

设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ 为独立同分布随机变量序列, 且服从参数为 $\theta (\theta > 0)$ 的指数分布. 则下列不正确的是 _____

A. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \frac{\theta \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}{\sqrt{n}} \leq x \right\} = \Phi(x)$

B. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\theta}{\sqrt{n}\theta} \leq x \right\} = \Phi(x)$

C. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\theta}{\sqrt{n\theta}} \leq x \right\} = \Phi(x)$

D. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \theta}{\sqrt{n\theta}} \leq x \right\} = \Phi(x)$

此题一看选项就知道考的是中心极限定理.

$\because X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\theta), \therefore E(X_i) = \frac{1}{\theta}, D(X_i) = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$

则 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N\left(\frac{n}{\theta}, \frac{n}{\theta^2}\right)$
 标准化

$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{n}{\theta}}{\sqrt{n}/\theta} \sim N(0, 1).$

\parallel
 $\frac{\theta \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}{\sqrt{n}}$

\therefore A 对, 其他错.

设 A, B, C 为三个独立的随机事件, $0 < p(C) < 1$, 则下列选项中独立的是 _____

- A. $A-B$ 与 C B. $\overline{A \cup B}$ 与 C C. \overline{AB} 与 \overline{C}
D. Ac 与 \overline{C}

若 A, B, C 相互独立, 则各自交, 并补与其它只要不重也相互独立.

具体地:
A: $p[(A-B)C] = p(A\overline{B}C) = p(A)p(\overline{B})p(C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= p(A)(1-p(B))p(C) \\ &= [p(A) - p(A)p(B)]p(C) \\ &= [p(A) - p(AB)]p(C) \\ &= p(A-B)p(C) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

B: $p(\overline{A \cup B}C) = p(\overline{A \cup B})p(C) = p(\overline{A})p(\overline{B})p(C)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1-p(A))(1-p(B))p(C) \\ &= [1-p(A)-p(B)+p(A)p(B)]p(C) \\ &= [1-p(A)-p(B)+p(AB)]p(C) \\ &= (1-p(A \cup B))p(C) \\ &= p(\overline{A \cup B})p(C) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

此题为什么需要 $0 < p(C) < 1$

\therefore 0 概率事件与 1 概率事件与任意事件独立.

C: $p(\overline{AB}\overline{C}) = p(\overline{AB \cup C}) = 1 - p(AB \cup C) = 1 - p(AB) - p(C) + p(ABC)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - p(AB) - p(C) + p(A)p(C)p(B) = 1 - p(AB) - p(C) + p(C)p(AB) \\ &= 1 - p(AB) - p(C)(1-p(AB)) \\ &= (1-p(AB))(1-p(C)) \\ &= p(\overline{AB})p(\overline{C}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

D: $p(Ac\overline{C}) = 0$

$p(Ac) = p(A)p(C)$ $p(\overline{C}) = 1 - p(C)$

X 23

一仪器同时收到 50 个信号 $U_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 50$. 设 U_i 独立且都服从 $(0, 10)$ 内的均匀分布, 则 $P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{50} U_i > 300\right\} \approx$ _____
 A. 0.0071 B. 0.0093 C. 0.0710 D. 0.0082.

此题中心极限定理

$$\because U_i \sim U(0, 10) \quad \therefore E(U_i) = 5 \quad D(U_i) = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} U_i \sim N\left(250, \frac{50 \times 25}{3}\right)$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} U_i > 300\right) = 1 - F(300) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{300 - 250}{\frac{25}{3} \sqrt{6}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{6}) = 1 - \Phi(2.45) = 1 - 0.9929 = 0.0071$$

此题需要查表, 一般考试只用写到更的形式!

