

武汉大学 2021-2022 第一学期
概率论与数理统计 B 期末试题 A

一、(12 分) 若事件 A, B, C 相互独立: $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

求 (1) $P(A \cup B \cup C)$; (2) $P((A - B) | (A \cup B \cup C))$ 。

二、(12 分) 小王去上海坐火车、汽车、飞机的概率分别为 0.4, 0.2, 0.4, 而他迟到的概率分别为 $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}$, 求: (1) 求他迟到的概率; (2) 如果他迟到了, 他是坐汽车来的概率?

三、(12 分) 住同一个小区的小李和小王每天下班时间在下午 5 点半和 6 点半之间, 不妨看成均匀分布。记 A 表示他们回家时间相差在半小时之内这个事件, (1) 求 $P(A)$; (2) 一周 (5 天) 记 A 出现的次数为 Y , 写出 Y 的概率分布律和分布函数。

四、(16 分) 若随机变量 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} ae^{-(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y)} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$;

(1) 确定常数 a , 并求随机变量 X 和 Y 的边沿概率密度 $f_x(x); f_y(y)$; (2) X 和 Y 是否独立? (3) 求 $Z = \frac{1}{2}X - \frac{1}{3}Y$ 的概率密度。

五、(12 分) 某生产线一次加工产品的合格率为 0.8, 剩下的为废品, 已知: 合格品每件获利 80 元, 而废品每件亏损 20 元。1、为保证每天的平均利润不低于 30000 元, 问他们至少要加工多少件产品? 2、为保证每天的利润不低于 30000 元的概率大于 95%, 问他们至少要加工多少件产品? ($z_{0.05} = 1.65$)

六、(12 分) 若 $X_1 \cdots X_n$ 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, \bar{X} 是样本均值,

$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 是样本方差。(1) 求 S^2 的期望和方差。(2) 选取常数 a, b ,

使得 $t = a \frac{\bar{X} - b}{S}$ 服从 $t(n-1)$ 分布。

七、(12 分) 若总体 X 在 $(0, \theta)$ 上服从均匀分布, θ 未知: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为样本;

(1) 求 θ 的矩估计; (2) 求 θ 的极大似然估计; (3) 它们是否为无偏估计. 并将不是无偏估计的估计化为无偏估计。(4) 比较两个无偏估计的有效性。

八、(12 分) 某地发现一个锂矿石, 取 25 个样本测试, 发现品位的平均值为 11.13, 样本方差为 6.25; 如果说品位大于 10 即为高品位矿石。问: 此矿是不是高品位的?
($\alpha = 0.05$) (假设铁矿石品位近似服从正态分布)

已知: $t_{0.05}(25) = 1.708, t_{0.05}(24) = 1.712, t_{0.025}(25) = 2.060, t_{0.025}(24) = 2.064$



一. 因为 A, B, C 独立, 故 $P(AB) = P(A)P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(BC) = P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(ABC) = \frac{1}{8}$.

$$(1) P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(或者用 P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C}) = 1 - P(\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C}) = 1 - P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})P(\overline{C}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{8})$$

$$(2) P(A-B | A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{P((A-B) \cap (A \cup B \cup C))}{P(A \cup B \cup C)} = \frac{P(A-B)}{P(A \cup B \cup C)} \quad \because A-B \subseteq A \cup B \cup C$$

$$P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(A-B | A \cup B \cup C) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

二. A: 迟到. B_i : 乘坐第 i 种交通工具. $i=1, 2, 3$.

$$(1) P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_i) = P(B_1) \cdot P(A|B_1) + P(B_2) \cdot P(A|B_2) + P(B_3) \cdot P(A|B_3)$$

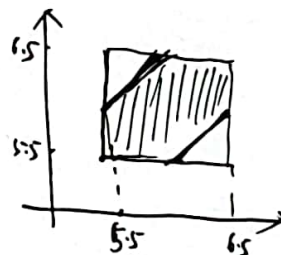
$$= 0.4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0.2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0.4 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$(2) P(B_2 | A) = \frac{P(B_2 A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_2) \cdot P(A|B_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.2 \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{15}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

三. $\Omega = \{(x, y) | 5.5 \leq x \leq 6.5, 5.5 \leq y \leq 6.5\}$

x: 小李下车的时间. $A = \{(x, y) | |x - y| \leq 0.5\}$
y: 小王下车的时间.

$$(1) P(A) = \frac{S(A)}{S(\Omega)} = \frac{|x| - 0.5^2}{1 \times 1} = \frac{3}{4}$$



(2) $Y \sim B(5, \frac{1}{4})$

$$P(Y=k) = C_5^k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{5-k}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

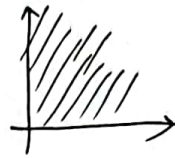
$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ P(Y=0), & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ P(Y=0) + P(Y=1), & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ P(Y=0) + P(Y=1) + P(Y=2), & 2 \leq y < 3 \\ \sum_{k=0}^3 P(Y=k), & 3 \leq y < 4 \\ \sum_{k=0}^4 P(Y=k), & 4 \leq y < 5 \\ 1, & y \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{1024}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{256}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ \frac{106}{1024}, & 2 \leq y < 3 \\ \frac{326}{1024}, & 3 \leq y < 4 \\ \frac{781}{1024}, & 4 \leq y < 5 \\ 1, & y \geq 5 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{四} \cdot (1) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{3}y} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow a \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{3}} dy = 1 \Rightarrow 6a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3}} dy, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3}} dx, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \because f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \therefore X, Y \text{ 独立}$$

$$(3) \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} h\left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y\right) \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} h\left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y\right) \frac{1}{6} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3}\right)} dy \right] dx$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = z, \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x - 3z, \quad dy = -dz, \quad y=0 \leftrightarrow z = \frac{x}{3}, \quad \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = x - z$$

