置信区间与假设检验的区别与较多。

考数法知: 用给计量估计 (置能问) 多数效。(或假设效。):用定计量检验之分类数是否存著(假设检验).

以X1,…,Xn とX~N(ル,の2) 対水粉像液稳定 跨性水和 (双边侧)与对小进行区间估计 罗含水平1一人

 $Z = \frac{\overline{X} - u}{\sqrt{y} \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$ $P \left\{ -Z_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} < Z < Z_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$ P(x-200 < u < x+200 = 1-0 -200 = 1-0

具体一维种和测值,则的有在(x-Z总点, x+Z总点)里心。作为 假设检验的 Ho: 11=110 Hi: 11+110

荫在接线或

即此的一个野食区面里的野有几个作的假没检验的原假没,结准都是接受

直觉: 儿的1一日置信区间里的全个值水水是高度可能的,物比做个股股检验。

没有多分活振护翻宅,即认为在回常者

或着没成时有离在接受的里的儿的物成儿的一个里信区间。

数理论计期末真司重查题型冲解.

9. 设义~从(U,22),从X中抽取容量为内心粹丰,其均值为X,粹丰容量为内色少取到时,才能使粹丰均值X与急等均值从之无证绝一对值以于0.1 后根是不从于95%。

 $X \sim N(M, \frac{4}{n}), \text{ } \frac{X-M}{2/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$ $P\{[X-M] < 0.1\} \ge 0.95$

$$P\{\left|\frac{\bar{X}-M}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right| < \frac{0.1}{2/\sqrt{n}}\} > 0.95.$$

$$2 \Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{2/\sqrt{n}}\right) - 1 = 0.95 (\bar{X}) \% \pi \Phi.$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{2\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0.975$$

$$\frac{0.1}{2\sqrt{n}} = 1.96$$

$$\sqrt{n} = 39.2 \qquad n = 1537$$

13. 设态体Xm f(z)= { (×+1)之×; 0< x<1 其中以>-1是和情数. X1,…,Xn 丛X 我们以证证证注 (2)本以证最大似签(方)性.

(1)
$$\overline{X} = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \int (x | dx) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x (\alpha + 1) x dx$$

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

$$(\overline{X} - 1) d = 1 - 2\overline{X} \quad \{ \} \quad \hat{A} = \frac{1 - 2\overline{X}}{\overline{X} - 1}$$

$$(2) L(\alpha) = \{ (\alpha + 1)^{n} x^{\alpha}_{1} x^{\alpha}_{2} \cdots x^{\alpha}_{n} : 0 \in x^{\infty} \}$$

$$l(\alpha) = \ln L(\alpha) = \ln \ln(\alpha + 1) + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \lambda^{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{d L(\alpha)}{d \alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \lambda^{2} = 0 \quad \text{(3)} \quad \hat{\lambda} = \frac{-n}{2} \ln \lambda^{2} = 0$$

8.
$$X \sim N(40, \overline{\eta}^2)$$
 $36\frac{1}{2}$. $n_1 s_1^2$ $1 \sim N(50, \overline{\eta}^2)$ $n_2 s_2^2$

游及到 Fn-1, n≥-1 左波是第84公利.

$$\frac{S_{1}^{2}/\sigma_{1}^{2}}{S_{2}^{2}/\sigma_{2}^{2}} \sim F_{RH, N_{2}-1}$$

$$\frac{E}{E} \frac{S_{1}^{2}}{S_{2}^{2}} \sim F_{RH, N_{2}-1}$$

$$E \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{S_{1}^{2}}{S_{2}^{2}} \sim F_{RH, N_{2}-1}$$

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可能有同答重问此题儿,儿之众的,为代为不用第7个公式呀? 当空可以用第7个公式,只是与此题元英! 与题人的意图是 使用第8个公式。

此处 F(n₁-1, n₂-1) 与 Fn₁-1, n₂-1 记号意思一样!

11. X1, ···, Xn Z X~B(m, p) 文文の
ジナスの。

我中的短估计 专最大的发估计。

 $\overline{X} = \overline{E}X = mp$ $\hat{p} = \frac{\overline{X}}{m}$ $\hat{p} = \frac{\overline{X}}{m}$

(注意: 此题:只有一个轮点数,到一个方程即可!)

