

第一章 随机事件及其概率

习题 1-1 随机试验与随机事件

- 1 【解】 \overline{ABC} ; ABC ; $\overline{ABC} \cup \overline{ABC} \cup \overline{ABC}$.
- 2 【解】 (1) $B_2 = A_1 A_2 \overline{A_3} \cup A_1 \overline{A_2} A_3 \cup \overline{A_1} A_2 A_3$; (2) $C_1 - C_3 = B_1 \cup B_2$ 或 $C_1 - C_3 = \overline{B_0} \overline{B_3}$.
- 3 【解】 (1) $A \subset BC$; (2) $B \cup C \subset A$; (3) $A = B$.

习题 1-2 概率及其性质

- 1 【解】 (1) $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16}.$$

$$(2) P(\overline{ABC}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - \frac{7}{16} = \frac{9}{16}.$$

2. 【解】 (1) 由于 $AB = \emptyset$, 故 $P(\overline{AB}) = P(B - A) = P(B - AB) = P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$P(A\overline{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A - AB) = P(A) = \frac{1}{5}.$$

(2) 由于 $A \subset B$, 故 $AB = A$, 从而

$$P(\overline{AB}) = P(B - A) = P(B) - P(A) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10},$$

$$P(A\overline{B}) = P(A - B) = P(A - AB) = P(\emptyset) = 0.$$

习题 1-3 古典概型与几何概型

1. 【解】 (1) 设事件 A 表示“电话号码后面四个数字全不相同”, 则

$$P(A) = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10} = \frac{504}{1000} = 0.504.$$

(2) 设事件 B 表示“电话号码后面四个数在字中最大数字为 6”, 则

$$P(B) = \frac{7^4 - 6^4}{10^4} = 0.1105.$$

2. 【解】 设在 $[0, 1]$ 中所取两个数为 x 、 y , 则

$$(1) A: x + y < \frac{5}{4}, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \text{ 所以 } P(A) = \frac{S(A)}{S(\Omega)} = \frac{23}{32};$$

$$(2) B: xy > \frac{1}{4}, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \text{ 所以}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{S(B)}{S(\Omega)} = \frac{1 - [1 \times \frac{1}{4} + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{4x} dx]}{1} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2;$$

$$(3) P(C) = P(A) + P(B) - 1 = \frac{15}{32} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

习题 1-4 条件概率与乘法公式

1 【解】设 A 表示在停电状态下，变压器损坏， B 表示在停电状态下，电路损坏，则

$$(1) P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{1\%}{5\%} = 0.2;$$

$$(2) P(A\bar{B}) = P(A - AB) = P(A) - P(AB) = 5\% - 1\% = 0.04;$$

$$(3) P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.04}{1-0.8} = 0.2.$$

2 【解】设 A_i 表示“第 i 次取到合格品”， $i = 1, 2, 3$ ，则

$$P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2|\bar{A}_1)P(A_3|\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2) = \frac{10}{100} \cdot \frac{9}{99} \cdot \frac{90}{98} = \frac{9}{1078}.$$

习题 1-5 全概率公式与贝叶斯公式

1. 【解】(1) 设事件 A 表示学生考试及格，事件 B 表示努力学习的学生，则

$$P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.1 \times 0.1 = 0.82.$$

$$(2) P(\bar{B}|A) = \frac{P(\bar{B}A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})}{0.82} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.1}{0.82} = \frac{1}{82} \text{ 或者约等于 } 0.012.$$

2. 【解】设事件 A 表示患肺癌，事件 B 表示吸烟者，

$$P(A) = 0.1\%, P(B|A) = 90\%, P(\bar{B}|A) = 20\%, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) P(A|B) &= \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} \\ &= \frac{0.1\% \times 90\%}{0.1\% \times 90\% + 99.9\% \times 20\%} = \frac{9}{2007} \approx 0.00448, \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A)P(\bar{B}|A)}{1 - [P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})]}$$

$$= \frac{0.1\% \times 10\%}{1 - [0.1\% \times 90\% + 99.9\% \times 20\%]} = \frac{1}{7993} \approx 0.000125.$$

习题 1-6 事件的独立性与贝努里概型

1【解】因为 $P(A-B) = P(A-AB) = P(A) - P(AB)$

则 $P(AB) = P(A) - P(A-B) = 0.8 - 0.32 = 0.48 = P(A)P(B)$

或 $P(\overline{AB}) = P(A-B) = 0.32 = 0.8 \times 0.4 = P(A)P(\overline{B})$,

所以 A 和 B 相互独立.

