

河海大学 2007-2008 学年第一学期

《概率论与数理统计》试卷

(工科类用) 2007 年 12 月

试卷 A 参考解答

一、填空题

1、0.6 2、 $\frac{11}{24}$ 3、 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4、1 5、t(1) 6、 $C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

二、设 $A_i = \{\text{从第 } i \text{ 个箱子中取出一只球}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$

$$B = \{\text{取出一只红球}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1、P(B) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \\ 2、P(A_2|B) &= \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{8}}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

三、1、 $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$

当 $x \leq 0$, $F(x) = 0$

当 $0 < x \leq 1$, $F(x) = \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

当 $0 < x < 2$, $F(x) = \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^x (2-t) dt = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1$

当 $x \geq 2$, $F(x) = 1$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 & , 0 < x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1 & , 1 < x < 2 \\ 1 & , x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$E(x^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$D(x) = E(x^2) - (Ex)^2 = \frac{7}{6} - 1^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

四、1、 $f_x(x) = \int_{-x}^1 2dy = 2x, (0 < x < 1)$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-y}^1 2dx = 2y, (0 < y < 1)$$

2、 $E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\text{同理 } E(Y) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X \cdot Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^1 x \cdot y \cdot 2dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(X \cdot Y) - (EX)(EY)$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{36}$$

3、 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-x \leq z-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ z \geq 1 \\ x \geq z-1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-1}^1 2dx = 2(2-z) \quad (1 \leq z \leq 2)$$

五、法一：因为 $X \sim B(n_1, p)$ 所以 $X = X_1 + X_2 + \Lambda X_{n_1}$

其中 $X_1 + X_2 + \Lambda X_{n_1}$ 独立同分布 $B(1, p)$

同理 $Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + \Lambda Y_{n_2}$

其中 $Y_1, Y_2, \Lambda, Y_{n_2}$ 独立同分布 $B(1, p)$

又 X 与 Y 相互独立

所以 $X_1, X_2, \Lambda, X_{n_1}, Y_1, Y_2, \Lambda, Y_{n_2}$ 独立同分布 $B(1, p)$

从而 $X + Y = X_1 + X_2 + \Lambda + X_{n_1} + Y_1 + Y_2 + \Lambda + Y_{n_2} \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$

法二：对任意的 $0 \leq k \leq n_1 + n_2$

$$P(X + Y = k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i, Y=k-i) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^k P(X=i)P(Y=k-i) \quad [\text{因为 } X, Y \text{ 独立}] \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^k C_{n_1}^i p^i (1-p)^{n_1-i} C_{n_2}^{k-i} p^{k-i} (1-p)^{n_2-(k-i)} \\
&= \left[\sum_{i=0}^k C_{n_1}^i C_{n_2}^{k-i} \right] p^k (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-k} \\
&= C_{n_1+n_2}^k p^k (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-k}
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $X+Y \sim B(n_1+n_2, p)$

六、 $E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$ 由 $E(X) = \overline{X}$

得 $\hat{\theta}_M = 2\overline{X}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad (0 \leq x \leq \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{似然函数 } L &= \frac{1}{\theta^n}, \quad (0 \leq x_i \leq \theta, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n) \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta^n}, \quad (0 \leq \min(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \max(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \theta)
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

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

$\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 的分布函数为

$$F_L(x) = F^n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$f_L(x) = \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1}, \quad (0 < x < \theta)$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \neq \theta$$

从而 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计量。

七、1、 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 5000$, $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 5000$ $\alpha = 0.05$

该检验的拒绝域为

$$\left\{ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \leq x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) \right\} \text{ 或 } \left\{ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \geq x_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) \right\}$$

$$S^2 = 7200 \quad n = 26 \quad \sigma_0^2 = 5000$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(26-1) \times 7200}{5000} = 36$$

$$\text{而 } x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) = x_{0.025}^2(25) = 40.646$$

$$x_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) = x_{0.975}^2(25) = 13.120$$

由于 $13.120 < 36 < 40.646$

$$\text{即 } x_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} < x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)$$

从而接受 H_0 , 即认为 $\sigma^2 = 5000$

2、 σ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间是

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{x_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}}, \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{x_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}} \right) \quad n = 26, S^2 = 7200, 1-\alpha = 0.95$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{\frac{25 \times 7200}{40.646}}, \sqrt{\frac{25 \times 7200}{13.120}} \right) = (66.547, 117.130)$$