

## 2019-2020 学年第一学期期末考试 A 卷参考答案

### 一、填空题

1、【正解】  $\frac{1}{e^\lambda - 1}$

【学解】 由  $C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = C(e^\lambda - 1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{e^\lambda - 1}$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第二章【知识清单】2.2、离散型随机变量及分布

2、【正解】 0.8413

【学解】  $X - Y \sim N(1, 9) \Rightarrow P(X \leq Y + 4) = P\left(\frac{X - Y - 1}{3} \leq 1\right) = \Phi(1) = 0.8413$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第二章【知识清单】2.3、连续型随机变量及分布

3、【正解】  $\frac{\theta}{3}$

【学解】  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$P(\min(X, Y) > z) = P(X > z, Y > z) = P(X > z)P(Y > z) = P^2(X > z) = [1 - F_X(z)]^2$

故  $P(\min(X, Y) \leq z) = 1 - [1 - F_X(z)]^2 = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{z}{\theta}\right)^2, & 0 < z < \theta \\ 1, & z \geq \theta \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \min(X, Y)$  的密度函数为  $g(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{2z}{\theta^2}, & 0 < z < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow E[\min(X, Y)] = 2 \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{z}{\theta^2}\right) z dz = \frac{\theta}{3}$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第三章【知识清单】3.6、二维随机变量函数的分布

4、【正解】 4

【学解】 由题可得,  $EX = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2 \Rightarrow E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 4$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第四章【知识清单】4.3、常见随机变量的数学期望及方差



5、【正解】  $1 - \alpha$

【学解】由  $\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1)$

$$\text{得 } P\left(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right) = P\left(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \leq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第八章【知识清单】8.2、置信区间

二、【学解】设  $A_1 = \{\text{发送信号0}\}$ ,  $A_2 = \{\text{发送信号1}\}$ ,  $B_1 = \{\text{收到信号0}\}$ ,  $B_2 = \{\text{收到信号1}\}$

则  $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = 0.5$ ,  $P(B_2|A_1) = 0.2$ ,  $P(B_1|A_2) = 0.1$

$$1. P(A_1 B_1) = P(A_1) - P(A_1 B_2) = 0.5 - P(B_2|A_1)P(A_1) = 0.5 - 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.4$$

$$2. P(B_1) = P(B_1 A_1) + P(B_1 A_2) = 0.4 + P(B_1|A_2)P(A_2) = 0.4 + 0.1 \times 0.5 = 0.45$$

$$3. P(A_1|B_1) = \frac{P(A_1 B_1)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{0.4}{0.45} = \frac{8}{9}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第一章【重要题型】题型 4: 全概率公式与贝叶斯公式

三、【学解】1. “A 为不可能事件”  $\Rightarrow$  “A 概率为 0”, 反之不成立.

例如:  $X$  服从  $U(0, 1)$ ,  $A = \left\{X = \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ , 则 A 概率为 0, 但非不可能事件.

2. 当  $y \leq 0$ ,  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 0$ . 当  $y > 0$ ,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(-2\theta \ln X \leq y) = P\left(X \geq e^{-\frac{y}{2\theta}}\right) = 1 - \int_0^{e^{-\frac{y}{2\theta}}} \theta x^{\theta-1} dx = 1 - x^{\theta} \Big|_0^{e^{-\frac{y}{2\theta}}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第二章【知识清单】2.5、一维随机变量的函数的分布

$$\text{四、【学解】1. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^x C e^{-2x} dy dx = C \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} C = 1, \text{ 得 } C = 4$$

$$2. f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 4e^{-2x} dy = 4xe^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_y^{+\infty} 4e^{-2x} dx = 2e^{-2y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$3. f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 0 < z-x < x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \frac{z}{2} < x < z \end{cases}$$

故当  $z \leq 0$  时,  $f_Z(z) = 0$

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^z 4e^{-2x} dx = -2e^{-2x} \Big|_{\frac{z}{2}}^z = 2(e^{-z} - e^{-2z})$$

$$\text{即 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2(e^{-z} - e^{-2z}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4. P(X \leq Y+2) = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{y+2} 4e^{-2x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 2(e^{-2y} - e^{-2(y+2)}) dy = 1 - e^{-4}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第三章【知识清单】3.3、二维连续型随机变量及分布

五、【学解】1.  $\rho_{XY}$  表示  $X, Y$  之间的线性关系紧密程度.

$$2. S_G = 1, \text{ 故 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 2x + y < 2, x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \int_0^1 x \int_0^{2-2x} dy dx = \int_0^1 x(2-2x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 \int_0^{2-2x} dy dx = \int_0^1 x^2(2-2x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{故 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$EY = \int_0^2 y dy \int_0^{1-\frac{y}{2}} dx = \int_0^2 y \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY^2 = \int_0^2 y^2 dy \int_0^{1-\frac{y}{2}} dx = \int_0^2 y^2 \left(1 - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$DY = EY^2 - (EY)^2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$



$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2-2x} xy dy = 2 \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{故 } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{18}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{18} \times \frac{2}{9}}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第四章【知识清单】4.4、协方差与相关系数

六、【学解】 $P(Y < e^{-80}) = P(\ln Y < -80) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} \ln X_i < -80\right)$

$$E(\ln X_i) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1, i=1, 2, \dots, 100$$

$$E[(\ln X_i)^2] = \int_0^1 (\ln x)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -2 \int_0^1 \ln x dx = 2, i=1, 2, \dots, 100$$

$$\text{故 } D(\ln X_i) = 1, i=1, 2, \dots, 100$$

由中心极限定理

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} \ln X_i < -80\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} \ln X_i - (-100)}{\sqrt{100}} < \frac{-80 - (-100)}{\sqrt{100}}\right) \approx \Phi(2) = 0.9772$$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第五章【知识清单】5.3、中心极限定理

七、【学解】1.  $P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1}p, k=1, 2, \dots$   $EX = \frac{1}{p}$

$$\text{故 } p \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \frac{1}{\bar{X}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}, \text{ 矩估计值为 } \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$2. \text{ 似然函数 } L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p)^{x_i-1} p = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n}$$

$$\ln L(p) = n \ln p + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\right) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$





故  $p$  的极大似然估计量为  $\frac{1}{X} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$ , 极大似然估计值为  $\frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第七章【知识清单】7.1, 点估计

八、【学解】1. (1) 检验可能犯第二类错误

(2) 检验可能犯第一类错误.

2. 考虑假设检验  $H_0: \sigma \leq 0.9 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma > 0.9$

检验统计量为  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,  $\sigma_0 = 0.9$ ,  $n = 10$

拒绝域  $W = \{\chi^2 > \chi_{0.05}^2(9)\} = \{\chi^2 > 16.919\}$

代入样本值  $s = 1.2$ , 得  $\chi^2 = \frac{9 \times 1.2^2}{0.9^2} = 16$ , 没有落入拒绝域中, 故接受原假设

即在显著性水平  $\alpha = 0.05$  下, 可以认为厂方说明书上所写的标准差是可信的.

【考点延伸】《考试宝典》第九章【知识清单】9.3、常用的假设检验



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