

《概率论与数理统计》大作业 (A) 答题纸

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

第一题 (10分) 解答:

$$(1) P(X=0) = \frac{C_4^2 + C_3^1 + C_2^2}{C_3^1 \cdot C_3^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{C_4^1 + C_3^1 \cdot C_2^1 + C_2^1 \cdot C_1^1}{C_3^1 \cdot C_3^2} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{C_4^2 + C_3^1}{C_3^1 \cdot C_3^2} = \frac{2}{15}$$

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$

(2) 设事件A为取到1黑1白
事件B为取球来自2

$$P(A) = P(X=1) = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P(AB) = \frac{C_2^1 \cdot C_1^1}{C_3^1 \cdot C_2^1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

∴ 第二个盒子概率为 $\frac{3}{8}$

第二题 (10分) 解答:

$$(1) \because X \sim U(0,1)$$

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

$$F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P\{X > \frac{1}{3}\} = 1 - P\{X \leq \frac{1}{3}\} = \frac{2}{3}$$

设事件A为对X进行5次独立观测, 直到第5次才第一次观测

$$\therefore P(A) = C_4^1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{16}{243}$$

$$(2) F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{1/\ln x \leq y\}$$

$$\because Y = 1/\ln x \geq 0$$

$$\therefore y \leq 0 \text{ 时}, P_Y(y) = 0$$

当 $y > 0$ 时

$$F_Y(y) = P\{y \leq 1/\ln x \leq y\} = P\{e^{-y} \leq x \leq e^y\} = F_X(e^y) - F_X(e^{-y})$$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = e^y f_X(e^y) + e^{-y} f_X(e^{-y})$$

$\because y > 0$

$$\therefore e^y > 1, 0 < e^{-y} < 1$$

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

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = e^{-y}$$

综上

$Y = 1/\ln x$ 的概率密度函数为

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



第三题 (10分) 解答:

$$(1) \because f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 12y^2, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_y^1 12y^2 dx = 12y^2 x \Big|_y^1 = 12y^2(1-y), \quad 0 < y < 1$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x > 2y > 0 \\ y < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 12y^2(1-y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore P(x > 2y) = \iint_{x > 2y} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} 12y^2 dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 4y^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^4}{8} dx = \frac{1}{8} x^5 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore P(x > 2y) = \frac{1}{8}$$

第四题 (10分) 解答:

$$\because U = \max(x, y), V = \min(x, y)$$

$$P(U=1, V=1) = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(U=2, V=1) = P(X=2, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=2) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(U=2, V=2) = P(X=2, Y=2) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(U=1, V=2) = 0$$

$V \backslash U$	1	2	$P_{i\cdot}$
1	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{8}{9}$
2	0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
$P_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	1

$$P(U=1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(U=2) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(V=1) = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$P(V=2) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\because P(V=2) \cdot P(U=2) \neq \frac{1}{9}$$

$\therefore U$ 与 V 不独立



第五题 (10分) 解答:

$$4) L(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i e^{-\lambda x_i} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, x_i > 0$$

0, 其他

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

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

\therefore 最大似然估计 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$

(2) $\because X$ 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布
又 x_1, \dots, x_n 独立同分布

$$E(x_i) = E(x_j) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

由辛钦大数定律

\therefore 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right| < \varepsilon = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left|\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}}\right| < \varepsilon = 1$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left|\frac{\hat{\lambda} - \lambda}{\lambda \hat{\lambda}}\right| < \varepsilon = 1 \quad \therefore \hat{\lambda} \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{ 的相合估计}$$

第六题 (10分) 解答:

$$4) \because x \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\therefore E(x_i) = 0$$

$$D(x_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$E(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = 0$$

$$D(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

由性质得

$$E(y_i) = E(x_i - 2\bar{x})$$

$$= E(x_i) - 2E(\bar{x}) = 0$$

$$E(y_i) = E(x_i - 2\bar{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(y_i, y_j) = \text{Cov}(x_i - 2\bar{x}, x_j - 2\bar{x})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) - 2\text{Cov}(\bar{x}, x_i) - 2\text{Cov}(x_j, \bar{x}) + 4\text{Cov}(\bar{x}, \bar{x})$$

$\because x_1, \dots, x_n$ 独立

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{x}, \bar{x}) = D(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j \text{ 且 } 1 \leq i, j \leq n)$$