$X \sim f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $D(X) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{奇函数} \\ \text{关于原点对称} \end{array} \quad 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 de^{-x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{分部积分} \\ = -x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \cdot 2 \end{array}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{+\infty} 2x de^{-x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{分部积分} \\ = -2xe^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \cdot 2 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2$$

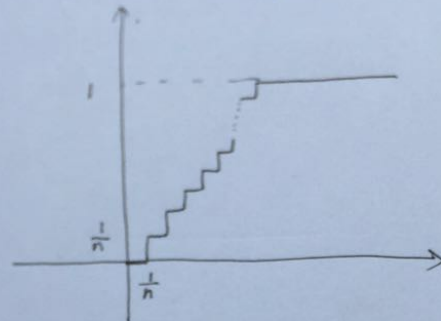
$$\therefore D(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 2$$

事实上, 此题积分是 Γ 函数 $\Gamma(p+1) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-x} dx$

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p!$$

$$\text{此处 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(3) = 2! = 2$$

连续型随机变量，分布函数连续；反之，亦不！



$F(x)$ 处处连续处处不可导！

X 与 Y 同分布， $P(X=0)=1/2$ ， $2X$ 与 $X+Y$ 也是同分布 (X)

X	0	1
P	$1/2$	$1/2$

Y	0	1
P	$1/2$	$1/2$

则

$2X$	0	2
P	$1/2$	$1/2$

本质：一元离散分布

但 $X+Y$ 分布求解不了。

进一步，若同分布且独立。

如

X, Y	0	1
0	$1/4$	$1/4$
1	$1/4$	$1/4$

\therefore

$X+Y$	0	1	2
P	$1/4$	$1/2$	$1/4$

二元离散分布。

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \leftarrow X \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \text{独立}$$

$$Y_1, \dots, Y_n \leftarrow Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{k(\bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \sim F, \quad \text{自由度 } 1, n-1, \quad k = n(n-1)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$$\left(\frac{\bar{X} - 0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2_1$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1} \quad (\text{第4个公式}).$$

$$\frac{\frac{(\bar{X})^2}{\cancel{\sigma^2}/n}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{(n-1)\cancel{\sigma^2}}} = \frac{n(n-1)(\bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \sim \bar{F}_{1, n-1}$$

已知 = pr.v. $(X, Y) \sim F(x, y)$ 已知.

$$\text{则 } P\{x_1 \leq X \leq x_2, Y < y\}$$

此题与标准型对照, 哪儿不一样, 哪儿改左和限
是时直接资料中有.

$$P\{x_1 \leq X \leq x_2, Y < y\}$$

$$= F(\underline{x_2}, \underline{y-0}) - F(\underline{x_1-0}, \underline{y-0}).$$

$$32. p(\bar{A}) = 0.3 \quad p(B) = 0.4 \quad p(A|\bar{B}) = 0.5, \text{ where } p(B|A) = ?$$

$$\therefore p(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{p(A\bar{B})}{p(\bar{B})} = \frac{p(A) - p(AB)}{1 - p(B)} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore \frac{0.7 - p(AB)}{0.6} = 0.5 \Rightarrow p(AB) = 0.4$$

$$p(B|A) = \frac{p(AB)}{p(A)} = \frac{0.4}{0.7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

一个复杂系统由 n 个相互独立的部件组成. 每个部件的可靠性 (即在一定时间内无故障的概率) 为 0.9. 其中须有超过 80% 部件工作才能使整个系统正常工作. 问 n 至少为多少才能使系统的可靠性为 0.95?

解: 设 X 为 n 个部件中无故障的个数. 则

$$X \sim B(n, 0.9) \sim N(0.9n, 0.09n)$$

$$P\left\{\frac{X}{n} > 0.8\right\} = 0.95$$

$$P\{X > 0.8n\} = 0.95$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 1 - F(0.8n) &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0.8n - 0.9n}{0.3\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{0.1n}{0.3\sqrt{n}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right) = 0.95 \\ \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} &= 1.645 \end{aligned}$$

$$n = 25$$

设 $X_1, \dots, X_m \in X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$ $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \in Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$
 其中 σ^2 未知, 且两样本相互独立. 假设检验.

$$H_0: 2\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \quad H_1: 2\mu_1 < \mu_2$$

