

2008-2009 学年第一学期《概率论与数理统计》(工科) 参考解答

A 卷

一. 1. 0.990234 或 $1 - 0.5^{10} - 5 \times 0.5^9$; 2. 0.2 ; $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ 0.36 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0.96 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$; 3. 0.7 ; 4. $\frac{1}{2e}$;

5. $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}, t \geq t_{\alpha}(n-1)$; 6. $\sqrt{\frac{12}{5}}, 3$.

二. 设 B ——“仪器不合格”, A_i ——“仪器上有 i 个部件不是优质品”, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$, 显然 A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3 构成

样本空间的一个完备事件组, 且 $P(B|A_0) = 0, P(B|A_1) = 0.2, P(B|A_2) = 0.6, P(B|A_3) = 0.9$,

$$P(A_0) = 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 = 0.504, P(A_1) = 0.2 \times 0.7 \times 0.9 + 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.9 + 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 0.1 = 0.398,$$

$$P(A_3) = 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 = 0.006, P(A_2) = 1 - P(A_0) - P(A_1) - P(A_3) = 0.092$$

(1) 由全概率公式有: $P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = 0.1402$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式有: $P(A_0|B) = 0, P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{796}{1402}, P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{552}{1402},$

$$P(A_3|B) = \frac{P(A_3)P(B|A_3)}{P(B)} = \frac{54}{1402}, \text{ 从计算结果可知, 一台不合格仪器中有一个部件不是优质品的概率最大.}$$

三. (1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1$, 又 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_0^1 c(4x^2 - 4x + 1)dx = \frac{c}{3}$, 所以 $c = 3$;

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $F(x) = 0$; 当 $0 < x \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \int_0^x 3(4x^2 - 4x + 1)dx = 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x,$

当 $x > 1$ 时, $F(x) = 1$, 所以 X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$.

(3) $P\{X \leq 0.2, 0.1 < X \leq 0.5\} = P\{0.1 < X \leq 0.2\} = \int_{0.1}^{0.2} f(x)dx = \int_{0.1}^{0.2} (4x^3 - 2x^2 + x)dx = 0.148$

$$P\{0.1 < X \leq 0.5\} = \int_{0.1}^{0.5} f(x)dx = \int_{0.1}^{0.5} (4x^3 - 2x^2 + x)dx = 0.256, \text{ 所以}$$

$$P\{X \leq 0.2 | 0.1 < X \leq 0.5\} = \frac{P\{X \leq 0.2, 0.1 < X \leq 0.5\}}{P\{0.1 < X \leq 0.5\}} = \frac{0.148}{0.256} = 0.5781.$$

四. (1) $E(U) = E(3X^2 - 2XY + Y^2 - 3) = 3E(X^2) - 2E(XY) + E(Y^2) - 3$

$$= 3[D(X) + E^2(X)] - 2[E(X)E(Y) + \rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}] + [D(Y) + E^2(Y)] - 3 = 24;$$

$$(2) D(V) = D(3X - Y + 5) = 9D(X) + D(Y) - 6\text{cov}(X, Y) = 45 - 6\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)} = 27.$$

$$\text{五. (1) } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2(1-x)} 1 dy = 2(1-x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} 1 dx = 1 - \frac{y}{2}, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{3}, \quad E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \text{所以}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } 0 < y < 2 \text{ 时, } f_{XY}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{y}{2}} = \frac{2}{2-y}, & 0 < x < 1 - \frac{y}{2}; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X + Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 1 dy, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ \int_0^{2-z} dx \int_0^{z-x} 1 dy + \int_{2-z}^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} 1 dy, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & 2 \leq z \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{z^2}{2}, & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ z(2-z) - \frac{1}{2}(2-z)^2 + (z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & 2 \leq z \end{cases}, \text{ 所以 } f_Z(z) = \frac{dF_Z(z)}{dz} = \begin{cases} z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 2-z, & 1 \leq z < 2. \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{六. (1) 因 } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 (\theta+1)x^{\theta+1} dx = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2}, \text{ 令 } E(X) = \bar{X} \text{ 即 } \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2} = \bar{X}, \text{ 解得 } \hat{\theta}_M = \frac{2\bar{X}-1}{1-\bar{X}}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } x_1, x_2, \Lambda, x_n \text{ 是样本 } X_1, X_2, \Lambda, X_n \text{ 的观测值, 则似然函数为 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i), \text{ 当 } 0 < x_1, x_2, \Lambda, x_n < 1 \text{ 时有:}$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta+1)x_i^\theta, \text{ 取对数得 } \ln L = n \ln(\theta+1) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, \text{ 故由 } \frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0 \text{ 解得}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}, \text{ 从而 } \theta \text{ 的极大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$$

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } P\{X < 0.2\} = \int_0^{0.2} (\theta+1)x^\theta dx = 0.2^{\theta+1}, \text{ 所以 } P\{X > 0.2\} \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } 0.2^{\hat{\theta}_{MLE}+1}, \text{ 又}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = -16, \text{ 所以 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = -1 - \frac{8}{-16} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } P\{X > 0.2\} \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } 0.2^{\hat{\theta}_{MLE}+1} = \sqrt{0.2}.$$

七. (1) 构造假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 50$, $H_1: \mu \neq 50$, 取检验统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{H_0 \text{为真}}{\sim} t(n-1)$, 由

$P\{|T| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\} = \alpha$ 得拒绝域为: $|T| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$. 又

$n=9$, $\bar{x} = 49.9$, $s^2 = 0.29$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060$, $T = \frac{|49.9 - 50|}{\sqrt{0.29/9}} = 0.56 < 2.3060$, 故应接受 H_0 , 即

认为包装机工作正常.

(2) 因为 $\sigma^2 = 0.3$ 已知, 所以总体均值 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$, 又

$z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$, 故

$$(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) = (49.9 - 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.3}{9}}, 49.9 + 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.3}{9}}) = (49.5422, 50.2578).$$