

# 2026 考研数学基础讲义

概率论与数理统计

文都集团教学研究院



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## 

**例1【解】**(1) 2024 年国庆节可能下雨,也可能不下雨,但这种试验不能在相同条件下重复进行,因此这不是随机试验.

(2)目标可能被击中0.1.2.3次,这是随机试验.

样本空间为 $\Omega = \{0,1,2,3\}$ .事件 $A = \{1,2,3\}$ .

(3)记灯泡的使用寿命为t小时,则对t的测试是随机试验.

样本空间为 $\Omega = \{t \mid t > 0\}$ . 事件 $A = \{t \mid t > 1000\}$ .

例2【答案】B.

【解析】由于B-A=B, 即 $B=\overline{A}B=\overline{A}\cap B$ , 从而

$$A \cap B = A \cap (\overline{A} \cap B) = (A \cap \overline{A}) \cap B = \emptyset.$$

故选 B.

例 3【答案】D.

【解析】  $\stackrel{.}{=}$  A=B ,且  $AB=\varnothing$  时,则  $AB=BB=AA=\varnothing$  ,即  $A=B=\varnothing$  .

故选 D.

例 4【答案】B.

【解析】由于 $AB = \overline{AB} = \overline{A \cup B}$ , 因此

$$A \cup B = (A \cup B) \cup (AB) = (A \cup B) \cup (\overline{A \cup B}) = \Omega$$
.

故选 B.

**例 5【解】**样本空间基本事件总数为 $n = C_{10}^4 = 210$ ,有利于所求事件发生的基本事件数为 $k = C_s^3 C_a^1 = 80$ ,故所求概率为

$$p = \frac{k}{n} = \frac{80}{210} = \frac{8}{21}$$
.

例 6【解】设x,y分别表示在区间(0,1)中随机取到的两个数,则

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}.$$

事件 A 表示"两数之和大于1,且两数之积小于 $\frac{1}{2}$ ",则



$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| x + y > 1, xy < \frac{1}{2}, (x, y) \in D \right\}.$$

由几何概型 
$$P(A) = \frac{L(A)}{L(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right) dx}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

#### 例7【答案】C.

【解析】由于概率为0的事件不一定是不可能事件,概率为1的事件不一定是必然事件, 因此 A, B均不正确.

由减法公式 
$$P(A \cap \overline{B}) = P(A\overline{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB)$$
, D 不正确.

由加法公式 
$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$
, C 正确.

故选 C.

#### 例8【答案】B.

【解析】由已知 $AB \subset C$ ,则 $P(C) \ge P(AB)$ .

又由于 
$$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) \ge P(A) + P(B) - 1$$
, 所以

$$P(C) \ge P(AB) \ge P(A) + P(B) - 1$$
.

故选 B.

**例 9 【解】方法一** 设事件 A 表示 "第一次取得红球", B 表示 "第二次取得白球",则

$$P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{6 \times 4}{10 \times 9}}{\frac{6}{10}} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

**方法二** 当第一次取得红球时,袋中还剩下9只球,其中5只红球和4只白球. 此时再从袋中任取一只球,则该球为白球的概率为 $\frac{4}{9}$ ,因此已知在第一次取得红球的条件下,第二次取得白球的概率为 $\frac{4}{9}$ .

#### 例 10【答案】D.

#### 【解析】由于

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = P(A) + 0.6 - P(AB) = 0.82$$
,

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{0.6} = 0.3$$



解得P(AB) = 0.18, P(A) = 0.4, 从而

$$P(B \mid \overline{A}) = \frac{P(\overline{A}B)}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(B-A)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{1 - P(A)}$$
$$= \frac{0.6 - 0.18}{0.6} = 0.7.$$

故选 D.

例 11【答案】 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

【解析】由乘法公式

$$P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B \mid A) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \mid B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

例 12【解】设 $A_i(i=1,2,3,4)$ 表示"第i次取到红球",则所求的概率为

$$P(A_{1}A_{2}\overline{A}_{3}\overline{A}_{4}) = P(A_{1}) \cdot P(A_{2} \mid A_{1}) \cdot P(\overline{A}_{3} \mid A_{1}A_{2}) \cdot P(\overline{A}_{4} \mid A_{1}A_{2}\overline{A}_{3})$$

$$= \frac{C_{3}^{1}}{C_{5}^{1}} \times \frac{C_{4}^{1}}{C_{6}^{1}} \times \frac{C_{2}^{1}}{C_{7}^{1}} \times \frac{C_{3}^{1}}{C_{8}^{1}} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3}{70}.$$

**例 13【解】**设 $A_1$ 表示"该考生完全掌握相关知识", $A_2$ 表示"该考生掌握部分相关知识", $A_3$ 表示"该考生完全不掌握相关知识",B表示"该考生选对答案",则

$$P(A_1) = 0.6, P(A_2) = 0.2, P(A_3) = 0.2,$$
  
 $P(B \mid A_1) = 1, P(B \mid A_2) = 0.5, P(B \mid A_3) = 0.25.$ 

(1)由全概率公式,得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i) = 0.6 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.2 \times 0.25 = 0.75.$$

(2)由贝叶斯公式,得



$$P(A_1 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.6 \times 1}{0.75} = 0.8.$$

**例 14【解】**设  $A_i(i=1,2)$  表示"取出的零件是第i台车床加工的",B表示"取出的零件是合格品",则

$$P(A_1) = \frac{2}{3}, P(A_2) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P(B \mid A_1) = 1 - 0.03 = 0.97, P(B \mid A_2) = 1 - 0.02 = 0.98.$$

(1)由全概率公式,得

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1) + P(B)P(A \mid A_2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 0.97 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.98$$

$$= \frac{292}{300}.$$

(2)由贝叶斯公式,得

$$P(A_2 \mid \overline{B}) = \frac{P(A_2)P(\overline{B} \mid A_2)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{100}}{1 - \frac{292}{300}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

#### 例 15【答案】B.

**【解析】**由A与B相互对立和互不相容的定义知,若A与B相互对立,则A与B互不相容,故选 B.

例 16【答案】 0.125.

【解析】由于A与C互不相容,则AC= $\emptyset$ ,从而

$$P(C \mid A \cup B) = \frac{P(AC \cup BC)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(BC)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)}$$
$$= \frac{P(B)P(C \mid B)}{P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)}$$
$$= \frac{0.5 \times 0.2}{0.6 + 0.5 - 0.6 \times 0.5}$$
$$= 0.125.$$

例 17【答案】 0.625.

【解析】设A表示"甲命中目标",B表示"乙命中目标",则所求概率为

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



$$=\frac{0.5}{0.6+0.5-0.6\times0.5}=0.625$$
.

例 18【答案】  $\frac{19}{27}$ .

**【解析】**设 A,B,C 分别表示"第一个,第二个,第三个人独立译出密码",则 A,B,C 相互独立,从而所求的概率为

$$P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C}) = 1 - P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})P(\overline{C})$$
$$= 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{19}{27}.$$

例 19【答案】  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

【解析】 
$$P(AC \mid A \cup B) = \frac{P[AC(A \cup B)]}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AC \cup ABC)}{1 - P(\overline{A \cup B})}$$

$$= \frac{P(AC)}{1 - P(\overline{AB})} = \frac{P(A)P(C)}{1 - P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

例 20 【答案】A.

【解析】已知 A, B, C 两两独立,则 A, B, C 相互独立的充分必要条件是

$$P(ABC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$
.

又  $A \subseteq BC$  相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow P[A(BC)] = P(A)P(BC) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$ .

故选 A.

