

# 2016 年秋季学期《概率与数理统计》 期中考试试题答案

1. 某芯片制造厂生产的一批芯片的寿命满足正态分布，其中  $\mu = 1.4 \times 10^6$ ,  $\sigma = 3 \times 10^5$ ，单位为小时。

(a) 某芯片采购商要求 90% 以上的芯片寿命至少有  $1 \times 10^6$  小时，请问该批芯片是否满足要求？（5 分）

(b) 随机抽查这批芯片中的 100 片，请问至少有 20 片的寿命小于  $1.8 \times 10^6$  小时的概率为多少？（10 分）

解：

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(T \geq 10^6) &= 1 - P(T \leq 10^6) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10^6 - 1.4 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^5}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \approx 90.88\% \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $P(T < 1.8 \times 10^6) = \Phi(4/3) = 0.9088$

故，100 片芯片中寿命小于  $1.8 \times 10^6$  的满足二项分布  $(n, p) = 100, 0.9088$ ，故

$$P(N \geq 20) = \sum_{n=20}^{100} \binom{100}{n} (0.9088)^n (1 - 0.9088)^{100-n}$$

或者用正态分布去估计二项分布。  $\mu = np = 90.88$ ,  $\sigma^2 = np(1 - p) = 8.28$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned} P(N \geq 20) &= P(N \geq 19.5) = P\left\{\frac{N - 90.88}{2.87} \geq \frac{19.5 - 90.88}{2.87}\right\} \\ &\approx P\{Z \geq -24.9\} = 1 - \Phi(-24.9) \approx 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设随机变量  $X$  的概率密度函数是

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

求  $Y = \sin X$  的概率密度。（10 分）

解：

$X$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 取值时,  $Y = \sin X$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 取值, 故若 $y < 0$ 或 $y > 1$ , 则 $f_Y(y) =$

0.若 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $Y$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(0 \leq Y \leq y) = P(0 \leq \sin X \leq y) \\ &= P((0 \leq X \leq \arcsin y) \cup (\pi - \arcsin y \leq X \leq \pi)) \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin y} \frac{2x}{\pi^2} dx + \int_{\pi - \arcsin y}^{\pi} \frac{2x}{\pi^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2} (\arcsin y)^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^2} (\pi - \arcsin y)^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin y. \end{aligned}$$

故当 $0 < y < 1$ 时,  $f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^2}}$ . 因此,  $Y$ 的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{1-y^2}}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

3.  $X$  的概率密度函数如下:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ce^{-2x}, & 0 < x < \infty \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(a) 求  $c$ . (4 分)

(b) 求  $P\{X > 2\}$  的值. (5 分)

(c) 对任意  $a > 0$ , 求证:  $P\{X \geq a\} \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}$  (6 分)

解:

(a)  $c=2$

$$(b) P(X > 2) = 1 - F(2) = 1 - \int_0^2 2e^{-2x} dx = e^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_0^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^a xf(x)dx + \int_a^{\infty} xf(x)dx \\ (c) &\geq \int_a^{\infty} xf(x)dx \geq \int_a^{\infty} af(x)dx = a \int_a^{\infty} f(x)dx = aP\{X \geq a\} \end{aligned}$$

4. 设

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(x) & |x| < \pi \\ 0 & |x| \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y) + \frac{1}{2\pi} g(x)g(y), \quad (-\infty < x, y < +\infty)$$

解答下列问题:

- (d)  $f(x, y)$  是概率密度函数。(设二维随机变量  $(X, Y)$  的概率密度函数为  $f(x, y)$ ) (8 分)
- (e)  $(X, Y)$  关于  $X, Y$  的边缘分布为正态分布。 (5 分)
- (f)  $X$  与  $Y$  的相关系数  $\rho_{XY} = 0$ 。 (5 分)

解:

(a)

当  $|x| < \pi, |y| < \pi$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\pi^2} \cos x \cos y \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + e^{-\pi^2} \cos x \cos y) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

而当  $|x| \geq \pi, |y| \geq \pi$  或其他情况时, 显然有  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ . 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\pi^2} \cos x \cos y \\ &= 1 + 0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(x, y)$  是概率密度函数.

(b)

因为

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

同理

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < y < \infty),$$

所以  $X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim N(0, 1)$ .

(c)

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = E(XY) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y)dxdy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy[\varphi(x)\varphi(y) + \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-\pi^2}g(x)g(y)]dxdy \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\rho_{XY} = 0$ .