2【解】设 A_i 表示该射手在第 i 次射击时命中目标, $P(A_i) = p$ 为每次射击时命中目标的概率, 则

$P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4) = \frac{80}{81}$, 有 $P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \overline{A_4}) = 1 - \frac{80}{81} = \frac{1}{81}$, 即 $[1-p]^4 = \frac{1}{81}$, $p = \frac{2}{3}$.

3【解】(1) 设 A_i 表示“第 i 个不合格”, $i = 1, 2, 3$, 则

$$P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) = P(\overline{A_1})P(\overline{A_2})P(A_3) = (1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3})\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12};$$

(2) A 表示“三个零件中至少有一个合格”, 则

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A_1 A_2 A_3) = 1 - P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{23}{24}.$$

第二章 一维随机变量及其分布

习题 2-1 随机变量及其分布函数

1【解】(1) 因为 $F(+\infty) = 1$, $F(0+0) = F(0)$,

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a + be^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) = a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a + be^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) = a + b,$$

则有 $a = 1, a + b = 0$, 所以 $a = 1, b = -1$.

$$(2) P\{1 < X < 2\} = F(2-0) - F(1) = (1 - e^{-2}) - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-2}.$$

2.【解】(1) 不可以. $F(x)$ 并非单调不减, 或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 0 \neq 1$;

(2) 不可以. $f(x)$ 可能为负, 所以 $F(x)$ 未必非负, 未必单调不减等等;

(3) 不可以. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 1$, 或 $0 \leq F(x) \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

习题 2-2 离散型随机变量及其分布律

1. 【解】其分布函数为

| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----|------|-------|--------|--------|
| p | 0.6 | 0.24 | 0.096 | 0.0384 | 0.0256 |

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 0.6, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.84, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.936, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.9744, & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

2. 【解】(1) 需要维修的设备台数 X 服从二项分布即, 则 $X \sim B(4, 0.25)$,

$$P\{X = k\} = C_4^k 0.25^k 0.75^{4-k}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$(2) \quad P\{X = 0\} = C_4^0 0.25^0 0.75^4 = \frac{81}{256}.$$

$$(3) \quad P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 1\} = 1 - \frac{81}{256} - C_4^1 0.25^1 0.75^3 = \frac{67}{256}.$$

习题 2-3 连续型随机变量及其密度函数

1. 【解】(1) 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k|x|e^{-|x|} dx = 2k \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = 2k = 1$,

$$\text{得 } k = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 分布函数

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x te^t dt = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)e^x, & -\infty < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 -te^t dt + \int_0^x te^{-t} dt \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1+x)e^{-x}, & 0 \leq x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

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

2. 【解】(1) $P\{X < 2\} = F(2) = \ln 2$

$$P\{0 < X < 3\} = F(3) - F(0) = 1$$

(2) $F'(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 1 \leq x \leq e, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

3. 【解】(1) $P\{X > 90\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 90\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{90-72}{10}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.8) = 3.6\%$;

(2) $P\{X > 96\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 96\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{96-72}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{24}{\sigma}\right) = 0.023$, 由查表知,

$$\frac{24}{\sigma} = 2 \Rightarrow \sigma = 12.$$

$$P\{60 \leq X \leq 84\} = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 = 0.6826.$$

4. 【解】 由题意知,

$$Y \sim B(3, p), \quad P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x dx = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(Y=2) = C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{64}$$

习题 2-4 一维随机变量函数的分布

1. 【解】(1) $\sum_{k=1}^5 p_k = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{15} + a = 1, a = \frac{11}{30}.$

(2) $Y = X^2$ 的分布律为

| $Y = X^2$ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| p_i | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{7}{30}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{11}{30}$ |

2. 当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0,$

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx,$

$$\text{所以 } f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} y} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 y}{2}}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

3. 【解】由题意知, $Y = 1 - e^{-2X}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 单增的,

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$;

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(1 - e^{-2X} \leq y) = P(X \leq -\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\ln(1-y)}{2}} 2e^{-2x} dx = y;$$

$$\text{所以 } f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & y \in \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

习题 3-1 二维随机变量及其分布函数

1. (1) $F(b, +\infty)$; (2) $F(b, d) - F(a, d)$; (3) $1 - F(a, +\infty) - F(+\infty, c) + F(a, c)$.