试给出上述检验的检验统计量及拒绝域. 显著性水平为 α .

$$2\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(2\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{4}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{(2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (2\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} \sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

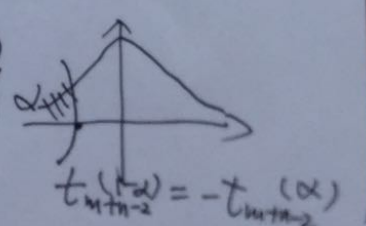
$$\frac{(m-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{(n-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{m+n-2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{(2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (2\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} \sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{(m-1)S_1^2 + (n-1)S_2^2}{(m+n-2)\sigma^2}}} = \frac{(2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (2\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(m-1)S_1^2 + (n-1)S_2^2}{m+n-2}} \sqrt{\frac{4}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} \sim t_{m+n-2}$$

$$\therefore H_0: 2\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \quad H_1: 2\mu_1 < \mu_2$$

在 H_0 为真时, 检验统计量为 $T = \frac{2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{(m-1)S_1^2 + (n-1)S_2^2}{m+n-2}} \sqrt{\frac{4}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}}$

拒绝域为 $\{T < -t_{m+n-2}(\alpha)\}$



$t_{m+n-2}^{(\alpha)} = -t_{m+n-2}^{(\alpha)}$

X 服从对数正态分布.

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \begin{cases} (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{-1} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

求矩估计与最大似然估计.

① 矩估计

$$\bar{X} = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \frac{\ln x - \mu}{\sigma} &= t \\ x &= e^{\mu + \sigma t} \end{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n} = E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln x - \mu}{\sigma} &= t \\ & e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} = \ln \bar{X} \\ 2\mu + 2\sigma^2 = \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n}\right) \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{\mu} = 2\ln \bar{X} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n}\right) \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = \ln\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n}\right) - 2\ln \bar{X} \end{cases}$$

② 最大似然估计.

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x_i} e^{-\frac{(\ln x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \frac{1}{x_1 \cdots x_n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \ln \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} + \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} + \ln \frac{1}{x_1 \cdots x_n} + \left[-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \mu)}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{2}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - n\mu \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}{n} \\ \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = \frac{-\frac{n}{2}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^4} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}{n})^2}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \& \quad \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)^2 \quad \text{孰大孰小.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + nc^2 - 2c \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + nc^2 - 2n\bar{x}c \end{aligned}$$

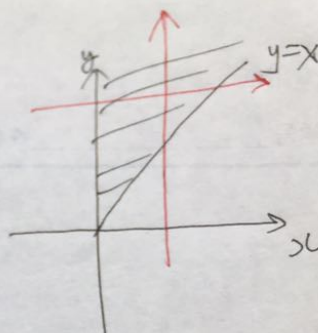
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + nc^2 - 2n\bar{x}c \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) \\ &= nc^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - 2n\bar{x}c \\ &= n(c^2 + \bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x}c) \\ &= n(c - \bar{x})^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

事实上, 直觉所有样本中, 与距离 \bar{x} 的偏差程度最小.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = ye^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

边缘密度只与y有关。

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$$

此处 $Y=y$ 相当于参数。
而 $X=x$ 是变量 (依赖于参数 y)

当 $Y=y > 0$ 时



$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{ye^{-y}} = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y}}{ye^{-y}} = \frac{1}{y}, & 0 < x < y \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $Y=y$ 取其他值时, $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$ 无意义!

$$\text{类似地: } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$$

此处 $X=x$ 相当于参数。
而 $Y=y$ 是变量 (依赖于参数 x)

当 $X=x > 0$ 时

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{e^{-x}} = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-y}}{e^{-x}} = e^{x-y}, & y > x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $X=x$ 取其他值时, $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ 无意义!