 $= C_{m}^{x_{1}} C_{m}^{d_{2}} \cdots C_{m}^{d_{n}} p_{i}^{\sum_{i=1}^{n}} (1-p)^{n \cdot m - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}$

 $\frac{l(p)=\ln L(p)}{dp} = \ln (C_{m}^{2}...C_{m}^{2}) + \frac{2}{2} d\lambda \ln p + (n \cdot m - \frac{2}{2} d\lambda) \ln (1-p)}{dp} = \frac{2}{p} + \frac{n \cdot m - \frac{2}{2} d\lambda}{1-p} (-1) = 0.$

海绵 p= 宝秋/n = 元 p= x m style

12.
$$\frac{X \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3}{P \mid 0^{2} \mid 20(1-0) \mid 0^{2} \mid 1-20}$$
 $(0 < 0 < 1/2)$

一组样本观测值 3,1,3,0,3,1,2,3. 来口证证的证金 最大的世代计值。

高差截 0°+20(1-0)+0°+(1-20)= (满足规范性,从规范性中 求不为0)。 (若跨通过规范性求为0公元, 就是一道根据数据3)

①
$$\bar{X} = EX = 0.0^2 + 1.20(1-0) + 2.0^2 + 3(1-20)$$

 $= 3-40$
 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{3-\bar{X}}{4}$
Against $\hat{Z} = 2(4)\hat{X}\hat{\theta}$.

18. 美体均值业的罗信度为95%证置信证问为(仓,仓)

 $\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{100} \qquad b = \frac{1}{4}$

(A) 总体均值以证其值以595%的概率落入区间(d), d2)

(B)样本场值又以95%的现象落后区向(合, 愈)

(CY区间(分,分)等总体均值以加其国际概率为9万

(D) 区间(高,完) 各样本均低又加加之年为95%

14. 读·总体Xin EX=0, PX=+2, X1,···, X1 LX,其均值为X,方能 为52,则可证成备估计量是_

(A) $n\bar{X}^2 + S^2$

137 = nx++52

(C) 3nx+52

(D) Inx+ +52

ない沢生1: E(52)=の2

 $= n \left((\tilde{\epsilon} X) + \frac{DX}{n} \right)$ $= n \left(0 + \frac{D^2}{n} \right) = \sigma^2$

配置5°与 nx°和是可证确估计,胸面多数和为1,即为可 远偏伤汁,校送(B)

16,17. 对于正慈善传X~从(U,02)其中可读的,有丰容量的和罗伊水平一义 均不多,则对于不同的样子观察值,总体均值以的罗信区间长度上分析?

南西美は、か教, ルルース電信を向为(X±tm(学)が)

 $L = 2 t_{n-1} \left(\frac{\times}{x}\right) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}.$

的以上不够确定, 当S较大时, 区间长度必较大. L与s成 bue.

23. 对正念美体的值以燃了限设检验、如果包括水平0.05下接受Ho: U=Uo, 那么,对了国一个样本观测值,也器水平0.01下,下到结准西南心是一 (A)中接受H。(B)可能接受中可能拒绝H。(C)中枢绝H。(D)不遵爱中不死绝H

(A)

19. 泓某种本材模纹抗压力的实验值服的多元分布。2对10个试件件模纹抗压力的实验数据的下:

482, 493, 457, 471, 510, 496, 435, 418, 394, 496 (新述:kg/cm). 浏览95%证可蘸作生估计该本材的年均模设抗压力的置信区间。

即从的1-2里居电响为 (X土tn-1(型点)

#\(\frac{1}{4}\text{tr}: \overline{\pi} = \frac{1}{9}(282.24 + 772.84 + 67.24 + 33.64 \\

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 $\bar{X} + t_{n-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 465.2 + 2.26 \frac{38.4}{3.2} \approx 492$ $\bar{X} - t_{n-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 465.2 - 27.1 = 438$

: (438,492)

具作活动对不多要求国等等5°及5的,老活及到至直接给5°及5公数版

极率汽车期末氨基金级型洪解.

1. 如果 p(A)>0, p(B)>0, p(A)=p(A|B),则()不成主. $(A) p(B|A) = p(B) \qquad (B) p(\overline{A}) = p(\overline{A}|\overline{B})$ (C) A·B 報答. (D) A·B不相答.