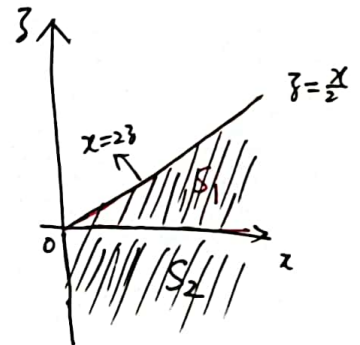
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{-\infty} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-(x-z)} (-dz) \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x}{3}} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-(x-z)} dz \right] dx = \iint_{S_2} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-(x-z)} dz dx + \iint_{S_1} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-x} dz dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[\int_0^{+\infty} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-x} e^z dx \right] dz + \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_{2z}^{+\infty} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-x} e^z dx \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^z dz + \int_0^{+\infty} h(z) \frac{1}{6} e^{-z} dz$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^z, & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-z}, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$S_2 = \{(x, z) \mid -\infty < z < 0, 0 < x < +\infty\}$$

$$S_1 = \{(x, z) \mid 0 < z < +\infty, 2z < x < +\infty\}$$



五. X_i : 第 i 产品利润

X_i	80	-20
P	0.8	0.2

$$\mu = E(X_i) = 80 \times 0.8 + (-20) \times 0.2 = 60$$

$$E(X_i^2) = 80^2 \times 0.8 + (-20)^2 \times 0.2 = 5200$$

$$\sigma^2 = D(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - E^2(X_i) = 5200 - 60^2 = 1600$$

$$\sigma = 40.$$

设共生产加工 n 件产品

$$(1) E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) \geq 30000$$

$$E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n) \geq 30000$$

$$60n \geq 30000 \Rightarrow n \geq 500$$

$$(2) P(X_1 + \dots + X_n \geq 30000) \geq 0.95$$

$$P\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \geq \frac{30000 - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma}\right) \geq \Phi(1.65)$$

$$P\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \geq \frac{30000 - 60n}{40\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq \Phi(1.65)$$

$$1 - P\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \leq \frac{30000 - 60n}{40\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq \Phi(1.65)$$

$$1 - \Phi\left(\frac{30000 - 60n}{40\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq \Phi(1.65)$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{60n - 30000}{40\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq \Phi(1.65)$$

$$\frac{60n - 30000}{40\sqrt{n}} \geq 1.65$$

$$n \geq 525.2 \quad n \geq 526 \quad \text{至少需加工 526 件.}$$

六. (1) 由 P_{205} 定理 6.2.1 知 $E(S^2) = D(X) = \sigma^2$

由 P_{213} 定理 6.3.1(2) 知 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = n-1$$

$$D\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n-1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \because E(\chi^2(n-1)) = n-1 \\ D(\chi^2(n-1)) = 2(n-1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} E(S^2) = n-1 \Rightarrow E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\frac{(n-1)^2}{\sigma^4} D(S^2) = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

(2) 由 P_{213} 定理 6.3.1(4) 知

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1), \quad \text{即} \quad \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{n}, \quad b = \mu.$$



七. (1) $E(\bar{X}) = \bar{X} = \frac{0+\theta}{2} = \bar{X} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{X}$

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

$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n) = \frac{1}{\theta^n}, \quad 0 \leq x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta$

要 $L(\theta)$ 取最大值, 即 θ 越小越好, 又 $x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta$

$\therefore \hat{\theta} = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

故 θ 之极大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

(3) $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(2\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2E(X) = 2 \times \frac{0+\theta}{2} = \theta \quad \therefore \text{矩估计量为无偏估计}$

$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) dx$

$\therefore F_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) \stackrel{P_{2.6}(3.7)}{=} F_X^n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$

$X \sim U[0, \theta]$

$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$

$\therefore f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) = F'_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n x^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{n x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \int_0^\theta \frac{n x^n}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \neq \theta \quad \therefore \text{极大似然估计量不是无偏估计}$

$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \quad \therefore E\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2\right) = \theta \quad \therefore \frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2 \text{ 为无偏估计}$

(4) $D(\hat{\theta}_1) = D(2\bar{X}) = 4D(\bar{X}) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n} D(X) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$

~~$D(\hat{\theta}_2)$~~ $D\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2\right) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} D(\hat{\theta}_2)$

$E(\hat{\theta}_2^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{n x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \int_0^\theta \frac{n x^{n+1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2$

$\therefore D(\hat{\theta}_2) = E(\hat{\theta}_2^2) - E^2(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2 - \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \theta\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2$

$\therefore D\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2\right) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} < \frac{\theta^2}{3n} \quad (n > 1 \text{ 时})$

$\therefore \frac{n+1}{n} \hat{\theta}_2 \text{ 有效}$



八. $H_0: \mu = 10$ $H_1: \mu > 10$

检验统计量: $\frac{\bar{x} - 10}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

拒绝域 $W = \left\{ \frac{\bar{x} - 10}{s/\sqrt{n}} > t_{\alpha}(n-1) \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\bar{x} - 10}{s/5} > 1.712 \right\}$

$s^2 = 6.25 \Rightarrow s = 2.5$

$\therefore \frac{\bar{x} - 10}{s/5} = \frac{11.13 - 10}{2.5/5} = 2.26 > 1.712$

在拒绝域中, 拒绝 H_0 , 接受 H_1 , 即此矿是高品位的.

