

一. 简答题: (6x6)

- 1) 两个相互独立的随机事件 A 和 B 至少发生一个的概率为 $\frac{8}{9}$, 事件 A 发生而 B 不发生的概率为 $\frac{5}{9}$, 试求 $P(A)$.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{8}{9} \quad ①$$

$$P(A - B) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{5}{9} \quad ②$$

$$① - ②: P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{或: } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{9}, \quad \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)P(\bar{B})}{P(A)P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})} = \frac{5/9}{1/9} = 5, \quad \therefore P(A) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(A - B) = P(A\bar{B}) = P(A)P(\bar{B})$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{P(A - B)}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{5/9}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

- 2) 设离散型随机变量 X 的所有可能取值为 1, 2, 3, 且 $EX = 2.3$, $EX^2 = 5.9$, 求 X 的概率分布列。

设分布律:

X	1	2	3
p	a	b	c

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a + b + c = 1 \\ a + 2b + 3c = EX = 2.3 \\ a + 4b + 9c = EX^2 = 5.9 \end{cases}$$

求得 $a = 0.2, b = 0.3, c = 0.5$

$$\therefore \begin{array}{c|ccc} X & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline p & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{array}$$

3) 设总体 X 服从泊松分布: $P(X=k) = \frac{1}{k!} e^{-1}, k=0,1,2,\dots$. 从总体中抽取容量为 100 的简单

随机样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} , 用中心极限定理求概率 $P(X_1+X_2+\dots+X_{100}<120)$.

$$X_i \sim P(1), \therefore EX_i = 1, DX_i = 1$$

$$\therefore E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = 100, D\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right) = 100$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \stackrel{\text{近似}}{\sim} N(100, 100)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i < 120\right) &= P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 100}{\sqrt{100}} \leq \frac{120 - 100}{\sqrt{100}}\right) \\ &= \Phi(2) = 0.9773 \end{aligned}$$

4) 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, 4)$, 从 X 中抽取容量 n 的样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , 样本均值 \bar{X} , 问 n 至少取多少时, 才能以 90% 的概率保证样本均值与总体均值 μ 之差的绝对值小于 0.1.

$$X \sim N(\mu, 4), \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{4}{n}\right), \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{4/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{令 } P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.1) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{4/n}}\right| < \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{4/n}}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{\sqrt{4/n}}\right) - 1 = 0.9$$

$$\therefore \Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0.95, \therefore \frac{0.1}{2/\sqrt{n}} = 1.65 \rightarrow n = 33^2 = 1089$$

- 5) 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_9 是取自总体 $X \sim N(0, 2)$ 的样本, 求常数 a, b, c , 使 $Z = a(X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4)^2 + b(X_5 + 5X_6 + X_7)^2 + c(3X_8 + 4X_9)^2$ 服从 χ^2 分布, 并指出其自由度.

$$X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4 \sim N(0, 60)$$

$$X_5 + 5X_6 + X_7 \sim N(0, 54)$$

$$3X_8 + 4X_9 \sim N(0, 50)$$

$$\therefore Z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{60}}(X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{54}}(X_5 + 5X_6 + X_7) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}(3X_8 + 4X_9) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore Z = Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + Z_3^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{60}, b = \frac{1}{54}, c = \frac{1}{50}$$

自由度为 3.

- 6) 设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 从 X 中抽取 5 个样本: 15, 19, 15, 18, 13, 求 μ 的置信度 0.95 的置信区间。

$$\mu \text{ 的置信区间: } (\bar{X} - \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)) \quad S_n = \sqrt{6} = 2.449$$

$$\text{由样本: } \bar{X} = 16, S_n^2 = \frac{1}{5}(1^2 + 3^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) = 4.8, S_n = 2.191, t_{0.025}(4) = 2.776$$

$$\therefore \text{所求为: } (16 - \frac{2.191}{\sqrt{4}} \cdot 2.776, 16 + \frac{2.191}{\sqrt{4}} \cdot 2.776) = (12.96, 19.04)$$

二. 已知甲乙两箱中装有同种产品, 其中甲箱中装有 3 件正品和 3 件次品, 乙箱中仅装有 3 件正品。
 现从甲箱任取 3 件产品放入乙箱, 再从乙箱任取 1 件, 发现是次品. 问前面从甲箱中取出放入乙箱的 3 件产品中, 有 1 件, 2 件和 3 件次品三种情况中, 那一种可能性最大?

