## 2007 级概率与数理统计期末试题(A卷)答案及评分标准

一、解:设  $A_i = \{$ 先从第一盒子中任取 2只球中有i只白球 $\}$ , i = 0, 1, 2;

 $B = \{ \text{然后从第二个盒子中任取一只球是白球} \}.$  由题知

$$P(A_0) = \frac{C_4^0 C_5^2}{C_9^2} = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}, \quad P(A_1) = \frac{C_4^1 C_5^1}{C_9^2} = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9},$$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{C_4^2 C_5^0}{C_9^2} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}, \qquad \cdots 3$$

$$P(B \mid A_0) = \frac{C_5^1}{C_{11}^1} = \frac{5}{11}, \quad P(B \mid A_1) = \frac{C_6^1}{C_{11}^1} = \frac{6}{11},$$

$$P(B \mid A_2) = \frac{C_7^1}{C_{11}^1} = \frac{7}{11}. \qquad \cdots 3$$

则由全概率公式得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i)$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{5}{11} + \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{11} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{7}{11}$$

$$= \frac{53}{99} = 0.5354 . \dots \dots 6 \%$$

二、(14分)

解:(1) X的概率密度

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$

因为 
$$P(Y = -1) = P(X < 0) = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y = 1) = P(X \ge 0) = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \dots 4$$

所以,Y的分布列为

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} Y & -1 & 1 \\ \hline P & 1/3 & 2/3 & \cdots & 2/3 \end{array}$$
 .....2 \(\frac{1}{3}\)

(2) Y 的可能取值区间为 $\left(-3,3\right)$ 

由 
$$y = 3x$$
, 且  $y' = 3 > 0$  可知,

y在区间(-1,1)上是严格单调增函数,

其反函数为
$$x = h(y) = \frac{y}{3}$$
, 且  $h'(y) = \frac{1}{3}$  ......4 分

故, Y 的概率密度

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} f_{X}\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) \left| \frac{1}{3} \right| & , \quad -3 < y < 3 \\ 0 & , \quad \cancel{\sharp} \stackrel{\sim}{\times} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases}
 \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3}, & -3 < y < 3 \\
 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}
\end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases}
 \frac{y^2}{18}, & -3 < y < 3 \\
 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi}
\end{cases}$$

三、(18分)

解:

当
$$0 < y < 2$$
时, $f_{Y}(y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$   
当 $y \le 0$ 或 $y \ge 2$ 时, $f_{Y}(y) = 0$ 

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

..... (+8)

2. X 与 Y 相互独立. 因为  $f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$ 几乎处处成立...

..... (+2)

3. 
$$P(X+Y \le 2) = \iint_{x+y \le 2} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} e^{-2x} dx dy = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-4}$$

4.  $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2x}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, y < 0 \\ \frac{y}{2}, 0 \le y < 2 \\ 1, y \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

X与Y相互独立

$$F_Z(z) = P(\max(X,Y) \le z) = P(X \le z, Y \le z) = P(X \le z)P(Y \le z)$$

$$= F_X(z)F_Y(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ (1 - e^{-2z})\frac{z}{2}, & 0 \le z < 2 \\ (1 - e^{-2z}), & z \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

..... (+4)

四、解:由已知: X∽N(0,1), Y∽E(1),且X与Y相互独立。

因此, EX=0, EY=1, D(X)=1, D(Y)=1,  $EX^2=1$ ,  $EY^2=2$ .

(1) 
$$E(2X-Y) = 2E(X) - E(Y) = -1$$
,  
 $D(2X-Y) = 4D(X) + D(Y) = 5$ . (6分)

(2) E(XY) = EXEY = 0,

$$D(XY) = E(XY)^{2} - E^{2}(XY) = EX^{2}EY^{2} = 2.$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

(3) 
$$\rho_{UV} = \frac{Cov(U,V)}{\sqrt{D(U)D(V)}} = \frac{Cov(X+Y,X-Y)}{\sqrt{D(X+Y)D(X-Y)}} = \frac{D(X)-D(Y)}{D(X)+D(Y)} = 0. \quad (6 \%)$$

五、解:设 $X_i$ 为第i只元件的寿命,i=1,...16, $X_1 \cdots X_{16}$ 相互独立同分布 ,X=

 $\sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i$  为 16 只元件的寿命总和,已知  $\mu = 100, \sigma^2 = 100^2$ . 那么由中心极限定理

$$\frac{X - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}$$
 近似服从 N (0,1). 所以, (4分)

P (X>1920) ≈1-Φ(
$$\frac{1920-16\times100}{100\sqrt{16}}$$
)=1-Φ(0.8)=0.2119. (4 分)

六(18分)

解得 $\alpha = \frac{1 - E(X)}{E(X)}$ ,用 $\bar{X}$ 代替EX即得 $\alpha$ 的矩估计为 $\alpha = \frac{1 - \bar{X}}{\bar{X}}$ 。……3分

(2) 似然函数为

两边取对数得对数似然函数为

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

(3) : 
$$X_{2i} - X_{2i-1} \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$
,

$$E(X_{2i} - X_{2i-1})^2 = D(X_{2i} - X_{2i-1}) + [E(X_{2i} - X_{2i-1})]^2 = 2\sigma^2, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$EY = E(c\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{2i}-X_{2i-1})^{2}) = c\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(X_{2i}-X_{2i-1})^{2} = cn2\sigma^{2} = \sigma^{2}, \dots 1$$

解得  $c = \frac{1}{2n}$  。

七、(12分)

拒绝域为
$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{0.048^2} < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$$
或  $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{0.048^2} > \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$  .......3分

查表得: 
$$\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = \chi^2_{0.95}(4) = 0.711$$
,  $\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = \chi^2_{0.05}(4) = 9.488$ 

计算得 
$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\overline{x}^2) = 0.03112$$

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{0.048^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.03112}{0.048^2} = 1$$

不满足拒绝域的条件,认为这批纤维纤度的方差没有显著变化。

......3 分