设 $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ 独立 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(1)$
 $E(X_i) = 1, DX_i = 1$
 $Y_i = X_{2i} + X_{2i-1}, i=1, 2, \dots$
 $EY_i = 2, DY_i = 2$

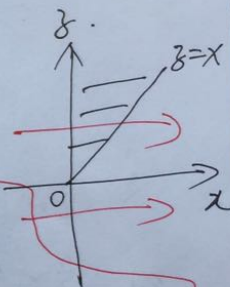
则 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} E(Y_i^2) = (EY_i)^2 + DY_i = 2^2 + 2 = 6$

方法二
 这里就需要解决 $X \sim \text{Exp}(1), Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ 独立

$Z = X + Y \sim ?$

利用卷积公式

$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$



其中 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$f_Y(z-x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(z-x)}, & z-x > 0 \Rightarrow z > x \\ 0, & z-x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

方法三
 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right)^2\right]$
 $= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} Y_i Y_j\right]$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(Y_i Y_j) \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \left[n E(Y_i^2) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} E(Y_i) E(Y_j) \right]$
 $EY_i = 2$
 $EY_i^2 = 2$
 $= 6$

$= \begin{cases} \int_0^z e^{-z} dx = z e^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$E(Z^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2 f_Z(z) dz = \int_0^{+\infty} z^2 e^{-z} dz$ (分部积分)

事实上, $\int_0^{+\infty} z^3 e^{-z} dz - \int_0^{+\infty} z^3 de^{-z} = z^3 e^{-z} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} dz$

$\Gamma(4) = 3! = 6 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} z^3 de^{-z} = 6$ (分部积分)

则上题 $Y_i = X_{2i} + X_{2i-1}$ 服从上面 $f_Z(z)$ 的分布. 独立.

$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} E(Y_i^2) = E(Z^2) = 6$

32. $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 求 $P\{\max(X, \frac{1}{X}) \leq 3\} = ?$

$$P\{\max(X, \frac{1}{X}) \leq 3\} = P\{X \leq 3, \frac{1}{X} \leq 3\}$$

此题因 $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$
只有 $X > 0$ 时有意义.

$$P\{\frac{1}{3} \leq X \leq 3\} = F_X(3) - F_X(\frac{1}{3})$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-3\lambda}) - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{3}\lambda})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{3}\lambda} - e^{-3\lambda}$$

X, Y 独立 X 的分布律 $\begin{array}{c|cc} X & 1 & 2 \\ \hline p & 0.3 & 0.7 \end{array}$

$Y \sim \text{Exp}(1)$. 求 $Z = X + Y$ 的分布函数

解: $F_Z(z) = P\{X + Y \leq z\}$

$\xrightarrow[\text{全概率公式}]{\text{分式}}$ $P\{X=1, X+Y \leq z\} + P\{X=2, X+Y \leq z\}$

$$= P\{X=1, Y \leq z-1\} + P\{X=2, Y \leq z-2\}$$

$\xrightarrow[\text{独立}]{X, Y}$ $P\{X=1\} P\{Y \leq z-1\} + P\{X=2\} P\{Y \leq z-2\}$

$$= 0.3 F_Y(z-1) + 0.7 F_Y(z-2)$$

其中 $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} & ; y \geq 0 \end{cases}$

由此可见分 1, 2 两个重要节点.

当 $z < 1$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0$

当 $1 \leq z < 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0.3(1 - e^{1-z})$

当 $z \geq 2$ 时, $F_Z(z) = 0.3(1 - e^{1-z}) + 0.7(1 - e^{2-z})$
 $= 1 - 0.3e^{1-z} - 0.7e^{2-z}$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim U(0,1) \text{ 独立}$$

$$\text{求 } \frac{X_1^5 + \dots + X_n^5}{n} \Rightarrow E(X_1^5)$$

$$\parallel \text{ 因为 } X_i \sim U(0,1)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^5 f(x) dx$$

函数的期望,

用公式法.

$$\int_0^1 x^{5+1} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

设 $P\{X=k\} = C_2^{k-1} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{3-k}$ $k=1, 2, 3$, 其中 $0 < p < 1$
 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim X$, 则 $\bar{X} \rightarrow$ _____.

$$\bar{X} \rightarrow EX.$$

进一步

X	1	2	3
P	$(1-p)^2$	$2p(1-p)$	p^2

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= 1 \cdot (1-p)^2 + 2 \cdot 2p(1-p) + 3p^2 \\ &= (1-p)^2 + 4p - 4p^2 + 3p^2 \\ &= 1 + p^2 - 2p + 4p - p^2 \\ &= 2p + 1 \end{aligned}$$

(此题与二项分布有区别哦!)