设从甲箱取出 3 件产品中含有 K 件次品的事件为 A_K ($K=0, 1, 2, 3$)

$$b1 \quad P(A_k) = \frac{C_3^k C_3^{3-k}}{C_6^3} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, 3) \quad \therefore \begin{array}{c|cccc} i & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P(A_i) & \frac{1}{20} & \frac{9}{20} & \frac{9}{20} & \frac{1}{20} \end{array}$$

设 B 为从乙箱取出一件是次品的事件.

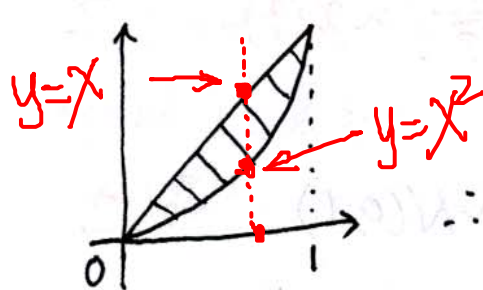
$$P(B|A_0)=0, \quad P(B|A_1)=\frac{1}{6}, \quad P(B|A_2)=\frac{2}{6}, \quad P(B|A_3)=\frac{3}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(B) = \sum_{k=0}^3 P(A_k)P(B|A_k) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{10}, \quad P(A_2|B) = \frac{6}{10}, \quad P(A_3|B) = \frac{1}{10}$$

\therefore 甲箱取出 3 件中有 2 件次品可能性最大.

三. 设二维随机变量 (X, Y) 在平面区域 D 上服从均匀分布, 其中 D 是抛物线 $y=x^2$ 与直线 $y=x$ 在第一象限所围的有界闭区域, (1) 求 X, Y 的边缘密度, (2) 求 $D(X), E(XY)$.



$$S = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6 & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

$$(1) P_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(x, y) dy = \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = 6x - 6x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1) \quad \star$$

$$P_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(x, y) dx = \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6\sqrt{y} - 6y \quad (0 \leq y \leq 1)$$

$$(2) EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x P_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 6x(x - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 P_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 6x^2(x - x^2) dx = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\therefore DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_D xy P(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x 6xy dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

四. 某保险公司开办车辆盗窃险, 有 5000 辆车参保. 若一年内整车被盗, 赔偿 2 万元. 设每辆车一年内被盗的概率为 0.004, 且各车是否被盗是独立的. (1) 若每车每年交保费 300 元, 求保险公司盈利超过 100 万元的概率. (2) 若保险公司希望每年盈利超过 120 万元的概率达到 90%, 问保险公司应要求每车每年交保费多少元? (用中心极限定理求解).

设每年有 X 辆车被盗, 则 $X \sim B(5000, 0.004)$, $EX=20$, $DX=19.92$

由中心极限定理: $\frac{X-20}{\sqrt{19.92}} \stackrel{(近似)}{\sim} N(0,1)$ ~~$X \sim N(20, 19.92)$~~

(1) 盈利 > 100 万 $\Leftrightarrow X < 25$

$$P(X < 25) = P\left(\frac{X-20}{\sqrt{19.92}} < \frac{25-20}{\sqrt{19.92}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{19.92}}\right) = \Phi(1.12) = 0.8686$$

(2) 设每车每年应交保费 y 万元, 则 盈利 $= 5000y - 2X$

$$\text{令 } P(5000y - 2X > 120) = 0.9$$

$$\text{即 } P(X < 2500y - 60) = P\left(\frac{X-20}{\sqrt{19.92}} < \frac{2500y-80}{\sqrt{19.92}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{2500y-80}{\sqrt{19.92}}\right) = 0.9$$

$$\Phi(1.28) = 0.9, \therefore \frac{2500y-80}{\sqrt{19.92}} = 1.28$$

$$\text{解之 } y = 0.034285 \text{ (万元)}$$

\therefore 每年应交 343 元.