例 21【答案】 $1-\frac{1}{3^n}$ ;  $\frac{1+2n}{3^n}$ .

【解析】出现"至少"两个字,一般考虑对立事件. A至少发生一次的对立事件是 A一

次也没发生,其概率为 $\left(1-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3^n}$ ,因此A至少发生一次的概率为 $1-\frac{1}{3^n}$ .

A至多发生一次,有两种可能: 一次也没发生或只发生了一次,其概率为  $\frac{1}{3^n} + n \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{1+2n}{3^n}.$ 



### 第二章 随机变量及其分布

例1【答案】A.

【解析】因为 $F_1(x)$ 和 $F_2(x)$ 为分布函数,所以 $F_1(+\infty) = F_2(+\infty) = 1$ .

若  $F(x) = aF_1(x) + bF_2(x)$  是某随机变量的分布函数,则  $F(+\infty) = 1$ ,即

$$F(+\infty) = aF_1(+\infty) + bF_2(+\infty) = a + b = 1.$$

故选 A.

例2【解】由分布函数的性质,有

$$F(+\infty) = 1, F(2+0) = F(2) = 0,$$

解得 
$$a = 1, b = 2$$
, 因此  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{4}{x^2}, & x > 2, \\ 0, & x \le 2. \end{cases}$ 

所以 
$$P{1 < X \le 4} = F(4) - F(1) = \frac{3}{4} - 0 = \frac{3}{4}$$
.

例 3【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}-e^{-1}$ .

【解析】 
$$P{X=1} = F(1) - F(1-0) = 1 - e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-1}$$
.

例 4【答案】 $\frac{1}{e}$ .

【解析】由概率分布的性质,有

$$1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{C}{k!} = C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = Ce$$

解得 $C = \frac{1}{e}$ .

**例 5【解】** X 的可能取值为 0.1.2 ,且



$$P{X = 0} = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$
,

$$P\{X=1\} = \frac{C_2^1 C_3^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{6}{10} = 0.6,$$

$$P{X = 2} = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3.$$

故 X 的概率分布为

X	0	1	2
P	0.1	0.6	0.3

**例6【解】**(1) X 的分布函数  $F(x) = P\{X \le x\}$ .

当 
$$x < -2$$
 时,  $F(x) = 0$ ;

当
$$-2 \le x < 0$$
时, $F(x) = P\{X = -2\} = 0.1$ ;

$$= 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 = 0.6$$
:

当 x ≥ 6 时, F(x) = 1.

故X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -2, \\ 0.1, & -2 \le x < 0, \\ 0.3, & 0 \le x < 3, \\ 0.6, & 3 \le x < 6, \\ 1, & x \ge 6. \end{cases}$$

(2)由(1)知

$$P\{X \le 0\} = F(0) = 0.3$$
,

$$P\{-1 < X \le 4\} = F(4) - F(-1) = 0.6 - 0.1 = 0.5$$
,

$$P\{X \ge -2\} = 1 - P\{X < -2\} = 1 - F(-2 - 0) = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

或由概率分布知



$$P\{X \le 0\} = P\{X = -2\} + P\{X = 0\} = 0.3$$
,

$$P\{-1 < X \le 4\} = P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 3\} = 0.5$$

$$P\{X \ge -2\} = P\{X = -2\} + P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 3\} + P\{X = 6\} = 1.$$

**例7【解】**X的可能取值为0,1,2,且

$$P{X = 0} = F(0) - F(0 - 0) = 0.2 - 0 = 0.2$$

$$P{X = 1} = F(1) - F(1-0) = 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.2$$

$$P{X = 2} = F(2) - F(2-0) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6.$$

故 X 的概率分布为

X	0	1	2
P	0.2	0.2	0.6

例8【解】由于  $X \sim B(2, p)$ ,则  $P\{X = 0\} = (1-p)^2$ .

$$\mathbb{X} P\{X \ge 1\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\}, \quad \mathbb{M} P\{X = 0\} = 1 - P\{X \ge 1\} = 1 - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

从而 
$$(1-p)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$
,解得  $p = \frac{1}{3}$ ,因此  $Y \sim B\left(3, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ ,于是

$$P\{Y \ge 2\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} - P\{Y = 1\}$$
$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - C_3^1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{7}{27}.$$

**例9【解】**已知 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ,则X的概率分布为

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

又 
$$P\{X=1\} = P\{X=2\}$$
,即  $\frac{\lambda}{1!}e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!}e^{-\lambda}$ ,解得  $\lambda = 2$ .



故  $P{0 < X^2 < 3} = P{X = 1} = 2e^{-2}$ .

例 10【答案】 
$$P\{X=k\} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{k-1} \frac{5}{6}, k=1,2,\cdots$$

**【解析】** X 的可能取值为 $1,2,\cdots$ ,当 X=k 时,则"前 k-1次测到的都是次品,而第 k 次测到的是正品",故 X 的概率分布为

$$P{X = k} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{k-1} \frac{5}{6}, \ k = 1, 2, \dots$$

例 11【解】设 X 表示 100 次独立重复测量中测量误差的绝对值大于 19.6 的次数,则  $X \sim B(100,0.05)$ .

从而所求的概率为

$$\begin{split} \alpha &= P\{X \ge 3\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 1\} - P\{X = 2\} \\ &= 1 - 0.95^{100} - 100 \times 0.05 \times 0.95^{99} - \frac{100 \times 99}{2} \times 0.05^{2} \times 0.95^{98} \,. \end{split}$$

由泊松定理,X 近似服从参数  $\lambda = np = 100 \times 0.05 = 5$  的泊松分布,从而

$$\alpha \approx 1 - e^{-\lambda} - \lambda e^{-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \left( 1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right)$$
$$= 1 - 0.007 \times (1 + 5 + 12.5)$$
$$= 0.87.$$

例 12【答案】C.

【解析】对于 A,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2f(x)dx = 2\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 2$ , A 不正确.

对于 B, 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$
, B 不正确.

对于 C, 显然 
$$f(1-x) \ge 0$$
, 且  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(1-x) dx = \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt = 1$ , C 正确.

对于 D,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [1-f(x)] dx$  不存在, D 不正确.

故选 C.

例 13【解】(1)由概率密度的额性质,有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2a = 1,$$



解得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(2)由(1)知 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & 1 < x < 4, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

因此 
$$P\{|X| \le 3\} = \int_{-3}^{3} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{3} - 1.$$

(3) 当 x < 1时, F(x) = 0;

当 $x \ge 4$ 时,F(x) = 1.

故 
$$X$$
 的分布函数为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \sqrt{x} - 1, & 1 \le x < 4, \\ 1, & x \ge 4. \end{cases}$ 

#### 例 14【答案】 0.8.

【解析】已知X在区间(1,6)上服从均匀分布,则X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}, & 1 < x < 6, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

又方程  $x^2 + Xx + 1 = 0$ 有实根  $\Leftrightarrow \Delta = X^2 - 4 \ge 0$ ,从而所求的概率为

$$P\{X^2 - 4 \ge 0\} = P\{X \le -2\} + P\{X \ge 2\} = \int_2^6 \frac{1}{5} dx = 0.8.$$

例 15【答案】 0.9.

【解析】由于

$$P\{5 < X < 10\} = P\left\{0 < \frac{X - 5}{\sigma} < \frac{5}{\sigma}\right\} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{5}{\sigma}\right) - \mathcal{O}(0)$$
$$= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{5}{\sigma}\right) - 0.5 = 0.4,$$



解得 $\Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sigma}\right) = 0.9$ ,从而

$$P\{X > 0\} = 1 - P\{X \le 0\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{X - 5}{\sigma} \le -\frac{5}{\sigma}\right\}$$
$$= 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{5}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sigma}\right)\right] = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sigma}\right)$$
$$= 0.9.$$

例 16【答案】 $1-\frac{1}{e^2}$ .

