2. $\frac{10}{19}$.

3. 1.64

4. $\frac{5}{8}$

5. 3.

6. B

7. A

8. B

9. D

10. D

二、(12 分)

解 (1) $P\{X > 1\} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}(2-x)dx = \frac{1}{4}$4 分

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

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

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}. \quad \text{.....4 分}$$

(3) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$,

当 $x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

当 $0 \leq x < 2$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2}(2-t)dt = x - \frac{x^2}{4}$;

当 $x \geq 2$ 时, $F(x) = 1$,

即得 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x - \frac{x^2}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

三、(10 分)

解 (1) $E(X) = 0, D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 1,$

$$E(Z) = E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = 0, E(Z^2) = E(X^2Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2) = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - [E(Z)]^2 = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$E(XZ) = E(X^2Y) = E(X^2)E(Y) = 1,$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - E(X)E(Z) = 1,$$

所以 X 和 Z 的相关系数为

$$\rho_{XZ} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X)D(Z)}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(2) Z 的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = P\{XY \leq z\}$$

$$= P\{X = -1\}P\{XY \leq z \mid X = -1\} + P\{X = 1\}P\{XY \leq z \mid X = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[P\{Y \geq -z\} + P\{Y \leq z\}]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < -2, \\ \frac{2+z}{4}, & -2 \leq z < 2, \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

Z 的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -2 < z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

四、(8 分)

解 (1) $P\{Y < X^2\} = \iint_{y < x^2} f(x, y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{3}{8} x dy = \int_0^2 \frac{3}{16} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 当 $0 < y < 2$ 时,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_y^2 \frac{3}{8} x dx = \frac{3}{16} (4 - y^2),$$

$Y = y (0 < y < 2)$ 条件下, X 的条件概率密度为

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{4-y^2}, & y < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

五、(12 分)

解 (1) $E(X) = \int_0^\theta \frac{3x^3}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{4}\theta$, 即得 $\theta = \frac{4}{3}E(X)$, 所以 θ 的矩估计量为

$$\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{4}{3} \bar{X}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{3^n x_1^2 \cdots x_n^2}{\theta^{3n}}, & \theta \geq \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $\theta = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 取得最大值, 故 θ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(3) $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\hat{\theta}_{MLE}}(z) &= P\{\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X_1 \leq z\} P\{X_2 \leq z\} \cdots P\{X_n \leq z\} \\ &= [P\{X \leq z\}]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ \frac{z^{3n}}{\theta^{3n}}, & 0 \leq z < \theta, \\ 1, & z \geq \theta \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 的概率密度为

$$f_{\hat{\theta}_{MLE}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3nz^{3n-1}}{\theta^{3n}}, & 0 < z < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$$

于是

$$E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \int_0^\theta z \cdot \frac{3nz^{3n-1}}{\theta^{3n}} dz = \frac{3n\theta}{3n+1},$$

所以 $c = \frac{3n+1}{3n}$ 时, $c\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 为 θ 的无偏估计. ……4 分

六、(10 分)

解: (1) 该检验问题的拒绝域为 $F \leq F_{0.95}(7, 7) = \frac{1}{3.79}$, 或 $F \geq F_{0.05}(7, 7) = 3.79$,

其中检验统计量 $F = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2}$.

由样本数据得检验统计量的观测值为

$$F = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} = \frac{28.26}{21.74} = 1.3,$$

易见 $F_{0.95}(7, 7) < F = 1.3 < F_{0.05}(7, 7)$, 样本未落入拒绝域, 所以接受原假设.

……5 分

(2) 需检验假设

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

该检验问题的拒绝域为 $t \geq t_{0.05}(14) = 1.76$, 其中检验统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}}$,

由样本得检验统计量的观测值为

$$t = \frac{73.39 - 68.27}{\sqrt{\frac{7 \times 28.26 + 7 \times 21.74}{14}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}} = 2.048,$$

由于 $t = 2.048 \geq 1.76$, 即样本落入了拒绝域, 所以拒绝原假设. 在检验水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 认为镍合金铸件的硬度较铜合金铸件硬度有显著提高.

……5 分

七、(8 分)

解 (1) $\bar{x} = 17$, $\bar{y} = 26.4$,

$$S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \right)^2 = 2927.2 - \frac{170^2}{10} = 37.2,$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 4557.4 - 17 \times 264 = 69.4,$$

$$\hat{b} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = 1.8656, \quad \hat{a} = 26.4 - 1.8656 \times 17 = -5.3135,$$

所以 y 关于 x 的线性回归方程为

$$\hat{y} = -5.3135 + 1.8656x. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \quad S_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i \right)^2 = 7132.6 - \frac{1}{10} \times 264^2 = 163,$$

$$S_R = \hat{b} S_{xy} = 1.8656 \times 69.4 = 129.47,$$

$$S_E = S_{yy} - S_R = 163 - 129.47 = 33.53,$$

$$F = \frac{S_R}{S_E / 8} = 30.89,$$

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:, $t_{0.05}(14) = 1.76$, $t_{0.005}(8) = 3.355$, $F_{0.05}(7, 7) = 3.79$, $F_{0.01}(1, 8) = 11.3$.