

2016-2017 学年第 2 学期《概率论与数理统计》课程 A 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择题（每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

ABCBC ABCCC

二、填空题（每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

1. $\frac{1}{3}$; 2. $a+b-1$; 3. $\frac{1}{3}$; 4. $1-p^2$; 5. $\underline{5}$; 6. $\underline{0.75}$; 7. $\underline{n, \chi^2}$; 8. $\underline{\frac{5}{21}}$.

三、计算题（每小题 8 分，共 48 分）

1. 设 $A_i = \{\text{该箱内有 } i \text{ 件次品}\}, i=0,1,2, B = \{\text{顾客买下该箱玻璃杯}\}$, 则

$$A_0 A_1 A_2 = \emptyset, A_0 \cup A_1 \cup A_2 = \Omega.$$

$$(1) P(B) = P(A_0 B \cup A_1 B \cup A_2 B)$$

$$= P(A_0)P(B|A_0) + P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2)$$

$$= 0.8 \times 1 + 0.1 \times \frac{C_{19}^4}{C_{20}^4} + 0.1 \times \frac{C_{18}^4}{C_{20}^4} = \frac{448}{475}. \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$(2) P(A_0|B) = \frac{P(A_0 B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.8 \times 1}{448/475} = \frac{95}{112}. \quad (4\text{分})$$

2. (1) 易得区域 D 的面积为 $\frac{1}{4}$, 所以 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$(2) X \text{ 的边缘密度函数为 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2x+1} 4dy, & -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4(2x+1), & -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$Y \text{ 的边缘密度函数为 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y-1}{2}}^0 4dx, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2(1-y), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad (4\text{分})$$

$$(3) f\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = 4, f_X\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 2, f_Y\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}, \text{显然 } f\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \neq f_X\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)f_Y\left(\frac{1}{3}\right),$$

故 X, Y 不相互独立. (2分)

$$3. E(X) = \frac{1}{4}, E(X^2) = \frac{1}{4}, E(Y) = \frac{1}{6}, E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$D(X) = \frac{3}{16}, D(Y) = \frac{5}{36}, E(XY) = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{24}, \quad (6\text{分})$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}. \quad (2\text{分})$$

4. 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 0$;

当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \iint_{x+2y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^z \int_0^{\frac{z-x}{2}} 2e^{-(x+2y)} dy dx = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}$,

综上得 $Z = X + 2Y$ 的分布函数为 $F_Z = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$ (6分)

密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \leq 0. \end{cases}$ (2分)

5. 因为 $X \sim R[-1, 2]$, 则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$ (2分)

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

$P(Y = 0) = P(X = 0) = 0$,

$P(Y = 1) = P(X > 0) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3}$,

因此所求分布律为

Y	-1	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$

 (6分)

6. 设被盗索赔个数为 X , 则 $X \sim B(n, p)$, $n = 100$, $p = 0.2$, 则

$E(X) = np = 20$, $D(X) = np(1-p) = 16$. (2分)

根据拉普拉斯中心极限定理, 可得

$P(14 \leq X \leq 30) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{30-20}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{14-20}{4}\right) = \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 = 0.927$. (6分)

四、证明题 (8 分)

因为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 所以 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$, 从而 $E(\bar{X}) = \mu$, $D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$. (2分)

因为 $E(T) = E\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n} S^{*2}\right) = E(\bar{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n} E(S^{*2})$

$= D(\bar{X}) + (E(\bar{X}))^2 - \frac{1}{n} E(S^{*2})$

$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

$= \mu^2$

所以 T 是 μ^2 的无偏估计. (6分)

五、应用题(8分)

设每年储备该产品 a 吨($100 < a < 300$),所获收益为 Y ,则

$$Y = g(X) = \begin{cases} 5X - 2a, & X \leq a, \\ 3a, & X > a. \end{cases} \quad (4\text{分})$$

又 X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{200}, & 100 < x < 300, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)f(x)dx = \int_{100}^a (5x - 2a)\frac{1}{200}dx + \int_a^{300} 3a\frac{1}{200}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{200} \left(-\frac{5}{2}a^2 + 1100a - 25000 \right), \end{aligned}$$

故公司每年储备该产品220吨,可使获得的平均收益最大. (4分)