习题 3-2 二维离散型随机变量及其分布

1. (1)

| Y \ X | X | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 |

$$(2) P\{X \geq Y\} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}; \quad P\{X < 1 | Y > 0\} = \frac{P\{X < 1, Y > 0\}}{P\{Y > 0\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

习题 3-3 二维连续型随机变量及其密度函数

1. 【解】(1)
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & \text{其余}. \end{cases}$$

$$P\{X \leq Y\} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{或} = \iint_{x \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 \frac{1}{6} dy = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(2) P\{X+Y > 1\} = \frac{6 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{或} = \iint_{x+y > 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^2 \frac{1}{6} dy = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2. 【解】(1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = k \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2(x+y)} dy \right] dx = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$ 得到 $k = 4$;

$$(2) P\{(X, Y) \in D\} = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} 4e^{-2(x+y)} dy \right] dx = 1 - 3e^{-2};$$

(3) X 与 Y 至少有一个小于 2 的概率为

$$P\{(X < 2) \cup (Y < 2)\} = 1 - P\{X \geq 2, Y \geq 2\} = 1 - \int_2^{+\infty} \left[\int_2^{+\infty} 4e^{-2(x+y)} dy \right] dx = 1 - e^{-8}.$$

习题 3-4 边缘分布

1. 【解】(1) $\{X = m, Y = n\}$ 是指第 m 次和第 n 次命中,

$$P\{X = m, Y = n\} = (1-p)^{n-2} p^2 = 0.3^{n-2} \cdot 0.7^2, m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; n = m+1, m+2, \dots$$

(2)

$$P\{X = m\} = \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} 0.3^{n-2} \cdot 0.7^2 = 0.7^2 (0.3^{m-1} + 0.3^m + \dots) = 0.7^2 \frac{0.3^{m-1}}{1-0.3} = 0.3^{m-1} \cdot 0.7, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P\{Y = n\} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} 0.3^{n-2} \cdot 0.7^2 = (n-1) 0.3^{n-2} \cdot 0.7^2, n = 2, 3, \dots$$

2. 【解】(1) 由题意 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = k \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^2 (x^2 + xy) dy \right] dx = 1$ 解得 $k = \frac{3}{5}$.

(2) X 的边缘密度函数

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \frac{3}{5}(x^2 + xy) dy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{5}x^2 + \frac{6}{5}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

Y 的边缘密度函数

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \frac{3}{5}(x^2 + xy) dx, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10}y, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

习题 3-5 条件分布

1. 【解】 X 的边缘密度

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+y) dy, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x), & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

同理
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\cos y + \sin y), & 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos y + \sin y}, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos x + \sin x}, & 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

2. 【解】 (X, Y) 的分布律为

| $\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ \backslash \\ X \end{smallmatrix}$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{7}{40}$ | $\frac{7}{24}$ |
| 1 | 0 | $\frac{7}{60}$ | $\frac{7}{20}$ | 0 |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{120}$ | $\frac{7}{120}$ | 0 | 0 |

$$(1) \quad (Y|X=0) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } P\{Y=2|X=0\} = \frac{3}{8}, P\{Y=3|X=0\} = \frac{5}{8};$$

$$(2) (X|Y=2) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } P\{X=0|Y=2\}=\frac{1}{3}, P\{X=1|Y=2\}=\frac{2}{3}.$$

