## 标准答案与评分标准

一 (12分)

解: 假设 A={接收端收到"点"},

 $B_1$ ={发射端发送"点"},  $B_2$ ={发射端发送"划"}

(1) 由全概率公式,可得

由题意可知,

$$P(B_1) = 0.6$$
,  $P(B_2) = 0.4$ ,

将这些代入上面的全概率公式知所求的概率为

(2) 假设 C={接受结果为"不清"},则由 Bayes 公式可得所求概率

.....3 分

二、(14分)

解: (1) X的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$
 (4分)

(2) 解一:  $y = -2 \ln x$  的可取值范围是  $(0, +\infty)$ 

由 
$$y = -2\ln x$$
 得  $y' = -\frac{2}{x} < 0$ 

故  $y = -2\ln x$  在 (0,1) 上严格单减 ..... (2 %)

其反函数  $x=h(y)=e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}$ ,

且 
$$h'(y) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}$$
 ..... (4分)

所以  $y = -2 \ln x$  的密度函数

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} f_{X}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}\right) \middle| -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}y} \middle| &, y > 0 \\ 0 &, \text{ } \# \text{ } \# \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} &, y > 0 \\ 0 &, y \leq 0 \end{cases} \qquad (4 \%)$$

解二:

先求  $y = -2 \ln x$  的分布函数  $F_y(y)$ 

当 
$$y > 0$$
 时,  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(-2 \ln X \le y)$ 

$$= P\left(X \ge e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right) \dots (4 \%)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(X \le e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right)$$

$$=1-F\left(e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right) \quad \dots \quad (2\,\%)$$

因此,  $y = -2 \ln x$  的密度函数

$$f_{Y}(y) = F_{Y}'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0\\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$
..... (4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

三 (18分)

解: (1) 
$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y) dx dy = 1.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\pi (1+y^{2})} dx dy = \frac{A}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^{2}} dy = \frac{A}{\pi} \pi = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1.$$

(2) 
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 0 < x < 1$$
  $\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 0 < x < 1$   $\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 0 < x < 1$ 

当 $x \le 0$ 或 $x \ge 1$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$ .

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1,0 < x < 1, \\ 0, 其他. \end{cases}$$

(+4)

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)}, -\infty < y < +\infty.$$

..... (+4)

因为 $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ , a.e., 所以X与Y相互独立.

..... (+2)

(3) 因为X与Y相互独立,

$$P\left(\min(X,Y) > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = P\left(X > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, Y > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = P\left(X > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) P\left(Y > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{1} dx \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dy = \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

四 (18分)

解: (1) 
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} x \cdot \frac{1}{4} y dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{8} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{2}$$
; (+3)

$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} y dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{8} x^{4} dx = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^{2}) - (EX)^{2} = \frac{12}{5} - (\frac{3}{2})^{2} = \frac{3}{20};$$

..... (+3)

(2) 
$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} y \cdot \frac{1}{4} y dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{7}{12} x^{3} dx = \frac{7}{3}$$
;

..... (+3)

$$E(Y^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^{2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} y^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} y dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{15}{16} x^{4} dx = 6$$

$$Var(Y) = E(Y^{2}) - (EY)^{2} = 6 - \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{5}{9} \circ$$

..... (+3)

(3) 
$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xyf(x,y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} xy \cdot \frac{1}{4}ydy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{7}{12}x^{4}dx = \frac{56}{15}$$
;  
 $cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = \frac{56}{15} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{3} = \frac{7}{30}$ 

..... (+3)

故 
$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X) \cdot Var(Y)}} = \frac{7/30}{\sqrt{(3/20)(5/9)}} = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{15}.$$
 (+3)

## 五 (8分)

解: 设 $X_i$ 表示第i段的测量误差,i=1,2,...,1200,则 $X_1,...,X_{1200}$ 独立同分布,且 $X_i\sim U(-0.5,0.5)$ ,则

显然,测量总误差为 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i$ ,由中心极限定理,所求概率为

$$P(|X| \le 20) = P(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i\right| \le 20)$$

$$= P(-20 \le \sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i \le 20)$$

$$\approx \Phi\left[\frac{20 - 1200 \times 0}{\sqrt{1200 \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right] - \Phi\left[\frac{-20 - 1200 \times 0}{\sqrt{1200 \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right]$$

$$= 2\Phi(2) - 1$$

$$= 0.9544$$

.....4分

六 (18分)

$$\Leftrightarrow EX = \overline{X}_n \qquad \dots 3 \ \text{f}$$

解得
$$p$$
 的矩估计为  $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}_{u}}$  .......................3 分

## (2) 似然函数为

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(1-p)^{x_i-1} = p^{n}(1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - n} \qquad \dots 2$$

对数似然函数为

对p求导并令其为零,得

由于 $EX = \frac{1}{p}$ ,因此EX的最大似然估计为  $\frac{1}{\hat{p}} = \overline{x}_n$  .......2分

## 七 (12分)

解: 假设 $H_0$ :  $\mu \le 15$ ;  $H_1$ :  $\mu > 15$ 。

选取检验统计量  $Z = \frac{\overline{X} - 15}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ ,

构造拒绝域: Z≥Z<sub>0.05</sub> = 1.645. -----8

计算得: 
$$Z = \frac{15.025 - 15}{0.05/4} = 2.$$

故拒绝 $H_0$ ,可以认为这一批滚珠的平均直径大于 15 mm。