

## 参考答案及详细解析

### NO.1 2019 - 2020 春夏学期

#### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】 0.7     0.6

【解析】至少取到 2 个红球的概率为  $\frac{2\text{红}1\text{白}+3\text{红}}{\text{全部组合}} = \frac{C_3^2 C_2^1 + C_3^3}{C_5^3} = \frac{3 \times 2 + 1}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

第 2 次取到红球的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{第一次取到白球}) \times P(\text{第二次取到红球} | \text{第一次取到白球}) \\ & + P(\text{第一次取到红球}) \times P(\text{第二次取到红球} | \text{第一次取到红球}) \\ & = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

2. 【答案】 0.6826     3

【解析】这是一个二元正态分布，可以得到：

$$X \sim N(1,1), Y \sim N(1,4), \text{ 相关系数 } \rho = 0.5$$

$$\text{由此 } P(|X-1| < 1) = P\left(\frac{|X-1|}{1} < 1\right) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.6826$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X-Y) &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X,Y) \\ &= \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\rho\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)} \\ &= 1 + 4 - 2 \times 0.5 \times \sqrt{1 \times 4} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. 【答案】 (1)  $\frac{1}{12}$     (2)  $\frac{1}{6}$

【解析】(1) 由  $X$  与  $Y$  独立，则  $P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1)P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P(X=0, Y=1) = P(X=0)P(Y=1) = \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = P(X=1, Y=1) - P(X=1)P(Y=1) = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{则 } P(Y=1) = \frac{5}{12}.$$

$$\text{由 } P(Y=1) = P(X=0, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=1), \text{ 得到 } P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6}$$

4. 【答案】  $\frac{2}{3}$

【解析】  $X$  服从参数为 1 的指数分布，则  $E(X)=1$ ， $D(X)=1$ ， $E(X^2)=E^2(X)+D(X)=2$

$Y$  服从  $(0,1)$  上的均匀分布，则  $E(Y^2)=\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

$\because X$  与  $Y$  独立  $\therefore E(X^2Y^2)=E(X^2)E(Y^2)=2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

5. 【答案】  $\frac{1}{2}$        $\lambda^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$        $\lambda$

【提示】 课本 6.3 的例题 1 很重要很重要，请务必熟练掌握

【解析】 由  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)$ ，则  $P(X_1=1|\bar{X}=1) = P(X_1=1|X_1+X_2=2) = \frac{P(X_1=1, X_2=1)}{P(X_1+X_2=2)}$

$$= \frac{P(X_1=1)P(X_2=1)}{P(X_1=1)P(X_2=1) + P(X_1=0)P(X_2=2) + P(X_1=2)P(X_2=0)}$$

$$= \frac{P^2(X=1)}{P^2(X=1) + 2P(X=0)P(X=2)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^1}{1!}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^1}{1!}\right)^2 + 2\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^2}{2!}\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^0}{0!}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2\lambda}\lambda^2}{e^{-2\lambda}\lambda^2 + e^{-2\lambda}\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

由  $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \lambda$ ， $D(\bar{X}) = \frac{D(X)}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ，则  $E(\bar{X}^2) = E^2(X) + D(X) = \lambda^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$E(S^2) = D(X) = \lambda$$

6. 【答案】 4.66      接受原假设，因为  $\chi_{0.05}^2(3) > 6.3$

【解析】 列出表格：

$X$	1	2	3	4
概率	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
理论频数	10	20	30	40
实际频数	16	18	25	41

$$\therefore \text{检验统计量 } \chi^2 = \frac{(16-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(20-18)^2}{20} + \frac{(30-25)^2}{30} + \frac{(41-40)^2}{40} = 4.66$$

检验的拒绝域为： $\{\chi^2 \geq \chi_{0.05}^2(3) = 7.82\}$   $\therefore$  接受原假设

二、【解析】第一问：若在该地区随机选一人进行检测，结果呈阳性，求他的确患病的概率

设事件：患病  $B_1$ ，未患病  $B_2$ ，阳性  $A$

由全概率公式：

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) = 0.001 \times 0.95 + 0.999 \times 0.002 = 2.948 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{由贝叶斯公式： } P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{P(A)} = 0.322$$

第二问：两次皆为阳性的概率  $P(A^2) = P(B_1)P^2(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P^2(A|B_2)$

$$\text{由贝叶斯公式： } P(B_1|A^2) = \frac{P(B_1)P^2(A|B_1)}{P(A^2)} = 0.996$$

三、【提示】对于联合密度函数，尤其是“定义域”复杂的，一定要画图！

【解析】

$$(1) P(\max(X, Y) < 1) = P(X < 1 \text{ 且 } Y < 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 dx \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x, y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{2x} \frac{3}{2} y dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{在有非零概率密度部分, } f_X(x) = \int_0^{2x} \frac{3}{2} y dy = 3x^2 \quad \therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理, } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{3}{4}y^2, & 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{条件概率密度函数 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}y}{3x^2} = \frac{y}{2x^2} \quad (0 < y < 2x < 2)$$

$$\text{则 } P\left(Y > \frac{1}{2} \middle| X = \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2x} \frac{y}{2x^2} dy\right)_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(4) \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_D xyf(x,y) dx dy - \int_0^1 xf_X(x) dx \int_0^1 yf_Y(y) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2x} xy \frac{3}{2} y dy - \int_0^1 3x^3 dx \int_0^1 y \left( \frac{3}{2} y - \frac{3}{4} y^2 \right) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{20}
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  正相关

#### 四、【解析】

(1) 由于  $f(x)$  是分段函数, 故  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$  也是分段函数

$$\text{得到 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由  $Y = \min\{X, 1\} = \begin{cases} X, & X \leq 1 \\ 1, & X > 1 \end{cases}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
F_Y(y) &= P(\min\{X, 1\} < y) \\
&= P(\min\{X, 1\} < y, X \leq 1) + P(\min\{X, 1\} < y, X \geq 1) \\
&= P(X \leq y, X \leq 1) + P(y \geq 1, X \geq 1) \\
&= \begin{cases} P(X \leq y) + 0, & y < 0 \\ P(X \leq y) + 0, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ P(X \leq 1) + P(X \geq 1), & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}y^3, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 由辛钦大数定律:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X) = \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 \frac{2}{3} x dx = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$

(4) 此时  $n$  数值极大, 可用中心极限定理

$$\therefore P(X < 1) = F(1) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad Z \text{ 服从二项分布}$$

$$\therefore E(Z) = np = 450 \times \frac{1}{3} = 150$$

$$D(Z) = np(1-p) = 450 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = 100$$

$$\therefore Z \sim N(150, 100), \text{ 即 } \mu = 150, \sigma = 10$$

$$\therefore P(Z > 160) = P\left(\frac{Z-150}{10} > \frac{160-150}{10}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587$$

## 五、【解析】

(1) 本题可先使用拒绝域，或者直接用  $P$  值检验

题给信息有：  $n=64$ ，  $\bar{x}=1120$ ，  $s^2=108900$

由于  $\mu, \sigma^2$  未知，取检验统计量  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}}$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1120 - 1000}{330 / 8} = 2.909$$

原假设  $H_0: \mu \leq 1000$ ，为左侧检验

$\therefore$  拒绝域  $W = \{T > t_{0.05}(63)\} = \{T > 1.669\}$   $\therefore t$  落在拒绝域内，故拒绝原假设

$P_- = P(t(63) > 2.909) = 0.0025$ ，同样可以拒绝原假设

(2) 取枢轴量  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$\text{则 } P\left(\chi_{0.95}^2(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_{0.05}^2(n-1)\right) = 0.9$$

$$\therefore \text{置信区间 } \sqrt{\frac{63}{\chi_{0.05}^2(63)}}S < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{63}{\chi_{0.95}^2(63)}}S, \text{ 即 } (288.4, 387.5)$$

## 六、【解析】

$$(1) E(X) = 0 \times (1-p) + 1 \times \frac{p}{2} + 2 \times \frac{p}{3} + 3 \times \frac{p}{6} = \frac{5}{3}p$$

$$\therefore \hat{p}_1 = \frac{3}{5}\bar{X} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{n_1 + 2n_2 + 3n_3}{n_0 + n_1 + n_2 + n_3}$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{p}_1) = E\left(\frac{3}{5}\bar{X}\right) = \frac{3}{5}E(X) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{3}p = p \quad \therefore \text{是无偏估计}$$

$$(2) L(p) = (1-p)^{n_0} \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^{n_2} \left(\frac{p}{6}\right)^{n_3}$$