习题 3-6 随机变量的独立性

1. 【解】(1)

$$P\{X_1=2\}=P\{Y\leq 1\}=\int_0^1 e^{-y}dy=1-e^{-1}, P\{X_1=3\}=P\{Y>1\}=1-\int_0^1 e^{-y}dy=e^{-1},$$

$$P\{X_2=2\}=P\{Y\leq 2\}=\int_0^2 e^{-y}dy=1-e^{-2}, P\{X_2=3\}=P\{Y>2\}=1-\int_0^2 e^{-y}dy=e^{-2},$$

$$P\{X_1=2, X_2=2\}=P\{Y\leq 1, Y\leq 2\}=P\{Y\leq 1\}=1-e^{-1},$$

$$P\{X_1=2, X_2=3\}=P\{Y\leq 1, Y>2\}=0,$$

$$P\{X_1=3, X_2=2\}=P\{Y>1, Y\leq 2\}=P\{1<Y\leq 2\}=\int_1^2 e^{-y}dy=e^{-1}-e^{-2},$$

$$P\{X_1=3, X_2=3\}=P\{Y>1, Y>2\}=P\{2<Y\}=e^{-2},$$

| $X_2 \backslash X_1$ | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 2 | $1-e^{-1}$ | 0 |
| 3 | $e^{-1}-e^{-2}$ | e^{-2} |

(2) X_1, X_2 不相互独立.

2. 【解】(1) X 的密度函数为 $f_X(x)=\begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$ 由于 X, Y 相互独立, (X, Y) 的联合密度

$$f(x, y)=f_X(x)f_Y(y)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & 0 < x < 1, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) p=P\{\Delta=4X^2-4Y^2\geq 0\}=P\{X^2\geq Y^2\}=P\{X\geq Y\}+P\{X\leq -Y\}$$

$$=\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}dy + 0 = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1.$$

习题 3-7 二维随机变量函数的分布

1. 【解】

| | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (X,Y) | $(0,1)$ | $(0,2)$ | $(1,1)$ | $(1,2)$ |
| P | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{3}{20}$ | $\frac{3}{10}$ | $\frac{9}{20}$ |

$$(1) U \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{20} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{9}{20} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) (U,V) \sim \begin{pmatrix} (1,0) & (2,0) & (3,1) & (4,2) \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{20} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{9}{20} \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 【证明】记 $Z = X + Y$, Z 的所有可能取值 $0, 1, 2, \dots, n_1 + n_2$, 因

$$\{Z = i\} = \{X + Y = i\} = \{X = 0, Y = i\} \cup \{X = 1, Y = i - 1\} \cup \dots \cup \{X = i, Y = 0\},$$

由于上述事件互不相容, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Z = i\} &= \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X = k, Y = i - k\} = \sum_{k=0}^i P\{X = k\}P\{Y = i - k\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^i C_{n_1}^k p^k (1-p)^{n_1-k} C_{n_2}^{i-k} p^{i-k} (1-p)^{n_2-i+k} = C_{n_1+n_2}^i p^i (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-i}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_1 + n_2. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $Z = X + Y \sim B(n_1 + n_2, p)$

3. 【解】设 z 的分布函数为 $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X - Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x-y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

① 当 $z < 0$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0, f_Z(z) = 0$

② 当 $0 \leq z < 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1 - \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{x-z} 3xdy = \frac{3}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}z^3$

③ 当 $z \geq 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 1, f_Z(z) = 0$

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-z^2), & 0 \leq z < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

4. 【解】: 由 X, Y 的分布函数分别为

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1, & x > 1, \end{cases} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 1, & y > 1, \end{cases} \text{又}$$

$$F_Z(z) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))(1 - F_Y(z)) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ 1 - (1 - z)^2, & 0 \leq z \leq 1, \\ 1, & z > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2(1 - z), & 0 \leq z \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

第四章 随机变量的数字特征

习题 4-1 数学期望

1. 将 n 只球随机地放到 m 个盒子中, 每个盒子可装任意多个球, 每个球以相同的概率落入每个盒子中, 求有球的盒子数 X 的数学期望。

解: 设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子中有球,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 个盒子中无球,} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \text{ 则 } X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_m$

$$P\{X_i = 0\} = \frac{(m-1)^n}{m^n} = \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^n, \quad P\{X_i = 1\} = 1 - \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{则 } EX_i = 1 - \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^n, \text{ 故 } EX = mEX_i = m \left[1 - \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^n\right].$$