设 $X_1, \dots, X_5 \leftarrow X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ $Y_1, \dots, Y_6 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

X, Y 独立. 若 $\frac{a(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^6 (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \sim F$.

则 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, 自由度 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

此题构造 F 分布.

分子构造:	$\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \sim N(0, 5\sigma^2)$	分母的构造:	$\sum_{i=1}^6 (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \chi_5^2 \sigma^2$
	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i - 0}{\sqrt{5\sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$		
	$\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i)^2}{5\sigma^2} \sim \chi_1^2$		

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i)^2}{5\sigma^2}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^6 (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{5\sigma^2}} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^5 X_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^6 (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \sim F_{1, 5}.$$

$\therefore a = 1.$

a. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \leftarrow X \sim P(\lambda)$, 则 $E(\bar{X}^2) =$
 $E(S^2) =$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(\bar{X}^2) = [E(\bar{X})]^2 + D\bar{X} = (EX)^2 + \frac{DX}{n}$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E(S^2) = DX = \lambda$$

b. 设 $X \sim F(n, n)$ 记 $P_1 = P\{X \geq 1\}$ $P_2 = P\{X \leq 1\}$

则 (C)

A. $P_1 < P_2$ B. $P_1 > P_2$ C. $P_1 = P_2$ D. P_1, P_2 的大小无法比较.

此题易误与 $X \sim F_{n,n}$ (一个意思).

解法一 若用上侧分位点表示.

$$P_1 = P\{X \geq 1\} \Rightarrow 1 = F_{n,n}(P_1) = \frac{1}{F_{n,n}(1-P_1)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{n,n}(P_1) = 1 \\ F_{n,n}(1-P_1) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_1 = 1 - P_1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P_1 = 1/2$$

$$P_2 = P\{X \leq 1\} \Rightarrow 1 - P_2 = P\{X > 1\} \Rightarrow 1 = F_{n,n}(1 - P_2) = \frac{1}{F_{n,n}(P_2)}$$

或者直接理解

解法二: $X \sim F_{n,n}$, 则 $Y = \frac{1}{X} \sim F_{n,n}$.

$$P_1 = P\{X \geq 1\}$$

$$P_2 = P\{X \leq 1\} = P\{\frac{1}{X} \geq 1\} = P\{Y \geq 1\}$$

$\because X$ 与 Y 同分布, $\therefore P\{X \geq 1\} = P\{Y \geq 1\}$
 $\therefore P_1 = P_2$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{n,n}(P_2) = 1 \\ F_{n,n}(1-P_2) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_2 = 1/2$$

$X \sim B(200, 0.01)$ $Y \sim P(4)$ 且 X 与 Y 独立.

则 $\text{Cov}(2X-3Y, X) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(2X-3Y, X) &= \overset{\text{性质}}{2DX - 3\text{Cov}(X, Y)} \\ &\overset{\because X, Y \text{ 独立} \Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0}{=} 2DX \\ &= 2 \times 200 \times 0.01 \times (1-0.01) \\ &= 4 \times 0.99 \\ &= 3.96\end{aligned}$$

设 $X \sim f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x^2+4x+4)}$, 则 $EX = \underline{-2}$ $DX = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$

若 $P\{X > c\} = P\{X < c\}$, 则 $c = \underline{-2}$

① 规范性. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-(x+2)^2} dx$
验证.

