

17-18 学年第一学期答案

二、解：设 $A_i = \{\text{取第} i \text{个箱子}\} (i=1,2)$, $B = \{\text{取出的球是白球}\}$

(1) 由全概率公式, 得 $P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{50} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18}{48} = \frac{23}{80} \quad \text{or } 0.2875$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式, 得:

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{50}}{\frac{23}{80}} = \frac{8}{23} \quad \text{or } 0.3478$$

$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18}{48}}{\frac{23}{80}} = \frac{15}{23} \quad \text{or } 0.6522$$

$$P(A_2|B) = 1 - P(A_1|B) = \frac{15}{23}$$

三、解: (1) $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x}{3}, & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

(2) $P(-3 < X < 1) = F(1) - F(-3) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-3} = 0.6501$

(3) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 x \frac{1}{3}e^x dx + \int_0^2 x \frac{1}{3}dx + \int_2^{\infty} 0dx = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{Or } 0.3333$

(4) $y = e^x \Rightarrow x = \ln y$, 故 $f_Y(y) = f(\ln y) \left| (\ln y)' \right| = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3y}, & 1 < y \leq e^2 \\ 0, & y > e^2 \end{cases}$

四、解: (1) $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x,y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \int_{-y}^y x dxdy = 0$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x,y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \int_{-y}^y y dxdy = \int_0^1 2y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x,y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \int_{-y}^y xy dxdy = 0$$

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

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^1 1 dy = 1+x, & -1 < x < 0 \\ \int_x^1 1 dy = 1-x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x|, & 0 < |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

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

(3) 因为 $f_X(x) \times f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$, 所以 X 与 Y 不是相互独立的。

(4) $Y = y$ 条件下 X 的条件密度函数 $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$:

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

$$(5) \text{ 法 1: } F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X - Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x-y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -2 \\ \int_{-\frac{z}{2}}^1 \left(\int_{-y}^{z+y} 1 dx \right) dy, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 1, & z \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -2 \\ 1 + z + \frac{1}{4} z^2, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 1, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

或另一种积分域写法

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{x-y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -2 \\ \int_{-1}^{\frac{z}{2}} \left(\int_{-x}^1 1 dy \right) dx + \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1+z} \left(\int_{x-z}^1 1 dy \right) dx, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 1, & z \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -2 \\ 1 + z + \frac{1}{4} z^2, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 1, & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{2} z, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

法 2: 利用随机变量和的分布的 PDF 计算公式, 可知 $0 < z+y < y < 1 \Rightarrow -2 < -2y < z < 0$ 故

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{z}{2}}^1 f(z+y, y) dy, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{2} z, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

或利用随机变量和的分布的 PDF 计算公式的另一种形式可知 $0 < |x| < x-z < 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 < z < 0 \\ \frac{z}{2} < x < z+1 \end{cases}$ 故

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{1+z} f(x, x-z) dx, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{2} z, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

五、解：(1) $E(X)=0$, $D(X)=\sigma^2$, 则 $E(X^2)=D(X)=\sigma^2$

$$\text{令 } E(X^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \sigma^2, \text{ 故 } \hat{\sigma}_M = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数 } L(\sigma^2) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \sigma^{-n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right\} \quad \text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d \sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$$(3) \text{ 由于 } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \xrightarrow{P} E(X^2) = \sigma^2, \text{ 则 } \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \xrightarrow{P} \sqrt{E(X^2)} = \sigma$$

因此 $\hat{\sigma}_M$ 是 σ 的相合估计。

$$(4) E(\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = E(X^2) = D(X) = \sigma^2$$

故 $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计。

相合性判断 方法一：由于 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \xrightarrow{P} E(X^2) = \sigma^2$, 因此 $\hat{\sigma}_M^2$ 和 $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2$ 都是 σ^2 的相合估计。

方法二：由于 $\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$,

$$D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = D\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) = \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} D\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] = \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} \times 2n = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = \sigma^2$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = 0$, 故 $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2$ 是 σ^2 的相合估计。

六、解：(1) 已知 $n_1 = 8$, $\bar{x} = 15.0125$, $s_1^2 = 0.0955$,

选取枢轴量 $W = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$, 由于置信水平为 $1-\alpha = 0.95$, 则

$$P\left\{-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7) < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7)\right\} = 0.95, \text{ 即 } P\left\{\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7) < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7)\right\} = 0.95$$

故 μ 的一个置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为 $\left(\bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.025}(7)\right) = (14.7541, 15.2709)$.

(2) ①采用 F 检验, $n_1 = 8$, $n_2 = 9$, $\alpha = 0.05$,

由于检验统计量为 $F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$, 故拒绝域为 $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \geq F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)$ 或 $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \leq F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

其中 $s_1^2 = 0.0955$, $s_2^2 = 0.0261$,

检验统计量的观察值为 $\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = 3.6590$,

$$F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(7, 8) = 4.5286, \quad F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = 1/F_{0.025}(8, 7) = 0.2041$$

因为 $0.2041 < \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} < 4.5286$, 故应接受 H_0 , 认为 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$

② 基于①的结果, 即可认为两个总体方差是相同的, 这样采用 t 检验

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

$$\text{故拒绝域为 } |t| = \frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \geq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.025}(15) = 2.1314,$$

$$\text{令 } n_1 = 8, \quad n_2 = 9, \quad \alpha = 0.05, \quad \bar{x} = 15.0125, \quad \bar{y} = 14.9889, \quad s_1^2 = 0.0955, \quad s_2^2 = 0.0261,$$

$$s_w^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = 0.0585$$

因为检验统计量的观察值为 $|t| = 0.2002 < 2.1314$,

落在接受域, 故应接受 H_0 , 认为 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$