2. 解: $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = 0;$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} r dr \int_0^{2\pi} r e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

习题 4-2 方差

1. 解: $EX = -2 \cdot 0.4 + 2 \cdot 0.3 = -0.2, \quad EX^2 = 4 \cdot 0.4 + 4 \cdot 0.3 = 2.8$

$$EX^4 = 16 \cdot 0.4 + 16 \cdot 0.3 = 11.2$$

$$(1) DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 2.8 - 0.04 = 2.76;$$

$$(2) D(-3X^2 - 5) = 9DX^2 = 9[EX^4 - (EX^2)^2] = 9(11.2 - 2.8^2) = 30.24$$

2. 解: (1) 由 $F(0^+) = F(0^-) \Rightarrow b = 0$

$$\text{由 } F(\pi^+) = F(\pi^-) \Rightarrow 1 = k\pi + b \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{(2) 由于 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } EX = \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad EX^2 = \int_0^\pi x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } DX = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

习题 4-3 常见分布的数学期望与方差

1. 【解】由 $E[(X-1)(X-2)] = E(X^2 - 3X + 2) = 1$, 得 $(\lambda + \lambda^2) - 3\lambda + 2 = 1$, 即 $(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = 1$, 所以 $P\{X \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} = 1 - e^{-1}$.

2. 【解】(1) $EZ = E(3X - 2Y + 4) = 3EX - 2EY + 4 = 14$

$$DZ = D(3X - 2Y + 4) = 9DX + 4DY = 9 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 4 = 25$$

$$(2) Z \sim N(14, 5^2),$$

$$\text{则 } P\{Z \leq 9\} = \Phi\left(\frac{9-14}{5}\right) = \Phi(-1) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587.$$

习题 4-4 协方差和相关系数

$$1. (1) (X, Y) \text{ 的联合密度函数为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有 } EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0, \text{ 同理可得 } EY = 0,$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \frac{1}{4}, \quad DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{同理可得 } DY = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = 0, \quad \rho_{XY} = 0.$$

(3) 由于 $\rho_{XY} = 0$, 所以 X 和 Y 不相关.

$$\text{又计算得边缘密度函数分别为 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & |y| \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 所以 X 和 Y 不相互独立.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \text{【解】} (1) \quad D(X+Y+Z) &= DX + DY + DZ + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Z) + 2\text{cov}(Y, Z) \\ &= DX + DY + DZ + 2\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} + 2\rho_{XZ}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DZ} + 2\rho_{YZ}\sqrt{DY}\sqrt{DZ} \\ &= 6 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad E[(X+Y+Z)^2] &= D(X+Y+Z) + [E(X+Y+Z)]^2 = D(X+Y+Z) + (EX+EY+EZ)^2 \\ &= (6 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}) + (1+2-1)^2 = 10 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}. \end{aligned}$$

第五章 大数定律与中心极限定理

习题 5—1 切比雪夫不等式和大数定律

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \text{【解】} \quad E(X+Y) &= EX+EY = -2+2=0, \quad D(X+Y) = DX+DY+2\rho\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} = 3, \\ \text{由切比雪夫不等式得 } P\{|X+Y| \geq 6\} &= P\{|(X+Y)-E(X+Y)| \geq 6\} \leq \frac{D(X+Y)}{6^2} = \frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \text{【解】} \quad \text{设随机变量 } X \text{ 为 } 1000 \text{ 次试验中出现正面的次数, 则 } X &\sim B(1000, \frac{1}{2}), \\ \text{得 } EX &= 500, DX = 250, \text{ 则所求的概率为} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{400 \leq X \leq 600\} = P\{|X-500| \leq 100\} = P\{|X-EX| \leq 100\} \geq 1 - \frac{DX}{100^2} = \frac{39}{40}.$$