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x+2)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} dx = 1$$

$$\text{即 } u = -2 \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

学生在做一道4个选项的单项选择题。如果不知道问题的正确答案，就随机猜测。现在表面上看题答对了。假设学生知道正确答案的概率是0.2，试求该生确实知道正确答案的概率。

此题是经典的贝叶斯公式！

分析：首先对假设学生知道正确答案的概率是0.2 需理解正确。这是先验概率。只要参加做此题的学生，根据经验老师认为学生做对的可能性。若A做（还没做题）答对可能性为0.2，如果没有进一步信息，学生的情况老师只能判断至此。即认为A知道正确答案的概率是0.2（与全体学生一致！）

现在有了进一步信息，A做了此题而且卷面答对了，有了新信息，对A会做这道题的可能性就要动态调整了，直觉A确实会做的可能性应该比0.2高，具体多少，使用贝叶斯公式具体计算！

0.2会做 \swarrow 卷面答对

0.8不会做 \nearrow 0.25

$$P(\text{卷面答对}) = 0.2 \times 1 + 0.8 \times 0.25 = 0.4$$

$$P(\text{确实会做} | \text{卷面答对}) = \frac{0.2 \times 1}{0.2 \times 1 + 0.8 \times 0.25} = \frac{1}{2}$$

精确写法：设 $A = \{\text{卷面答对}\}$

$B = \{\text{确实会做}\}$ 则 $P(B) = 0.2$ $P(\bar{B}) = 0.8$

$P(A|B) = 1$ $P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.25$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})} = \frac{0.2 \times 1}{0.2 \times 1 + 0.8 \times 0.25} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{9}, & 0 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum Y = \begin{cases} 1, & X \leq 1 \\ X, & 1 < X < 2 \\ 2, & X \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

求Y的分布函数.

此题最适合用数形结合法.

$$\because Y \in [1, 2]$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ ? , & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

当 $1 \leq y < 2$ 时,

$$F_Y(y) \triangleq P\{Y \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X \leq y\} = \int_0^y \frac{x^2}{9} dx = \frac{y^3}{27}$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1 \\ \frac{y^3}{27}, & 1 \leq y < 2 \\ 1, & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{Y=2\} = 1 - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{19}{27} \quad P\{Y=1\} = \frac{1}{27}$$

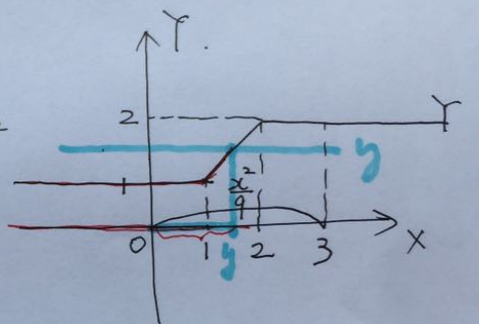
解法 (需借助全概率公式)

$$F_Y(y) \triangleq P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq y\} + P\{1 < X < 2, Y \leq y\} + P\{X \geq 2, Y \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X \leq 1, 1 \leq y\} + P\{1 < X < 2, X \leq y\} + P\{X \geq 2, 2 \leq y\}.$$

为此分析Y的重要节点是1, 2. 当 $y < 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$ 当 $y \geq 2$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = 1$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq y < 2 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq 1\} + P\{1 < X \leq y\} = \int_0^y \frac{x^2}{9} dx = \frac{y^3}{27}$$



若 $P(A|B)=1$, 则下列答案正确的是 —

- A. $B \subset A$ B. $A \subset B$ C. $P(B-A)=0$ D. $B-A=\emptyset$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = 1 \Rightarrow P(AB) = P(B).$$

(需 $P(B) > 0$ 这个条件).

$$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(AB) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } P(B)=0 \Rightarrow P(AB)=0 \Rightarrow P(B-A)=0.$$

此题给的是概率条件, 得不到事件关系! (C)

设随机变量 X 与 Y 的方差相等且大于零, 则 $\rho_{X,Y}=1$ 的必要条件为 —

A. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y)=0$ B. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, X)=0$

C. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, Y)=0$ D. $\text{Cov}(X-Y, X)=0$.

