



五、(12分) 若 X 是某种商品的销售量, 其概率密度为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{100}, x \in (0, 100)$, 已知每销售一单位获利 500 元, 若供大于求, 则没卖出去的处理后每单位亏损 100 元; 若供不应求则可临时调剂, 此时每单位可获利 300 元; 试确定进货量, 使商店平均获利最大?

解: 设进货量为 y 个单位, 利润为 $g(x)$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 500x - 100(y-x), & 0 \leq x \leq y \\ 500y + 100(x-y), & y < x \leq 100 \end{cases}$$

当 $y = \frac{200}{3}$ 时, $g(x)$ 取最大值
∴ 进货量为 $\frac{200}{3}$ 个单位.

$$= \begin{cases} 600x - 100y, & 0 \leq x \leq y \\ 300x + 200y, & y < x \leq 100 \end{cases}$$

$$E(g(x)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{100} g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx$$

$$= \int_0^y (600x - 100y) \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx + \int_y^{100} (300x + 200y) \cdot \frac{1}{100} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 200y + 1500$$

六、(12分) 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是正态总体 $N(0, 4)$ 的样本, (1) 求常数 a, b, c, n (这里 $abc \neq 0$), 使 $Y = aX_1^2 + b(2X_2 - X_3)^2 + c(3X_4 - 2X_5 - X_6)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$; (2) 问

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{|X_3 - X_6|}$ 服从什么分布 (说明理由)?

解: (1) $Z_1 \sim N(0, 4) \xrightarrow{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{Z_1}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1) \therefore \frac{Z_1}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$2Z_2 - Z_3 \sim N(0, 20) \xrightarrow{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{20}}} \frac{2Z_2 - Z_3}{\sqrt{20}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\therefore E(2Z_2 - Z_3) = 2E(Z_2) - E(Z_3) = 0$
 $D(2Z_2 - Z_3) = 4D(Z_2) + D(Z_3) = 4 \cdot 4 + 4 = 20$

类似地, $3Z_4 - 2Z_5 - Z_6 \sim N(0, 56) \Rightarrow \frac{3Z_4 - 2Z_5 - Z_6}{\sqrt{56}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\therefore \left(\frac{Z_1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2Z_2 - Z_3}{\sqrt{20}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3Z_4 - 2Z_5 - Z_6}{\sqrt{56}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$

$\therefore a = \frac{1}{4}, b = \frac{1}{20}, c = \frac{1}{56}, n = 3$

(2) $Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3 \sim N(0, 12) \Rightarrow \frac{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}{\sqrt{12}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$Z_5 - Z_6 \sim N(0, 8) \Rightarrow \frac{Z_5 - Z_6}{\sqrt{8}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{Z_5 - Z_6}{\sqrt{8}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, 且两者独立.

$\therefore \frac{\frac{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}{\sqrt{12}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(Z_5 - Z_6)^2}{8}}} \sim t(1)$ 即 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}{|Z_5 - Z_6|} \sim t(1)$.

七、(12分) 求总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}(x-\mu)} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x \leq \mu \end{cases}$, 求参数 λ, μ 的最大似然估计, 并判断他们是否为无偏估计.

解: $L(\lambda, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}(x_1 + \cdots + x_n - n\mu)}$$

$$L_n(\lambda, \mu) = -n \ln \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x_1 + \cdots + x_n - n\mu)$$

$$\frac{\partial L_n(\lambda, \mu)}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}(x_1 + \cdots + x_n - n\mu) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{x} - \mu \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial L_n(\lambda, \mu)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{n}{\lambda} > 0$$
, 即关于 μ 单调递增, 故 μ 需取最大值

$\therefore x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq \mu \therefore \mu$ 最大值为 $\min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

故 $\mu = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

由 (1) 知 $\lambda = \bar{x} - \hat{\mu} = \bar{x} - \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}(x-\mu)} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x d e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}} = -x e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}} dx$$

$$= \mu + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}} dx = \mu + \lambda$$

由教材 126 页, $\hat{\lambda}$ 是分布函数 $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}}$ (3.7.8) 页

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}}, & x > \mu \\ 0, & x \leq \mu \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F_{\hat{\lambda}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x-\hat{\mu}}{\hat{\lambda}}}, & x > \hat{\mu} \\ 0, & x \leq \hat{\mu} \end{cases} \therefore f_{\hat{\lambda}}(x) = F'_{\hat{\lambda}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} e^{-\frac{x-\hat{\mu}}{\hat{\lambda}}}, & x > \hat{\mu} \\ 0, & x \leq \hat{\mu} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\lambda}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{\hat{\lambda}}(x) dx = \int_{\hat{\mu}}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} e^{-\frac{x-\hat{\mu}}{\hat{\lambda}}} dx = \hat{\mu} + \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{n} \neq \mu$$

$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = E(\bar{x} - \hat{\mu}) = E(\bar{x}) - E(\hat{\mu})$$

$$= E(x) - E(\hat{\mu}) = \mu + \lambda - (\mu + \frac{\lambda}{n}) = \frac{n-1}{n} \lambda$$

$\therefore \hat{\lambda}$ 与 $\hat{\mu}$ 都不是无偏估计

八、(12分) 某班有 25 个同学, 某次测验平均分数为 81.5, 标准差为 5, 问: 该次测验的分数是否显著大于 80? 假定分数近似服从正态分布. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

($t_{0.05}(24) = 1.711, t_{0.05}(25) = 1.708, z_{0.05} = 1.65$)

解: $H_0: \mu = 80 \quad H_1: \mu > 80$

检验统计量 $t = \frac{\bar{x} - 80}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

拒绝域 $W = \left\{ \frac{\bar{x} - 80}{s/\sqrt{n}} > t_{\alpha}(n-1) \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\bar{x} - 80}{s/\sqrt{n}} > 1.711 \right\}$

$\therefore t = \frac{81.5 - 80}{5/\sqrt{25}} = 1.5 < 1.711$ 不在拒绝域中

\therefore 接受 H_0 , 即不能认为显著大于 80.
拒绝 H_1

