

河南工业大学求是学社

概率论与数理统计白皮书详细解答

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河南郑州

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模拟试题 - Page:

1. 0.15 $P(A\bar{B}) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A)P(\bar{B}) = (1-P(B))(1-P(B)) = 0.15$

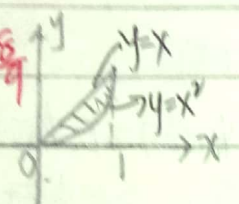
2. 0.18 由 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(B)} = 0.7 \therefore P(AB) = 0.18$

3. 0.096 $1 - (0.98)^5 \approx 0.096$

4. 18 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ $E(X) = D(X) = \lambda \therefore D(3X-2) = 3^2 D(X) = 18$

5. 1.2 3 图像在每一个分段点处的跃迁值即为该点概率

0.3 0.5 0.2

6. 2.8  $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 6x dy & x \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 6(1-x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

7. $P\{|X-\mu| < 3\sigma\} = 1 - \frac{6^2}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$

8. 独立性的可加性 $Z \sim N(0, 25)$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{50}}$ 注意: 别列累性带 X

9. $\hat{\mu}_3$ 求 $MSE(\hat{\theta})$

$MSE(\hat{\theta}_1) = MSE(\hat{\mu}_1) = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}) D(X) = \frac{3}{8} D(X)$

$MSE(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{2} D(X)$

$MSE(\hat{\mu}_3) = (\frac{1}{25} + \frac{4}{25} + \frac{4}{25}) D(X) = \frac{9}{25} D(X)$

$\therefore MSE(\hat{\mu}_3) < MSE(\hat{\mu}_1) < MSE(\hat{\mu}_2)$ 较有效估计 $\hat{\mu}_3$

3. 过. 不考. [13.59, 18.05]

= D1. A, B 互不相容 $\therefore AB = \emptyset$ $A \subset \bar{B}$ $\therefore P(A-B) = P(AB) = P(A)$

2. D. 由题意, BCA $A: P(AB) = P(B)$ $D: P(A|B) = 1$

$B: P(A \cup B) = P(A)$

$C: P(B|A) = P(B)$

3. C: X, Y 相互独立 $\therefore P(XY) = P(X)P(Y)$

$\therefore P(X=Y) = P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=0) = P(X=1) \cdot P(Y=1) + P(X=0) \cdot P(Y=0) = \frac{1}{2}$

4. B: $X \sim N(1, 1)$ 关于 $X=1$ 对称 $\therefore B$

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一. 填空

1. $\frac{1}{3}$ $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$. $\therefore P(AB) = 0.2$. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.2}{0.6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 加法公式
2. 0.28 $P(AB) = P(B) \cdot P(A|B) = [1 - P(B)] P(A|B) = 0.28$ 乘法公式
3. $\frac{1}{15}$ $P = \frac{C_3^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{1}{15}$
4. 2 $X \sim P(\lambda)$. $\therefore P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ $P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X=0\} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} = 1 - e^{-2} \therefore \lambda = 2$
5. 3 $E(2X-1) = 2E(X) - 1 = 2 \times 1 \times P - 1 = 3$ 期望性质
6. 8 $X \sim e(\lambda)$. $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$. $Var(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$. $E(X^2) = [E(X)]^2 + Var(X) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} = 8$
7. $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ 由切比雪夫不等式 $P\{|X-\mu| > 2b\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{4b^2} = \frac{b^2}{4b^2} = \frac{1}{4}$
8. χ_n^2 定义: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为独立同分布的随机变量, 且服从 $N(0,1)$ 记 $Y = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$ 则称 Y 为自由度为 n 的 χ^2 分布 $Y \sim \chi_n^2$. $\sum_{i=1}^n \chi_1^2 \sim \chi_n^2$
9. $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ (不考) 见课本 P155 8.2.1

二. 单选

1. C 理清题 当某汽车已知是废气排放超标, 条件概率
2. A $\begin{cases} E(\bar{X}) = \mu, & S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \Rightarrow X \rightarrow \chi^2, \\ E(S^2) = \sigma^2, & \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \end{cases}$
3. B 规范性 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) = 1$. $\therefore \int_0^2 ax dx \cdot \int_0^1 y^2 dy = 1$. $\therefore a = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$
4. A $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ $\begin{cases} \text{无论总体, 当 } n \rightarrow \infty, \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \text{当正态总体: } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \end{cases}$ $b^2 = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 3$

三. 设 $A_1 = \{\text{无销路}\}$ $A_2 = \{\text{销路一般}\}$ $A_3 = \{\text{畅销}\}$ $B = \{\text{能得到投资}\}$
 $\therefore P(B) = P(A_1) \cdot P(B|A_1) + P(A_2) \cdot P(B|A_2) + P(A_3) \cdot P(B|A_3) = 0.655$