五. 设总体 $X \sim N(1, 5)$, $Y \sim N(2, 8)$ 且 X, Y 独立, X_1, X_2 及 Y_1, \dots, Y_9 是 X, Y 的样本, 求常数 C_1 , 使

$$C_1 \cdot \frac{(X_1 - 1)^2 + (X_2 - 1)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^9 (Y_k - 2)^2} \text{ 服从 } F \text{ 分布.}$$

解: $X_k \sim N(1, 5), \therefore \frac{X_k - 1}{\sqrt{5}} \sim N(0, 1),$ 同理 $\frac{Y_k - 2}{\sqrt{8}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\left(\frac{X_1 - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_2 - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(2), \quad \sum_{k=1}^9 \left(\frac{Y_k - 2}{\sqrt{8}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left(\left[\frac{X_1 - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{X_2 - 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right]^2\right) / 2}{\sum_{k=1}^9 \left(\frac{Y_k - 2}{\sqrt{8}}\right)^2 / 9} = \frac{36}{5} \frac{(X_1 - 1)^2 + (X_2 - 1)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^9 (Y_k - 2)^2} \sim F(2, 9)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{36}{5}$$

六. 设总体 X 的概率密度函数为 $p(x, \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{x-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} & -\infty < \theta_1 \leq x < +\infty, (\theta_2 > 0). \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

若 X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 X 的样本, 求未知参数 θ_1, θ_2 的矩估计量和极大似然估计量。

矩估计: $EX = \int_{\theta_1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{x-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} \cdot x dx = \theta_1 + \theta_2$ ①

$$EX^2 = \int_{\theta_1}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{x-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} dx = \theta_1^2 + 2\theta_1\theta_2 + 2\theta_2^2 = (\theta_1 + \theta_2)^2 + \theta_2^2 \quad ②$$

①代入②: $\theta_2^2 = EX^2 - (EX)^2, \therefore \hat{\theta}_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2}$

由① $\theta_1 = EX - \theta_2, \therefore \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2}$ 为矩估计量.

极大似然估计:

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i, \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{\theta_2^n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \theta_1}{\theta_2}} \quad (x_1 \geq \theta_1, \dots, x_n \geq \theta_1)$$

$$\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln \theta_2 - \frac{n}{\theta_2} \frac{x_i - \theta_1}{\theta_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{n}{\theta_2} > 0 \quad ① \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{n}{\theta_2} + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta_1) \quad ② \end{cases}$$

由① L 关于 θ_1 单调增, θ_1 越大, L 越大
但 $\theta_1 \leq x_1, \dots, \theta_1 \leq x_n$

$$\therefore \text{取 } \hat{\theta}_1 = \min\{x_i\}$$

由②: $\theta_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta_1) = \bar{x} - \theta_1, \text{ 取 } \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{x} - \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{x} - \min\{x_i\}$

七. 机器包装产品, 假设每包重量服从正态分布, 要求每袋标准重量为 100 克, 方差不能超过 4 克。
某天开机后, 随机抽取 $n=10$ 袋, 测得平均重量为 99.89 克, 样本标准差 $S_{n-1}=0.975$ 克, 试检验
包装机的标准重量和方差是否合格? (取 $\alpha=0.05$)

解: 设每包重量 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 由题意检验 μ 与 σ^2 .

(1) 检验均值 μ , $H_0: \mu=100$, $H_1: \mu \neq 100$

$$H_0 \text{ 成立时, } T = \frac{\bar{X} - 100}{S_n / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\text{拒绝域: } t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(9) = 2.262, \therefore |\tilde{T}| \geq 2.262$$

$$\because \bar{x} = 99.89, S_{n-1} = 0.975$$

$$\therefore |\tilde{T}| = \left| \frac{99.89 - 100}{0.975 / \sqrt{10}} \right| = |-0.357| < 2.262, \therefore \text{接受 } H_0$$

(2) 检验方差 σ^2 , $H_0: \sigma^2=4$, $H_1: \sigma^2 > 4$

$$H_0 \text{ 成立时, } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S_{n-1}^2}{4} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\chi_{0.05}^2(9) = 16.919, \therefore \text{拒绝域 } \tilde{\chi}^2 \geq 16.919$$

$$\tilde{\chi}^2 = \frac{9 \times 0.975^2}{4} = 2.139 < 16.919, \therefore \text{接受 } H_0$$

综合 (1), (2) 包装机合格.

查表: $\Phi(1.12)=0.8686$, $\Phi(1.28)=0.9$, $\Phi(1.65)=0.95$, $\Phi(1.96)=0.975$, $\Phi(2)=0.9773$, $t_{0.025}(4)=2.776$,
 $t_{0.05}(4)=2.1318$, $t_{0.025}(9)=2.262$, $t_{0.05}(9)=1.833$, $\chi^2_{0.05}(9)=16.919$, $\chi^2_{0.025}(9)=19.023$, $\chi^2_{0.025}(10)=20.483$