比較 納主. シス相名 等 相关根点

P(B)=P(B|A)

P(B|A)=P(B|A)

A. B 独立《A. B 独立《A. B独立》 A. B独立。 若 p(A)=0,则 A与 VB 独立; (零融之事件与任意事件独立) 若 p(A)=1,则 A与 VB 独立。 (1概率事件与何意义)。

- 3 $AB=\Phi$ \Rightarrow P(AUB)=P(A)+P(B), E>PP!
- ③一般地,独立与环构名没有户联色系。

但在 PLA)>0 旦 PLB)>0 的 前進下:.

多不相容与独立不能同时单右. (独立 >> PLAB)>0 >> 相容. 3不加書⇒ P(AB)=0 + P(A)P(B)不配き

此当择越之知 p(A)>0里p(B)>0 的大新程,里独,可推A、B 觀客. 放A.B.C均百确,口错漫、 故这 D.

4. A.B.C 西西相外記、満足ABC=中 里P(A)=P(B)=P(C) < /2、见今年 P(AUBUC) = 12 则 P(A)= ___.

P(AUBUC) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) $+ P(ABC) \qquad \hat{P}(A)P(B)$ $\hat{U}_{P}(A) = Z.$

図 $3z - 3x^2 = \frac{12}{35}$ $3z^2 - 3z + \frac{12}{35} = 0$ 海得: $x = \frac{1}{5}$ 或 $z = \frac{4}{5}$ (含言) $\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{5}$

此题考分布函数的定义

已知A、B 独立,却要计算 P(AVB),两种站法:

(Deixan) () p(AUB) = p(A)+p(B) - p(AB) = p(A)+p(B) - p(A)p(B)

只需求与p(A)即到!

$$p(A) = p\{x>a\} = \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & ; \alpha > 2 \\ 1 & ; \alpha < 0 \\ \int_{\alpha}^{2} \frac{3}{8} x^{2} dx = \left|-\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3}; 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant 2 \right| \end{cases}$$

$$P(AVB) = 2\left[1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3}\right] - \left[1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3}\right]^{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\leq 1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3} = t \cdot \text{ RP } t^{2} - 2t + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \text{ April } t = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{3}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha^{3} = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

 $\not\approx p(\overline{A}\overline{U}\overline{B}) \otimes p(\overline{A}\overline{U}\overline{B}) = p(\overline{A}\overline{B}) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow p(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(A) = P[X \le \alpha] = \int_{X} (\alpha) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \alpha < 0 \\ = \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} \int_{X} (x) dx & \text{if } \alpha < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} \int_{X} (x) dx & \text{if } \alpha < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(A) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \implies \alpha = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

10. 没10件产品中信有2件次品, 现在接强进行排品原抽样, 五次十一件 直到取到分品为止,来(1)抽取次数X的极致分布净;

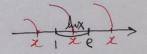
$$P\{X=1\} = \frac{4}{5} \quad P\{X=2\} = \frac{C_2^{1} C_8^{1}}{C_9^{1} C_9^{1}} = \frac{8}{45} \quad P\{X=3\} = \frac{C_2^{1} C_1^{1} C_8^{1}}{C_9^{1} C_9^{1} C_8^{1}}$$

でまいXcmが構成下(は)

$$P\{X=3.5\}=0$$
 $P\{X>-2\}=1$ $P\{1< X<3\}=\frac{8}{45}$

考 fix) 節 た fix) dx=1 、 Rp
$$\int_{a}^{a} l_{nx} dx = x l_{nx} |a - \int_{a}^{a} x \cdot x dx$$

等 $a(l_{na}-1)=0$ 得 $a=0$



送加Xinfux)球下以上)

14. X ~ N(0,11) Y= ex m 概意.

① $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ $\hat{$

$$f_{r(y)} = f_{x(x)} x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(hy)^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$
 $f_{r(y)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y = 0 \\ \sqrt{2\pi}y & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$
 $f_{x(x)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y = 0 \\ \sqrt{2\pi}y & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$

② 布多数法.