取对数：  $\ln L(p) = n_0 \ln(1-p) + (n_1 + n_2 + n_3) \ln p + C$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{n_0}{p-1} + \frac{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}{p} = 0$$

$$\therefore \hat{p}_2 = \frac{n - n_0}{n}$$

$\because n_0, n_1, n_2, n_3$  均服从二项分布  $\therefore E(n_0) = np(X=0) = n - np$

$$\therefore E(\hat{p}_2) = \frac{n - E(n_0)}{n} = \frac{n - n + np}{n} = p \quad \therefore \text{是无偏估计}$$

$$(3) D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{p}{2} + \frac{4}{3}p + \frac{9}{6}p - \frac{25}{9}p^2 = \frac{30p - 25p^2}{9}$$

$$D(\hat{p}_1) = \frac{9}{25}D(\bar{X}) = \frac{9}{25} \frac{D(X)}{n} = \frac{6p - 5p^2}{5n}$$

$$D(\hat{p}_2) = \frac{1}{n^2}D(n_0) = \frac{1}{n^2}np(1-p) = \frac{p - p^2}{n}$$

$$\because D(\hat{p}_1) = \frac{6p - 5p^2}{5n} > \frac{5p - 5p^2}{5n} = \frac{p - p^2}{n} = D(\hat{p}_2)$$

$\therefore \hat{p}_2$  的方差更小

## NO.2 2019 - 2020 秋冬学期

一、填空题（每空 3 分，共 36 分）

1. 【答案】不独立      0.25

【解析】由事件独立的定义，若  $A$  与  $B$  相互独立， $P(A|B)$  应等于  $P(A)$

$\therefore$  不独立

$$\because P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = 0.6, \quad P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = 0.6$$

$$\therefore \text{联立: } \frac{0.55 - 0.4P(B)}{1 - P(B)} = 0.6 \quad \text{解得 } P(B) = 0.25$$

2. 【答案】1.5      0.375

【解析】 $Var(X) = 1 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$ ,  $Var(Y) = 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.5$

$$Var(2X - Y) = 4Var(X) + Var(Y) = 1.5$$

$$P(\min(X, Y) = 0) = P(X = 0 \text{ 或 } Y = 0) = 0.5 + 0.5^2 - 0.5 \times 0.5^2 = 0.625$$

$$P(\min(X, Y) = 1) = P(X = 1, Y \geq 1) = 0.5(1 - 0.5^2) = 0.375$$

$$\therefore E[\min(X, Y)] = 0.375$$

3. 【答案】 (1)  $1 - \frac{99}{8}e^{-3}$  0.75

【解析】 (1)  $P(|X-3| \geq 2) = P(X \geq 5) + P(X \leq 1) = 1 - P(X=2) - P(X=3) - P(X=4)$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-3}3^2}{2!} - \frac{e^{-3}3^3}{3!} - \frac{e^{-3}3^4}{4!}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-3}3^2}{2} - \frac{e^{-3}3^2}{2} - \frac{e^{-3}3^3}{8} = 1 - \frac{99}{8}e^{-3}$$

(2) 由切比雪夫不等式,  $P(|Y-\mu| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$

$$\text{则 } P(|Y-3| \geq 2) \leq \frac{3}{2^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

4. 【答案】  $\frac{2}{\pi}$

【解析】 由均匀分布,  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{S_D} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

5. 【答案】 0.9544  $\chi^2(1)$  28

【解析】  $\because \bar{Y}_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad \therefore P(|\bar{Y}_1 - \mu| < 1) = P\left(\frac{|\bar{Y}_1 - \mu|}{\frac{1}{2}} < 2\right) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 = 0.9544$

$$\because \bar{Y}_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{12}\right) \quad \therefore \bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \therefore \sqrt{3}(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore 3(\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{i=1}^4 (X_i - \bar{Y}_1)^2 = 3S_1^2 \quad \sum_{i=5}^{16} (X_i - \bar{Y}_2)^2 = 11S_2^2$$

$$Var\left[\sum_{i=1}^4 (X_i - \bar{Y}_1)^2 + \sum_{i=5}^{16} (X_i - \bar{Y}_2)^2\right] = 9Var(S_1^2) + 121Var(S_2^2) = 9\frac{2\sigma^4}{3} + 121\frac{2\sigma^4}{11} = 28$$

6. 【答案】 3.21 否,  $\chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.49 > \chi^2$

【解析】 检验表如下:

$X$	1	2	3	4	5
概率	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.3
理论频数	10	15	20	25	30
实际频数	5	17	19	28	31

$$\text{则 } \chi^2 = \frac{5^2}{10} + \frac{2^2}{15} + \frac{1^2}{20} + \frac{3^2}{25} + \frac{1^2}{30} = 3.21$$

二、【提示】如果做错了，请务必检查下概率密度函数的图形是否画对了

【解析】

$$(1) \text{ 在概率密度不为 } 0 \text{ 的区间内, } f_X(x) = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} 0.75 dy = 1.5\sqrt{x}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{y^2}^1 0.75 dx = 0.75(1 - y^2)$$

$$\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1.5\sqrt{x}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0.75(1 - y^2), & -1 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & -\sqrt{x} < y < \sqrt{x} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(Y > 0.1 | X = 0.25) = \int_{0.1}^{0.5} f_{Y|X}(y|0.25) dy = \int_{0.1}^{0.5} dy = 0.4$$

$$(3) \therefore E(Y) = \int_{-1}^1 0.75y(1 - y^2) dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 x dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} 0.75y dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$$

$\therefore X$  与  $Y$  不相关

$$(4) \text{ 通过图象得到 } Z \text{ 的分布函数 } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1.5\sqrt{x}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^{1.5}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x, z) = F_X(x)F_Z(z) \quad \therefore X \text{ 与 } Z \text{ 独立}$$

(其实观察可以发现  $Z$  的取值只取决于  $Y$ ，所以  $X$  与  $Z$  独立)

三、【解析】

(1)  $\therefore X$  与  $Y$  独立

$$\therefore P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x)P(Y = y)$$

$\therefore$  联合分布律如下:

$P$	$Y$		$P(X=i)$
	0	1	



$X$	0	$(1-p)^2$	$p(1-p)$	$1-p$
	1	$p(1-p)$	$p^2$	$p$
$P(Y=j)$		$1-p$	$p$	

(2) 若  $X$  与  $Y$  的相关系数为 0.5, 求  $(X,Y)$  的联合分布律.

$\because X$  与  $Y$  服从相同分布

$$\therefore E(X)=E(Y)=p \quad D(X)=D(Y)=p(1-p)$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)}{p(1-p)} = 0.5$$

$$\text{解得 } E(XY) = \frac{1}{2}p(1+p)$$

$\because XY$  的取值仅有 0 和 1, 且只有  $X=1, Y=1$  时,  $XY=1$

$$\therefore E(XY) = 1 \times P(X=1, Y=1) \Rightarrow P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{2}p(1+p)$$

$\therefore$  得到联合分布律

$P$		$Y$		$P(X=i)$
		0	1	
$X$	0	$\left(1-\frac{1}{2}p\right)(1-p)$	$\frac{1}{2}p(1-p)$	$1-p$
	1	$\frac{1}{2}p(1-p)$	$\frac{1}{2}p(1+p)$	$p$
$P(Y=j)$		$1-p$	$p$	

#### 四、【解析】

$$(1) \quad 0 < x < 3 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{9} dx = \frac{x^3}{27}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{27}, & 0 < x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_Y(y) = P(Y < y) = P(X^2 < y) = P(X < \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \sqrt{y} \leq 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}^3}{27}, & 0 < \sqrt{y} < 3 \\ 1, & \sqrt{y} \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理得到 } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{1.5}}{27}, & 0 < y < 9 \\ 1, & y \geq 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{18}, & 0 < y < 9 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由大数定律的推论, 当 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^{-2} e^{-X_i} \xrightarrow{P} E(X^{-2} e^{-X})$$

$$\because E(X^{-2} e^{-X}) = \int_0^3 x^{-2} e^{-x} \frac{x^2}{9} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int_0^3 e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{9} e^{-x} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{9} (1 - e^{-3})$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^{-2} e^{-X_i} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{9} (1 - e^{-3})$$

$$(4) \because E(X^3) = \int_0^3 x^3 \frac{x^2}{9} dx = \frac{27}{2} \quad E(X^6) = \int_0^3 x^6 \frac{x^2}{9} dx = 243$$

$$\therefore D(X^3) = E(X^6) - E^2(X^3) = \frac{243}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{由中心极限定理, } \frac{1}{81} \sum_{i=1}^{81} X_i^3 \sim N\left(\frac{27}{2}, \frac{243}{4} \times \frac{1}{81}\right), \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{81} \sum_{i=1}^{81} X_i^3 \sim N\left(\frac{27}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$g(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3\pi}} e^{-\frac{2}{3} \left(z - \frac{27}{2}\right)^2}, \quad -\infty < z < +\infty$$

## 五、【解析】

(1) 在显著水平 0.05 下检验假设  $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ , 并计算相应的  $P_-$  值;

$$\text{取检验统计量 } F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \quad \text{计算得 } f_0 = 1.30$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } \{F \geq F_{0.025}(99, 99) = 1.49\} \quad \therefore \text{接受原假设}$$

$$P_- = 2P(F(99, 99) \geq 1.30) = 0.2$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题意, 置信区间为 } \left( \bar{X} - \bar{Y} - S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{0.05}(n_1 + n_2 - 2), \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{0.05}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