习题 5—2 中心极限定理

$$1. \quad \text{【解】} \quad \text{设 } X_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 页的错误个数}\}, \text{ 则 } X_i \sim P(0.16), i=1, \dots, 400, \text{ 又设}$$

$$X = \{\text{这册书的错误个数}\}, \text{ 则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i, \quad EX = 400 \times 0.16 = 64, \sqrt{DX} = \sqrt{400 \times 0.16} = 8,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Z = \frac{X-EX}{\sqrt{DX}} &= \frac{X-64}{8} \stackrel{\text{近似}}{\sim} N(0,1), \quad \therefore P\{0 \leq X \leq 80\} = P\{\frac{-64}{8} \leq Z \leq \frac{80-64}{8}\} = P\{-8 \leq Z \leq 2\} \\ &= \Phi(2) - \Phi(-8) = \Phi(2) + \Phi(8) - 1 \approx \Phi(2) = 0.9772. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \text{【解】} \quad \text{设 } 200 \text{ 台机床同时开机的台数为 } X &\sim B(200, 0.7), \text{ 车间供应的电能为 } k \geq 226000 \text{ 瓦, 由题意得} \\ P(0 \leq 1500X \leq k) &\geq 95\%, \text{ 又 } EX = 140, DX = 42, \\ \text{得} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(0 \leq 1500X \leq k) = P(0 \leq X \leq \frac{k}{1500}) \approx \Phi(\frac{\frac{k}{1500} - 140}{\sqrt{42}}) - \Phi(\frac{0-140}{\sqrt{42}})$$

$$= \Phi(\frac{\frac{k}{1500} - 140}{\sqrt{42}}) \geq 0.95 = \Phi(1.96), k \geq 226000$$

即至少需要供应 226000 瓦电能。

批注 [n1]: 应该没有问题了, 另外大括号也改了

第六章 数理统计的基础知识

习题 6—1 数理统计的基本概念

1. 【解】 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$, $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ 不是统计量, 因为含有未知参数; 其余均是统计量.

2. 【解】 $ET_1 = E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = EX = \lambda$,

$$ET_2 = E(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n) = E(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i) + \frac{1}{n} EX_n = EX + \frac{1}{n} EX = \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{n},$$

$$DT_1 = D(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n} DX = \frac{\lambda}{n},$$

$$DT_2 = D(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i + \frac{1}{n} X_n) = D(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} DX_n = \frac{1}{n-1} DX + \frac{1}{n^2} DX = \frac{\lambda}{n-1} + \frac{\lambda}{n^2}$$

$$E(S_n^2) = E[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2] = \frac{n-1}{n} E[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2] = \frac{n-1}{n} E(S^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} DX = \frac{n-1}{n} \lambda.$$

习题 6—2 抽样分布

1. 【解】 (1) 因为 $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2)$, $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $X_3^2 + X_4^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$, 且 $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}}$ 与 $X_3^2 + X_4^2$ 独立,

$$\text{故 } \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2}} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)/\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{(X_3^2 + X_4^2)/2}} \sim t(2);$$

(2) 因为 $\sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim N(0, m)$, $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m X_i}{\sqrt{m}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 故 $(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m X_i}{\sqrt{m}})^2 = \frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m X_i)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, 同理

$$\frac{1}{n-m} (\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m X_i)^2 \text{ 与 } \frac{1}{n-m} (\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i)^2 \text{ 独立, 故}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m X_i)^2 + \frac{1}{n-m} (\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i)^2 \sim \chi^2(2).$$

$$(3) \frac{(n-2) \sum_{i=1}^2 X_i^2}{2 \sum_{i=3}^n X_i^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^2 X_i^2 / 2}{\sum_{i=3}^n X_i^2 / (n-2)} \sim F(2, n-2).$$

2. 【证明】证 (1) 由于 $U \sim N(0, 1)$, 故 $U^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, 所以 $P\{U^2 > \chi^2_\alpha(1)\} = \alpha$.

又 $P\{U^2 > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2\} = P\{|U| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} = \alpha$, 故得 $U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 = \chi^2_\alpha(1)$.

习题 6—3 正态总体样本均值和样本方差的分布

$$1. \text{ 【解】 } P\{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \leq \frac{4\sigma^2}{n}\} = P\left\{\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \leq 4\right\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right| \leq 2\right\} = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = 2\Phi(2) - 1 \\ = 0.9544;$$

2. 【解】 B.