【解析】由指数分布的无记忆性,有

$$P\{Y \le 2 \mid Y > 1\} = 1 - P\{Y > 2 \mid Y > 1\} = 1 - P\{Y > 1\}$$
$$= P\{Y \le 1\} = F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^2}.$$

**例 17【解】**(1) Y 的可能取值为-1,0,1,2,且

$$P\{Y = -1\} = P\{X + 1 = -1\} = P\{X = -2\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{Y = 0\} = P\{X + 1 = 0\} = P\{X = -1\} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$P\{Y = 1\} = P\{X + 1 = 1\} = P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{Y = 2\} = P\{X + 1 = 2\} = P\{X = 1\} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

故Y的概率分布为

Y	-1	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

(2) Y的可能取值为0,1,4,且

$$P{Y = 0} = P{X^2 = 0} = P{X = 0} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$P\{Y=1\} = P\{X^2=1\} = P\{X=-1\} + P\{X=1\} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2},$$
 
$$P\{Y=4\} = P\{X^2=4\} = P\{X=-2\} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

故Y的概率分布为

Y	0	1	4
P	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

**例 18【解】**已知  $X \sim U(0,1)$  ,则 X 的概率密度为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$ 

随机变量 $Y = X^2 + 1$ 的取值范围是(1,2),设Y的分布函数为 $F_{y}(y)$ ,则

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{X^2 + 1 \le y\}.$$

当 y < 1时, $F_y(y) = 0$ ;

当1 
$$\leq y < 2$$
 时,  $F_Y(y) = P\{X^2 + 1 \leq y\} = P\{-\sqrt{y-1} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y-1}\}$ 

$$= P\{0 \leq X \leq \sqrt{y-1}\} = \int_0^{\sqrt{y-1}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \sqrt{y-1};$$

当  $y \ge 2$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 1$ .

故
$$Y$$
的概率密度为 $f_{Y}(y) = F_{Y}'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y-1}}, & 1 < y < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

**例 19【解】**由于  $X \sim E(\lambda)$ ,则 X的概率密度和分布函数分别为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases} F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

随机变量 $Y=1-e^{-\lambda X}$  的取值范围是(0,1),设Y的分布函数为 $F_{Y}(y)$ ,则

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{1 - e^{-\lambda X} \le y\}.$$

当 y < 0时, F(y) = 0;



当
$$0 \le y < 1$$
时, $F(y) = P\{1 - e^{-\lambda X} \le y\} = P\{X \le -\frac{1}{\lambda}\ln(1-y)\}$ 
$$= F_X\left[-\frac{1}{\lambda}\ln(1-y)\right] = 1 - (1-y)$$
$$= y;$$

当  $y \ge 1$ 时, F(y) = 1.

故Y的概率密度为

$$f_{\gamma}(y) = F'_{\gamma}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

可以看出,随机变量 $Y=1-e^{-\lambda X}$ 在区间(0,1)上服从均匀分布.



## 

例1【答案】B.

【解析】方法一 记 $A = \left\{ X \le \frac{1}{2} \right\}, B = \left\{ Y \le 1 \right\}$ ,由分布函数的定义可知

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2},1\right) = P\left\{X \le \frac{1}{2}, Y \le 1\right\}.$$

因此

$$P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2}, Y > 1\right\} = P(\overline{AB}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$

$$= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{X \le \frac{1}{2}\right\} - P\{Y \le 1\} + P\left\{X \le \frac{1}{2}, Y \le 1\right\}$$

$$= 1 - F\left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) - F(+\infty, 1) + F\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - e^{-1}) - (1 - e^{-1}) + (1 - e^{-1})^{2}$$

$$= e^{-2}.$$

故选 B.

方法二 X 和 Y 的边缘分布函数为

$$F_{X}(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = F(+\infty, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

显然对于任意实数 x 和 y ,有  $F(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$  ,因此随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立.

从而 
$$P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2}, Y > 1\right\} = P\left\{X > \frac{1}{2}\right\} P\{Y > 1\} = \left[1 - P\left\{X \le \frac{1}{2}\right\}\right] [1 - P\{Y \le 1\}]$$



$$= \left[1 - F_X \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] [1 - F_Y (1)] = e^{-1} \cdot e^{-1}$$
$$= e^{-2}.$$

故选 B.

**例2【解】**(1)(X,Y)的可能取值为(0,0),(0,1),(1,0),(1,1),且

$$P\{X=0,Y=0\} = \frac{C_4^1 C_3^1}{C_9^1 C_8^1} = \frac{1}{6}, P\{X=0,Y=1\} = \frac{C_4^1 C_5^1}{C_9^1 C_8^1} = \frac{5}{18},$$

$$P\{X=1,Y=0\} = \frac{C_5^1 C_4^1}{C_9^1 C_8^1} = \frac{5}{18}, P\{X=1,Y=1\} = \frac{C_5^1 C_4^1}{C_9^1 C_8^1} = \frac{5}{18}.$$

所以(X,Y)的概率分布为

Y	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{18}$
1	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$

(2)由(1)知

$$P{X = Y} = P{X = 0, Y = 0} + P{X = 1, Y = 1} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$$

例 3【答案】C.

【解析】由 
$$P\{XY \neq 1\} = \frac{3}{8}$$
,则  $P\{XY = 1\} = P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = 1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$ ,从而 
$$P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P\{Y = 1\} - P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8},$$
 
$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8},$$
 
$$P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = P\{X = 1\} - P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

所以(X,Y)的概率分布为



Y	0	1	
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	

从而 
$$P{X = Y} = P{X = 0, Y = 0} + P{X = 1, Y = 1} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$
.

故选 C.

**例 4【解】**(X,Y)的可能取值为(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,1),(2,2),(2,3),(3,1),(3,2),(3,3),

且.

$$P{X = 1, Y = 1} = P{X = 1}P{Y = 1 | X = 1} = 0$$
,

同理 
$$P{X = 2, Y = 2} = P{X = 3, Y = 3} = 0$$
.

$$P{X = 1, Y = 2} = P{X = 1}P{Y = 2 | X = 1} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

同理 
$$P{X = 1, Y = 3} = P{X = 2, Y = 1} = P{X = 2, Y = 3}$$

$$= P\{X = 3, Y = 1\} = P\{X = 3, Y = 2\} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

从而(X,Y)的概率分布为

	_			
Y	1	2	3	
1	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	1		1	1
2	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{3}$
3	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
	1	1	1	
	$\frac{-}{3}$	$\frac{-}{3}$	$\frac{-}{3}$	

由分布律可知

$$P\{X=1 | Y=2\} = \frac{P\{X=1, Y=2\}}{P\{Y=2\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2},$$



$$P\{X = 2 \mid Y = 2\} = \frac{P\{X = 2, Y = 2\}}{P\{Y = 2\}} = 0$$
,

$$P\{X = 3 \mid Y = 2\} = \frac{P\{X = 3, Y = 2\}}{P\{Y = 2\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

所以在Y=2的条件下,X的条件概率分布为

X	1	2	3
$P\{\cdot Y=2\}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

#### 例 5【答案】C.

【解析】 
$$P\{X+Y=2\} = P\{X=1,Y=1\} + P\{X=2,Y=0\} + P\{X=3,Y=-1\}$$

$$= P\{X=1\}P\{Y=1\} + P\{X=2\}P\{Y=0\}$$

$$+ P\{X=3\}P\{Y=-1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

故选 C.

