

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 1 答案

一.

1.  $ABC$ ,  $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$ ,  $(A \cup B)\overline{C}$ ; 2. 0.6; 3. 0.54; 4. 0.2; 5. 0.3, 0.7.

二. 1. ④; 2. ①; 3. ②.

三.

1. 由  $P(\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}) = P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = 0.8$ , 得  $P(AB) = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}) &= P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] \\ &= 1 - [0.45 + 0.3 - 0.2] = 0.45; \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B - A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0.3 - 0.2 = 0.1;$$

$$P(A \cup \overline{B}) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cup \overline{B}}) = 1 - P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(B - A) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9。$$

2. 由  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$P(\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}) = P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - \frac{7}{16} = \frac{9}{16}$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 2 答案

一. 1.  $\frac{1}{9}$ ;      2. 0.504;      3.  $\frac{10}{21}$ ;      4. 0.82 .

二. 1. ①;      2. ③;      3. ①.

三.

1. 由  $P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.6 = 0.3$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.3}{0.4} = 0.75$$

由  $P(A\bar{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.5 - 0.3 = 0.2$

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.2}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{0.2}{1 - 0.4} = \frac{0.2}{0.6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. 设  $A = \{\text{先由甲组抽取一男生}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{再由乙组抽取一男生}\}$ .

$$(1) P(AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5$$

$$(2) P(\bar{A}B) = P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05$$

3. 设事件  $A = \{\text{第一次抽到的是白球}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{第二次抽到的是白球}\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P &= P(AB) + P(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) \\ &= \frac{5}{5+10} \cdot \frac{5-1}{5+10-1} + \frac{10}{5+10} \cdot \frac{10-1}{5+10-1} = \frac{11}{21} \approx 0.5238 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  表示抽到的产品分别为甲、乙、丙车间生产的事件, 记  $B = \{\text{抽到是优质品}\}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由全概率公式 } P(B) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = 0.6 \times 0.7 + 0.25 \times 0.8 + 0.15 \times 0.9 \\ &= 0.42 + 0.2 + 0.135 = 0.755 \end{aligned}$$

天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 3 答案

一.

1. 0.98;    2. 0.92;    3.  $\frac{3}{7}$ ;    4.  $\frac{125}{324}$ ;    5. (1) 0.64, (2) 0.96.

- 二. 1. ③;    2. ④;    3. ④.

三.

1. 用  $A, B$  分别表示从甲、乙两个流水线上的产品中抽取的灯泡寿命大于 2500 小时, 则它们相互独立.

$$(1) P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = 0.8 \times 0.9 = 0.72,$$

$$(2) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.8 + 0.9 - 0.72 = 0.98,$$

$$(3) P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.28.$$

2. 由  $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$  得  $P(A - AB) = P(B - AB)$

即  $P(A) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(AB)$ , 从而  $P(A) = P(B)$

由独立性,  $P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{9}$ ,

从而  $P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故  $P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = \frac{2}{3}$ .

# 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 4 答案

一.

$$1. 0.6, \quad 0.1, \quad 0.9; \quad 2. 1 - 5e^{-2} \approx 0.3233; \quad 3. 1;$$

$$4. \begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline p & 0.833 & 0.152 & 0.015 \end{array}.$$

二. 1. ③; 2. ①; 3. ①.

三.

1. 随机变量  $X$  可以取值 0, 1, 2, 3.  $P(X = k) = C_3^k \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^k \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{3-k} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$

$$\text{所以, } X \text{ 的概率函数为 } \begin{array}{c|cccc} X & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline p & \frac{27}{125} & \frac{54}{125} & \frac{36}{125} & \frac{8}{125} \end{array}.$$

2.  $X$  的所有可能取值为 3, 4, 5.

