

2015 — 2016 学年第 1 学期试题 答案

二、解：（1）设 A 表示事件“树还活着”， W 表示事件“邻居记得给树浇水”。由题已知

$$P(W)=0.9, P(\bar{W})=0.1, P(A|W)=0.9, P(A|\bar{W})=0.1$$

则由全概率公式得

$$P(A) = P(W)P(A|W) + P(\bar{W})P(A|\bar{W}) = 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.1 \times 0.1$$

（2）由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(\bar{W}|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}|\bar{W})P(\bar{W})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{[1 - P(A|\bar{W})]P(\bar{W})}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{0.9 \times 0.1}{0.18} = 0.5$$

三 解：（1）当 $x < 1$ 时， $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = 0$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x < e \text{ 时 } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^x f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 0dx + \int_1^x \frac{1}{x}dx = \ln x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x \geq e \text{ 时 } F(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^e f(x)dx + \int_e^x f(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^1 0dx + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x}dx + \int_e^x 0dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得分布函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & 1 \leq x < e \\ 1, & x \geq e \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad P\left\{2 < X < \frac{5}{2}\right\} = P\left\{2 < X \leq \frac{5}{2}\right\} = F\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - F(2) = \ln \frac{5}{2} - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(3) \quad D(2X^2 + 5) = 4D(X^2) = 4[E(X^4) - E^2(X^2)]$$

$$E(X^4) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 f(x)dx = \int_1^e x^3 dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_1^e = \frac{e^4 - 1}{4}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_1^e x dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_1^e = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$D(2X^2+5)=4[E(X^4)-E^2(X^2)]=4\left[\frac{e^4-1}{4}-\left(\frac{e^2-1}{2}\right)^2\right]=2e^2-2$$

$$(4) \quad y = g(x) = 2x - 3; \quad x = h(y) = \frac{y+3}{2}, \quad h'(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[h(y)] |h'(y)|, & \alpha < y < \beta \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{y+3}{2}} \right), & 1 < \frac{y+3}{2} < e \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y+3}, & -1 < y < 2e-3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{四、解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\theta}, & \theta < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad \mu = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{x}{1-\theta} dx = \frac{1+\theta}{2},$$

$$\text{令 } \mu = \frac{1+\theta}{2} = \bar{X} \text{ 得 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量 } \hat{\theta}_M = 2\bar{X} - 1.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{似然函数 } L(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1-\theta} = \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n}, & \theta < x_i \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对数似然函数 } \ln L(x_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} -n \ln(1-\theta), & \theta < x_i \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(x_i, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{1-\theta} \neq 0, \text{ 故从极大似然估计的意义出发求 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计。}$$

由似然函数 $L(x_i, \theta)$ 表达式知 $L(x_i, \theta)$ 是 θ 增函数, 当 θ 取最大值时, $L(x_i, \theta)$ 达最大

又由于 $\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq 1$, 故得 θ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = X_{(1)} = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 。

$$(3) \quad P(\theta < X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(\theta) = \frac{1-2\theta}{2-2\theta}$$

由于函数 $u = \frac{1-2\theta}{2-2\theta}$ 具有单值反函数 $\theta = \frac{1-2u}{2-2u}$, 由最大似然估计不变性知

$P(\theta < X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1-2\theta}{2-2\theta}$ 的最大似然估计值为:

$$\hat{P}(\theta < X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1-2\hat{\theta}_{MLE}}{2-2\hat{\theta}_{MLE}} = \frac{1-2X_{(1)}}{2-2X_{(1)}}$$

$$(4) \quad E(\hat{\theta}_M) = 2E(\bar{X}) - 1 = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) - 1 = \frac{2}{n} \times n \times E(X) - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1+\theta}{2} - 1 = \theta,$$

$\hat{\theta}_M$ 是 θ 的无偏估计

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{x^2}{1-\theta} dx - \left(\frac{1+\theta}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}_M^2) &= E\left[(2\bar{X} - 1)^2\right] = E(4\bar{X}^2 - 4\bar{X} + 1) = 4E(\bar{X}^2) - 4E(\bar{X}) + 1 \\ &= 4\left[\frac{(1-\theta)^2}{12n} + \left(\frac{1+\theta}{2}\right)^2\right] - 4\left(\frac{1+\theta}{2}\right) + 1 = \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{3n} + \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}_M) = E(\hat{\theta}_M^2) - E^2(\hat{\theta}_M) = \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{3n} + \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{3n}$$

$$\text{或者 } D(\hat{\theta}_M) = D(2\bar{X} - 1) = 4D(\bar{X}) = 4 \times \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{12n} = \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{3n}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_M) = \theta, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} D(\hat{\theta}_M) = 0 \quad \text{故 } \hat{\theta}_M \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的相合估计。}$$

方法二: 由于 $\bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \mu = \frac{1+\theta}{2}$, 则 $2\bar{X} - 1 \xrightarrow{P} 2\mu - 1 = \theta$, 故 $\hat{\theta}_M$ 为 θ 的相合估计。

$$(5) \quad \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = X_{(1)} = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