例6【解】(1)由概率密度的性质,有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = c \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-2y} dy = \frac{c}{6} = 1,$$

解得c=6.

(2) 当
$$x < 0$$
 或 $y < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$ ;

当 
$$x \ge 0$$
,  $y \ge 0$  时,  $F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} du \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(u,v) dv = \int_{0}^{x} du \int_{0}^{y} 6e^{-(3u+2v)} dv$ 
$$= (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-2y}).$$

故 
$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-3x})(1 - e^{-2y}), & x \ge 0, y \ge 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$P{Y \le X} = \iint_{y \le x} f(x, y) dxdy = 6 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx \int_0^x e^{-2y} dy = \frac{2}{5}$$
.

例7【解】因为区域D的面积为 $S_D=2$ ,因此(X,Y)的概率密度为



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S_D}, & (x,y) \in D, \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

(U,V)的可能取值为(0,0)(0,1),(1,0),(1,1),且

$$P\{U=0,V=0\} = P\{X \le Y, X \le 2Y\} = P\{X \le Y\} = \iint_{x \le y} f(x,y) dxdy = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{U=0,V=1\}=P\{X\leq Y,X>2Y\}=0\,,$$

$$P\{U = 1, V = 0\} = P\{X > Y, X \le 2Y\} = P\{Y < X \le 2Y\} = \iint_{y < x \le 2y} f(x, y) dxdy = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{U=1,V=1\} = P\{X>Y,X>2Y\} = P\{X>2Y\} = \iint_{x>2y} f(x,y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$
 此  $(U,V)$  的概率分布为

因此(U,V)的概率分布为

V	0	1	
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
<b>/</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

【解析】已知 $(X,Y)\sim N(0,1;1,1;0)$ ,则 $\rho_{XY}=0$ ,从而X与Y相互独立,且

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

因此 
$$P{XY - X < 0} = P{X(Y - 1) < 0} = P{X > 0, Y < 1} + P{X < 0, Y > 1}$$

$$= P{X > 0}P{Y < 1} + P{X < 0}P{Y > 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

**例 9【解】**区域G 的面积 $S_G = \int_0^1 (x-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{6}$ ,因此(X,Y)的概率密度为



$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6, & 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < x, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因此

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 6 dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 6(x - x^{2}), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0 & \text{ 其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 6(\sqrt{y} - y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他}. \end{cases}$$

例 10【解】 (1) 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dx, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}y, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

(2) 当  $f_{y}(y) > 0$  时, 即 0 < y < 2 时,

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{6x^2 + 2xy}{2 + y}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

当  $f_{x}(x) > 0$  时,即 0 < x < 1时,

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3x+y}{6x+2}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$P\{X+Y>1\} = \iint_{x+y>1} f(x,y) dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dy = \frac{65}{72}.$$



$$P\left\{Y < \frac{1}{2} \middle| X < \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \frac{P\left\{X < \frac{1}{2}, Y < \frac{1}{2}\right\}}{P\left\{X < \frac{1}{2}\right\}} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}xy\right) dxdy}{\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2x^{2} + \frac{2}{3}x\right) dx} = \frac{5}{32}.$$

由(2)知, 当 $X = \frac{1}{3}$ 时,  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1+y}{4}$ , 故  $P\left\{Y < \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \frac{1}{3}\right\} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+y}{4} \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{5}{32}.$ 

例 11 【解】(1) 由题设知(X,Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{21}{4} x^2 y, & x^2 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

(2) Y 的边缘概率密度为

$$f_{y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{21}{4} x^{2} y dx, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{7}{2} y^{\frac{5}{2}}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他}. \end{cases}$$

(3) 当  $f_y(y) > 0$ , 即 0 < y < 1时,

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & -\sqrt{y} < x < \sqrt{y}, \\ 2y^{\frac{3}{2}}, & 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & -\sqrt{y} < x < \sqrt{y}, \\ 0, & \text{ #.de.} \end{cases}$$

例 12【证明】由于

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} 3x^{2} y dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3x^{2}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} 3x^{2} y dx, & \sqrt{2} < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{#.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} y, & \sqrt{2} < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{#.} \end{cases}$$

显然  $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ , 因此 X,Y 相互独立.

例 13【解】由分布律的性质,有

$$0.1+0.2+a+b+0.1+0.2=1$$

即 a + b = 0.4.



$$X = P\{X + Y = 1\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = a + 0.1 = 0.4$$

解得a = 0.3,从而b = 0.1.

(1) 随机变量 Z = X + Y 的可能取值为 -1,0,1,2,且

$$P{Z = -1} = P{X + Y = -1} = P{X = 0, Y = -1} = 0.1$$

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{X+Y=0\} = P\{X=0,Y=0\} + P\{X=1,Y=-1\} = 0.3$$
,

$$P\{Z=1\} = P\{X+Y=1\} = P\{X=0,Y=1\} + P\{X=1,Y=0\} = 0.4$$

$$P{Z = 2} = P{X + Y = 2} = {X = 1, Y = 1} = 0.2.$$

故随机变量Z = X + Y的概率分布为

Z	-1	0	1	2
P	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

(2) 随机变量  $Z = \max(X, Y)$  的可能取值为0.1,且

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{\max(X,Y)=0\} = P\{X=0,Y=-1\} + P\{X=0,Y=0\} = 0.3$$

$$P{Z = 1} = P{\max(X, Y) = 1} = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7$$
.

故随机变量 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 的概率分布为

	Z	0	1
_	P	0.3	0.7

(3) 随机变量  $Z = \min(X, Y)$  的可能取值为 -1, 0, 1,且

$$P\{Z=-1\} = P\{\min(X,Y)=-1\} = P\{X=0,Y=-1\} + P\{X=1,Y=-1\} = 0.2$$

$$P{Z = 1} = P{\min(X, Y) = 1} = P{X = 1, Y = 1} = 0.2$$
,

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{\min(X,Y)=0\} = 1-0.2-0.2=0.6$$
.

故随机变量  $Z = \min(X, Y)$  的概率分布为

Z	-1	0	1
P	0.2	0.6	0.2



**例**14【解】(1) X 和 Y 的边缘概率密度分别为

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

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{1} dx, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{y}{2}, & 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

(2)**方法**一 设Z的分布函数为 $F_z(z)$ ,则

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{2X - Y \le z\} = \iint_{2x - y \le z} f(x, y) dxdy.$$

当z<0时, $F_z(z)=0$ ;

当 
$$0 \le z < 2$$
 时,  $F_z(z) = 1 - \iint_{2x-y>z} f(x,y) dx dy = 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{2x-z} dy$ 

$$= 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1} (2x-z) dx$$

$$= z - \frac{z^2}{4};$$

当 $z \ge 2$ 时, $F_z(z) = 1$ .

从而Z = 2X - Y的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2}z, & 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

方法二 Z=2X-Y的概率密度为  $f_Z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x,2x-z)\mathrm{d}x$ ,其中

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

当
$$0 < z < 2$$
时, $f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 dx = 1 - \frac{z}{2}$ .