$X = 3$ : 取出的 3 个球, 号码分别只能为 1, 2, 3, 所以  $P(X = 3) = \frac{1}{C_5^3} = 0.1$ ;

$X = 4$ : 取出的 3 个球中, 1 只球号码是 4, 另外两个号码可在 1, 2, 3 中任取 2 只, 共

有  $C_3^2$  种, 所以  $P(X = 4) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^3} = 0.3$ ;

$X = 5$ : 取出 3 只球中, 1 只球的号码是 5, 另外两个号码可在 1, 2, 3, 4 中任取 2 只,

共有  $C_4^2$  种, 所以  $P(X = 5) = \frac{C_4^2}{C_5^3} = 0.6$ . (或

$$P(X = 5) = 1 - P(X = 4) - P(X = 3) = 0.6)$$

$$\text{从而 } X \text{ 的概率函数为 } \begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline p & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \end{array}.$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 5 答案

一. 1. 1, 0; 2. 2, 0.3,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ ;

3.  $1 - e^{-1} \approx 0.6321$ ,  $e^{-1} - e^{-2} \approx 0.2325$ 。

二. 1. ①; 2. ③.

三.

1. (1) 由  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 ae^x dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}dx = ae^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{2} = a + \frac{1}{2}$ , 得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

(2)  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$ 。

当  $x < 0$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2}e^t dt = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ ,

当  $0 \leq x < 2$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2}e^t dt + \int_0^x \frac{1}{4}dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{4}$ ,

当  $x \geq 2$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2}e^t dt + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4}dt = 1$ 。

所以, 随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^x, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ 。

(3)  $P(X > -1) = 1 - F(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.8161$ 。

2. (1) 由连续型随机变量的分布函数的性质, 有

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = A - \frac{\pi}{2} B = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = A + \frac{\pi}{2} B = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi}, \text{ 于是 } F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x。$$

(2) 由于在  $F(x)$  的可导点  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 得随机变量  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(3) \quad P(|X| < 1) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \quad (1) \quad P(X \geq 1500) = \int_{1500}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1000 \int_{1500}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1000}{x} \right]_{1500}^{+\infty} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(2) 各元件工作相互独立, 寿命大于 1500 小时的元件数  $Y \sim B(4, \frac{2}{3})$ 。

所求概率为

$$P(4 \text{ 只中至少有 } 1 \text{ 只寿命大于 } 1500 \text{ 小时}) = P(Y \geq 1)$$

$$= 1 - P(4 \text{ 只寿命都小于 } 1500 \text{ 小时})$$

$$= 1 - P_4(0) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{80}{81}$$

$$(或 = P_4(1) + P_4(2) + P_4(3) + P_4(4) = \frac{80}{81})$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 6 答案

一. 1.  $\alpha = \frac{2}{9}, \beta = \frac{1}{9};$

2.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/4, & 0 < x < 2, \ 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad \frac{3}{4};$

3.  $(1 - e^{-4})e^{-3} \approx 0.0489.$

4.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

二.

1. 由  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$  及

随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 得

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 2, \ y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq Y) &= \iint_{x \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \Big|_x^{+\infty} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = [-e^{-\frac{x}{2}}]_0^2 = 1 - e^{-1} \approx 0.6321. \end{aligned}$$

2. (1) 由  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = k \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy dy = \frac{k}{4}$ , 得  $k = 4$

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

当  $x < 0$  或  $x > 1$  时,  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0,$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 4xy dy = 2x$$

$$\text{当 } y < 0 \text{ 或 } y > 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 4xy dx = 2y.$$

$$\text{所以, } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}; \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

(3) 由于  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = f(x, y)$ , 所以随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立。

$$(4) \quad P(Y \leq 0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} 2y dy = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$P(X \geq 0.5, Y \leq 0.2) = \int_0^{0.2} dy \int_{0.5}^1 4xy dx = 0.03$$



## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 7 答案

一. 1.  $\frac{Y}{P} \begin{array}{c|ccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 7 \\ \hline 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.2 \end{array}, \quad \frac{Z}{P} \begin{array}{c|ccccc} -4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{array}$

$\frac{W}{P} \begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 & 1 & 4 & 25 \\ \hline 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{array};$

2.  $\frac{2X-1}{P} \begin{array}{c|ccccc} -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \hline 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{array}; \quad \frac{X^2+1}{P} \begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 2 & 5 & 10 \\ \hline 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{array}$

