

《概率论》课程答案

课程号: 19221301

☒ 考试
☐ 考查

☒ A 卷
☐ B 卷

☒ 闭卷
☐ 开卷

| 题 号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 | 阅卷教师 |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|------|
| 各题分数 | 36 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 100 | |
| 实得分数 | | | | | | | | |

一、填空题 . (每小题 3 分, 共 36 分)

1. $\overline{ABC} \cup \overline{AB}\overline{C} \cup \overline{A}\overline{B}C \cup \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$; 2. $p = \frac{P_4^3}{4^3} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{4^3} = \frac{3}{8}$;

3. $P(x+y < 0.8) = 0.32$; 4. $C_9^0 0.08^0 0.92^9 + C_9^1 0.08^1 0.92^8$

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

$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.2$

6. $\overline{X} \sim N(2, 81/6)$; 7. $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -2 \\ 1/3, & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ 1/2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$;

8. μ_3 ; 9. $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2}} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)/\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{(X_3^2 + X_4^2)/2}} \sim t(2)$;

10. $(\overline{X} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}) = (80 \pm \frac{12}{5} \times 2.0639) = (80 \pm 4.95336)$

二、

$P(A) = 0.2, P(B) = 0.5, P(C) = 0.3,$

$P(D|A) = 0.05, P(D|B) = 0.15, P(D|C) = 0.3,$

(1) $P(D) = P(D|A)P(A) + P(D|B)P(B) + P(D|C)P(C)$
 $= 0.2 \times 0.05 + 0.5 \times 0.15 + 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.115$

(2) $P(C|D) = \frac{P(CD)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.3}{0.115} = 0.78$

三、

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^1 xdx + \int_1^2 (c-x)dx = c-1=1, c=2;$$

$$(2) P(-1 < X < 1.5) = \int_0^1 xdx + \int_1^{1.5} (2-x)dx = 0.875;$$

$$(3) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ \int_0^x tdt = \frac{1}{2}x^2, 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \int_0^1 tdt + \int_1^x (2-t)dt = -1 + 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2, 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x)dx = 1,$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^3dx + \int_1^2 x^2(2-x)dx = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{6}, D(6X-1) = D(6X) = 36D(X) = 6$$

四、

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | $Y \setminus X$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 0 | 0 | $C_3^1 C_2^0 C_2^2 / C_7^3$ | $C_3^2 C_2^0 C_2^1 / C_7^3$ | $C_3^3 C_2^0 C_2^0 / C_7^3$ |
| | 1 | $C_2^1 C_2^2 / C_7^3$ | $C_3^1 C_2^1 C_2^1 / C_7^3$ | $C_3^2 C_2^1 C_2^0 / C_7^3$ | 0 |
| (1) | 2 | $C_2^1 C_2^2 / C_7^3$ | $C_3^1 C_2^2 C_2^0 / C_7^3$ | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| | $Y \setminus X$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 0 | 0 | 3/35 | 6/35 | 1/35 |
| | 1 | 2/35 | 12/35 | 6/35 | 0 |
| | 2 | 2/35 | 3/35 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 4/35 | 18/35 | 12/35 | 1/35 |

$$(2) P(X=0, Y=0) = 0 \neq P(X=0) \times P(Y=0) = (4/35)(10/35)$$

X 和 Y 不独立。

$$(3) P\{X=1|Y=1\} = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \frac{12/35}{20/35} = 0.6$$

$$(4) E(X) = 0 \times \frac{4}{35} + 1 \times \frac{18}{35} + 2 \times \frac{12}{35} + 3 \times \frac{1}{35} = \frac{9}{7},$$

$$E(Y) = 0 \times \frac{10}{35} + 1 \times \frac{20}{35} + 2 \times \frac{5}{35} = \frac{6}{7},$$

$$E(2X - 3Y) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) = 0$$

五、

$$E(X_i) = 100, \sigma(X_i) = 10,$$

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = 10000, D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = 10000,$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \sim N(10000, 10000)$$

$$P(X > 10200) = P\left(\frac{X - 10000}{100} > \frac{10200 - 10000}{100} = 2\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(2) = 0.0228$$

六、

解：(1) 矩估计

$$\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 \theta x^\theta dx = \frac{\theta}{\theta+1},$$

$$\text{解得： } \theta = \frac{\mu_1}{1-\mu_1}, \text{ 令 } \mu_1 = \bar{X}, \text{ 得 } \theta = \frac{\bar{X}}{1-\bar{X}}.$$

(2) 最大似然估计

设有样本观察值 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ，则似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1} = \theta^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{\theta-1}$$

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta}(\ln L(\theta)) = \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0,$$

$$\text{得极大似然估计值 } \theta_L = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}, \text{ 从而极大似然估计量 } \theta_L = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$$