从而Z = 2X - Y的概率密度为

$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{z}{2}, & 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

例 15【解】已知  $X \sim U(0,1), Y \sim E(1)$ ,则 X和 Y的概率密度分别为



$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ i.e. } \end{cases} f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \le 0. \end{cases}$$

又随机变量X和Y相互独立,则(X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th.} \end{cases}$$

方法一 设Z的分布函数为 $F_z(z)$ ,则

$$F_Z(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{2X + Y \le z\} = \iint_{2x + y \le z} f(x, y) dxdy.$$

当z<0时, $F_z(z)=0$ ;

当
$$0 \le z < 2$$
时, $F_z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} dx \int_0^{z-2x} e^{-y} dy = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} - \frac{1}{2}$ ;

从而 Z = 2X + Y 的概率密度为

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-z}), & 0 < z < 2, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}(e^{2} - 1), & z > 2, \\ 0, & \text{#de.} \end{cases}$$

方法二 Z=2X+Y 的概率密度为  $f_Z(z)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x,z-2x)\mathrm{d}x$ ,其中

$$f(x,z-2x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x-z}, & 0 \le x \le 1, z-2x > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

当 
$$0 < z < 2$$
 时,  $f_Z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} e^{2x-z} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-z})$ ;

当 
$$z > 2$$
 时,  $f_z(z) = \int_0^1 e^{2x-z} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} (e^2 - 1)$ .

从而 Z = 2X + Y 的概率密度为



$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-z}), & 0 < z < 2, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-z}(e^{2} - 1), & z > 2, \\ 0, & \not\exists \dot{\Xi}. \end{cases}$$

**例** 16【解】设Z 的分布函数为 $F_z(z)$ ,则

$$\begin{split} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X + Y \leq z, X = 0\} + P\{X + Y \leq z, X = 1\} \\ &= P\{Y \leq z, X = 0\} + P\{Y \leq z - 1, X = 1\} \\ &= P\{X = 0\}P\{Y \leq z\} + P\{X = 1\}P\{Y \leq z - 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z\} + \frac{1}{2}P\{Y \leq z - 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}F_Y(z) + \frac{1}{2}F_Y(z - 1) \;, \end{split}$$

其中 $F_{\nu}(z)$ 为Y的分布函数,从而Z的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z^{\ \prime}(z) = \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z) + \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z-1) \,.$$
当  $0 < z < 1$  时,  $-1 < z - 1 < 0$  ,则  $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z) = \frac{3}{2} z^2$  ;
当  $0 < z - 1 < 1$  时,  $1 < z < 2$  ,则  $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2} f_Y(z-1) = \frac{3}{2} (z-1)^2$  .
因此  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} z^2, & 0 < z < 1, \\ \frac{3}{2} (z-1)^2, & 1 < z < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

**例 17【解】**由于  $X \sim E(\lambda_1), Y \sim E(\lambda_2)$ ,则 X, Y 的分布函数分别为

$$F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_{1}x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases} F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_{2}y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

又X,Y相互独立,因此 $M = \max\{X,Y\}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{split} F_{\max}(z) &= P\{M \leq z\} = P\{\max(X,Y) \leq z\} = P\{X \leq z\} P\{Y \leq z\} \\ &= F_X(z) F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} (1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_1 z})(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda_2 z}), & z > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{他}. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

故 $M = \max\{X,Y\}$ 的概率密度为



$$f_{\max}(z) = F_{\max}'(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 z} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th.} \end{cases}$$

同理  $N = \min\{X, Y\}$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{split} F_{\min}(z) &= P\{N \leq z\} = P\{\min(X,Y) \leq z\} = 1 - P\{\min(X,Y) > z\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X > z, Y > z\} = 1 - P\{X > z\} P\{Y > z\} \\ &= 1 - [1 - P\{X \leq z\}][1 - P\{Y \leq z\}] \\ &= 1 - [1 - F_X(z)][1 - F_Y(z)] \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & \not\equiv \text{th.} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

故  $Z = \min\{X,Y\}$  的概率密度为

$$f_{z}(z) = F_{z}'(z) = \begin{cases} (\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})e^{-(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

例 18【答案】  $\frac{1}{9}$ .

【解析】 
$$P\{\max(X,Y) \le 1\} = P\{X \le 1, Y \le 1\} = P\{X \le 1\}P\{Y \le 1\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}.$$



### 第四章 随机变量的数字特征

**例1【解】**X 的可能取值为0,1,2,3,且

$$P\{X=0\} = \frac{C_3^0 C_3^3}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{20}, P\{X=1\} = \frac{C_3^1 C_3^2}{C_6^3} = \frac{9}{20},$$

$$P\{X=2\} = \frac{C_3^2 C_3^1}{C_6^3} = \frac{9}{20}, P\{X=3\} = \frac{C_3^3 C_3^0}{C_6^3} = \frac{1}{20}.$$

即 X 的概率分布为

X	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

从而 
$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{1}{20} + 1 \times \frac{9}{20} + 2 \times \frac{9}{20} + 3 \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{2}$$
.

**例2【解】**已知 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ,则X的分布律为

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

从而 
$$E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot P\{X = k\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda}$$
$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda}$$

例3【解】
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} x (1+x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x (1-x) dx = 0.$$

例4【解】已知 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ ,则X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

从而 
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x)$$

$$\frac{\lambda x = t}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\lambda}.$$

例5【解】由己知

$$E(2X+1) = [2 \times (-2) + 1] \times 0.4 + [2 \times 0 + 1] \times 0.3 + [2 \times 2 + 1] \times 0.3 = 0.6,$$
  
$$E(X^{2}) = (-2)^{2} \times 0.4 + 0^{2} \times 0.3 + 2^{2} \times 0.3 = 2.8,$$

$$E(\sin X) = \sin(-2) \times 0.4 + \sin 0 \times 0.3 + \sin 2 \times 0.3 = -0.1 \sin 2$$
.

例6【解】由已知



$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx = 0,$$

$$E(|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |x| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$E(XY) = E(X \cos X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cos x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cos x dx = 0.$$

例7【解】由已知

$$E(X) = 0 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X+Y) = (0+0) \times \frac{2}{3} + (0+1) \times \frac{1}{6} + (1+0) \times \frac{1}{12} + (1+1) \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$E(XY) = 0 \times 0 \times \frac{2}{3} + 0 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{12} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

例8【解】由己知

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0.$$

**例9【解】**由于 $X_i \sim U(0,1)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ ,则 $X_i$ 的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

(1) 由于  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$  相互独立,则  $U = \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\}$  的分布函数为

$$F_{U}(u) = [F(u)]^{n} = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0, \\ u^{n}, & 0 \le u < 1, \\ 1, & u \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

从而U 的概率密度为 $f_U(u) = F_U'(u) = \begin{cases} nu^{n-1}, & 0 < u < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

因此 
$$E(U) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u f_U(u) du = \int_0^1 u \cdot n u^{n-1} du = n \int_0^1 u^n du = \frac{n}{n+1}$$
.



(2) 由于  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立,则  $V = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  的分布函数为

$$F_{V}(v) = 1 - [1 - F(v)]^{n} = \begin{cases} 0, & v < 0, \\ 1 - (1 - v)^{n}, & 0 \le v < 1, \\ 1, & v \ge 1. \end{cases}$$
 从而 $V$  的概率密度为  $f_{V}(v) = F'_{V}(v) = \begin{cases} n(1 - v)^{n-1}, & 0 < v < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

因此 
$$E(V) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v f_V(v) dv = \int_0^1 v \cdot n(1-v)^{n-1} dv = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

(3) 
$$E(U+V) = E(U) + E(V) = \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$
.

例10【解】由于

$$E(X) = -2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0,$$
  

$$E(X^{2}) = (-2)^{2} \times \frac{1}{4} + 0^{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 2^{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = 2.$$

因此

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2 - 0^2 = 2$$
.