二. 1. ①      2. ②

三. 1. 解:  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - \sqrt[3]{X} \leq y) = P(\sqrt[3]{X} \geq 1 - y) = P(X \geq (1 - y)^3)$

$$= 1 - P(X < (1 - y)^3) = 1 - F_X((1 - y)^3), \quad x \in \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= [F_Y(y)]' = [1 - F_X((1 - y)^3)]' = f_X((1 - y)^3) \cdot 3(1 - y)^2 \\ &= \frac{3(1 - y)^2}{\pi[1 + (1 - y)^6]}, \quad x \in \square \end{aligned}$$

2. 解:  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(6 - 4X \leq y) = P(X \geq \frac{6 - y}{4})$

$$= 1 - P(X < \frac{6 - y}{4}) = 1 - F_X(\frac{6 - y}{4})$$

$$\text{由于 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = [F_Y(y)]' = \left[1 - F_X\left(\frac{6 - y}{4}\right)\right]' = f_X\left(\frac{6 - y}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi}, & 6 - 4\pi \leq y \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

3. 解 设  $Y$  的分布函数为  $F_Y(y)$ ,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(2X + 8 \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{y-8}{2}) = F_X(\frac{y-8}{2})$$

于是  $Y$  的概率密度函数为 
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = f_X(\frac{y-8}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

注意到  $0 < x < 4$  时,  $f_X(x) \neq 0$ , 即  $8 < y < 16$  时,  $f_Y(y) = f_X(\frac{y-8}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ .

所以 
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y-8}{32}, & 8 < y < 16 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 8 答案

一. 1. 2. 1, 5. 7, 1. 29, 22. 1; 2. 4, 20; 3. 8, 0. 3; 4. 3, 2; 5. 0, 8;

二. 1. ②; 2. ①; 3. ④.

三. 1. 解:  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2xdx = \frac{2}{3}$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2xdx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{18}。$$

2. 解:  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot xdx + \int_1^2 x \cdot (2-x)dx = 1$

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

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{7}{6} - 1 = \frac{1}{6}。$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 9 答案

一. 1.  $\nu_k(X) = \frac{1}{k+1}$ ; 2. 3, 7; 3. 不相关。

二. 1. ②; 2. ②。

三.

1.

解: (1) 根据  $p_X(x_i) = \sum_j p(x_i, y_j)$  与  $p_Y(y_j) = \sum_i p(x_i, y_j)$  得  $X$  与  $Y$  的边缘分布分别为

$X$	0	1
$p_X(x_i)$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$

$Y$	0	1
$p_Y(y_j)$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$

$$E(X) = E(Y) = \frac{5}{8}, \quad D(X) = D(Y) = \frac{5}{8} - \left[ \frac{5}{8} \right]^2 = \frac{15}{64},$$

$$E(XY) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j P(x_i, y_j)$$

$$= 0 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{64},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\frac{7}{64}}{\sqrt{\frac{15}{64}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{15}{64}}} = \frac{7}{15}.$$

2 解: 由题意得  $0 = E(rX - s) = rEX - s = 4r - s$ ,

$$1 = D(rX - s) = r^2 DX = 25r^2,$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4r - s = 0 \\ 25r^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} r_1 = \frac{1}{5} \\ s_1 = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} r_1 = -\frac{1}{5} \\ s_1 = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } EX = 2, EY = 2, DX = 1.8, DY = 1.8$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \sqrt{DX} \cdot \sqrt{DY} \cdot \rho_{XY} = \sqrt{1.8} \cdot \sqrt{1.8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.9$$

$$D(X + Y) = DX + DY + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = 1.8 + 1.8 + 2 \times 0.9 = 5.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(X, 2Y - X) &= \text{cov}(X, 2Y) - \text{cov}(X, X) \\ &= 2\text{cov}(X, Y) - D(X) = 2 \times 0.9 - 1.8 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$4. E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 4x^2 y dy \right) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 4xy^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 4x^2 y^2 dy = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{于是, 协方差 } \text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  的相关系数

$$R(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 10 答案

一. 1.  $\frac{1}{16}$  ;     2.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ;     3.  $\frac{3}{4}$ 。

二. 1. ④;     2. ③;     3. ②.

