2015 级本科班概率统计期末试卷参考答案

一、选择填空题(每空3分,共30分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	0.6	0.3	20	0. 2	t(9)	$2\bar{X}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	В	В	D

二、解答下列各题(共40分)

1. 解: (法一) 按题设,已知
$$P(A) = 0.1$$
, $P(B|A) = 0.9$, $P(B|\overline{A}) = \frac{5}{900}$,

由全概率公式
$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.1 \times 0.9 + 0.9 \times \frac{5}{900} = 0.095$$

于是由贝叶斯公式,可得
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.09}{0.095} = 0.9474.$$

(法二) 由已知得
$$P(AB) = \frac{90}{1000} = 0.09 \dots$$
服用者中,90人的呈阳性

$$P(B) = \frac{90+5}{1000} = 0.095...$$
服用者中,90人的呈阳性,未服用也有 5人呈阳性

由条件概率公式
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.09}{0.095} = \frac{18}{19}$$
.

2.
$$\Re$$
: (1) $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{0} A e^{x} dx = 2A$, $\Re A = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2)
$$P{0 < X < 1} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$$

(3)
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{2} e^{t} dt, & x < 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{2} e^{t} dt + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} dt, & x \ge 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{x}, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

3.
$$\text{\mathbb{H}:} \quad f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases},$$

法一 (不推荐)
$$y=1-e^{-2x}$$
的反函数 $x=-\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-y), 0 < y < 1$ (范围不好找)

所以
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(-\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-y)) \cdot \left| (-\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-y))' \right|, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$
 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$

法二 (推荐)
$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{1 - e^{-2X} \le y\} = P\{e^{-2X} \ge 1 - y\}$$

由于 e^{-2X} 恒大于零,故

(1)
$$1-y \le 0$$
 即 $y \ge 1$ 时, $\{e^{-2X} \ge 1-y\}$ 为必然事件,故 $F_Y(y) = 1 \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 0$

(2)
$$1-y > 0$$
 \$\mathrm{U} y < 1 \mathrm{F}_Y(y) = $P\{e^{-2X} \ge 1-y\} = P\{-2X \ge \ln(1-y)\}$
= $P\{X \le \frac{-1}{2}\ln(1-y)\} = F_X(\frac{-1}{2}\ln(1-y))$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = f_X(\frac{-1}{2}\ln(1-y)) \cdot \frac{1}{2(1-y)}$$

由
$$f_X(x) = 2e^{-2x}$$
, $(x > 0)$ 得 $\frac{-1}{2}\ln(1-y) > 0 \Rightarrow 1-y < 1 \Rightarrow y > 0$ 时

$$f_X(\frac{-1}{2}\ln(1-y)) = 2e^{\ln(1-y)} = 2(1-y) \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 1$$

综上所述
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$

4. 解:
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, x \in R, f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, y \in R$$
, 由 $X 与 Y$ 相互独立得

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{-2}}, \quad f(zy,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{\frac{(zy)^2+y^2}{-2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{\frac{(z^2+1)y^2}{-2}}$$

$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(zy, y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| e^{\frac{(z^{2}+1)y^{2}}{-2}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} y e^{\frac{(z^{2}+1)y^{2}}{-2}} dy = \frac{1}{\pi(z^{2}+1)}$$

或根据Z的分布函数求分布密度

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{\frac{X}{Y} \le z\} = \iint_{x/y < z} f(x, y) dx dy \qquad (画出积分区域图)$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} dy \int_{yz}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{yz} f(x, y) dx$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{0} dy \int_{z}^{-\infty} yf(uy, y)du + \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z} yf(uy, y)du \qquad (换元 u = \frac{x}{y})$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{z} du \int_{-\infty}^{0} yf(uy, y)dy + \int_{-\infty}^{z} du \int_{0}^{+\infty} yf(uy, y)dy$$
得到分布密度的计算式,仿照上面的求解!
三、解答下列各题(共 30 分)

1. 解: 似然函数
$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P\{X_i = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(1-p)^{x_i-1} = p^n (1-p)^{n\overline{x}-n}$$
,

对数似然函数 $\ln L(p) = n \ln p + (n\overline{x} - n) \ln(1 - p)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{n\overline{x} - n}{1 - p} = 0,$$

解得 p 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$

2. $M: H_0: \mu = 310, H_1: \mu \neq 310,$

标准差 σ 已知,拒绝域为 $|U| > u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$,取 $\alpha = 0.05$, n = 10, $u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = u_{0.025} = 1.96$,

由检验统计量
$$|U| = \left| \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{320 - 310}{12 / \sqrt{10}} \right| = 2.63 > 1.96$$
,拒绝 H_0 ,

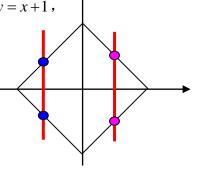
即,以95%的把握认为估产310kg不正确。

3. 解: 由题意知(X,Y)的联合密度函数为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x,y) \in D\\ 0, & others \end{cases}$

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < x < 1$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-1}^{1-x} dy = 1 - x$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{x-1}^{1-x} dy = 1 - x$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1-x}^{1-x} dy = 1 - x$, $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1-x}^{1-x} dy = x + 1$,

所以, $f_x(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1-x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$

由对称性,即知 $f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} y+1, & -1 < y < 0 \\ 1-y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$



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- $(2) P\{|X| < Y\} = P\{(X,Y) \in G\} = \frac{1}{4}$, 其中区域 G 见下图。
- (3) 因为 $f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 所以不独立。

