1、设随机变量X的分布函数为F(x)

随机变量Y服从两点分布:

$$P{Y = a} = p, P{Y = b} = 1 - p, (0$$

并且X与Y相互独立,则随机变量 Z=X+Y的分布函数 $F_z(z)=$ 

$$\begin{split} F_Z(z) &= P\{X + Y \le z\} \\ &= P\{Y = a, X \le z - a\} + P\{Y = b, X \le z - b\} \\ &= P\{Y = a\} \cdot P\{X \le z - a\} + P\{Y = b\} \cdot P\{X \le z - b\} \\ &= pF(z - a) + (1 - p)F(z - b) \end{split}$$

2,

一盒内装有5个红球和15个白球,从中不放回取10次,每次取一个球,则第5次取球时得到的是红球的概率是(B)。

(A) 1/5

(B) 1/4

( C ) 1/3

(D) 1/2

3、设 $F_1(x)$ 与 $F_2(x)$ 分别为两个随机变量的分布函数 ,  $F(x)=aF_1(x)+bF_2(x)$ 

则下列各组数中能使F(x)为某随机变量的分布函数的有\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_

(A) 
$$a = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $b = \frac{2}{3}$  (B)  $a = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $b = \frac{2}{5}$ 

(C) 
$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$
,  $b = \frac{1}{2}$  (D)  $a = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $b = \frac{2}{5}$ 

### 4、设二维随机变量(X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ae^{-(x+y)}, & 0 < 2x < y < +\infty \\ 0, & \text{ } \\ \end{aligned}$$

- (1)确定常数a
- (2)求(X,Y)关于X的边沿概率密度;
- (3)求(X,Y)关于Y的边沿概率密度;
- (4)求 $P(X\geq 1,Y\geq 2)$

解 (1) 由 
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{2x}^{+\infty} a e^{-(x+y)} dy$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx = a(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x})|_{0}^{+\infty} = a\frac{1}{3}$$

4 = 3

(2)求(X,Y)关于X的边沿概率密度;

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{2x}^{+\infty} 3e^{-(x+y)} dy = 3e^{-3x}, x > 0\\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

# (3)求(X,Y)关于Y的边沿概率密度;

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\frac{y}{2}} 3e^{-(x+y)} dx = 3e^{-y} (1 - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}), y > 0\\ 0, y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 
$$P\{X \ge 1, Y \ge 2\} = \iint_{x \ge 1, y \ge 2} f(x, y) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{2}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{\frac{y}{2}} 3e^{-(x+y)} dx = \int_{2}^{+\infty} 3e^{-y} (e^{-1} - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}) dy$$

$$=3(-e^{-1}e^{-y}+\frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}y})|_{2}^{+\infty}=e^{-3}$$

## 5、已知二维随机变量 (X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2xy, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2x \\ 0, \sharp \, \boxdot$$

试求:(1)  $Z=\max(X,Y)$ 的分布函数 $F_Z(z)$ ;(2)  $Z=\max(X,Y)$ 的概率密度 $F_Z(z)$ .

解 (1) Z=max(X,Y)的分布函数为

$$F_{Z}(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{\max(X, Y) \le z\}$$

$$= P\{X \le z, Y \le z\}$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x \le z \\ y \le z}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\substack{x \le z \\ y \le z}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当z<0时, F<sub>z</sub>(z)=0

当
$$0 \le z < 1$$
时, $F_z(z) = \int_0^z dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^z 2xy dx = \int_0^z y(z^2 - \frac{y^2}{4}) dy$ 

$$= \left(z^2 \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{16}\right)\Big|_0^z = \frac{7}{16}z^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{16}\right)\Big|_0^z = \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{16}$$

当
$$z>2$$
时,  $F_z(z)=1$ 

于是
$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, z < 0 \\ \frac{7}{16} z^4, 0 \le z \le 1 \\ \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{16}, 1 < z \le 2 \\ 1, z > 2 \end{cases}$$

Z=max(X,Y)的概率密度为

$$f_{Z}(z) = [F_{Z}(z)]' = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{4}z^{3}, & 0 \le z \le 1 \\ z - \frac{z^{3}}{4}, & 1 < z \le 2 \\ 0, & \text{ $\not = $} \end{cases}$$

6、设总体X和Y相互独立且都服从正态分布  $N(0,\sigma^2)$ 

而X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>2</sub> ......X<sub>9</sub>和Y<sub>1</sub> Y<sub>2</sub> ......Y<sub>9</sub>分别是来 自总体X和Y的简单随机样本、试求:

(1)  $\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_i$  服从的分布;

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_i^2$$
 服从的分布;
(3) 统计量  $U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_i^2}}$  服从的分布;

(4)  $U^2$  服从的分布:

解 (1) 根据题设条件知

$$\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_i \sim N(0, 9\sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{9}}\sum_{i=1}^{9}X_{i}\sim N(0,1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (2) & \frac{Y_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^9 Y_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^9 \left(\frac{Y_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$$

## (3)由t分布的构造方式,得到

$$U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_i^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{9}} \sum_{i=1}^{9} X_i}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_i^2}} \sim t(9)$$

即统计量U服从自由度为9的t分布;

(4) 
$$U^{2} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_{i}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{9}}\sum_{i=1}^{9} X_{i}\right)^{2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{9} Y_{i}^{2}} \sim F(1,9)$$

7、设总体X~N(0,3<sup>2</sup>), X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>2</sub> .....X<sub>n</sub>为来自X的一个样本,

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
 为样本均值。

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \overline{X})^{2}$$

$$DS^2 = \frac{2\sigma^4}{(n-1)}$$

解:  $\frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2}Z_n = \frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2}S^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 

$$DZ_n = D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right] = \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} \cdot 2(n-1) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

另外, 
$$EZ_n = E\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n-1} \cdot E\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\cdot(n-1) = \sigma^2$$

8,

设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是总体 $N(\mu, 4^2)$ 的样本.

试求:(1) 
$$U = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \mu)$$
 服从的分布;  $N(0,1)$ 

(2) 
$$V = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{j=17}^{32} (X_j - \mu)^2$$
 服从的分布; 
$$\chi^2(16)$$
(3)  $\Rightarrow Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \mu)}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=17}^{32} (X_j - \mu)^2}}$  求Y服从的分布 
$$t(16)$$

解 由条件知 ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立 , 同服从 分布 $N(\mu, 4^2)$ 

$$\frac{X_i - \mu}{4} \sim N(0,1)$$
  $(\frac{X_i - \mu}{4})^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 

(1) 
$$U = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} \sum_{i=1}^{16} (\frac{X_i - \mu}{4}) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$(2)$$
  $(\frac{X_i - \mu}{4})^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 

$$V = \sum_{j=17}^{32} \left( \frac{X_j - \mu}{4} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(16)$$

(3) 因为U与V相互独立,由t 分布的定义知,

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \mu)}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=17}^{32} (X_j - \mu)^2}} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/16}} \sim t(16)$$

#### 9、设总体X的概率密度为

$$f(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta} \exp\{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}\}, x > 0\\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}, \quad (\theta > 0)$$

 $x_1 x_2 .....x_n$ 为一组样本值( $x_i > 0$ , i = 1, 2, ...n).  $X_1 X_2 .....X_n$ 是来自总体X的样本。求参数  $\theta$ 的极大似然估计值和极大似然估计量。

解:似然函数

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2x_i}{\theta} \exp\{-\frac{x_i^2}{\theta}\} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} 2x_i \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} \exp\{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}{\theta}\}$$

$$\ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^{n} 2x_i - n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$$

得解 
$$n\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$$
  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 

得参数 $\theta$ 的极大似然估计值为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 

得参数 $\theta$ 的极大似然估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$ 

10、设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 是总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本.

$$\overline{X_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$
  $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X_n})^2$ 

试求:

(1)求 
$$\overline{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$
 服从的分布;  $\overline{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2)$ 

$$(2)$$
求 $X_{n+1} - \overline{X_n}$  服从的分布;  $X_{n+1} - \overline{X_n} \sim N(0, \frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2)$ 

(3)写出 
$$\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2}$$
 服从的分布;  $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 

(4)求统计量 
$$Y = \frac{X_{n+1} - X_n}{S_n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$
 服从的分布;  $Y \sim t(n-1)$ 

、设 $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$ 是总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本.  $\mu$ 已知,下列几个作为 $\sigma^2$ 的估计量中,较优的是(C)

(A) 
$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$

(B) 
$$\hat{\sigma}_2^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$

(C) 
$$\hat{\sigma}_3^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$$

(D) 
$$\hat{\sigma}_4^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_i - \mu)^2$$

12、设X<sub>1</sub>,X<sub>2</sub>,...,X<sub>n</sub>是总体N(μ, σ<sup>2</sup>)的样本.

