2018-2019《概率论与数理统计》期末试题答案:

B卷

1. $(10 \, f)$ 【解】:令 A_1 ={从甲缸中捞出的两条鱼均为白鱼}, A_2 ={从甲缸中捞出的两条鱼均为黑鱼}, A_3 ={从甲缸中捞出的两条鱼为一黑一白},B={从乙缸任捞一条鱼是白鱼}。

$$P(A_1) = \frac{c_3^2}{c_8^2} = \frac{3}{28}, \quad \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$P(A_2) = \frac{c_5^2}{c_8^2} = \frac{5}{14}, \quad \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$P(A_3) = \frac{c_3^1 c_5^5}{c_8^2} = \frac{15}{28}, \quad \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$P(B|A_1) = \frac{c_6^1}{c_8^1} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$P(B|A_2) = \frac{c_4^1}{c_8^1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

$$P(B|A_3) = \frac{c_5^5}{c_8^1} = \frac{5}{8} \cdots (1 \, \text{分})$$

由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i) P(B|A_i) = \frac{c_3^2}{c_o^2} * \frac{c_6^1}{c_o^1} + \frac{c_5^2}{c_o^2} * \frac{c_4^1}{c_o^1} + \frac{c_3^1 c_5^1}{c_o^2} * \frac{c_5^1}{c_o^2} = \frac{133}{224}, \tag{4 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

2. (15 分)【解】:
$$X$$
 的概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -2 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$ (2 分)

先求 Y的分布函数为 $F_{y}(y)$

因 $0 < Y = X^2 < 4$, 故当 $y \le 0$ 时, $F_y(y) = 0$,

当
$$0 < y < 4$$
 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{X^2 \le y\} = P\{-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y}\}$
= $F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$. (2分)

将 $F_{y}(y)$ 关于 y 求导数得到 Y 的概率密度为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} [f_{X}(\sqrt{y}) + f_{X}(-\sqrt{y})], & 0 < y < 4, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$
(3 分)

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < y < 1 \text{ ft}, \quad 0 < \sqrt{y} < 1, \quad -1 < -\sqrt{y} < 0,$$

于是
$$f_X(\sqrt{y}) = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $f_X(-\sqrt{y}) = \frac{1}{3}$; (2分)

当
$$1 < y < 4$$
时, $1 < \sqrt{y} < 2$, $-2 < -\sqrt{y} < -1$,

于是
$$f_X(\sqrt{y}) = 0$$
, $f_X(-\sqrt{y}) = \frac{1}{3}$. (2分)

因此,
$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right], & 0 < y \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \left[0 + \frac{1}{3} \right], & 1 < y \le 4, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
 (2 分)

即,
$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{y}}, & 0 < y \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{6\sqrt{y}}, & 1 < y \le 4, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
 (2分)

3. (15分)【解】:

(1) 由概率性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} A e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy$$

$$= A \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-4y} dy$$

$$= A \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{4} e^{-4y} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \right) = \frac{A}{12} = 1,$$

$$\text{ } A = 12 \text{ } .$$

$$(5 \text{ } 7)$$

(2) 随机变量(X,Y)关于X和X的边缘概率密度分别为

对于 $(x,y) \in R^2$,因为 $f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$,故X和Y为相互独立;(2分)

(3) 由题意:

$$P\{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 12 \, e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} 3e^{-3x} \, dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} 4e^{-4y} \, dy$$
$$= (-e^{-3x}|_0^1)(-e^{-4y}|_0^1) = (1 - e^{-3})(1 - e^{-4}). \quad (5 \%)$$

4. (15 分)【解】:
$$Cov(Y_1, Y_n) = Cov(X_1 - \overline{X}, X_n - \overline{X})$$

$$= Cov(X_1, X_n) - Cov(X_1, \overline{X}) - Cov(\overline{X}, X_n) + D(\overline{X})$$
 (4 分)

由于 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 是来自于总体 X 的简单随机样本, X_1 和互独立,它们的协方差为 0,又

$$Cov(X_1, \overline{X}) = Cov(X_1, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} Cov(X_1, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} D(X_i) = \frac{4}{n}$$
 (6 分)

同理,
$$Cov(\overline{X}, X_n) = \frac{4}{n}$$
 (2分)

所以
$$Cov(Y_1, Y_n) = -\frac{4}{n}$$
 (1分)

$$P(X > Y) = P(\frac{X - 300}{\sqrt{270}} > \frac{Y - 300}{\sqrt{270}}) \le 0.01$$
 (3 分)

$$\oplus 1-\Phi \left(\frac{Y-300}{\sqrt{270}}\right) \le 0.01$$

$$\Phi \left(\frac{Y-300}{\sqrt{270}} \right) \ge 0.99$$

$$\frac{Y-300}{\sqrt{270}} \ge 2.33$$

得 $Y \ge 339$ (5分)

6. (15分)【解】: 由题意,得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{x}, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}, & x \ge 0, \end{cases}$$

于是
$$E(S^2) = D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$
 (3分)

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$
 (5 分)

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2, \quad (5 \%)$$

所以
$$E(S^2) = 2$$
. (2分)

7. (15 分)【解】: 当
$$\alpha = 1$$
 时, $f(x,\beta) = F_x^1(x,1,\beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, & x \ge 1; \\ 0, & x < 1. \end{cases}$ (1 分)

当
$$\beta=2$$
 时, $f(x,\alpha)=F_x^1(x,\alpha,2)=\begin{cases} \frac{2\alpha^2}{x^3}, & x \geq \alpha; \dots \\ 0, & x < \alpha. \end{cases}$ (1 分)

(1)
$$E(X) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta}} dx = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} x^{1-\beta} |_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{\beta}{\beta-1}$$

令 $E(X) = \bar{X}$, 于是 $\hat{\beta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-1}$,
所以 β 的矩估计量 $\hat{\beta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-1}$ (4 分)

(2) 似然函数

$$L = L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i, \beta) = \begin{cases} \beta^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{-(\beta+1)} \right), & x_i > 1, (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n); \\ 0, & \not\equiv \ell \ell. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{d ln L}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} ln x_i = 0,$$
所以 β 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\beta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ln x_i}...$ (4 分)

(3) 似然函数

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{2^n \alpha^{2n}}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^3}, & x_i \ge \alpha, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n); \\ 0, & \cancel{\sharp} \text{ $\rlap{$\rlap{$\rlap{$!}}$}}. \end{cases}$$

显然 $L = L(\alpha)$ ↑,

那么当
$$\hat{\alpha} = \min_{1 \le i \le n} \{x_i\}$$
时, $L = L(\hat{\alpha}) = \max_{\alpha > 0} L(\alpha)$,
所以 α 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\alpha} = \min_{1 \le i \le n} \{x_i\}$ ··· (5分)