第七章 参数估计

习题 7—1 点估计

1. 【解】 (1) 由 $EX = p$, 令 $EX = \bar{X}$, 即 $p = \bar{X}$, 得 p 的矩估计为 $p_M = \bar{X}$.

(2) X 的概率分布为 $P\{X = x\} = p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$, $x = 0, 1$.

$$\text{则似然函数 } L(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{X_i}(1-p)^{1-X_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i},$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ 有 } L(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, p) = p^{n\bar{X}}(1-p)^{n(1-\bar{X})},$$

两边取对数, $\ln L = n\bar{X} \ln p + n(1-\bar{X}) \ln(1-p)$,

$$\text{由 } \frac{d(\ln L)}{dp} = -\frac{n(1-\bar{p})}{1-p} + \frac{n\bar{X}}{p} = -\frac{n}{p(1-p)}(\bar{X} - p) = 0,$$

得 p 的极大似然估计为 $p_L = \bar{X}$.

$$2. \text{ 【解】 } X \text{ 的密度函数为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}}, & x > 1, \\ 0, & x \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_1^{+\infty} x \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta+1}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\beta}{x^{\beta}} dx = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \frac{1}{x^{\beta-1}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\beta}{\beta-1}, \quad \text{令 } EX = \frac{\beta}{\beta-1} = \bar{X}, \text{ 得 } \beta \text{ 的矩估计量 } \beta_M = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-1};$$

$$\text{似然函数为 } L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta}{X_i^{\beta+1}} = \frac{\beta^n}{(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i)^{\beta+1}} \quad (X_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\ln L(\beta) = n \ln \beta - (\beta+1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i, \quad \text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\beta)}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0, \quad (x_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \text{ 解得 } \beta \text{ 的}$$

$$\text{极大似然估计量为 } \beta_L = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}.$$

3. 【解】似然函数为 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n}, 0 \leq X_i \leq \theta$.

要使 $L = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$ ($\theta > 0$) 达到最大, 即使得 θ^n 达到最小. 由于 $0 \leq X_i \leq \theta$, 得 $\theta \geq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$, 因此当 $\theta = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$ 时, $L = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$ 最大, 所以 θ 的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$.

习题 7-2 估计量的评选标准

1. 【解】 $\because E|X - \mu| = \sigma E \left| \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \right| = \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}},$

$$\therefore E \left[\frac{k}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu| \right] = \frac{k}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i - \mu| \right] = \frac{k}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n E|X - \mu| \right] = \frac{k}{n} \cdot n \cdot \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = k \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}},$$

若使 $\frac{k}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu|$ 为 σ 的无偏估计, 只需 $E \left[\frac{k}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \mu| \right] = \sigma$ 即可,

$$\text{即 } k \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \sigma, \text{ 因此 } k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

2. 【解】

$$(1) E\mu = E(c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2) = c_1 EX_1 + c_2 EX_2 = (c_1 + c_2)\mu = \mu,$$

$\therefore \mu = c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2$ 为 μ 的无偏估计.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) D(\mu) &= E(\mu)^2 - (E\mu)^2 = E(c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2)^2 - [E(c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2)]^2 \\ &= c_1^2 EX_1^2 + c_2^2 EX_2^2 + 2c_1 c_2 E(X_1 X_2) - c_1^2 (EX_1)^2 - c_2^2 (EX_2)^2 - 2c_1 c_2 EX_1 EX_2 \\ &= c_1^2 DX_1 + c_2^2 DX_2 + (c_1^2 + c_2^2) \sigma^2 \geq 2c_1 c_2 \sigma^2, \text{ 且 } c_1 = c_2 \text{ 时等号成立,} \end{aligned}$$

又 $c_1 + c_2 = 1$, 所以当 $c_1 = c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 时方差最小, 最小方差为 $\frac{\sigma^2}{2}$.

习题 7-3 区间估计

1. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本值. (1) 若样本均值 $\bar{x} = 9.5$, μ 的置信度为 0.95 的双侧置信区间的置信上限为 10.8, 求 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的双侧置信区间. (2) 若样本容量 $n = 10$, σ^2 的置信度为 0.95 的双侧置信区间的置信上限为 1.2, 求 σ^2 的置信度为 0.95 的双侧置信区间.

