

1 填空题

1. $\frac{3}{4}$

2. $\frac{1}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{1}{2}$

4. $\mu^3 + \mu\sigma^2$

5. $\frac{1}{9}$

6. 0.9280

7. 6

8. $F(10, 5)$

2 解答题

1. 设 A_1 表示” 利率上调”, A_2 表示” 利率下调”, A_3 表示” 利率不变”, B 表示” 股票上涨”. 根据题目有

$$P(A_1) = 20\% \quad P(A_2) = 60\% \quad P(A_3) = 20\%$$

$$P(B|A_1) = 90\% \quad P(B|A_2) = 5\% \quad P(B|A_3) = 60\%$$

于是

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B|A_i)P(A_i) = 33\%$$

2. 积分区域 G 如图 1 所示. 联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

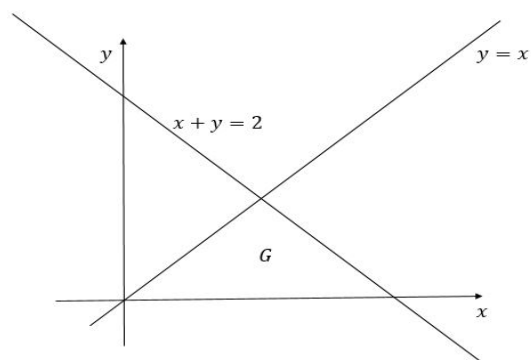


图 1

- 由图 1 可求得 X 的密度函数.

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x 1 dy = x & x \in (0, 1] \\ \int_0^{2-x} 1 dy = 2-x & x \in (1, 2) \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

- 由图 1 可求得 Y 的密度函数为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2(1-y), & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

则

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2(1-y)}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_y^{2-y} xy \cdot 1 dx dy - \left(\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x) dx \right) \\ &\quad - \left(\int_0^1 2y(1-y) dy \right) = -1. \end{aligned}$$

3.

- 根据 $P\{X^2 = Y^2\} = 1$ 立即可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(X=0, Y=0) + P(X=1, Y=-1) + P(X=1, Y=1) &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow P(X=0, Y=-1) = P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=1, Y=0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

于是可得联合分布律为

X \ Y	-1	0	1	P(X)
0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
P(Y)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	

表 1 (X, Y) 的联合分布律

- $Z = XY$ 的取值为 $-1, 0, 1$. 且

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z = -1) &= P(X = 1, Y = -1) = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(Z = 0) &= P(X = 0, Y = 1) + P(X = 0, Y = 0) \\ &\quad + P(X = 0, Y = -1) + P(X = 1, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(Z = 1) &= P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

•

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{XY} &= \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} \\ &= \frac{E(Z) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

4.

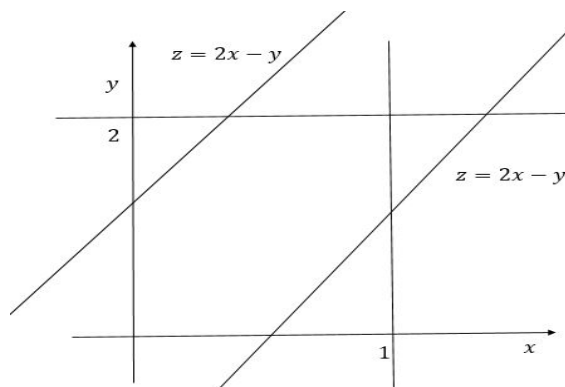


图 2

由图 2 可求得 Z 的值域为 $(-2, 2)$. 则取 $z \in (-2, 2)$.

• 当 $z \in (-2, 0)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(2X - Y \leq z) = \int_0^{1+\frac{z}{2}} \int_{2x-2}^2 \frac{1}{2} dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (2+z) \left(1 + \frac{z}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $z \in (0, 2)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(2X - Y \leq z) = 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 \int_0^{2x-z} \frac{1}{2} dy dx \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{4}(z-2)\left(\frac{z}{2} - 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述得

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{4} + \frac{1}{2} & z \in (-2, 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{z}{4} & z \in (0, 2) \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

5.

- 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 利用矩估计

$$f(x; \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}} & x > 1 \\ 0 & x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} - 1}$$

- 对数极大似然函数为 $\ln L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln \beta - (\beta + 1) \ln X_i)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(\beta)}{d\beta} &= \frac{n}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} &= \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i} \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $\beta = 2$ 时, 对数极大似然函数为 $\ln L(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln 2 + 2 \ln \alpha - 3 \ln X_i$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{2n}{\alpha} > 0.$$

可知 $\ln L(\alpha)$ 随着 α 的增加而增加, 故可知, 当 $\ln L(\alpha)$ 取最大值时必在 α 的上界, 即

$$\min(X_1, \dots, X_n).$$

6.

$$p = P(X < 1) = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{5} dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

设 Y 表示 100 次观测中观测值小于 1 的次数, 则有 $Y \sim B(100, p)$. 则根据中心极限定理有

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 21) &= 1 - P(Y < 21) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{21 - 100p}{\sqrt{100 \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)}}\right) \\ &\approx 0.4013 \end{aligned}$$

7.

- 均值和方差均未知, 于是统计量为

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S/3} \sim t(8) \\ \Rightarrow t_{0.05} &\leq \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S/3} \leq t_{0.95} \\ \bar{X} &= 1.0333, S = 0.2449 \\ \Rightarrow \text{置信度为 90\% 的置信区间为} &[0.8815, 1.1852] \end{aligned}$$

- 提出假设

$$H_0: \mu \leq 1 \quad H_1: \mu > 1$$

假设 H_0 成立, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/3} &\sim t(8) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - 1}{S/3} &\leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/3} \end{aligned}$$

在给定显著水平 $\alpha = 0.1$ 下, 事件

$$\left(\frac{\bar{X}-1}{S/3} > t_{1-\alpha}\right) \subset \left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/3} > t_{1-\alpha}\right)$$

则

$$P\left(\frac{\bar{X}-1}{S/3} > t_{1-\alpha}\right) \leq P\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/3} > t_{1-\alpha}\right) = \alpha$$

经计算可得 $\frac{\bar{X}-1}{S/3} \approx 0.4041 < t_{0.90}(8) \approx 1.3968$, 不能拒绝原假设, 所以汞含量没有显著超标.

3 附加题

因为 \bar{X} 与 S^2 独立, 所及可计算

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}) &= \mu & D(\bar{X}) &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ E(S^2) &= \sigma^2 & D(S^2) &= \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X} + S^2) &= E(\bar{X}) + E(S^2) \\ &= \mu + \sigma^2 \\ D(\bar{X} + S^2) &= D(\bar{X}) + D(S^2) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma^4}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$