代入数据, 得置信区间  $(-100.9, 388.9)$

## 六、【解析】

$$(1) \text{ 此时 } f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(\theta-x)}{\theta^2}, & 0 < x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \int_0^\theta \frac{2(\theta-x)x}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{\theta}{3}$$

由矩估计法,  $\hat{\theta} = 3\bar{X} \quad \because E(\hat{\theta}) = 3E(\bar{X}) = 3E(X) = \theta \quad \therefore \hat{\theta} \text{ 是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计}$

$$(2) \text{ 此时 } f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda(2-x)^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda}, & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda(2-X_i)^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda}$$

$$\text{取对数: } \ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - n \lambda \ln 2 + (\lambda-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2-X_i)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - n \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2-X_i) = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{n \ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2-X_i)}$$

$$\text{由大数定律, } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{n \ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2-X_i)} = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(2-X_i)} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\ln 2 - E[\ln(2-X)]}$$

$$\because E[\ln(2-X)] = \int_0^2 \frac{\lambda(2-x)^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda} \ln(2-x) dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\lambda} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \left(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)} = \lambda \quad \text{是相合估计量}$$

## NO.3 2018 - 2019 春夏学期

### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】 0.8    0.7

【解析】由条件概率定义  $P(C|A) = \frac{P(AC)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(C)P(A|C)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{0.3} = 0.8$

由  $A$  发生时  $B$  必定发生, 得  $A \subset B$ , 从而  $A \cup B = B$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(B \cup C) = P(B) + P(C) - P(BC) \\ &= P(B) + P(C) - P(C)P(B|C) = 0.4 + 0.6 - 0.6 \times 0.5 = 0.7\end{aligned}$$

2. 【答案】(1) 2 (2) 1

【解析】(1) 由泊松分布表达式,  $P(X \leq 1) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^1}{1!} = (\lambda + 1)e^{-\lambda}$

比较得到  $\lambda = 2$

(2) 泊松分布的期望  $E(X) = \lambda$ , 方差  $Var(X) = \lambda$

$$\text{则 } E(X^2) = E^2(X) + Var(X) = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\therefore E(X^2) = 2Var(X) \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda = 2\lambda \quad \text{由 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = 1$$

3. 【答案】 $1 - e^{-4}$  0.5

【解析】由指数分布的“遗忘”性质,  $P(X \leq 3 | X > 1) = P(X \leq 2) = \int_0^2 2e^{-2x} dx = 1 - e^{-4}$

$$\text{指数分布的期望 } E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{由辛钦大数定律, 当 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 【答案】 $B(10000, 0.1)$  0.8413

【解析】由题意, 这是 10000 次独立重复试验, 符合二项分布  $\therefore X \sim B(10000, 0.1)$

$$E(X) = np = 1000 \quad D(X) = np(1-p) = 900$$

由中心极限定理,  $X \sim N(1000, 30^2)$

$$\therefore P(X > 970) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{970 - 1000}{30}\right) = \Phi(1) = 0.8413$$

5. 【答案】3 0.9544  $2\sigma^4$

【解析】 $c \frac{\left[ (X_1 - \bar{Y}_1)^2 + (X_2 - \bar{Y}_1)^2 \right]}{\left[ (X_3 - \bar{Y}_2)^2 + \cdots + (X_6 - \bar{Y}_2)^2 \right]} = \frac{c S_1^2}{3 S_2^2}$

$$\therefore \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma^2} \sim F(1, 3) \quad \therefore \frac{c}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow c = 3$$

$$\therefore \bar{Y}_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right) \quad \bar{Y}_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{4}\right) \quad \text{且相互独立}$$

$$\therefore \bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{3\sigma^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore P\left(|\bar{Y}_1 - \bar{Y}_2| < \sqrt{3}\sigma\right) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 = 0.9544$$

$$\text{由正态分布的性质, } Var\left[\left(X_1 - \bar{Y}_1\right)^2 + \left(X_2 - \bar{Y}_1\right)^2\right] = Var(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} = 2\sigma^4$$

$$\text{二、(1) } P(1.5 \leq X \leq 2.5) = \int_{1.5}^{2.5} f(x) dx = \int_{1.5}^2 0.3 dx + \int_2^{2.5} 0.5 dx = 0.4$$

$$(2) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.3(x-1), & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0.5(x-2) + 0.3, & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ 0.8 + 0.4(x-3), & 3 < x \leq 3.5 \\ 1, & x > 3.5 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.3x - 0.3, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.5x - 0.7, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.4x - 0.4, & 3 \leq x < 3.5 \\ 1, & x \geq 3.5 \end{cases}$$

(3) 小王购买该产品的概率为

$$P(A) = P(A|1 \leq X < 1.5)P(1 \leq X < 1.5) + \dots + P(A|3 \leq X < 3.5)P(3 \leq X < 3.5)$$

$$= 0.3 \times 0.15 + 0.5 \times 0.15 + 0.6 \times 0.25 + 0.4 \times 0.25 + 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.41$$

$$\therefore P(1.5 \leq X \leq 2.5 | A) = \frac{0.5 \times 0.15 + 0.6 \times 0.25}{0.41} = 0.549$$

$$\text{三、(1) } F(0.5, 0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^{0.5} 8xy dy = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \int_0^y 8xy dx = 4y^3 \quad \therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4y^3, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(X < 0.4 | Y = 0.8) = \int_0^{0.4} f_{X|Y}(x|0.8) dx = \int_0^{0.4} \frac{2x}{0.64} dx = 0.25$$

(4) 先利用图象, 分类讨论求分布函数  $F_Z(z)$ .

$$F_Z(z) = P(Y < Z - X)$$

$$\text{① } z \leq 0 \quad F_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\text{② } z > 2 \quad F_Z(z) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 0 < z < 1 \quad F_Z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} dx \int_x^{z-x} 8xy dy = \frac{z^4}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 1 < z < 2 \quad F_Z(z) = 1 - \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^1 dy \int_{2-y}^y 8xy dy = 1 - \frac{8}{3}z + 2z^2 - \frac{z^4}{6}$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}z^3, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 4z - \frac{2}{3}z^3 - \frac{8}{3}, & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

四、(1)  $E(X) = 0 \times a + 0.6 - a + 0.8 = 1.4 - a$

$$E(Y) = 0.16 + b \quad (\text{打个表格就能算出来})$$

$$E(XY) = b + 0.16$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = (a - 0.4)(b + 0.16) = 0$$

$$\because b \geq 0 \quad \therefore a = 0.4$$

同时要求不独立，由表格得到  $0 \leq b \leq 0.2, b \neq 0.04$

(2)  $\hat{a} = 1.4 - \bar{X} \quad E(\hat{a}) = 1.4 - E(\bar{X}) = a \quad \therefore$  是无偏估计

五、(1) 取  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}} = 2.95 \quad P_- = P(t(15) > 2.95) = 0.005 < \alpha \quad \therefore$  拒绝

(2) 取  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu - \mu_Y)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$ , 其中  $S_w^2 = \frac{15 \times 1.6^2 + 10 \times 0.9^2}{25} = 1.86$

$$\text{置信区间为} \left( \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{11}} t_{0.025}(25) \right) \Rightarrow (0.06, 2.26)$$

六、(1)  $L(a, b) = a^{60} b^{100} (a+b)^{140} [1-2(a+b)]^{100}$

$$\ln L(a, b) = 60 \ln a + 100 \ln b + 140 \ln(a+b) + 100 \ln(1-2a-2b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L(a, b)}{\partial a} = \frac{60}{a} + \frac{140}{a+b} - \frac{200}{1-2a-2b} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L(a, b)}{\partial b} = \frac{100}{b} + \frac{140}{a+b} - \frac{200}{1-2a-2b} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{a} = \frac{9}{64} \\ \hat{b} = \frac{15}{64} \end{cases}$$

(2)

$X$	0	1	2	3
$p$	0.15	0.25	0.4	0.2
$np$	60	100	160	80
实际	60	100	140	100

$$\therefore \chi^2 = 7.5 < \chi_{0.05}^2(3) \quad \text{接受原假设}$$

#### NO.4 2018 - 2019 秋冬学期

一、填空题 (每空 3 分, 共 33 分)

1. 【答案】  $\frac{b}{a} \quad \frac{C_b^1 C_{a-b}^2}{C_a^3}$

【解析】由抽签的知识, 不管第几个抽, 抽中的概率都是一样的  $\therefore$  概率为  $\frac{b}{a}$

由排列组合得到第 2 空答案

2. 【答案】  $5e^{-2} \quad \frac{1}{e^2 + 1} \quad 0.8413$

【解析】泊松分布的  $E(X) = \lambda = 2$ ,  $\therefore P(X \leq 2) = 5e^{-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 = 0 | X_1 + X_2 \geq 1) &= \frac{P(X_1 = 0, X_1 + X_2 \geq 1)}{P(X_1 + X_2 \geq 1)} = \frac{P(X_2 \geq 1)}{1 - P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = 0)} \\ &= \frac{P(X \geq 1)}{1 - P^2(X = 0)} = \frac{1}{e^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i \sim N(400, 20^2)$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i > 380\right) \approx \Phi(1) = 0.8413$$

