

2017 年概率 A 期末试卷答案

一填空题 (3 分)

1. $\Omega = \{(x, y) | x + y = 1, \text{ 且 } 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$; 2. 0.4; 3. 1/9;

4. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6, & (0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < x) \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$; 5. 1/2

二选择题 (3 分)

B; C; C; D; D。

三

11. (10 分) 解: 设 A 表示考生会解这道题, B 表示考生选出正确答案, 则有

(1) 根据全概率公式可得

$$P(A) = 0.8, P(\bar{A}) = 0.2, P(B|A) = 1, P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25,$$

$$P(B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A) + P(\bar{A}) \cdot P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.8 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 0.25 = 0.85.$$

(2) 根据条件概率公式可得

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A) \cdot P(B|A)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.8 \times 1}{0.85} = \frac{16}{17} \approx 0.941$$

12. (6 分)

13. 解: (1) (6 分)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy \right) dy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy \right) dx, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{6} + \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 和 Y 不独立.

(2) (4 分) $P(X + Y \geq 1) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{-x+1} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy \right) dy = \frac{65}{72}.$

14. (10分) 解: 由独立性可得

(X, Y)	(1, 2)	(1, 4)	(3, 2)	(3, 4)
$P(X=x, Y=y)$	0.18	0.12	0.42	0.28
$X+Y$	3	5	5	7
$X-Y$	-1	-3	1	-1

所以 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布律为 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 0.18 & 0.54 & 0.28 \end{pmatrix}$, $W = X - Y$ 的分布律为 $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0.12 & 0.46 & 0.42 \end{pmatrix}$

$$15. (10分) \quad E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x(2-x-y)dy = \frac{5}{12}, \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D(X) = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{144}, \quad \text{由对称性 } E(Y) = \frac{5}{12}, \quad D(Y) = \frac{11}{144}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -\frac{1}{144}$$

$$\text{所以 } X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 的相关系数为: } \rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = -\frac{1}{11}.$$

16. (8分) 解: (1) (3分) X 服从二项分布, 参数: $n=100, p=0.2$, 即 $X \sim B(100, 0.2)$,

其概率分布为

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

(2) (5分) $E(X) = np = 20, \quad D(X) = np(1-p) = 16$, 根据德莫弗-拉普拉斯定理

$$P\{14 \leq X \leq 30\} = P\left\{\frac{14-20}{4} \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq \frac{30-20}{4}\right\} = P\left\{-1.5 \leq \frac{X-20}{4} \leq 2.5\right\}$$

$$\approx \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) = \Phi(2.5) - [1 - \Phi(1.5)]$$

$$= \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 = 0.994 + 0.933 - 1 = 0.927.$$

$$17. (8分) \text{ 解: 似然函数为 } L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda \alpha x_i^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x_i^\alpha},$$

$$(x_i > 0, i=1, \dots, n) \Rightarrow L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \lambda^n \alpha^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha-1},$$

$$\text{取对数, 有 } \ln L = n \ln \lambda + \ln \alpha^n - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha = 0, \text{ 便得 } \lambda \text{ 的最大似然估计量为: } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha}.$$

18. (8 分) $\bar{x} = 403$, $s = 6.16$, $X \sim N(400, \sigma^2)$, $(\alpha = 0.05)$,

$$\text{因 } \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{403 - 400}{6.16 / \sqrt{16}} \right| \approx 1.948 < t_{0.025}(16 - 1) = 2.1315, \text{ 所以合格。}$$