5. (a) 若  $X$  是非负整数随机变量, 请证明:

$$E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\{X \geq n\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P\{X > n\} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

提示: 定义随机变量序列  $I_n, n \geq 1$ ,

$$I_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \leq X \\ 0, & \text{if } n > X \end{cases}$$

再用  $I_n$  表示  $X$ 。

(b) 若  $X$  和  $Y$  都是非负整数随机变量, 请证明:

$$E[XY] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P\{X \geq n, Y \geq m\} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

解:

(a) 设  $I_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \leq X \\ 0, & \text{if } n > X \end{cases}$ , 故  $E[I_k] = P\{n \leq X\}$ , 所以  $X = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_k$ ,

故,  $E[X] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P\{X \geq n\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P\{X > n\}$

(b) 设  $I_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \leq X \\ 0, & \text{if } n > X \end{cases}$ ,  $J_m = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } m \leq Y \\ 0, & \text{if } m > Y \end{cases}$ , 故  $XY = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m =$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} I_n J_m$$

所以,  $E[XY] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E[I_n J_m] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P\{X \geq n, Y \geq m\}$

6. 证明题:

(a) 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是  $n$  个相互独立的随机变量,  $X_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 均服从于 0—1 伯

努利分布, 即  $P(X_i = 1) = p$ ,  $P(X_i = 0) = 1 - p$ 。已知随机变量

$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ , 证明:  $X$  的方差  $\text{Var}(X) = np(1 - p)$ 。(7 分)

- (b) 设随机变量  $X$  服从于二项分布  $X \sim B(n, p)$ , 试证明当  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $p \rightarrow 0$ ,  $X$  近似服从于泊松分布。 (10 分)

$$C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, \text{ 其中 } \lambda = np$$

解:

(a)

**Solution:** Since such a random variable represents the number of successes in  $n$  independent trials when each trial has a common probability  $p$  of being a success, we may write

$$X = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$$

where the  $X_i$  are independent Bernoulli random variables such that

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the } i\text{th trial is a success} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Hence, from Equation (2.16) we obtain

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \cdots + \text{Var}(X_n)$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_i) &= E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2 \\ &= E[X_i] - (E[X_i])^2 \quad \text{since } X_i^2 = X_i \\ &= p - p^2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = i\} &= \frac{n!}{(n-i)! i!} p^i (1-p)^{n-i} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-i)! i!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^i \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-i} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-i+1)}{n^i} \frac{\lambda^i (1 - \lambda/n)^n}{i! (1 - \lambda/n)^i} \end{aligned}$$

Now, for  $n$  large and  $p$  small

$$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \approx e^{-\lambda}, \quad \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-i+1)}{n^i} \approx 1, \quad \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^i \approx 1$$

Hence, for  $n$  large and  $p$  small,

$$P\{X = i\} \approx e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}$$

7. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是  $n$  个相互独立的连续型随机变量, 其累计概率分布函数为  $F(x)$ , 概率密度函数为  $F'(x) = f(x)$ 。现将  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  按由小到大的顺序排列,  $X_{(i)}$  表示排列在第  $i$  的随机变量, 则  $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$  称为  $X$  的次序统计量。试求  $X_{(i)}$  的概率密度函数  $f_{X_{(i)}}(x)$ 。(10 分)

解:

**Example 2.38** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be independent and identically distributed continuous random variables with probability distribution  $F$  and density function  $F' = f$ . If we let  $X_{(i)}$  denote the  $i$ th smallest of these random variables, then  $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$  are called the *order statistics*. To obtain the distribution of  $X_{(i)}$ , note that  $X_{(i)}$  will be less than or equal to  $x$  if and only if at least  $i$  of the  $n$  random variables  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are less than or equal to  $x$ . Hence,

$$P\{X_{(i)} \leq x\} = \sum_{k=i}^n \binom{n}{k} (F(x))^k (1 - F(x))^{n-k}$$

Differentiation yields that the density function of  $X_{(i)}$  is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X_{(i)}}(x) &= f(x) \sum_{k=i}^n \binom{n}{k} k (F(x))^{k-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-k} \\ &\quad - f(x) \sum_{k=i}^n \binom{n}{k} (n-k) (F(x))^k (1 - F(x))^{n-k-1} \\ &= f(x) \sum_{k=i}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-k} \\ &\quad - f(x) \sum_{k=i}^{n-1} \frac{n!}{(n-k-1)!k!} (F(x))^k (1 - F(x))^{n-k-1} \\ &= f(x) \sum_{k=i}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-k} \\ &\quad - f(x) \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{n!}{(n-j)!(j-1)!} (F(x))^{j-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-j} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-i)!(i-1)!} f(x) (F(x))^{i-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-i} \end{aligned}$$

The preceding density is quite intuitive, since in order for  $X_{(i)}$  to equal  $x$ ,  $i-1$  of the  $n$  values  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  must be less than  $x$ ;  $n-i$  of them must be greater than  $x$ ; and one must be equal to  $x$ . Now, the probability density that every member of a specified set of  $i-1$  of the  $X_j$  is less than  $x$ , every member of another specified set of  $n-i$  is greater than  $x$ , and the remaining value is equal to  $x$  is  $(F(x))^{i-1} (1 - F(x))^{n-i} f(x)$ . Therefore, since there are  $n!/[(i-1)!(n-i)!]$  different partitions of the  $n$  random variables into the three groups, we obtain the preceding density function. ■