3. 【答案】  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解析】  $P(X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1) = \frac{S(X^2 + Y^2 < 1)}{S_D} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

4. 【答案】 14.4   -0.25

【解析】  $Var(X - 2Y - 1) = Var(X) + 4Var(Y) - 4Cov(X, Y) = 4 + 4 + 3.2 \times \sqrt{4} = 14.4$

$X, Y$  都是正态分布, 则只要  $Cov(X + Y, aX - Y) = aD(X) + (a - 1)Cov(X, Y) - D(Y) = 0$

解得  $a = -0.25$

5. 【答案】  $\frac{4-5\theta}{3}$     $\frac{4-3\bar{X}}{5}$     $\frac{25}{9}\theta^2$

【解析】  $E(X) = -\frac{\theta}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(1-\theta) + \frac{2}{3}(1-\theta) = \frac{4-5\theta}{3} \quad \therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{4-3\bar{X}}{5}$

由大数定律,  $\left(\bar{X} - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{8}{3}\bar{X} + \frac{16}{9} \xrightarrow{P} E(X^2) - \frac{8}{3}E(X) + \frac{16}{9} = \frac{25}{9}\theta^2$

二、(1)  $P(X=0) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(X=1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(X=2) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore X \text{ 的分布函数 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

(2)  $Y$  的分布函数  $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{y}{2}, & 0 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$

(3)  $M$  的分布函数  $F_M(m) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq m) = F_Y(m)F_X(m) = \begin{cases} 0, & m < 0 \\ \frac{m}{8}, & 0 \leq m < 1 \\ \frac{3m}{8}, & 1 \leq m < 2 \\ 1, & m \geq 2 \end{cases}$

(4)  $Z$  的分布函数  $F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P(X=k)P(Y \leq z-k) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{z}{8}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{3z-2}{8}, & 1 \leq z < 3 \\ \frac{z+4}{8}, & 3 \leq z < 4 \\ 1, & z \geq 4 \end{cases}$



三、(15 分) 设  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x}{2}, & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$(1) P(X+Y \leq 1) = 1 - \int_{0.5}^1 dx \int_{1-x}^x \frac{3x}{2} dy = \frac{11}{16}$$

$$(2) f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{1-y^2}, & |y| < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X > 0.5 | Y = 0) = \int_{0.5}^1 2x dx = 0.75$$

$$(3) Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{不相关}$$

四、(1) 取  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - 15}{S/\sqrt{n}} = -2.60$ , 则  $P_- = P(t(15) < -2.60) = 0.01$

$\alpha > 0.01 \quad \therefore$  拒绝原假设

$$(2) \text{置信区间} \left( \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm \sqrt{\frac{15S^2 + 10S_Y^2}{25}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_Y}} t_{0.025}(n + n_Y - 2) \right)$$

代入数据  $(-1.79, 0.29)$

五、(1) 由题意,  $E(X) = \theta$ ,  $D(X) = \theta$

$$E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \theta, \quad E(S^2) = D(X) = \theta$$

$$D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\theta}{n}, \quad D(S^2) = \frac{2\theta^2}{n-1}$$

$$E(T_k) = kE(\bar{X}) + (1-k)E(S^2) = k\theta + (1-k)\theta = \theta \quad \text{是无偏估计量}$$

$$(2) Var(T_k) = k^2 D(\bar{X}) + (1-k)^2 D(S^2) = k^2 \frac{\theta}{n} + (1-k)^2 \frac{2\theta^2}{n-1}$$

$$\therefore Var(T_0) = \frac{2\theta^2}{n-1} \quad Var(T_1) = \frac{\theta}{n}$$

$$Var(T_0) - Var(T_1) = \frac{2\theta^2}{n-1} - \frac{\theta}{n} = \frac{\theta}{n(n-1)} (2n\theta - n - 1) < -\frac{\theta}{n(n-1)} \left( \frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) < 0$$

$\therefore T_0$  更有效

六、 $L(\theta) = 2^{400} \theta^{-800} \prod_{i=1}^{400} X_i$  取对数:  $\ln L(\theta) = 400 \ln 2 - 800 \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^{400} \ln X_i$

$\therefore L(\theta)$  在区间内单调递减  $\theta$  应越小越好

$$\therefore \hat{\theta} = \max \{X_i\} = 3.92$$

计算得理论频数如下表:

$X$ 取值	$(0, 0.98]$	$(0.98, 1.96]$	$(1.96, 2.45]$	$(2.45, 2.94]$	$(2.94, 3.43]$	$\{x > 3.43\}$
频数	30	62	48	77	85	98
理论	25	75	56.25	68.75	81.25	93.75

$$\chi^2 = 5.82 < \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.49 \quad \text{接受原假设}$$

## NO.5 2017 - 2018 春夏学期

(找不到答案, 以下答案是我自己做的)

### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】  $\frac{4}{7}$     12

【解析】 一年级学生中选中男生的概率为  $\frac{8}{6+8} = \frac{4}{7}$

由独立定义, 选中一年级女生的概率为  $\frac{6}{23+a} = \frac{14}{23+a} \frac{15}{23+a} \Rightarrow a = 12$

2. 【答案】 3     $\frac{1}{3}$

【解析】  $E(X) = \frac{c+1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow c = 3 \quad \text{Var}(X) = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 【答案】 0.5    -0.75

【解析】  $\because E(X-Y) = 1$  且  $X-Y$  符合正态分布  $\therefore P(X > Y+1) = P(X-Y > 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y) = D(X) - D(Y) = -3$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1 + 4 + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)} = 8$$

$$D(X-Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1 + 4 - 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)} = 2$$

$$\therefore \rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y)}{\sqrt{D(X+Y)D(X-Y)}} = -0.75$$

4. 【答案】  $1 - e^{-1}$      $\frac{1}{5}$     0.98

【解析】  $P(\min(X_1, X_2) \leq 1) = P(X_1 \leq 1 \cup X_2 \leq 1) = 1 - P(X_1 > 1)P(X_2 > 1) = 1 - P^2(X > 1)$

$$= 1 - \left( \int_1^{+\infty} 0.5e^{-0.5x} dx \right)^2 = 1 - e^{-1}$$

由辛钦大数定律推论,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-2X_i} \xrightarrow{P} E(e^{-2X}) = \int_0^{+\infty} 0.5e^{-0.5x} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{5}$

同理可得  $E(e^{-X}) = \frac{1}{3}$   $D(e^{-X}) = E(e^{-2X}) - E^2(e^{-X}) = \frac{4}{45}$

由中心极限定理,  $\sum_{i=1}^{180} e^{-X_i} \sim N(60, 4^2)$

$$\therefore P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{180} e^{-X_i} > 52\right) \approx P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{180} e^{-X_i} - 60}{4} > \frac{-8}{4}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-2) = \Phi(2) = 0.98$$

5. 【答案】(1)  $2\sigma^4$   $\frac{1}{5}$  (2) (5.456, 6.144) 0.025 拒绝原假设

【解析】(1)  $\because \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$   $\mu=0$  时  $\bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \bar{X} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \therefore \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \bar{X}^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \bar{X}^2\right) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} E(\bar{X}^2) = 1 \Rightarrow E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$D\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \bar{X}^2\right) = \frac{n^2}{\sigma^4} D(\bar{X}^2) = 2 \Rightarrow D(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore Mse(T) = D(T) + [E(T) - \sigma^2]^2 = 256D(\bar{X}) + [16E(\bar{X}^2) - \sigma^2]^2$$

$$= 256 \frac{2\sigma^2}{256} + \left[16 \frac{\sigma^2}{16} - \sigma^2\right]^2 = 2\sigma^4$$

$$(2) s^2 = \frac{6.26}{15} \quad \text{置信区间} \left( \bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.025}(15) \right) \quad \text{即} (5.456, 6.144)$$

第二问是  $\sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$  的情形, 其中  $\sigma_0^2 = 1$ , 取检验统计量  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{6.26}{1} = 6.26$

则  $P$  值为  $P(\chi^2(n-1) \leq \chi^2) = P(\chi^2(n-1) \leq 6.26) = 0.025$

$\therefore P_- < 0.05$   $\therefore$  拒绝原假设

二、(1) 小王胜的概率 =  $\Sigma$  遇到对应等级对手的概率  $\times$  遇到的前提下胜的概率

由全概率公式  $P(A) = 0.4 \times 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.4$

(2) 若已知小王胜了一局, 求此局对手是等级分高的玩家的概率;

由贝叶斯公式,  $P(B_1|A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(A|B_1)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.12}{0.4} = 0.3$

(3) 设小王胜的局数为  $X$ , 则  $P(X=2) = C_5^2 0.4^2 0.6^3 = 0.3456$

第 5 局是第二次胜的概率为  $C_4^1 0.4 \times 0.6^3 \times 0.4 = 0.1382$

三、(1)  $\because X$  与  $Y$  不相关  $\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -a_4 + a_6 = 0$