**例** 11【解】已知  $X \sim E(\lambda)$ ,则 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

从而 
$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{+\infty} (\lambda x)^2 e^{-\lambda x} d(\lambda x)$$

$$\frac{\lambda x = t}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}.$$

由例 4 知  $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$  , 因此

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}.$$

例 12【答案】 2.

【解析】由于

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 4x^{2} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (2x)^{2} e^{-2x} d(2x) = 1,$$

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 4x^{3} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (2x)^{3} e^{-2x} d(2x) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

因此

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

例 13【答案】D.



【解析】由概率密度的性质,有

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (a + bx) dx = a + \frac{b}{2},$$

即 2a+b=2.

又 
$$0.5 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} x(a+bx)dx = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{3}$$
,即  $3a + 2b = 3$ .  
由  $\begin{cases} 2a+b=2, \\ 3a+2b=3, \end{cases}$ 解得  $a=1,b=0$ ,从而  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ 

因此 
$$X \sim U(0,1)$$
,于是  $D(X) = \frac{1}{12}$ .

故选 D.

例 14【答案】 $1,\frac{7}{6}$ .

【解析】已知  $X \sim E(2), Y \sim U(1,3)$ ,则

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, D(X) = \frac{1}{4}, E(Y) = 2, D(Y) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

又X与Y相互独立,从而

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1,$$

$$D(XY) = E[(XY)^2] - [E(XY)]^2 = E(X^2)E(Y^2) - [E(XY)]^2$$

$$= \{D(X) + [E(X)]^2\} \{D(Y) + [E(Y)]^2\} - [E(XY)]^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right] \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2^2\right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{7}{6}.$$

例 15【答案】  $5, \frac{34}{3}$ .

【解析】由于 
$$X \sim B\left(4, \frac{1}{2}\right), Y \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right), Z \sim P(1)$$
,则

$$E(X) = 2, D(X) = 1, E(Y) = 0, D(Y) = \frac{1}{3}, E(Z) = 1, D(Z) = 1.$$

从而  $E(U) = E(X - 2Y + 3Z) = E(X) - 2E(Y) + 3E(Z) = 2 - 2 \times 0 + 3 \times 1 = 5$ .

又X,Y,Z相互独立,从而

$$D(U) = D(X - 2Y + 3Z) = D(X) + 4D(Y) + 9D(Z)$$
$$= 1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} + 9 \times 1$$
$$= \frac{34}{3}.$$

例16【解】由于



$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} x (x + y) dx = \frac{7}{12},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} y (x + y) dx = \frac{7}{12},$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} x y (x + y) dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

因此

$$Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{7}{12} = -\frac{1}{144}.$$

例 17【答案】7.

【解析】由于

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2Cov(X,Y) = 1 + 4 + 2Cov(X,Y) = 3$$

解得Cov(X,Y) = -1, 从而

$$D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2Cov(X, Y)$$
  
= 1 + 4 - 2 \times (-1) = 7.

例 18【答案】A.

【解析】由于 
$$P\{X+Y=n\}=1$$
,即  $P\{Y=-X+n\}=1$ ,因此  $\rho_{xy}=-1$ .

故选 A.

例 19【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}$ .

**【解析】**由题设知  $X \sim N(0,2), Y \sim N(0,1)$ , 且 X, Y 相互独立,则

$$Cov(U,V) = Cov(X + Y, X - Y)$$

$$= Cov(X, X) - Cov(X, Y) + Cov(Y, X) - Cov(Y, Y)$$

$$= D(X) - D(Y) = 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,$$

$$D(U) = D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) = 3,$$

$$D(V) = D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) = 3.$$

从而

$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(U, V)}{\sqrt{D(U)}\sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

例 20【解】由于(X,Y) 服从单位圆盘上的均匀分布,因此(X,Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

从而



$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x y f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} x y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0.$$

由于E(XY) = E(X)E(Y),因此X与Y不相关.又

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}{\pi}, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#.de.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}{\pi}, & -1 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#.de.} \end{cases}$$

显然  $f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) f_Y(y)$ , 故 X 与 Y 不独立.

例 21【解】由于 
$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$
,因此  $E(X) = D(X) = \lambda$ ,又 
$$1 = E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2) - 3E(X) + 2$$
 
$$= D(X) + [E(X)]^2 - 3E(X) + 2$$
 
$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2$$
,

即 $(\lambda-1)^2=0$ ,故 $\lambda=1$ .

例 22【解】 
$$(1)$$
 由  $(X,Y) \sim N\left(0,1;1,4;-\frac{1}{2}\right)$  可知, 
$$E(X)=0, E(Y)=1, D(X)=1, D(Y)=4, \rho_{XY}=-\frac{1}{2},$$

则

$$E(XY) = \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) + E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} + E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 = -1.$$

(2) 
$$D(2X + Y) = 4D(X) + D(Y) + 4Cov(X, Y)$$
  
=  $4D(X) + D(Y) + 4\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$   
=  $4 \times 1 + 4 + 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 1 \times 2 = 4$ .

(3) 
$$\operatorname{Cov}(2X + Y, X + Y) = 2\operatorname{Cov}(X, X) + 3\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) + \operatorname{Cov}(Y, Y)$$
  
=  $2D(X) + 3\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} + D(Y)$   
=  $2 \times 1 + 3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 1 \times 2 + 4 = 3$ .



因此随机变量 2X + Y 与 X + Y 的相关系数为

$$\rho_{2X+Y,X+Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(2X+Y,X+Y)}{\sqrt{D(2X+Y)}\sqrt{D(X+Y)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$





# 

例 1【答案】 $\frac{1}{12}$ .

【解析】由已知

$$E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0,$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2Cov(X,Y)$$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}$$

$$= 3.$$

由切比雪夫不等式,有

$$P\{|X+Y| \ge 6\} = P\{|X+Y-E(X+Y)| \ge 6\} \le \frac{D(X+Y)}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

例2【答案】6.

【解析】由于 $X_i \sim P(2)$ ,因此 $E(X_i) = D(X_i) = 2$ ,从而

$$E(X_i^2) = D(X_i) + [E(X_i)]^2 = 6.$$

又  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n, \cdots$  同分布,所以  $X_1^2, X_2^2, \cdots, X_n^2, \cdots$  同分布,由辛钦大数定律,  $Y_n$  依概率收敛于

$$E(Y_n) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = E(X_i^2) = 6.$$

例 3【答案】C.

【解析】由于 $X_i \sim E(\lambda), i = 1, 2, \cdots$ ,因此

$$\mu = E(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \sigma^2 = D(X_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2},$$

由列维-林德伯格中心极限定理,得

$$\begin{split} \varPhi(x) &= \lim_{n \to \infty} P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \leq x\right\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} - \frac{n}{\lambda}}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}} \leq x\right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} P\left\{\frac{\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x\right\}. \end{split}$$

故选 C.

例 4【答案】 0.84.



【解析】设 X 表示100 次独立重复试验中试验成功的次数,则  $X \sim B(100,0.2)$  ,从而

$$E(X) = 100 \times 0.2 = 20$$
,  
 $D(X) = 100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8 = 16$ .

由棣莫弗-拉普拉斯中心极限定理知,X近似服从正态分布N(20,16),故

$$\begin{split} P\{16 \leq X \leq 32\} &\approx \varPhi\left(\frac{32-20}{4}\right) - \varPhi\left(\frac{16-20}{4}\right) \\ &= \varPhi(3) - \varPhi(-1) = \varPhi(3) - [1-\varPhi(1)] \\ &= 0.9987 - (1-0.8413) \\ &= 0.84 \, . \end{split}$$



# 

### 例1【答案】C.

**【解析】**根据统计量的定义,统计量中不能含有总体的任何未知参数,由于  $\mu$  是未知参数.

故选 C.