则 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x_{(1)}) = n(1-F(x))^{n-1} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(1-x)^{n-1}}{(1-\theta)^n}, & \theta < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{nx(1-x)^{n-1}}{(1-\theta)^n} dx = \theta + \frac{1-\theta}{n+1} \neq \theta, \quad \text{故 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的有偏估计。}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}^2) = \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{nx^2(1-x)^{n-1}}{(1-\theta)^n} dx = \theta^2 + \frac{2\theta(1-\theta)}{n+1} + \frac{2(1-\theta)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) &= E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}^2) - E^2(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \theta^2 + \frac{2\theta(1-\theta)}{n+1} + \frac{2(1-\theta)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \left(\theta + \frac{1-\theta}{n+1}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2(1-\theta)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{(1-\theta)^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n(1-\theta)^2}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} E(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = \theta$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} D(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = 0$, 故 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 为 θ 的相合估计。

五、解： $n_1 = 10$, $n_2 = 8$, $\bar{x} = 99.4$, $s_1^2 = 1.1$, $\bar{y} = 98.875$, $s_2^2 = 0.6964$.

(1). 方差比 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的检验假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

$$\text{检验统计量: } F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

拒绝域: $F \geq F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)$ 或 $F \leq F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

$$F \geq 4.82 \text{ 或 } F \leq \frac{1}{4.2} = 0.2381$$

$\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = 1.6954$ 不属于拒绝域, 故接受原假设, 即认为 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 。

均值差 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的检验假设 $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq 0$, $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

由方差比假设检验知 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, 因此, 可采用 t 检验法检验均值差 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

$$\text{检验统计量: } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \quad S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}, \quad s_w^2 = 0.9547$$

拒绝域: $t \geq t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$

$$t \geq 1.7459$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = 1.1328 \text{ 未落入拒绝域, 故接受原假设 } H_0.$$

(2) a. 均值 μ_1 的置信区间

$$\text{枢轴量: } \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_1}{S_1 / \sqrt{n_1}} \sim t(n_1 - 1)$$

$$\text{置信区间为: } \left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{S_1}{\sqrt{n_1}} t_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1) \right)$$

代入样本观察值得出的置信区间为: (98.631, 100.169)

b. 方差 σ_1^2 的单侧置信上限

$$\text{枢轴量: } \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1-1)$$

$$\text{置信区间为: } \left(0, \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n_1-1)} \right)$$

$$\text{单侧置信上限为 } \bar{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n_1-1)}$$

代入样本观察值得出的单侧置信上限为 $\bar{\sigma}_1^2 = 3.1279$

六、解: (1) 由

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{A}{x^4 y} dy dx = A \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} (\ln y \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^x) dx \\ &= 2A \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^4} dx = 2A \left[-\frac{\ln x}{3x^3} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3x^4} dx \right] = \frac{2}{9} A \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } A = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dy dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{9}{2x^3 y} dy dx = \frac{9}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} (\ln y \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^x) dx \\ &= 9 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = 9 \left[-\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^3} dx \right] = \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dy dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{9}{2x^4} dy dx = \frac{9}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^5} dx = \frac{9}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^4} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dy dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{9}{2x^3} dy dx = \frac{9}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \frac{9}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$COV(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 3 - \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{9}{8} = \frac{15}{32}$$

$$(3) \quad f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)dy = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{9}{2x^4 y} dy = \frac{9}{2x^4} \ln y \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^x = \frac{9 \ln x}{x^4}, & x > 1 \\ 0, & , else \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{\infty} \frac{9}{2x^4 y} dx = \frac{3}{2y} \left(-\frac{1}{x^3} \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{y}}^{\infty} = \frac{3}{2} y^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ \int_y^{\infty} \frac{9}{2x^4 y} dx = \frac{3}{2y} \left(-\frac{1}{x^3} \right) \Big|_y^{\infty} = \frac{3}{2y^4}, & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因为 } f_X(x) \times f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{27y^2 \ln x}{2x^4}, & 0 < y < 1, x > 1 \\ \frac{27 \ln x}{2x^4 y^4}, & , y > 1, x > 1 \\ 0, & else \end{cases} \neq f(x,y)$$

所以 X 与 Y 不是相互独立的。

(4) 当 $0 < y < 1$ 时

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2x^4 y} * \frac{2}{3y^2} = \frac{3}{x^4 y^3}, & x > \frac{1}{y} \\ 0 & , else \end{cases}$$

当 $y > 1$ 时

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2x^4 y} * \frac{2y^4}{3} = \frac{3y^3}{x^4}, & x > y \\ 0 & , else \end{cases}$$

当 $x > 1$ 时

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2x^4 y} * \frac{x^4}{9 \ln x} = \frac{1}{2y \ln x}, & \frac{1}{x} < y < x \\ 0 & , else \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \quad f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f(x, \frac{z}{x}) dy, \text{ 仅当 } \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} < \frac{z}{x} < x \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 1 < z < x^2 \end{cases} \text{ 时被积函数不为零,}$$

因此

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f(x, \frac{z}{x}) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{\infty} \frac{9}{2x^4 z} dx = \frac{3}{2z^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & z > 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$