

## 2013 级本科班概率统计期末试卷参考答案

一、解答下列各题（共 30 分）

1. 设  $A$  为事件“树还活着”， $B$  为事件“邻居记得给树浇水”，

则  $P(B) = 0.9, P(A|B) = 0.9, P(\bar{B}) = 0.1, P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.2$ ,

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.83;$$

$$(2) P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.9 \times 0.9}{0.83} = \frac{81}{83}.$$

$$2. (1) \text{ 由密度函数归一性: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = C \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{C}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow C = 4;$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当  $x \leq 0$  时,  $F(x) = 0$ ;

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \int_0^x 4x^3 dx = x^4;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \int_0^1 4x^3 dx + \int_1^x 0 dx = 1;$$

$$\text{分布函数为 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^4, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 4x^3 dx = \frac{4}{5};$$

3.  $Y = X^2$  即  $y = g(x) = x^2$

当  $x > 0$  时,  $g(x)$  严格单调增加, 且有反函数  $x = h(y) = \sqrt{y}$

$$\text{又有 } h'(y) = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore Y = X^2 \text{ 的概率密度 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-\sqrt{y}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

二、解答下列各题（共 20 分）

1. (1)

$Y$	$0$	$1$	$p_i$
$X$			

$(X, Y)$  的分布律为

0	5/8	1/8	3/4
1	1/8	1/8	1/4
$p_{.j}$	3/4	1/4	1

(2)  $X, Y$  不独立, 因为  $P\{X=0, Y=0\} \neq P\{X=0\}P\{Y=0\}$ .

$$(3) \quad E(X) = 0 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad E(Y) = 0 \times \frac{3}{4} + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad E(XY) = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16},$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{16},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}}{\frac{3}{16}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. (1)  $(X, Y)$  的概率密度为 
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

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

$$(2) \quad P\{X < Y\} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \quad \text{利用公式} \quad f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

$$f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z-x \leq 1-x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq z \leq 1. \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } z < 0 \text{ 或 } z > 1 \text{ 时 } f_z(z) = 0, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1 \text{ 时 } f_z(z) = 2 \int_0^z dx = 2z$$

$$\text{故 } Z \text{ 的概率密度为} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2z, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

三、解答下列各题（共 20 分）

1. 似然函数为  $L = (\theta + 1)^n \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^\theta$

取对数得  $\ln L = n \ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$ ,

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, \quad \text{令 } \frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值是 } \hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i},$$

$$\text{因而 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计量为: } \hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$$

2. 检验假设  $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 = 0.025$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.025, n = 16, s^2 = 0.036, \alpha = 0.05, \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.025$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{15 \times 0.036}{0.025} = 21.6$$

$$\chi_{0.975}^2(15) = 6.262, \chi_{0.025}^2(15) = 27.488, \text{ 接受域 } [6.262, 27.488],$$

$$\chi^2 = 21.6 \in [6.262, 27.488], \text{ 接受假设, 无显著差异, 符合标准}$$

四、选择填空题（每空 3 分，共 30 分）

1、0.5    2、0.25    3、0.5    4、-1    5、0.5

6、 $F(a) - F(a-0); F(b) - F(a)$     7、5    8、A    9、D