$\because a_6 = 0.1 \quad \therefore a_4 = 0.1$

由  $E(X) = a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 0.6$ , 得  $a_5 = 0.4$

由  $E(Y) = -0.1 - a_4 + a_3 + a_6 = 0$ , 得  $a_3 = 0.1$  于是  $a_2 = 0.2$ , 联合分布律如下:

$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	1
0	0.1	0.2	0.1
1	0.1	0.4	0.1

(2)  $\because X$  与  $Y$  相互独立  $\therefore a_1 = P(X=0)P(Y=-1) = 0.1$

$\because E(X) = P(X=1) = 0.6 \quad \therefore P(X=0) = 0.4$

$\therefore P(Y=-1) = 0.25$

$\because E(Y) = P(Y=1) - P(Y=-1) = 0 \quad \therefore P(Y=1) = 0.25, P(Y=0) = 0.5$

由此可得到联合分布律:

$X \setminus Y$	-1	0	1
0	0.1	0.2	0.1
1	0.1	0.4	0.1

四、(1)  $F(0.5, 0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_0^{0.25} 4xy dy = \int_0^{0.5} 4x^3 dx = \frac{1}{16}$

(2)  $f_X(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$f_Y(y) = \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} 2(1-y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

显然  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$ ,  $\therefore X$  与  $Y$  不独立

(3)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} 4x^2 y dy - \int_0^1 4x^4 dx \int_0^1 2y(1-y) dy$

$= \frac{2}{7} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{105}$

∴  $X$  与  $Y$  正相关

五、在区间  $(a, b)$ ,  $0 < a < b < 1$  内,  $P(a < x < b) = \int_a^b 2x dx = b^2 - a^2$

如下表:

$X$ 的取值	$(0, 0.25]$	$(0.25, 0.5]$	$(0.5, 0.625]$	$(0.625, 0.75]$	$(0.75, 0.875]$	$(0.875, 1)$
概率	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{11}{64}$	$\frac{13}{64}$	$\frac{15}{64}$
理论频数	8	24	18	22	26	30
频数	6	28	20	26	24	24

$$\chi^2 = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{24} + \frac{4}{18} + \frac{16}{22} + \frac{4}{26} + \frac{36}{30} = 2.97 < \chi_{0.05}^2(6-1) = 11.07 \quad \therefore \text{接受原假设}$$

六、(16 分) 设总体  $X$  的概率密度函数  $f(x; \lambda, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{\theta^\lambda}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ , 未知参数  $\lambda > 1$ ,  $\theta > 0$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$

是总体  $X$  的简单随机样本.

$$(1) \text{ 当 } \lambda=2 \text{ 时, } f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta^2}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } E(X) = \int_0^\theta \frac{2x^2}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{2}{3}\theta \quad \text{于是 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{3}{2}\bar{X}$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{3}{2}E(\bar{X}) = \frac{3}{2}E(X) = \theta \quad \therefore \text{是无偏估计}$$

(2) 若  $\theta=2$ , 求  $\lambda$  的极大似然估计量  $\hat{\lambda}$ , 并判断  $\hat{\lambda}$  是否为  $\lambda$  的相合估计量, 说明理由.

$$\text{当 } \theta=2 \text{ 时, } f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda x_i^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^n}{2^{n\lambda}} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - n \ln 2 + (\lambda - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - n \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0, \text{ 解得 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{n \ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

$$\text{由辛钦大数定律, } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{n \ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\ln 2 - E(\ln X)}$$

$$\text{而 } E(\ln X) = \int_0^2 \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{2^\lambda} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \int_0^2 \lambda x^{\lambda-1} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \int_0^2 \ln x dx^\lambda = \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \left[ x^\lambda \ln x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 x^\lambda dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \left[ 2^\lambda \ln 2 - \int_0^2 x^{\lambda-1} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \left[ 2^\lambda \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda} x^\lambda \Big|_0^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2^\lambda} \left[ 2^\lambda \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda} 2^\lambda \right] = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \hat{\lambda} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 2 + \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \lambda \quad \therefore \text{是相合估计量}$$

## NO.6 2017 - 2018 秋冬学期

### 一、填空题

1.  $\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}$

2.  $e^{-1}$

3.  $1+x$

4.  $\frac{13}{8}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad 2 \quad \frac{13}{8}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad 0.84$

5.  $F(1,15) \quad (1.04, 2.56) \quad 0.01 \quad \text{拒绝原假设}$

### 二、分布律:

$X$	0	1	2
$P$	0.46	0.28	0.26

$$P(A|X \geq 1) = \frac{0.4 \times 0.9}{0.26 + 0.28} = \frac{2}{3}$$

三、(1)  $E(XY) = 2c_1 + 3b + 4c_2 = 1.3 \quad \begin{cases} b_1 + b_2 = 0.4 \\ b_1 = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_1 = b_2 = 0.2 \quad c_1 + c_2 = 0.2$

由以上推断得到分布律

$X \setminus Y$	0	1	2	$P(X=i)$
1	0.25	0.2	0.05	0.5
2	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.5
$P(Y=j)$	0.4	0.4	0.2	

(2) 判断  $X$  和  $Y$  是正相关, 负相关, 还是不相关, 说明理由;

$$E(X) = 1.5 \quad E(Y) = 0.8 \quad Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.1 \quad \therefore \text{正相关}$$

(3)  $\because a_1 \neq 0.4 \times 0.5 \quad \therefore \text{不独立}$

四、(1)  $P(2.2 < X < 3.8) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.68$

(2)  $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 5$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\rho\sqrt{D(X)D(Y)} = 1.48$$

$$\therefore X+Y \sim N(5, 1.48) \quad \therefore P(X+Y > 5.5) = 0.34$$

$$(3) \text{ 同 } (2), X-2Y \sim N(-1, 1.12)$$

$$\therefore P(X > 2Y) = P(X-2Y > 0) = 0.17$$

$$\text{五、 } E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda^2 x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} \quad \therefore \hat{\lambda} = \frac{2}{\bar{X}}$$

$$\text{由辛钦大数定律推论, } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{2}{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{2}{E(X)} = \lambda, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \therefore \text{是相合估计量}$$

$$\text{六、 (1) } L(p) = (0.25p)^{26} [0.5p(1-p)]^{37} (1-p)^{42} (0.5p)^{16}$$

$$\ln L(p) = 79 \ln p + 79 \ln(1-p) + C$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = 79 \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{1-p} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 如下:

$X$	0	1	2	3	4	5
理论	12.5	12.5	12.5	25	25	12.5
实际	11	18	19	21	16	15

$$\chi^2 = 10.36 > \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.49 \quad \therefore \text{拒绝原假设}$$

## NO.7 2016 - 2017 春夏学期

### 一、填空题

1. 0.4      0

2.  $0.8a + 0.2b$

3.  $e^{-1}$        $1 - e^{-2}$       3

4.  $\frac{3}{4}$       不相关, 因为  $\text{Cov}(Z_1, Z_2) = 0$

5. 0.07    16    1.065    0.01    拒绝

二、(1)  $\int_0^2 cx dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = 0.5$

$$E(X) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$D(X) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x^3 dx - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

(2) 见下表

$P$		$Y_2$	
		0	1
$Y_1$	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
	1	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{72} \sum_{i=1}^{72} X_i \sim N\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{18^2}\right) \quad \therefore P\left(\frac{1}{72} \sum_{i=1}^{72} X_i > \frac{25}{18}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.16$$

$$\text{三、(1) 求 } F(1.5, 0.5) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{0.5} y dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(2) \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y, & 0 < y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 < y < 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{显然不独立}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{求 } P(Y > 0.5 | X = 0.3) = \frac{\int_{0.5}^1 y dy}{\int_0^1 y dy} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{四、(1) } E(X) = \sigma \Rightarrow \hat{\sigma} = \bar{X}$$

由辛钦大数定律  $\bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} E(X) = \sigma, n \rightarrow +\infty$  是相合估计量

$$(2) \quad L(\sigma) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{(X_i - \sigma)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln L(\sigma) = -n \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - n \ln \sigma - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \sigma)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d\sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{nA_2}{\sigma^3} - \frac{n\bar{X}}{\sigma^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{-\bar{X} + \sqrt{\bar{X}^2 + 4A_2}}{2}$$

五、(1) 如下

$X$	0	1	2	3
$P$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{30}$

(2) 如下

$X$	0	1	2	3
理论	30	90	54	6
实际	26	93	52	9

$$\therefore \chi^2 = 2.21 < \chi_{0.05}^2(3) = 7.82 \quad \therefore \text{接受原假设}$$



六、(1)  $E(X) = \int_0^\theta \frac{2x^2}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{2}{3}\theta$        $E(T) = (a+b+c)E(X) = \theta \Leftrightarrow a+b+c = \frac{3}{2}$

(2)  $D(T) = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)D(X)$  由轮换对称、基本不等式、拉格朗日乘数法均可得到:

当  $a=b=c=\frac{1}{2}$  时,  $T$  最有效

## NO.8 2016 - 2017 秋冬学期

### 一、填空题

1. 0.3                      2.  $\frac{1}{2}$      $\frac{1}{12}$                       3. 82.5      7.5

4.  $F(2,4)$  不是       $\frac{\sigma^4}{2}$                       5. 0.16                       $\frac{62}{13}$

6.  $\left(\frac{192}{125}, \frac{640}{121}\right)$     0.1    接受

二、(1)  $P(Z>3) = P(Y=0)P(Z>3|Y=0) + P(Y=1)P(Z>3|Y=1) + P(Y=2)P(Z>3|Y=2)$

$$= P(Y=1)P(X>3) + P(Y=2)P(X>2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}e^{-1} + \frac{1}{9}e^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 0.22$$

(2)  $E(Z) = E(XY + 1 - Y) = E(X)E(Y) + 1 - E(Y) = \frac{7}{3}$ .