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{x}, x_n) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, x_n\right) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, x_n\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} D(x_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x_i, \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} D(x_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Cov}(y_i, y_j) = 0$$

$$\therefore P_{y_i y_j} = 0$$

\therefore 不相关

又 y_i 服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 分布, x_i 变化则 \bar{x} 变化, y_i 变化
 \bar{x} 变化, 则 y_i 变化

y_i 同理

$\therefore y_i$ 与 y_j 独立, \therefore 散独立



第七题 (10分) 解答:

$$(1) \mu_1 = E(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{1-\theta}{4} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1+\theta}{4} \\ = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta = 2\mu_1$$

$$\therefore \text{矩估计量 } \hat{\theta}_{矩} = 2\hat{\mu}_1 = 2\bar{x}$$

若已知样本 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = 0, x_n = 1$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_{矩} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) $\because x_1, \dots, x_n$ 独立同分布

$$\therefore E(x_i) = E(x_j) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$E(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$E(x_i^2) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{4} + \frac{1+\theta}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D(x_i) = E(x_i^2) - E^2(x_i) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = D(x_i)$$

$$D(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D(x_i) = \frac{1-\theta^2}{4n}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}^2) = E(4\bar{x}^2) = 4E(\bar{x}^2)$$

$$= 4[E(\bar{x})^2 + D(\bar{x})] = \frac{1-\theta^2}{n} + \theta^2$$

$$\because E(\hat{\theta}^2) \neq \theta^2 \quad \therefore \hat{\theta}_{矩} \text{ 不是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计}$$

第八题 (10分) 解答:

$$(1) \because x \sim U(1, 3)$$

$$Y \sim U(1, 2)$$

$$\therefore f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

设利润 W

$$W = \begin{cases} 3Y & x \geq Y \\ Y + x & x < Y \end{cases}$$

 $\because X$ 与 Y 相互独立

$$f(x, y) = f_x(x) f_Y(y)$$

$$E(W) = \iint_{x \geq y} 3y f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{x < y} (y+x) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 dy \int_y^3 \frac{3}{2} y dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_1^y \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{9}{2}y - \frac{3}{2}y^2\right) dy + \int_1^2 \left(y^2 - \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) dy$$

$$= \frac{13}{3}$$

 \therefore 每月平均利润为 $\frac{13}{3}$ 百万元(2) 设 A 表示正常设备数量

$$A \sim B(30, 0.15)$$

$$\therefore E(A) = np = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$D(A) = np(1-p) = \frac{45}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{A - \frac{15}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore A \sim N\left(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{45}{8}\right)$$

设所有设备正常工作为事件 C

$$P(C) = P\left(\frac{A - \frac{15}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}} \leq a\right) = \Phi(a) = 0.99$$

$$a = 2.33$$

$$\therefore \frac{A - \frac{15}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}} \leq 2.33$$

$$A \leq 13.03$$

$$\therefore E = 3A = 39 \text{ (kw)}$$

至少供应 39 kw 电力, 有 99% 把握使这批设备正常工作



第九题 (10 分) 解答:

① 提出假设 $H_0: \mu = 1000$, $H_1: \mu \neq 1000$ (L)

② 检验统计量 $Z = \frac{\bar{x} - 1000}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$

③ 拒绝域: $|Z| = \left| \frac{\bar{x} - 1000}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = 2.262$

④ 观测值: $|Z| = \left| \frac{\bar{x} - 1000}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \right| = 0.2094$

⑤ 判断: $0.2094 < 2.262$

\therefore 未落入拒绝域

故接受 H_0 , 即可以认为每袋食盐平均净重正常, 为 1000g

$1 - \alpha = 0.95$

$n = 10$

$s^2 = 91204$

$\therefore x_1, \dots, x_n$ 来自正态总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本

$\therefore \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$P\left\{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$ $\chi_{0.05}^2(9) = 16.919$

$P\left\{\sigma^2 > \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)}\right\} = \alpha = 0.95$

$\therefore \sigma^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)} = 485.16$

\therefore 置信水平为 95% 的置信下限为 485.16

第十题 (10 分) 解答:

① 设事件 A 为此人有大量象牙产品

事件 B 为此人会伤害大象

(L) 小王: $P(B|A) = 0.9$

小李: $P(B|A) = 0.9$

(3) 首先, 获取象牙这种行为最终还是对大象的一种伤害, 假设拥有大量象牙的人想要拥有更多象牙的可能性较小, 是正确的, 即此事件为小概率事件。

但是, 在这次中, 小王和小李目睹了此人有大量象牙, 那么此人肯定对大象做出伤害, 即一个小概率事件发生了, 所以怀疑原假设的真实性, 拥有大量象牙的人想要更多象牙并非小概率事件, 所以此人很有可能会对大象做出伤害。总结, 拒绝原假设, 小李的观点又与之矛盾, 所以是错误的。