 $F(y) \triangleq P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{X} \leq y)$ $\exists y < 0 \text{ of}, \quad F(y) = P(X \leq \ln y) \stackrel{\text{P}}{=} F(\ln y)$ $\exists y \neq 0 \text{ of}, \quad F(y) = P(X \leq \ln y) \stackrel{\text{P}}{=} F(\ln y)$

 $\begin{cases}
\sqrt{f_{r(y)}} = f_{r(y)} = f_{x}(\ln y) (\ln y)' \\
= f_{x}(\ln y) \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{y} \\
\frac{1}{y} = \int \sqrt{2\pi} y e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{y}
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
\sqrt{2\pi} y = \int \sqrt{2\pi} y e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{y}
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
\sqrt{2\pi} y = \int \sqrt{2\pi} y e^{-\frac{(\ln y)^{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{y}
\end{cases}$

12. 某人上现有两条路可走。第一条既附需时间(min)X~N(40,102),第次路 民需时间(~N(50,42)、求若便搜前1~时专上班,走哪条路里到 in 可能性的?

考证考心计算.

 $P\{X>60\} = 1-\overline{F}(60)=1-\overline{\Phi}(\frac{60-40}{10})=1-\overline{\Phi}(2)$ $P\{Y>60\} = 1-\overline{F}(60)=1-\overline{\Phi}(\frac{60-50}{4})=1-\overline{\Phi}(2.5)$ $\overline{\Phi}(2.5)>\overline{\Phi}(2)$ $\overline{I}-\overline{\Phi}(2.5)<1-\overline{\Phi}(2)$ 如第2条號混到公司修作以。

洪极

4

15. 陷机变量X~Exp(2). 求了=1-e-2X加力市函数.

 $3\sqrt{z} = (1/3)\sqrt{x}$ $Y = 1 - e^{-2x}$ $x = -\frac{1}{z}\ln(1-y)$ $x' = \frac{1}{z}\frac{1}{z-y}$

事实上, 此级和 $f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} f_{X}(x)x' = 2e^{-2(-\frac{1}{2}\ln y)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-y} = 2(1-y) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-y} = 1$, ∞ 好

求随机建心布马数的

F(y)= () , 05 y=1

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

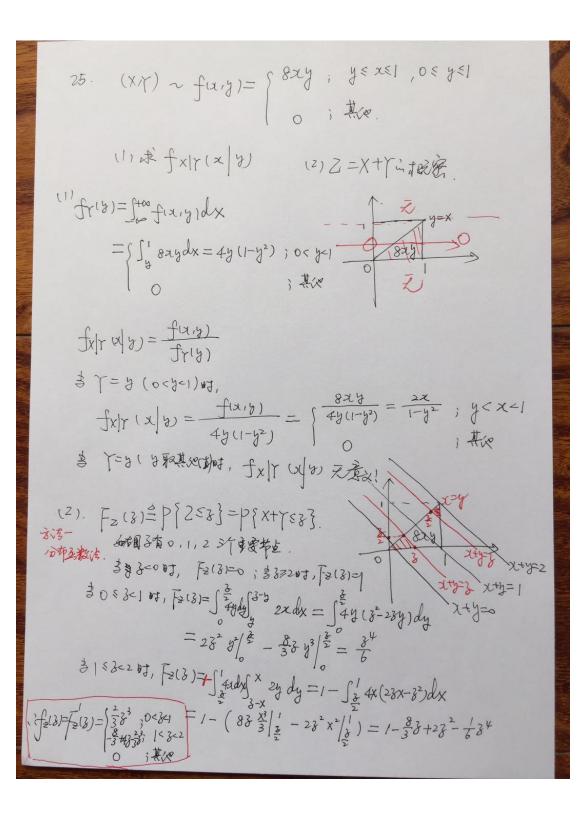
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