三、(1)  $P(2X+Y \leq 1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{1-2x} 6xdy = \frac{1}{4}$

(2)  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dy = \begin{cases} 6x(1-x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dx = \begin{cases} 3(1-y)^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3)  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$   $\therefore$  不独立

### 四、

(1)  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{8}, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{x}{4}, & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 1, & x \geq 4 \end{cases};$

(2)

$Y_1 \setminus Y_2$	0	2
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0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
1	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$(3) E(X) = \int_0^2 x \frac{x}{4} dx + \int_2^4 \frac{x}{4} dx = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^2 x^2 \frac{x}{4} dx + \int_2^4 x^2 \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 2)^2 \xrightarrow{P} E(X - 2)^2 = E(X^2) - 4E(X) + 4 = 1$$

五、  $P(X=i) = C_5^i \frac{1}{2^i} \frac{1}{2^{5-i}}$

命中次数 $X$	0	1	2	3	4	5
概率	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{10}{32}$	$\frac{10}{32}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$
理论频数	5	25	50	50	25	5
组数	6	27	42	54	28	3

$$\chi^2 = 3.12 < 11.07 \quad \text{接受原假设}$$

六、 (1)  $Y \sim B(100, \theta) \quad \therefore P(Y=k) = C_{100}^k \theta^k (1-\theta)^{100-k}, k=1,2,\dots,100$

(2) 由中心极限定理  $Y \sim N(100\theta, 100\theta(1-\theta))$

$$P(Y \leq 13) = P\left(\frac{Y-100\theta}{\sqrt{100\theta(1-\theta)}} \leq \frac{13-100\theta}{\sqrt{100\theta(1-\theta)}}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{13-100\theta}{\sqrt{100\theta(1-\theta)}}\right)$$

(3) 矩估计:  $E(X) = \frac{7}{4}(1-\theta), \quad \hat{\theta}_1 = 1 - \frac{4}{7}\bar{X}$

极大似然估计:  $L(\theta) = \theta^{n_0} \left(\frac{1-\theta}{4}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{3(1-\theta)}{4}\right)^{n_2}$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n_0 \ln \theta + (n_1 + n_2) \ln(1-\theta) + C$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n_0}{\theta} - \frac{n_1 + n_2}{1-\theta} = 0 \quad \hat{\theta}_L = \frac{n_0}{100}$$

(4)  $\hat{\theta}_1 = 1 - \frac{4}{7}\bar{X} = \frac{3}{25} \quad \hat{\theta}_L = 0.1 \quad P(Y \leq 13) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{13-100 \times 0.1}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.1 \times 0.9}}\right) = \Phi(1) = 0.84$

## NO.9 2015 – 2016 春夏学期

### 一、填空题

1. (1)  $1-c$  (2) 1

2.  $1-2.5e^{-1}$

3.  $a-p^2, p^2$

4.  $\mu^2 + \sigma^2, (1, -1), F(2, 2)$

5. (1) 2.975 (2) 0.1

二、设  $A$ : 先加奶,  $B$ : 甲认为先加奶,  $C$ : 两人认为先加奶

(1)  $P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.54$

(2)  $P(A|C) = \frac{P(A)P(C|A)}{P(A)P(C|A) + P(\bar{A})P(C|\bar{A})} = \frac{14}{15}$

三、(1)  $P(Y > 2 | X = 2) = 0.75$ ;

(2)  $(X, Y)$  的联合概率密度  $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10(10-x)}, & 0 < x < 10, 0 < y < 10-x; \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ ;

(3)  $P(X < Y) = \int_0^5 dx \int_x^{10-x} \frac{1}{10(10-x)} dy = 1 - \ln 2$

四、(1)  $F(2) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} c[(x+1)^2 - 1] = 8c \quad c = \frac{1}{8}$

(2)  $P(X > 1) = 1 - F(1) = \frac{5}{8}$

(3)  $Y_3 \sim B\left(3, \frac{5}{8}\right), P(Y = k) = C_3^k \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^k \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{3-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$

(4)  $Y_{240} \sim B\left(240, \frac{5}{8}\right)$  由中心极限定理  $Y_{240} \sim N\left(150, \frac{225}{4}\right)$

$$P(Y_{240} > 135) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{135-150}{15/2}\right) = 0.98$$

五、 $E(X) = \int_0^{\sqrt{\theta}} \frac{2x^2}{\theta} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{\theta}}{3} \quad \hat{\theta}_1 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\bar{x}\right)^2 = 2.25$

$L(\theta) = \frac{2^6 x_1 \cdots x_6}{\theta^6}$  单调递减  $\therefore \hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_{\min} = \max\{x_i\}^2 = 2.56$

六、(1) 拒绝域:  $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \leq F_{0.975}(8,7)$  或  $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \geq F_{0.025}(8,7)$   $\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = 0.53 \therefore$  接受原假设

(2) 拒绝域:  $|T| = \frac{|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}|}{\sqrt{\frac{8S_1^2 + 7S_2^2}{15} \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{8}}}} \geq t_{0.025}(15) \quad |t| = 1.896 \therefore$  接受原假设

七、

$x$ 取值	$x \leq 0.5$	$0.5 < x \leq 1$	$1 < x \leq 1.5$	$1.5 < x \leq 2$	$x > 2$
概率	0.39	0.24	0.14	0.09	0.14
理论频数	39	24	14	9	14
频数	32	28	12	12	16

$\chi^2 = 3.49 < \chi_{0.05}^2(4)$ , 不拒绝原假设

## NO.10 2015 - 2016 秋冬学期

### 一、填空题

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

2. 3 ;  $\frac{1-4e^{-3}}{1-e^{-3}} = 0.843$

3.  $1-e^{-1} \quad e^{-1} \quad 1-e^{-3}$

4.  $N\left(\frac{400}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{400(\pi-2)}{\pi}\right) \quad 0 \quad F(1,50)$

5. (0.37, 2.97) 0.63

三、  $P(X=0)=0.4 \times 0.5=0.2 \quad P(X=1)=0.6 \times 0.2+0.4 \times 0.5=0.32 \quad P(X=2)=0.6 \times 0.8=0.48$

$X$	0	1	2
$P$	0.2	0.32	0.48

四、(1)  $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x - \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases};$

(2)  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \frac{11}{12}$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{59}{144}$$

$$(3) F_Y(y) = [F(y)]^3 = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)^3, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{y^3}{8}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3\left(y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)^2(1-y), & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{3y^2}{8}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

五、(1)  $P(X > 4) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.159$ ;

(2)  $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-3)^2}{8}}, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ;

(3)  $\text{Cov}(X, X+4Y) = D(X) + 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 + \text{正态分布} = X \text{ 与 } X+4Y \text{ 相互独立}$

六、(1)  $E(X) = 4 - \frac{7\theta}{2} \quad \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{2}{7}(4 - \bar{X}) \quad E(\hat{\theta}_1) = \theta \quad \therefore \text{是无偏估计}$

$\hat{\theta}_1 \xrightarrow{P} \theta \quad \therefore \text{是相合估计}$

(2)  $L(\theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{2+5} \left(\frac{2(1-\theta)}{3}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1-\theta}{3}\right)^2$

$\ln L(\theta) = 7\ln\theta + 9\ln(1-\theta) - 9\ln 3$

$\frac{d\ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{7}{\theta} - \frac{9}{1-\theta} = 0 \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{7}{16}$

## NO.11 2014 - 2015 春夏学期

### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】(1) 0.24 (2) 0.7

2. 【答案】 $(1+\lambda)e^{-\lambda} \quad \frac{\lambda^{16}e^{-5\lambda}}{1036800} \quad 3.2$

3. 【答案】 $1-e^{-2} \quad e^{-1}$

4. 【答案】 $\mu^2 + \sigma^2 \quad 0.5 \quad F(3,6) \quad 0.01 \quad \text{拒绝}$

### 三、见表

P		Y			$P(X=i)$
		0	1	2	
X	0	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{12}{35}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{4}{7}$

	1	$\frac{6}{35}$	$\frac{8}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{3}{7}$
$P(Y=j)$		$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	