四 (1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{50} e^{-\frac{1}{50}x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ $P(X > 60) = \int_{60}^{+\infty} f(x) = \int_{60}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{50} e^{-\frac{1}{50}x} dx = e^{-\frac{6}{5}}$

(2). 设 X 表示寿命均大于 60(h) 的元件, 则 $X \sim B(3, e^{-\frac{6}{5}})$



$$\therefore P = C_3^3 (e^{-\frac{6}{5}})^3 = 0.027$$

五. (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 1 \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}$ 规范性

(2) 当 $x < 0$, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = 0$;

当 $0 \leq x < \pi$, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = 0 + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2}$

当 $x \geq \pi$, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = 0 + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin x dx + 0 = 1$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 1 & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

(3) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

六. (1)	X	0	1	Y	0	1
	P	0.4	0.6	P	0.4	0.6

(2)	XY	0	1	X ²	0	1
	P	0.7	0.3		0.4	0.6

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6, \quad E(Y) = 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6$$

$$E(XY) = 0 \times 0.7 + 1 \times 0.3 = 0.3; \quad E(X^2) = 0 \times 0.4 + 1 \times 0.6 = 0.6$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.3 - 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.06$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 0.6 - (0.6)^2 = 0.24; \quad \text{Var}(Y) = 0.6 - (0.6)^2 = 0.24$$

$$\therefore \rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{0.06}{0.24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

九. 设 X_i 表示每页印刷错误个数, $i=1, 2, \dots, 400$

由题意, $E(X_i) = 0.2, \quad D(X_i) = 0.2$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2) \therefore \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(80, 80)$$

$$P\left\{80 < \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 88\right\} = P\left\{\frac{80-80}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.2}} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.2}} \leq \frac{88-80}{\sqrt{80}}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{80}{\sqrt{80}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{80}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{80}{\sqrt{80}}\right) - 1$$

$$= 0.8133$$



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+. 由 $P(XY=0)=1$ $\therefore P(XY \neq 0) = 0$

$X \backslash Y$	-1	0	1
-1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0

$$P(X=Y) = P(X=-1, Y=-1) + P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=0) \\ = 0$$

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1. 0.3 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$ $\therefore P(AB) = 0.3$

2. 0.2 设次品率为 P $\therefore P^3 = 0.008$ $\therefore P = 0.2$

3. 18 $X \sim P(\lambda) \Rightarrow E(X) = \lambda = 2 = D(X)$ $P(3 \times 1) = 9D(X) = 18$

4. 5 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \cdot 2^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-2)^2}{8}\right)$ $\mu=2, \sigma=2, E(3X+1) = 3E(X)+1$

5. X, Y 相互独立 联合概率函数 = 边缘概率密度函数的乘积

$X: f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & x \in [0, 3] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ $Y: f(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-3x} & x \in [0, 3], y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

b 3.6 由 $\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}}$ $\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0.6 \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{9} = 3.6$

7. 0.18 $P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=0) \cdot P(Y=1) \Rightarrow 0.12 = 0.2 \times (0.32 + a) \Rightarrow a = 0.18$

0.2 $P(X=2, Y=1) = P(X=2) \cdot P(Y=1) \Rightarrow 0.3 = 0.6 \times (0.3 + b) \Rightarrow b = 0.2$

8. 2.8 $P\{|X-\mu| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$ $P\{|X-\mu| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$

$P\{|X-E(X)| < 3\sigma\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{(3\sigma)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$

9. 2 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$ 令 $Y = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$ 则 $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \sim \chi_n^2$ χ_n^2 定义;

10. 5.2 $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$ 即 σ^2 的无偏估计为 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

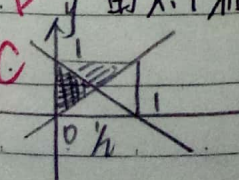
可以够举写上;
此

二. 1. C 恰好有一个 $A\bar{B}\bar{C} \cup A\bar{B}C \cup A\bar{B}C$

2. A X 有概率密度函数 $f_X(x)$ $y=g(x)$ 则 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[h(y)] \cdot |h'(y)| & a < y < b \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$f_X(y) = f_X(y-3) \cdot \left|\frac{dy}{dy}\right| = f_X(y-3)$

3. D 由 X, Y 相互独立 $\Rightarrow E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) \Leftrightarrow$ 协方差 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0$

4. C  $P(X+Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{1-x} b \cdot dy = \int_0^1 [bx(1-x) - bx^2] dx$
 $= \int_0^1 (bx - bx^2) dx = (3x^2 - 4x^3) \Big|_0^1 = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4}$

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1. 0.15 相互独立 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B)$ $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot (1 - P(B)) = 0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.15$

2. 0.12 由 $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) - P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = 0.7$ $\therefore P(AB) = 0.12$

3. $\frac{7}{15}$ $P = \frac{C_1^1 \times C_2^1}{C_3^2} = \frac{7}{15} = 0.467$ 别算, 就写分数, 让老师算去

4. 过 本科阶段课堂不讲, 浙大因版概率论与数理统计有, 考研考.