例 2【解】由己知 
$$X_1 \sim N(0,9), X_2 + X_3 \sim N(0,18), X_4 + X_5 + X_6 \sim N(0,27)$$
,从而 
$$\frac{X_1}{\sqrt{9}} \sim N(0,1), \frac{X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{18}} \sim N(0,1), \frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{27}} \sim N(0,1)$$

且相互独立,则

例 3【答案】35.

【解析】由于 
$$\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(5)$$
,因此  $E(\chi^2) = 5$ , $D(\chi^2) = 2 \times 5 = 10$ ,从而  $E(\chi^2)^2 = D(\chi^2) + [E(\chi^2)]^2 = 10 + 5^2 = 35$ .

例 4【答案】D.

【解析】由
$$X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_9\sim N(0,81)$$
,得 $\frac{X_1+X_2+\cdots+X_9}{9}\sim N(0,1)$ ,

曲 
$$Y_i \sim N(0,9)$$
 ,得  $\frac{Y_i}{3} \sim N(0,1)(i=1,2,\cdots,9)$  ,从而 
$$\left(\frac{Y_1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y_2}{3}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{Y_9}{3}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(9) \, .$$
 由于  $\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_9}{9} = \left(\frac{Y_1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y_2}{3}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{Y_9}{3}\right)^2$  相互独立,因此 
$$\frac{\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_9}{9}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{Y_1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y_2}{3}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{Y_9}{3}\right)^2}} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_9}{\sqrt{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \cdots + Y_9^2}} \sim t(9) \, ,$$

故选 D.

#### 例 5【答案】D.

【解析】由于t分布的概率密度函数是偶函数,且 $\beta > 0$ ,则



$$P\{X \le x\} = 1 - P\{X > x\} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}P\{|X| > x\} = 1 - \frac{\beta}{2},$$

从而  $x = t_{\underline{\ell}}$ , 故选 D.

例 6【答案】C.

【解析】由
$$X_i \sim N(0,4)$$
,得 $\frac{X_i}{2} \sim N(0,1)(i=1,2,\cdots,15)$ ,从而
$$\left(\frac{X_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_2}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{X_{10}}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)\,,$$
 
$$\left(\frac{X_{11}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_{12}}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{X_{15}}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(5)\,.$$
 由于 $\left(\frac{X_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_2}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{X_{10}}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{X_{11}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_{12}}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{X_{15}}{2}\right)^2$ 相互独立,

因此

$$\frac{\left(\frac{X_{1}}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{X_{2}}{2}\right)^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{X_{10}}{2}\right)^{2}}{\frac{10}{\left(\frac{X_{11}}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{X_{12}}{2}\right)^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{X_{15}}{2}\right)^{2}}} = \frac{X_{1}^{2} + X_{2}^{2} + \dots + X_{10}^{2}}{2(X_{11}^{2} + X_{12}^{2} + \dots + X_{15}^{2})} \sim F(10,5).$$

故选 C.

例7【答案】F(1,1).

【解析】由己知(X,Y)服从二维正态分布N(0,0;2,2;0),则

$$X \sim N(0,2), Y \sim N(0,2), \rho_{yy} = 0$$
,

从而X与Y相互独立.

又
$$\frac{X}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0,1), \frac{Y}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0,1)$$
,从而 $\left(\frac{X}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \left(\frac{Y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ ,且 $\left(\frac{X}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ 与

$$\left(\frac{Y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$
相互独立,故 $\frac{\left(\frac{X}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2/1}{\left(\frac{Y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2/1} \sim F(1,1)$ ,即 $\frac{X^2}{Y^2} \sim F(1,1)$ .

例8【答案】C.

【解析】由
$$\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\sim N(0,1)$$
,且 $\mu=1,\sigma=2$ ,因此 $\frac{\overline{X}-1}{2/\sqrt{n}}\sim N(0,1)$ ,故选 C.

例9【答案】D.



【解析】由
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
,且 $\sigma^2 = 1$ ,因此 $(n-1)S^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,故选 D.

例 10【答案】 $n\sigma^2$ ,  $2n\sigma^4$ .

【解析】由 
$$\frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\sim\chi^{2}(n)$$
,则

$$E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right]=n, D\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right]=2n,$$

从而 
$$E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}\right]=n\sigma^{2}, D\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}\right]=2n\sigma^{4}.$$

例 11【答案】 
$$\sigma^2$$
,  $\frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$ .

【解析】由
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$$
~ $\chi^2(n-1)$ ,则

$$E\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2}E(S^2) = n-1,$$

$$D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right] = \frac{(n-1)^{2}}{\sigma^{4}}D(S^{2}) = 2(n-1),$$

从而 
$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2, D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}.$$





# ❤️第七章 参数估计

## 例1【答案】B.

**【解析】**由矩估计法,令
$$E(X) = \overline{X}, E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$$
,即 $\mu = \overline{X}, \sigma^2 + \mu^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$ ,

解得  $\mu = \bar{X}$ ,  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ , 所以均值  $\mu$  和方差  $\sigma^2$  的矩估计量为

$$\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2.$$

故选 B.

例2【解】由于

$$E(X) = 0 \times \theta^2 + 1 \times (1 - \theta - 2\theta^2) + 2 \times (\theta^2 + \theta) = 1 + \theta,$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + 2 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 2}{9} = \frac{11}{9}.$$

由矩估计法,令 $E(X) = \overline{x}$ ,解得 $\theta$ 的矩估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{9}$ .

例3【解】因为

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} x \cdot \frac{2x}{3\theta^2} dx = \frac{10}{9} \theta.$$

由矩估计法,令 $\frac{10}{9}\theta = \bar{X}$ ,解得 $\theta$ 的矩估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{9}{10} \, \overline{X} = \frac{9}{10n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

例 4【解】(1)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot (\theta + 1) x^{\theta} dx = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2}$ ,由矩估计法,令  $E(X) = \overline{X}$ ,解得  $\theta$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\overline{X} - 1}{1 - \overline{X}}$ .

(2)设 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ 为样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$ 的观测值,则似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} (\theta+1)^n \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{\theta}, & 0 < x_i < 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ th.} \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n < 1$ 时,似然函数两边取对数得

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln L(\theta)}{\mathrm{d} \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i} = 0, \quad \text{if } \theta = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i}},$$



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

例 5【解】矩估计值:

$$E(X) = 0 \times \theta^2 + 1 \times 2\theta(1-\theta) + 2 \times \theta^2 + 3 \times (1-2\theta) = 3-4\theta,$$
$$\overline{x} = \frac{3+1+3+0+3+1+2+3}{8} = 2,$$

由矩估计法,令 $E(X) = \overline{x}$ ,解得 $\theta$ 的矩估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

最大似然估计值:

对于给定的样本值,似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \theta^2 \times [2\theta(1-\theta)]^2 \times \theta^2 \times (1-2\theta)^4 = 4\theta^6 (1-\theta)^2 (1-2\theta)^4$$
.

似然函数两边取对数得

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln 4 + 6 \ln \theta + 2 \ln(1 - \theta) + 4 \ln(1 - 2\theta).$$

故 $\theta$ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{13}}{12}$ .

**例** 6【解】由于  $X \sim U(0,\theta)$ , 因此 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(1)设 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ 为样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$ 的观测值,则似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x_i < \theta, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \theta$ 时,似然函数两边取对数得

$$\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta$$
.