四、(1)  $P(Y < 50) = P(X < 0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} 2(1-x)dx = 0.75$

(2)  $f_Y(y) = f_X(h(y)|h'(y)) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{10} - \frac{y}{200}, & 0 < y < 60 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(3) 设  $Z$  为少于 50 分的次数, 则  $Z \sim B(6, 0.75)$

$$P(Z \geq 5) = P(Z = 5) + P(Z = 6) = 0.534$$

(4)  $E(Y) = 40 + 20E(X) = \frac{140}{3}$ ,  $D(Y) = 400D(X) = \frac{200}{9}$   $\therefore \bar{Y} \sim N\left(\frac{140}{3}, \frac{2}{9}\right)$

五、(1)  $P(X > Y) = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^2 (x - xy)dx = \frac{23}{24}$

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

$$\therefore f_X(x)f_Y(y) = f(x, y) \quad \therefore \text{独立}$$

六、(1)  $E(X) = \int_0^{\theta} x \frac{8x}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{\theta}{3}$   $\therefore \hat{\theta}_1 = 3\bar{X}$   $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = \theta$   $\therefore$  是无偏估计

(2)  $L(\theta) = 8^n \theta^{-2n} X_1 \cdots X_n$   $\therefore \ln L(\theta) = n \ln 8 - 2n \ln \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$  单调递减

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_2 = 2 \max\{X_i\}$$

令  $Y = \max\{X_i\}$ , 则  $F_Y(y) = [F_X(y)]^n \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2n4^n y^{2n-1} \theta^{-2n}, & 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\theta}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_2) = 2E(Y) = \frac{2n\theta}{2n+1} < \theta \quad \therefore \text{不是无偏估计}$$

## NO.12 2014 - 2015 秋冬学期

### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】 0.4    0.375

2. 【答案】  $1 - 5e^{-4}$      $15e^{-4}(1 - 5e^{-4})^2$

3. 【答案】(1)  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{x^2}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{2}{3\theta}$  不是

4. 【答案】0.68  $\frac{25}{24}$

二、(1) 见下表:

$P$		$X_2$		$P(X_1=i)$
		0	1	
$X_1$	0	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
	1	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$P(X_2=j)$		$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	

$$(2) \rho_{X_1 X_2} = \frac{Cov(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{D(X_1)D(X_2)}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{三、(1)} P(X > 2 | X > 1) = \frac{\int_2^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx}{\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx} = e^{-1};$$

$$(2) P(Y \leq 2 | X = 1) = \int_1^2 e^{-(y-1)} dy = 1 - e^{-1};$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} e^{-y} & y > x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y < 3X) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{3x} e^{-y} dy = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$(4) Y \text{ 的边际概率密度 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}.$$

四、由中心极限定理,  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i \sim N(12000, 300^2)$

$$\therefore P(Y > 11700) \approx 1 - \Phi(-1) = 0.84$$

由全概率公式:

$$\begin{aligned} P(U > 11700) &= P(Z = 1800)P(Y > 13500) + P(Z = 900)P(Y > 12600) \\ &\quad + P(Z = 300)P(Y > 12000) + P(Z = 0)P(Y > 11700) \\ &\approx 0.6206 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{五、} E(X) = \int_1^{+\infty} \theta x^{-\theta} dx = \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} \quad \therefore \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\bar{X}}{1 + \bar{X}}$$

$$L(\theta) = \theta^n (X_1 \cdots X_n)^{-\theta-1}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta - (\theta + 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$$

六、(1)  $E(S_w^2) = \frac{6}{13}E(S_1^2) + \frac{7}{13}E(S_2^2) = E(S^2) = \sigma^2$

$$D(S_w^2) = \frac{36}{169}D(S_1^2) + \frac{49}{169}D(S_2^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{13}$$

$$Mse(S_w^2) = D(S_w^2) + [E(S_w^2) - \sigma^2]^2 = \frac{2\sigma^4}{13}$$

(2)  $\begin{cases} \bar{x} = 2.51 \\ \bar{y} = 2.62 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} s_1^2 = 0.0083 \\ s_2^2 = 0.0114 \end{cases}$

取  $F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 0.728$ ,  $p = P(F(6,7) > 0.728) = 0.643$ ,  $\therefore$  接受原假设  
 $P_- = 2 \min(p, 1-p) = 0.714$

(3) 置信区间  $\left( \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm t_{0.025}(13) S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}} \right) \Rightarrow (-0.222, 0.002)$

## NO.12 2020 - 2021 秋冬学期

### 一、填空题

1. 【答案】 25%          0.6

【解析】 第一空：由全概率公式

$$P(\text{选中共同好友}) = P(\text{选中共同好友} | \text{选中甲})P(\text{选中甲}) + P(\text{选中共同好友} | \text{选中乙})P(\text{选中乙})$$

$$= 30\% \times \frac{1}{2} + 20\% \times \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{25\%}$$

第二空：由贝叶斯公式

$$P(\text{选中甲} | \text{选中共同好友}) = \frac{P(\text{选中共同好友} | \text{选中甲})P(\text{选中甲})}{P(\text{选中共同好友})}$$

$$= \frac{30\% \times \frac{1}{2}}{25\%} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ 即 } \boxed{0.6}$$

2. 【答案】 0.3413          13

【解析】 这是一个二元正态分布，可以得到  $X$  和  $Y$  均服从正态分布，其中

$$X \sim N(2, 4) \quad Y \sim N(1, 9) \quad \text{相关系数 } \rho = 0.5$$

所以  $X$  均值 2，方差  $4 = 2^2$ ，于是

$$P(2 < X < 4) = P(0 < X - 2 < 2) = P\left(0 < \frac{X-2}{2} < 1\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = \boxed{0.3413}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(2X - Y) &= \text{Var}(2X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(2X, -Y) \\
&= 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\
&= 4\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 4\rho\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)} \\
&= 4 \times 4 + 9 - 4 \times 0.5 \times \sqrt{4 \times 9} = \boxed{13}
\end{aligned}$$

3. 【答案】  $0.2 \quad (1-p)^2(1+2p)$

【解析】由分布函数具有阶梯形状，可以知道这是离散型随机变量。

则  $P(X=0) = 0.6 - 0.4 = \boxed{0.2}$ ;

记  $P(X=0) = p$ ，记观测到  $Y$  次  $X=0$ ，则至多有一次观测到“0”的概率可以翻译为

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y \leq 1) &= P(Y=0) + P(Y=1) \\
&= (1-p)^3 + C_3^1 p(1-p)^2 \\
&= \boxed{(1-p)^3 + 3p(1-p)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

4. 【答案】  $\frac{5}{3}$

【解析】  $\text{Var}(XY) = E(X^2 Y^2) - E^2(XY)$

! 因为  $X$  与  $Y$  独立，所以  $X^2$  和  $Y^2$  也应当独立

$$\therefore E(X^2 Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2) \quad E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

$$X \text{ 服从参数为 } 1 \text{ 的指数分布} \Rightarrow E(X) = 1, \text{Var}(X) = 1^2 = 1$$

$$Y \text{ 服从区间 } (0, 2) \text{ 上均匀分布} \Rightarrow E(Y) = 1, E(Y^2) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) \Rightarrow E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + E^2(X) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \text{Var}(XY) &= E(X^2)E(Y^2) - [E(X)E(Y)]^2 \\
&= 2 \times \frac{4}{3} - (1 \times 1)^2 = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

5. 【答案】  $\frac{1}{n} \quad 2\sigma^4 \left( \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$

【解析】  $\bar{X}^2 - kS^2$  是  $\mu^2$  的无偏估计量  $\Leftrightarrow E(\bar{X}^2 - kS^2) = \mu^2$

因为  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ，所以  $\bar{X}$  和  $S^2$  相互独立

$$\text{于是 } E(\bar{X}^2 - kS^2) = E(\bar{X}^2) - kE(S^2) = \mu^2$$

$$\because E(\bar{X}^2) = E^2(\bar{X}) + \text{Var}(\bar{X})$$

$$\text{而 } E(\bar{X}) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \quad \text{于是 } E(\bar{X}^2) = \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\therefore E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\therefore E(\bar{X}^2 - kS^2) = \mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - k\sigma^2 = \mu^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{第二空: } \because \mu = 0 \quad \therefore \bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \bar{X} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{由 } \chi^2 \text{ 分布的定义, } \frac{n\bar{X}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1), \text{ 则 } \text{Var}\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \bar{X}^2\right) = \text{Var}(\chi^2(1)) = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\bar{X}^2) = 2 \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2}$$

$$\text{而 } \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(S^2 - \bar{X}^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} + 2 \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} = \boxed{2\sigma^4 \left( \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}$$

(教材例题 6.3.1 和 6.3.2 非常重要, 其中的普适性结论一定要牢记, 方法一定要掌握)