试作: (1)求EZ<sub>n</sub>

(2) 求DZ<sub>n</sub>

(3)证明:对任何ε>0,成立

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} P\{Z_n - \sigma^2 \mid <\varepsilon\} = 1$$

解

(1) 
$$Z_n = S^2$$
  $EZ_n = ES^2 = \sigma^2$ 

(2)由条件知,

$$\frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^{2}}Z_{n} = \frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^{2}}S^{2} \sim \chi^{2}(n-1)$$

$$DZ_n = D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right] = \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} \cdot 2(n-1) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

## (3)由切比雪夫不等式有

$$P\{Z_n - \sigma^2 \mid <\varepsilon\} = P\{Z_n - EZ_n \mid <\varepsilon\} \ge 1 - \frac{DZ_n}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$|FF| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1 \ge P \left\{ Z_n - \sigma^2 \right\} < \varepsilon \le 1 - \frac{2\sigma^4}{\varepsilon^2 (n-1)}$$

#### 上式两边取极限,即得

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} P\{Z_n-\sigma^2\big|<\varepsilon\}=1$$

证毕

14、设随机变量X存在数学期望EX和方 差DX≠0,则对任意正数ε,

下列不等式恒成立的是(<sub>D</sub>)

(A) 
$$P\{|X - EX| \ge \varepsilon\} > \frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(B) 
$$P\{|X-EX|<\varepsilon\}<1-\frac{DX}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(C) 
$$P\{|X| \ge \varepsilon \sqrt{DX}\} \le \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

(D) 
$$P\{|X| \ge \varepsilon\} \le \frac{E|X|^k}{\varepsilon^k}, \quad (k > 0)$$

证明:

$$P\{|X| \ge \varepsilon\} = \int_{|x| \ge \varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$\leq \int_{|x|\geq\varepsilon} \frac{|x|^k}{\varepsilon^k} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^k} \int_{|x| \ge \varepsilon} |x|^k f(x) dx$$

$$=\frac{E\left|X\right|^{k}}{\varepsilon^{k}}$$

15,

四个位置:1,2,3,4,在圆周上逆时针排列. 粒子在这四个位置上随机游动.粒子从任何一个位置,以2/3概率逆时针游动到相邻位置; 以1/3概率顺时针游动到相邻位置;以 X(n)=j表示时刻n粒子处在位置j(j=1,2,3,4)

- (1)写出齐次马尔可夫链 {X(n),n=1,2,…}的状态空间;

解. (1)依题意,状态空间 S={1,2,3,4}

### (2)转移概率矩阵

$$P = (p_{ij})_{4\times4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P\{X(n+3) = 3, X(n+1) = 1 \mid X(n) = 2\}$$

$$= P\{X(n+1) = 1 \mid X(n) = 2\}$$

$$\cdot P\{X(n+3) = 3 \mid X(n+1) = 1, X(n) = 2\}$$

$$= P\{X(n+1) = 1 \mid X(n) = 2\}$$

$$\cdot P\{X(n+3) = 3 \mid X(n+1) = 1\}$$

$$= p_{21}p_{13}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3}\sum_{k=1}^{4} p_{1k}p_{k3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(0 \cdot 0 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{5}{27}$$

16、设随机过程 $Y(t)=e^{-tX}$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ ,其中X是在(0,1)上服从均匀分布的随机变量。

试求: (1) X的概率密度 $f_X(x)$ 

- (2)  $E[Y(t)], E[Y(t_1) \cdot Y(t_2)], E[(Y(t))^2],$
- (3) Y(t)是否为广义平稳过程?

解(1)由题设条件,知X的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases}$$

(2) Y(t)的均值函数

$$\mu_{Y}(t) = E[Y(t)] = E[e^{-tX}]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-tx} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-tx} dx = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$$

# Y(t)的自相关函数

$$R_{Y}(t_{1}, t_{2}) = E[Y(t_{1}) \cdot Y(t_{2})]$$

$$= E[e^{-t_{1}X} \cdot e^{-t_{2}X}]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(t_{1} + t_{2})x} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{-(t_{1} + t_{2})x} dx = \frac{1 - e^{-(t_{1} + t_{2})}}{t_{1} + t_{2}}$$

$$E[(Y(t))^{2}] = \frac{1 - e^{-2t}}{2t}$$

(3)由(2)知Y(t)不是广义平稳过程