【解】(1) 解一: μ 的置信度为 0.95 双侧置信区间为 $(\bar{x} - t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$, 由题意,

$$9.5 + t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 10.8, \text{ 故 } t_{0.025}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.3, \text{ 所以置信区间 } (8.2, 10.8).$$

解二: 因为 μ 的双侧置信区间关于 $\bar{x} = 9.5$ 对称故置信区间 $(8.2, 10.8)$.

(2) σ^2 的置信度为 0.95 双侧置信区间为 $(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.025}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.975}^2(n-1)})$, 由题意, $\frac{9s^2}{\chi_{0.975}^2(9)} = 1.2$,

$$9s^2 = 1.2 \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 1.2 \times 2.700 = 3.24, \text{ 故 } \frac{9s^2}{\chi_{0.025}^2(9)} = \frac{3.24}{19.023} = 0.17, \text{ 所以 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的置信度为 } 0.95 \text{ 的双侧}$$

置信区间为 $(0.17, 1.2)$.

2. 【解】(1) 设 $F = \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1)$, $1-\alpha = 0.98, \alpha = 0.02$,

$$F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(m-1, n-1) = F_{0.01}(12, 9) = 5.11, \quad F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(12, 9) = \frac{1}{F_{0.01}(9, 12)} = \frac{1}{4.39}$$

于是有 $\frac{1}{4.39} < \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} = \frac{1 / \sigma_1^2}{0.8^2 / \sigma_2^2} < 5.11$, 整理得

$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \in (0.306, 6.859) \text{ 即 } \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \in (0.553, 2.620)$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} \sim t(m+n-2), \quad \alpha = 0.02,$$

$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(m+n-2) = t_{0.01}(21) = 2.5177$$

$$\text{由 } -2.5177 < \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{(16-11) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{12 \times 1 + 9 \times 0.8^2}{21}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{10}}} < 2.5177,$$

整理有 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \in (4.026, 5.974)$

第八章 假设检验

习题 8-1 假设检验的基本概念

1. 【解】(1) $H_0: \mu = 1.9, H_1: \mu > 1.9$; 或者 $H_0: \mu \leq 1.9, H_1: \mu > 1.9$;

(2) 本题中第一类错误反映了真实情况是甲厂的疫苗平均抗体强度不高于乙厂的疫苗平均抗体强度, 但根据样本检验的结果是甲厂的疫苗平均抗体强度高于乙厂的疫苗平均抗体强度.

本题中第二类错误反映了真实情况是甲厂的疫苗平均抗体强度高于乙厂的疫苗平均抗体强度, 但根据样本检验的结果是甲厂的疫苗平均抗体强度不高于乙厂的疫苗平均抗体强度.

习题 8-2 单正态总体中均值和方差的假设检验

1. 【解】假设 $H_0: \mu = 162.5, H_1: \mu \neq 162.5$,

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 162.5}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ 将已知条件代入有 } U_0 = 2.77,$$

$$\alpha = 0.02, U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = U_{0.01} = 2.33, \text{ 拒绝域为 } I_C = \{u \mid |u| > 2.33\}$$

$U_0 \in I_C$, 因此拒绝 H_0 , 接受 H_1 . 因此有理由相信平均身高变化了.

$$2. \text{ 【解】设 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n-1) S^2}{1.3^2} \sim \chi^2(7),$$

将已知条件代入有 $\chi_0^2 = 13.42, \alpha = 0.05, \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(7) = \chi_{0.025}^2(7) = 16.013$,

$$\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(7) = \chi_{0.975}^2(7) = 1.690, \text{ 拒绝域为 } I_C = \{\chi^2 \mid \chi^2 < 1.690 \text{ 或 } \chi^2 > 16.013\},$$

$\chi_0^2 \notin I_C$, 所以接受 H_0 .

习题 8-3 双正态总体中均值和方差的假设检验

$$1. (1) \text{ 提示: 利用 } F = \frac{\sigma_2^2 S_1}{\sigma_1^2 S_2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 提示: 有 (1) 知 } \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, \text{ 因此利用 } T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}}.$$