6. 【答案】0.054      接受原假设      0.40

【解析】注意这里的  $\mu$  和  $\sigma$  都未知

$$(1) \text{ 取检验统计量 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.2 - 1.1}{0.3 / \sqrt{25}} = \frac{5}{3} = 1.67$$

$$\because t_{0.054}(24) = 1.67 \quad \therefore \boxed{P_- = 0.054} > 0.05 \quad \therefore \boxed{\text{接受原假设}}$$

$$(2) \text{ 枢轴量 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{24 \times 0.3^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\text{则单侧置信上限 } \chi^2 > \chi_{0.95}^2(24) = 13.8$$

$$\therefore \frac{24 \times 0.3^2}{\sigma^2} > 13.8 \quad \text{得} \quad \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{24 \times 0.3^2}{13.8}} = 0.40$$

二、【解析】

(1) 写出  $X$  的分布律:

$X$	0	1	2
-----	---	---	---

0	$a+b$	$a+2b$	$2a+b$
---	-------	--------	--------

$$\therefore E(X^2) = 0 + (a+2b) + 4(2a+b) = \boxed{9a+6b}$$

(2) 由分布函数定义  $F(1,1) = P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1)$

从联合分布律可以得到  $F(1,1) = a+0+b+a = 2a+b$

(3)  $\because Z = \min(X, Y)$

$\therefore X=0$  时, 不管  $Y$  为何值,  $Z=0$   $\therefore P(X=0, Z=0) = P(X=0) = a+b$

$X=1$  时, 若  $Y=0$ ,  $Z=0$ , 否则  $Z=1$

$$\therefore P(X=1, Z=0) = P(X=1, Y=0) = b$$

$$P(X=1, Z=1) = P(X=1) - P(X=1, Y=0) = a+2b-b = a+b$$

$\because X=2$  时,  $Z=Y$

$$\therefore P(X=2, Z=z) = P(X=2, Y=z)$$

$\therefore$  综上,  $(X, Z)$  的联合分布律如下

$X \setminus Z$	0	1	2
0	$a+b$	0	0
1	$b$	$a+b$	0
2	0	$b$	$2a$

$$(4) P(X > Y) = P(Y=0, X=1) + P(Y=0, X=2) + P(Y=1, X=2)$$

$$= b+0+b = 2b = 0.2 \quad \therefore \boxed{b=0.1}$$

$$\text{而由概率性质 } 4(a+b) = 1 \Rightarrow a+b = 0.25 \quad \therefore \boxed{a=0.15}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = (a+2b+2b+8a) - (a+2b+4a+2b)(a+b+4a+4b)$$

$$= (9a+4b) - 5(5a+4b)(a+b)$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5}{16} > 0 \quad \therefore \text{正相关}$$

(建议大家在草稿纸上把边际分布律补充完整, 并把  $XY$  的值填在对应的格子里, 必须细心, 否则

就是咔嚓一下分没了)

### 三、【解析】

$$(1) \text{ 由题意, 得到条件密度函数 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 6(1-x), & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(X+Y < 1) = \iint_{x+y < 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{0.5} dy \int_y^{1-y} 6(1-x) dx = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 6(1-x) dx, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \boxed{\begin{cases} 3(y-1)^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}}$$

$$(3) f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{6(1-x)}{3(y-1)^2} = \frac{2(1-x)}{(y-1)^2} (0 < y < x < 1)$$

$$\text{令 } y = 0.5, \text{ 则 } \boxed{f_{X|Y}(x|0.5) = \begin{cases} 8(1-x), & 0.5 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}}$$

#### 四、【解析】

(1) (本小题是全卷最难的题目, 难在解题时思路绕不过弯, 一定要画图分区域, 然后分类讨论)

由分布函数的定义:  $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y) = P(X \leq x, X^2 \leq y)$

① 当  $x < 0$  或  $y < 0$  时,  $F(x, y) = 0$

② 当  $x > 1$  且  $y > 1$  时,  $P(x \leq \min\{x, y\}) = P(x \leq 1) = 1$

③ 当  $0 < y < 1$  且  $\sqrt{y} \leq x$  时, 则  $\min\{x, \sqrt{y}\} = \sqrt{y}$ , 此时  $F(x, y) = P(X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 3x^2 dx = y^{1.5}$

④ 当  $0 < x < 1$  且  $\sqrt{y} > x$  时, 则  $\min\{x, \sqrt{y}\} = x$ , 此时  $F(x, y) = P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x 3x^2 dx = x^3$

$$\text{综上所述, } \boxed{F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0 \\ y^{1.5}, & 0 \leq y < 1, y \leq x^2 \\ x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1, y > x^2 \\ 1, & x > 1, y > 1 \end{cases}}$$

$$\therefore F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ y^{1.5}, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

显然  $F_X(x)F_Y(y) \neq F(x, y)$ , 所以  $\boxed{X \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 不独立}}$  更简便的方法是代一个数进去

$$(2) E(X) = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4} \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 3x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{3}{80}$$

由中心极限定理,  $\sum_{i=1}^{240} X_i \sim N(240E(X), 240D(X))$ , 即  $\sum_{i=1}^{240} X_i \sim N(180, 9)$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{240} X_i > 177\right) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{240} X_i - 180}{3} > -1\right) \approx 1 - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1) = \boxed{0.8413}$$

## 五、【解析】

$$(1) E(X) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta^2}{x^2} dx = -\frac{2\theta^2}{x} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} = -(0 - 2\theta) = 2\theta$$

$$\therefore \text{矩估计量} \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{X}$$

$$\because n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{2} E(X) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\theta = \theta \quad \therefore \boxed{\text{是相合估计}}$$

$$(2) \text{极大似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2\theta^2}{X_i^3} = 2^n \theta^{2n} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^{-3}$$

$$\text{则 } \ln L(\theta) = n \ln 2 + 2n \ln \theta + 3 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

显然,  $\ln L(\theta)$  关于  $\theta$  单调递增

$$\therefore \theta \text{ 取最大值时, } L(\theta) \text{ 达到最大} \quad \therefore \boxed{\hat{\theta}_2 = \min\{X_i\}}$$

现在求  $Z = \min\{X_i\}$  的概率密度函数

$$X \text{ 的分布函数 } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta \\ 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{x^2}, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$Z \text{ 的分布函数 } F_Z(z) = P(\min\{X_i\} < z) = 1 - P(\min\{X_i\} > z)$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > z, X_2 > z, \dots, X_n > z)$$

$$= 1 - P^n(X > z)$$

$$= 1 - [1 - F_X(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & z < \theta \\ 1 - \frac{\theta^{2n}}{z^{2n}}, & z \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{概率密度函数 } f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < \theta \\ \frac{2n\theta^{2n}}{z^{2n+1}}, & z \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(z) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} z \frac{2n\theta^{2n}}{z^{2n+1}} dz = 2n \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} \frac{\theta^{2n}}{z^{2n}} dz = -\frac{2n}{2n-1} \frac{\theta^{2n}}{z^{2n-1}} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} = \frac{2n}{2n-1} \theta \neq \theta$$

$\therefore$  不是无偏估计量

(本小题是全卷第二难的题目, 最值的期望要熟练掌握)

## 六、【解析】

(1) 概率如下:

$X$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P$	$e^{-\lambda}$	$\lambda e^{-\lambda}$	$\frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}$	$\frac{\lambda^3}{6} e^{-\lambda}$	$\frac{\lambda^4}{24} e^{-\lambda}$	$\frac{\lambda^5}{120} e^{-\lambda}$	$\frac{\lambda^6}{720} e^{-\lambda}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L(\lambda) &= (e^{-\lambda})^{32} (\lambda e^{-\lambda})^{41} \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}\right)^{16} \left(\frac{\lambda^3}{6} e^{-\lambda}\right)^5 \left(\frac{\lambda^4}{24} e^{-\lambda}\right)^0 \left(\frac{\lambda^5}{120} e^{-\lambda}\right)^4 \left(\frac{\lambda^6}{720} e^{-\lambda}\right)^2 \\ &= e^{-32\lambda} \lambda^{41} e^{-41\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{32}}{2^{16}} e^{-16\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{15}}{6^5} e^{-5\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{20}}{120^4} e^{-4\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{12}}{720^2} e^{-2\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{120}}{C} e^{-100\lambda} \quad (C \text{ 为常数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \ln L(\lambda) = 120 \ln \lambda - 100\lambda - \ln C$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{120}{\lambda} - 100 = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{6}{5} \quad \hat{P}(X=1) = \hat{\lambda} e^{-\hat{\lambda}} = \frac{6}{5} e^{-\frac{6}{5}}$$

(2) 将  $\lambda=1.2$  代入, 列出下表:

$X$	0	1	2	3	$\geq 4$
$P$	0.30	0.36	0.22	0.09	0.03
理论频数	30	36	22	9	3
实际频数	32	41	16	5	6

$$\text{则 } \chi^2 = \frac{2^2}{30} + \frac{5^2}{36} + \frac{6^2}{22} + \frac{4^2}{9} + \frac{3^2}{3} \approx 7.24$$

$$\text{而 } \chi_{0.05}^2(5-1-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(3) = 7.82 > 7.24 \quad \therefore \text{接受原假设}$$