利用方差性质

A. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, X-Y) = DX - DY + \text{Cov}(X, Y) - \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

B. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, X) = DX + \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

C. $\text{Cov}(X+Y, Y) = DY + \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

D. $\text{Cov}(X-Y, X) = DX - \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

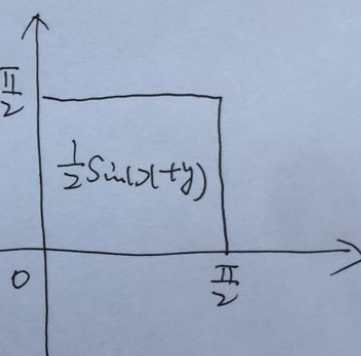
$$\text{又 } \rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{DX} \text{ 或 } \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{DY} = 1$$

(D)

$$\text{设 } (X, Y) \sim f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+y), & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & ; \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \cos(X+Y) \quad \text{则} \quad E(Z) = \underline{0}$$

$$E(Z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(x+y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos(x+y) \sin(x+y) dx$$


$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+y) d\sin(x+y)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin^2(x+y)}{4} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2(y+\frac{\pi}{2}) - \sin^2 y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\sin^2 y) dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sin 2y \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} (\sin \pi - \sin 0) = 0$$

已知 $P(AB) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$, $P(A) = p$, 求 $P(B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(AB) &= P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - (P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) \end{aligned}$$

化简得 $P(A) + P(B) = 1$

$$\therefore P(B) = 1 - p$$

$X \sim U(0,1)$ 当给定 $X=x \in (0,1)$ 时

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x} \\ 0 & ; \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

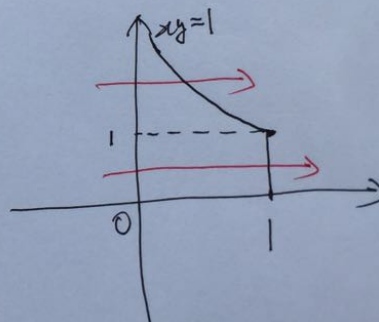
求 $f_Y(y)$

$$f(x,y) = f_X(x) f_{Y|X}(y|x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} x & ; 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} & ; 0 < y < 1 \\ \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2y^2} & ; y > 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \ (n \geq 2) \leftarrow X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$Y_i = X_i - \bar{X} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 那么以下不正确的是 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$A) E Y_i = E Y_1 = 0 \quad B) D Y_1 = \frac{n-1}{n} \quad C) \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$D) \rho_{Y_1, Y_n} = \frac{1}{1-n}$$

$$A) E Y_1 = E(X_1 - \bar{X}) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$B) D Y_1 = D(X_1 - \bar{X}) = D X_1 + D \bar{X} - 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} - 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} - 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, \frac{X_1}{n})$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

$$C) \text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n) = \text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, X_n - \bar{X})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) + \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(X_n, \bar{X})$$

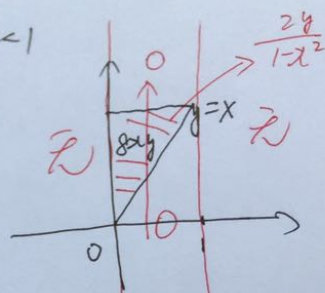
$$= D \bar{X} - \text{Cov}(X_1, \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}) - \text{Cov}(X_n, \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{n} \quad \times$$

$$D) \rho_{Y_1, Y_n} = \frac{\text{Cov}(Y_1, Y_n)}{\sqrt{D Y_1} \sqrt{D Y_n}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{n-1}{n}} = -\frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-n} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{设 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 < x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求 } f_{Y|X}(y|x)$$



$$\text{求 } f_{X|X}(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_x^1 8xy dy = 4x(1-x^2), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)}$$

当 $X=x$ ($0 < x < 1$) 时

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{4x(1-x^2)} = \begin{cases} \frac{8xy}{4x(1-x^2)} = \frac{2y}{1-x^2}, & x < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $X=x$ (x 取其他值时)

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = 0!$$