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 11 答案

一. 1. 46.                      2. 0.5; 0.8413; 0.1587; 0.9750; 1.96; 1.645。

3. 0.2858; 0.7745.            4. 3.                      5. 0.2。

二. 1. ③。 2. ②。 3. ④。

三. 1. 解 由已知有  $E(X) = -3$ ,  $D(X) = 1$ ,  $E(Y) = 2$ ,  $D(Y) = 1$ , 依独立性及性质可

得  $E(Z) = E(X) - 2E(Y) + 7 = -3 - 2 \times 2 + 7 = 0$ ,  $D(Z) = D(X) + 4D(Y) = 1 + 4 \times 1 = 5$

再由  $X, Y$  都是正态随机变量, 且相互独立, 则  $Z$  也服从正态分布, 因此  $Z$  的概率密度为

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{10}}, \quad z \in \square$$

2. 解  $P\{|X - 10| < a\} = P\{-a < X - 10 < a\} = P\left\{-\frac{a}{2} < \frac{X - 10}{2} < \frac{a}{2}\right\}$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.9$$

于是, 有  $\Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = 0.95$ , 查标准正态分布表得  $\frac{a}{2} = 1.645$ , 所以  $a = 3.290$ 。

3.

解

$$\begin{aligned} P\{120 < X \leq 200\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 160}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{120 - 160}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

于是, 要使  $P\{120 < X \leq 200\} \geq 0.80$ , 即  $2\phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.80$ , 或  $\phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.90$  则由  $\phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.90$ , 反查标准正态分布表得  $\phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq \phi(1.28)$ 。因为  $\phi(x)$  是单调非降函数, 所以由  $\frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.28$ , 得  $\sigma \leq 31.25$ , 故允许  $\sigma$  最大为 31.25。

4. 解 由  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ , 有  $X$  的概率密度为  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (-\infty < x < +\infty)$

当  $y \leq 0$  时, 由  $(Y \leq y) = (e^{-X} \leq y)$  是不可能事件, 得  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 0$ ,  
 $f_Y(y) = 0$ .

当  $y > 0$  时, 由  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{-X} \leq y) = P(X \geq -\ln y) = 1 - F_X(-\ln y)$

两边对  $y$  求导, 得  $f_Y(y) = f_X(-\ln y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 y}{2}} (y > 0)$

所以  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 12 答案

一. 1.  $f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \quad (-\infty < u, v < +\infty)$ . 2.  $1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma}\right)$ .

二. 1. ③。

三. 1. 解 易知  $E(V_k) = 3$ ,  $D(V_k) = 36/12 = 3$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, 300$ ). 由林德伯格-列维中心

极限定理, 随机变量  $Z = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{300} V_k - 300 \times 3}{\sqrt{300 \times 3}} = \frac{V - 900}{30}$  近似服从标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$ , 于是

$$P\{V > 930\} = P\left\{\frac{V - 900}{30} > \frac{930 - 900}{30}\right\} = 1 - P\left\{\frac{V - 900}{30} \leq 1\right\} \approx 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587.$$

2. 解 (1)  $X \sim B(100, 0.2)$ , 概率函数为

$$P\{X = k\} = C_{100}^k (0.2)^k (0.8)^{100-k}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 100.$$

(2)  $E(X) = 100 \times 0.2 = 20$ ,  $D(X) = 100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8 = 16$ , 由  $D-L$  中心极限定理得

$$\begin{aligned} P\{14 \leq X \leq 30\} &= P\left\{\frac{14-20}{4} \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq \frac{30-20}{4}\right\} = P\{-1.5 \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq 2.5\} \\ &\approx \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) = \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 = 0.9938 + 0.9332 - 1 = 0.927 \end{aligned}$$

3. 解 用  $X$  表示工作的机床台数, 则  $X \sim B(100, 0.8)$ ,  $E(X) = 80$ ,  $D(X) = 16$ 。

设向该车间供电功率为  $m$  (kw), 求  $m$  使

$$P\{0 < X \leq m\} = \sum_{k=0}^m C_{100}^k (0.8)^k (0.2)^{100-k} \geq 0.999$$

由棣莫佛-拉普拉斯中心极限定理得

$$P\{0 < X \leq m\} = P\left\{\frac{0 - np}{\sqrt{npq}} \leq \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{npq}} \leq \frac{m - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{m - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right)$$





$$\begin{aligned}
E(S^2) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right) = E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2) - n\bar{X}^2\right)\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n-1} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2) - nE(\bar{X}^2)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right)\right] = \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

即  $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$ .

