

石家庄铁道学院 2011-2012 学年第 II 学期

2010 级本科概率统计期末考试试卷 参考答案 (A)

一. (30 分)

1. 记 A 为事件“利率下调”，那么 \bar{A} 即为“利率不变”，
记 B 为事件“股票价格上涨”。则

$$E(X+2Y) \quad P(A) = 60\%, \quad P(\bar{A}) = 40\%, \quad P(B|A) = 80\%, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = 40\%,$$

$$(1) \quad P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) \quad \text{-----3 分}$$

$$= 60\% \times 80\% + 40\% \times 40\% = 64\%. \quad \text{-----5 分}$$

$$(2) \quad E(X+2Y) \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

2. (1)

X	0	1	2
P	0.3	0.45	0.25

Y	-1	0	2
P	0.55	0.25	0.2

$p_{11} \neq p_{1\cdot} \cdot p_{\cdot 1}$, 所以不独立

(2)

XY	-2	-1	0	2	4
P	0.15	0.3	0.35	0.1	0.1

$$(3) \quad E(X+2Y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 (x_i + 2y_j) p_{ij} = 0.65$$

法 2 $E(X+2Y) = E(X) + 2E(Y) = 0.95 - 2 \times 0.15 = 0.65$ ——本人解

二、解答下列各题 (共 30 分)

$$1. \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad y = e^x \Rightarrow x = \ln y \Rightarrow x' = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法 2 } F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ P\{e^X \leq y\} & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ P\{X \leq \ln y\} & y > 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ F_X(\ln y) & y > 0 \end{cases}, \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} F'_X(\ln y) \frac{1}{y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{y}, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

2. (1) 区域 D 的面积为 $|D| = \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)dx = \frac{4}{3}$ ——从几何可知——本人解

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}, & 0 \leq y \leq 1-x^2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{1-x^2} \frac{3}{4}dy, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2), & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \frac{3}{4}dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-y}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 所以 X, Y 不独立.

$$(3) P\{Y \geq X^2\} = \iint_{x^2 \leq y \leq 1-x^2} \frac{3}{4}dxdy = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1-x^2-x^2)dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \left[x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{——本人解}$$

3. ——本人解

$$1) P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{XY=1\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\{X=2, Y=2\} = P\{XY=4\} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$2) \because P\{X=2, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=2\} = P\{XY=2\} = 0$$

$$\therefore P\{X=2, Y=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=2\} = 0$$

3) 再结合边缘分布得

Y X \	0	1	2	$p_{i\cdot}$
0	1/4	0	1/6	1/3
1	0	1/3	0	1/3
2	1/4	0	1/12	1/3
$p_{\cdot j}$	1/2	1/3	1/6	

三.

$$1. \text{ 似然函数 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, & x_i > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \text{----- 4 分}$$

$$\text{对数似然函数 } \ln L_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \text{----- 6 分}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0 \quad \text{----- 8 分}$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \quad \text{----- 10 分}$$

$$2. H_0: \mu = 50, H_1: \mu \neq 50.$$

$$\text{取检验统计量 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1). \quad \text{----- 4 分}$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } |t| = \frac{|\bar{X} - 50|}{S / \sqrt{n}} > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(8) = 2.306 \quad \text{----- 6 分}$$

$$\text{由样本观测值算得, } |t| = \frac{|\bar{x} - 50|}{S / \sqrt{n}} = 0.56 < 2.306 \quad \text{----- 8 分}$$

故接受原假设 H_0 , 即认为包装机正常工作. -----10 分

四. (每空 3 分)

1. D; 因互斥未必独立

$$\text{注: } \because \overset{\text{互斥}}{0} = P(AB) = \overset{\text{独立}}{P(A)P(B)},$$

所以当 $P(A) > 0, P(B) > 0$ 时, 独立与互斥不可能同时发生

2. B;

因分布函数 $F(x)$ 右连续, $F(x)$ 单调不减, $F(-\infty) = 0, F(+\infty) = 1$

连续型另有: $F(x)$ 连续, $F'(x) = f(x)$ ——其连续区间上

3. C; 因

$$D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm E(XY) - EX \cdot EY$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) \pm \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E((X - EX)(Y - EY)) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E((X - EX)(Y - EY)) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY$$

4. B;

5. D;

6. D. ——本人解

$$\text{因 } E(\bar{X}) = EX = \lambda, \quad D(\bar{X}) = \frac{DX}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{n}, \quad E(S^2) = \sigma^2 = DX = \lambda$$

7. 0.6. ——本人解

$$\text{因 } P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} | A \cup B) = P(\overline{AB} | A \cup B) = 1 - P(AB | A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{P((AB)(A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = 1 - \frac{P(AB)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(B)P(A|B)} = 1 - \frac{0.4 \times 0.5}{0.3 + 0.4 - 0.4 \times 0.5}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{0.2}{0.5} = 0.6$$

8. 1, 16 ——本人解

$$\text{因 } EY = EX_1 - 2EX_2 + 3EX_3 - 1 = \frac{6-0}{2} - 2 \times 1 + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 1 = 1$$

$$DY = DX_1 + 4DX_2 + 9DX_3 = \frac{(6-0)^2}{12} + 4 \times 3 + 9 \times \frac{1}{3^2} = 16$$

9. $\Phi(2)$. ——本人解

$$\text{因 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p\left\{\frac{Y_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq 2\right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p\left\{\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - p}{\sqrt{p(1-p)} / \sqrt{n}} \leq 2\right\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \leq 2\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \Phi(2)$$