令 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} \ln L(\theta)}{\mathrm{d} \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} < 0$$
,所以  $\ln L(\theta)$  是关于  $\theta$  的单调递减函数.

又  $0 \le x_i \le \theta, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ , 因此  $\theta$  的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{\theta} = \max\{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\}$ , 故  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\}$ .

$$(2) 由于  $X \sim U(0,\theta)$ , 因此  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \le x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \ge \theta. \end{cases}$$$



从而 $\hat{oldsymbol{ heta}}$ 的分布函数和概率密度分别为

$$F_{\hat{\theta}}(x) = [F(x)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \le x < \theta, \\ 1, & x \ge \theta. \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\hat{\theta}}(x) = F_{\hat{\theta}}'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

故 
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{\hat{\theta}}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\theta} x \cdot \frac{n}{\theta^{n}} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta.$$

# 例7【答案】2.

【解析】已知总体  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ ,  $\overline{X}$  和  $S^2$  分别为样本均值和样本方差, 故

$$E(\overline{X}) = E(X) = \lambda, E(S^2) = D(X) = \lambda,$$

又 $(a-1)\overline{X}+2S^2$ 为 $3\lambda$ 的无偏估计量,即

$$E[(a-1)\overline{X} + 2S^2] = (a-1)E(\overline{X}) + 2E(S^2) = (a-1)\lambda + 2\lambda = 3\lambda$$

解得a=2.

例8【答案】B.

【解析】由无偏估计的定义知, $\hat{\mu}_1,\hat{\mu}_2,\hat{\mu}_3$ 都是 $\mu$ 的无偏估计量,由于

$$D(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{3}\sigma^2, D(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{13}{25}\sigma^2, D(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{7}{18}\sigma^2,$$

因此 $D(\hat{\mu}_1)$ 最小,故选B.

例 9 【证明】由于 
$$X \sim U(\theta, 2\theta)$$
 ,因此  $E(X) = \frac{3}{2}\theta$  , $D(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$  ,从而 
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{2}{3}E(\bar{X}) = \frac{2}{3}E(X) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2}\theta = \theta$$
 ,

故 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}\bar{X}$ 是 $\theta$ 的无偏估计量.

由于
$$D(\overline{X}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}D(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n}D(X) = \frac{\theta^{2}}{12n}$$
,因此
$$D(\hat{\theta}) = D\left(\frac{2}{3}\overline{X}\right) = \frac{4}{9}D(\overline{X}) = \frac{\theta^{2}}{27n}.$$

对于 $∀\varepsilon>0$ , 由切比雪夫不等式,

$$1 \geq P\{||\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = P\{||\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(\hat{\theta})}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{27n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 1(n \rightarrow \infty),$$

即  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P\{|\hat{\theta}-\theta|<\varepsilon\}=1$ ,故 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 $\theta$ 的一致估计量.



**例 10【解】**(1)由于总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 因此 X 的概率密度为

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

设 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的观测值,则似然函数为

$$L(\sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}; \sigma^{2}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^{n} (\sigma^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}, -\infty < x_{i} < +\infty.$$

似然函数两边取对数得

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = -n \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln L(\sigma^2)}{\mathrm{d} \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 , \quad \text{if } \# \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 ,$$

故  $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$ .

$$(2) 由于 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n) , \quad 因此 E \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \right] = n , \quad 从而$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^{2}) = E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right] = E\left[\frac{\sigma^{2}}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} E \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \right] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \cdot n = \sigma^2,$$

故 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 为 $\sigma^2$ 的无偏估计量.

(3) 由于 
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$$
, 因此  $D\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2n$ , 从而

$$D(\hat{\sigma}^{2}) = D\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right] = D\left[\frac{\sigma^{2}}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right]$$

$$=\frac{\sigma^4}{n^2}D\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n(X_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right|=\frac{\sigma^4}{n^2}\cdot 2n=\frac{2\sigma^4}{n}.$$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 由切比雪夫不等式,



$$1 \geq P\{|\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sigma^2| < \varepsilon\} = P\{|\hat{\sigma}^2 - E(\hat{\sigma}^2)| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(\hat{\sigma}^2)}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{2\sigma^4}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 1(n \rightarrow \infty),$$
即 lim  $P\{|\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sigma^2| < \varepsilon\} = 1$ ,故 $\hat{\sigma}^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2$ 的一致估计量.

### 例 11【答案】C.

**【解析**】由于  $\mu$  未知,因此参数  $\sigma^2$  的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right).$$

又  $n=16, 1-\alpha=0.90, \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.05}(15), \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.95}(15), s=1$ ,则  $\sigma^2$  的置

信度为
$$0.90$$
的置信区间为 $\left(\frac{15}{\chi^2_{0.05}(15)}, \frac{15}{\chi^2_{0.95}(15)}\right)$ , 故选 C.

例 12【答案】(4.51,5.49).

【解析】当 $\sigma^2$ 已知时,均值 $\mu$ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为

$$\left(\overline{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\underline{\alpha}}, \overline{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\underline{\alpha}}\right).$$

又 $\overline{x} = 5, n = 16, 1 - \alpha = 0.95, \sigma = 1, u_{\alpha} = u_{0.025} = 1.96$ ,因此

$$\overline{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 5 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} \times 1.96 = 4.51$$

$$\overline{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 5 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} \times 1.96 = 5.49$$
,

故 $\mu$ 的置信度为0.95的置信区间为(4.51,5.49).



# 第八章 假设检验(仅数一)

### 例1【答案】A.

【解析】根据显著性检验的定义,显著性水平是指给定的犯第一类错误的概率,即原假设  $H_0$  成立,经检验被拒绝的概率,故选 A.

### 例 2【答案】D.

【解析】 $\alpha$  越小,显著性差异越小,越容易接受  $H_0$ ,若  $\alpha=0.05$  时接受  $H_0$ ,则  $\alpha=0.01$  时显著性变弱,更加容易接受  $H_0$ ,故选 D.

**例3【解**】本题是在显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下,检验假设

$$H_0: \mu \ge 1000, H_1: \mu < 1000$$
,

检验统计量

$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - 1000}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1) ,$$

拒绝域为

$$W = \{u \le -u_{\alpha}\} = \{u \le -u_{0.05} = -1.65\},$$

其中  $n=25, \sigma=100, \overline{x}=950$ ,经计算  $u=\frac{950-1000}{100/\sqrt{25}}=-2.5$ ,故拒绝原假设,即认为这

批元件不合格.

**例 4【解**】本题是在显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下,检验假设

$$H_0: \mu = 70, H_1: \mu \neq 70$$

检验统计量

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - 70}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) ,$$

拒绝域为

$$W = \{ |t| \ge t_{\underline{\alpha}}(n-1) \} = \{ |t| \ge t_{0.025}(35) = 2.0301 \},$$

其中  $n=36, s=15, \overline{x}=66.5$ ,经计算  $t=\frac{66.5-70}{15/\sqrt{36}}=-1.4$ ,故接受原假设,即可以认为这

次考试全体考生的平均成绩为70分.

**例 5【解**】本题是在显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下,检验假设

$$H_0: \sigma^2 \le 100^2, H_1: \sigma^2 > 100^2$$

检验统计量

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{100^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) ,$$

拒绝域为

$$W = \{\chi^2 \ge \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)\} = \{\chi^2 \ge \chi_{0.05}^2(39) = 54.572\}$$
,



其中 n=40,  $s^2=15000$ , 经计算  $\chi^2=\frac{39\times15000}{100^2}=58.5$ , 故拒绝原假设,即认为灯泡寿命的波动性显著增大.