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 14 答案

一. 1.  $F(18, 6)$ ; 2.  $\sqrt{3/2}$ ; 3.  $F(1, n)$ .

二. 1. ④. 2. ④.

三. 1. 解:

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim N(0, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$X_4 + X_5 + X_6 \sim N(0, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故有 } CY &= C(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + C(X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2 \\ &= C \times 3 \left[ \left( \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right] \sim \chi^2(2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. 解: (1) 由于  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(-\frac{1}{2} < |\bar{X} - \mu| < \frac{3}{4}\right) &= P\left(-\frac{1}{2}/2/4 < \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu|}{2/4} < \frac{3}{4}/2/4\right) = P\left(-1 < \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu|}{2/4} < 1.5\right) \\ &= \Phi(1.5) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1.5) - 1 + \Phi(1) = 0.9332 - 1 + 0.8413 = 0.7745 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,  $\sigma = 2, n = 16$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} P(S^2 < 6.6656) &= P\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \frac{15 \times 6.6656}{4}\right) = P(\chi^2 < 24.996) \\ &= 1 - P(\chi^2 \geq 24.996) \approx 1 - 0.5 = 0.95 \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: (1) 由于  $\chi_1^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(10)$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& P\left(0.256\sigma^2 \leq \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \mu)^2 \leq 2.321\sigma^2\right) = P\left(2.56 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \mu)^2 / \sigma^2 \leq 23.21\right) \\
& = P(\chi_1^2 \leq 23.21) - P(\chi_1^2 \leq 2.56) \\
& = 1 - P(\chi_1^2 \geq 23.21) - [1 - P(\chi_1^2 \geq 2.56)] \\
& = P(\chi_1^2 \geq 2.56) - P(\chi_1^2 \geq 23.21) = 0.99 - 0.01 = 0.98
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于  $\chi_2^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(9)$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& P\left(0.27\sigma^2 \leq \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \leq 2.36\sigma^2\right) = P\left(2.7 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 / \sigma^2 \leq 23.6\right) \\
& = P(\chi_2^2 \leq 23.6) - P(\chi_2^2 \leq 2.7) \\
& = 1 - P(\chi_2^2 \geq 23.6) - [1 - P(\chi_2^2 \geq 2.7)] \\
& = P(\chi_2^2 \geq 2.7) - P(\chi_2^2 \geq 23.6) = 0.975 - 0.005 = 0.97
\end{aligned}$$

## 天津科技大学概率与统计 B 检测题 15 答案

### 一. 填空题

1.  $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \frac{1}{6} \bar{X}.$

### 二. 解答与证明题

#### 1. 解 似然函数

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p)^{x_i-1} p = (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n} p^n, \quad \ln[L(p)] = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right) \ln(1-p) + n \ln(p)$$

由  $\frac{d \ln[L(p)]}{dp} = -\left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right) \frac{1}{1-p} + n \frac{1}{p} = 0$  得  $p$  的最大似然估计值

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}.$$

2. 解 矩估计: 因为  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) x dx = \int_0^1 \theta x^{\theta} dx = \frac{\theta}{\theta+1}$ , 所以  $\theta$  的矩估计量

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{1 - \bar{X}}, \quad \text{其中 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$$

最大似然估计: 设样本观测值为  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ , 似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1} = \theta^n \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\theta-1}, \quad \ln[L(\theta)] = n \ln(\theta) + (\theta-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)$$

由  $\frac{d \ln[L(\theta)]}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) = 0$  得  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量  $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(X_i)}$ .

3. 解:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的似然函数为:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

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

$$\frac{dLn(L)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

解之有极最大似然估计量：  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{X}$  .