5. 4 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ $E(X) = D(X) = 2$ $E(3X-2) = 3E(X) - 2 = 4$

6. 14.4 $X \sim B(10, 0.2)$ $\therefore E(X) = np = 2$ $D(X) = np(1-p) = 1.6$ $\therefore D(3X-7) = (3)^2 \cdot D(X) = 14.4$

7. $\frac{x_2 - a}{b - a}$ $X \sim U(a, b)$ $\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ $\therefore P\{x_1 < X < x_2\} = \int_a^{x_2} \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{x_2 - a}{b-a}$

8. $N(13, \frac{9}{2})$ X_1, \dots, X_8 为来自总体样本 \therefore ① 代表性 \Rightarrow 同分布 ② 独立性 \Rightarrow 独立

$X \sim N(5, 2^2)$ $\therefore \bar{X} \sim N(5, \frac{2^2}{8})$ 即 $\bar{X} \sim N(5, \frac{2^2}{8})$

$(3\bar{X} - 2) \sim N(13, \frac{9}{2})$ $\therefore Y \sim N(13, \frac{9}{2})$ 即 $Y \sim N(13, \frac{9}{2})$ 正态分布可加性

9. μ , 无偏估计 $\Rightarrow E(\bar{\mu}) = \mu$

$E(\bar{\mu}) = E(\frac{1}{4}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{1}{4}X_3) = \frac{1}{4}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{4}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{4}E(X_3) = \frac{4}{3}\mu \neq \mu$

$E(\bar{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{5}E(X_1) + \frac{2}{5}E(X_2) + \frac{2}{5}E(X_3) = \mu$

10. n $e^{\frac{\lambda}{n}}$ $L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$

= B1. 由题意, $B \subset A$ 则 $P(AB) = P(B)$ $P(A \cup B) = P(A)$ $P(B|A) = 1$; $P(A|B) = 1$

2. 正态分布可加性 $Z = 3X - 2Y \sim N(3, 40)$

3. A $D(X-Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ $\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}$

4. A 总体 $U(0, \theta)$ $E(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{2}$ $\therefore \hat{\theta} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{5} \times (2+2+3+3) = 2$
 $\therefore \hat{\theta} = 4$

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模拟试卷五 Page:

一、

1. $\frac{3}{8}$ 相互独立 $P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = P(A) \cdot (1 - P(B)) \therefore P(B) = \frac{3}{8}$

2. $\frac{4}{9}$ $P = \frac{C_4^1 \cdot C_3^1}{C_7^2} = \frac{4}{9}$

4. $\frac{1}{3}$ $X \sim U(0, 2) \therefore E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} = 1; D(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \therefore \frac{D(X)}{(E(X))^2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 3 最可能击中 \Rightarrow 接近期望 $E(X) = np = 2.8 \therefore$ 次数 3

5. $2\sqrt{3}$ $X \sim P(\lambda) \therefore P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$
 $\frac{\lambda^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^4}{4!} e^{-\lambda} \therefore \lambda^2 = 12 \therefore \lambda = 2\sqrt{3}$

6. 0.3753 $P\{|X| > 2\} = 1 - P\{|X| \leq 2\} = 1 - P\{-2 \leq X \leq 2\} = 1 - P\left\{H5 \leq \frac{X-1}{2} \leq 0.5\right\}$
 $= 1 - \Phi(0.5) + \Phi(-1.5) = 1 - \Phi(0.5) + 1 - \Phi(1.5)$
 $= 2 - \Phi(0.5) - \Phi(1.5)$
 $= 0.3753$

7. $\frac{4}{3}$ $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}xy^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} E(X) = \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2}x dx \cdot \int_0^1 y^2 dy = \frac{4}{3}$

8. 过 (不考)

9. 过 (不考) $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{60^2}$

10. $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $P\{|T| > \lambda\} = \alpha \therefore P\{T > \lambda\} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \therefore P\{T < \lambda\} = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

= 1. A $\bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = (1-p) \cdot q + p(1-q) = p+q$

2. C X, Y 相互独立 $\nRightarrow E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{(X, Y)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{(X+Y)} \neq 0$

3. C 切比雪夫不等式 $P\{|X - \mu| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$

$\Rightarrow P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu\right| < \varepsilon\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{n\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$

4. D (不考)

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