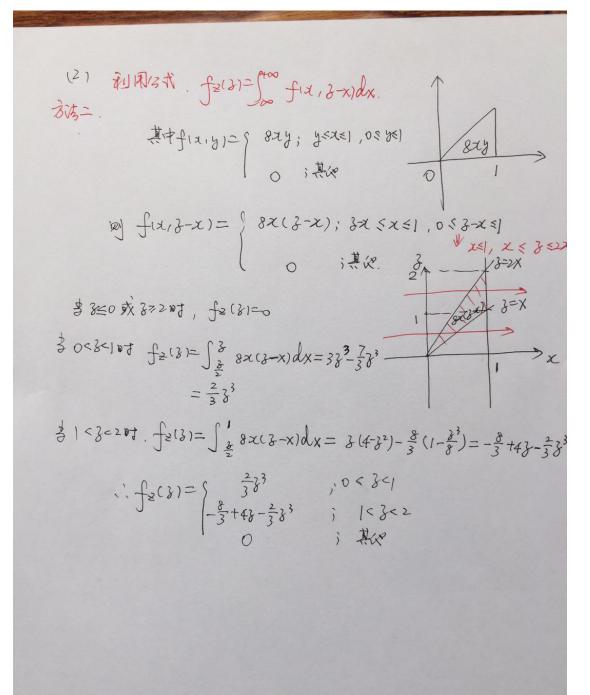
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{\lambda x} u e^{uy} ; x>0, y>0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-(\lambda+n)x} dx$$
$$= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+n}$$

(2)
$$P\{Z=1\}=P\{X\in Y\}=\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+m}$$

 $P\{Z=0\}=1-P\{Z=1\}=\frac{u}{\lambda+m}$





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(1)来 a (2) fx(x), fr(5) 到处是恐独立、fr(x(外x)
                    (3) 求EX、EY. 并划至是否相较
                       (4) P{Y>\frac{X}{2}} (5) \(\frac{1}{X}Z = X + \Gamma \text{in } \int_{\text{2}}(3).
               东二之函数的布.二种植物重量流,fixip), 求fx(元). f(1) 艾基硅锰
Fix y = \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} ax^{3} dy
= \int_{0}^{1} ax^{4} dx = a \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 1
\Rightarrow a = 5
\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 5x^{3} ; 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \le 1
          f_{x(x)} = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} 5x^{3} dy = 5x^{4} 
f_{x(x)}, f_{y(x)}
(2)
f_{x(x)} = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} 5x^{3} dy = 5x^{4} 
(3)
f_{x(x)} = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} 5x^{3} dy = 5x^{4} 
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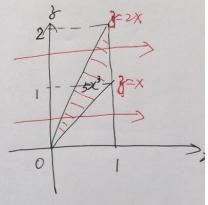
                               f_{r}(y) = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{y} 5x^{3} dx = \frac{5}{7}(1-y^{4}), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 0 \end{cases}
                                        fixin+fxu/fily)不独立
      ま X取其他はす、frx(りな)ををと!
```

```
EX= Storafx12 jolx= S' x.524 dx= 5. 6= 5.
          (3)
    本期退日

中域性列至 ET = Story fr(y) oly = S'y. $(1-y4) dy = $(5'ydy-5'y5dy)
                                                      =\frac{5}{4}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{6})=\frac{5}{4}\times\frac{1}{3}=\frac{5}{12}
                 E(X) = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} xy f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} xy \cdot 5z^{3} dy
                            = \int_{0}^{1} 5x^{4} \int_{0}^{x} y dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{5}{2}x^{6} dx = \frac{5}{2}x \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{14}
                   E(XY) = EXET, TAX
=\int_{0}^{1} \frac{5}{2} x^{4} dx = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{2}
          (5) (000 2003). F2(8)=P{2083=|P{X+Y08}}
 Exofusiyix
                                = SS fix, yndody
X+753
3 200 07, F2(81=0
  元品数的存
                                =\frac{5}{4}\left[\frac{1}{5}(3^{5}-(\frac{3}{2})^{5})-\frac{1}{5}(\frac{3}{2})^{5}\right]=\frac{1}{4}(3^{5}-\frac{3^{5}}{16})=\frac{15}{64}3^{5}
                              \frac{1}{2} | \leq 3 < 201, f_{\geq (8)} = |-\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{2-x}^{x} 5x^{3} dy = |-\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 5x^{3} (2x-8) dx
                                                            = 1 - \left(2 - \frac{35}{16} - \frac{55}{4} + \frac{535}{64}\right) = \frac{53}{4} - \frac{1}{64}3^5 - 1
               \int_{2}^{\infty} f_{2}(y) = \int_{2}^{\infty} f_{2}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{75}{64} 3^{4} & \text{if } 0 < 3 < 1 \\ \frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{43} 3^{4} & \text{if } 1 < 3 < 2 \end{cases}
```

① 利用公式 f≥(3)= 5+∞ f(x,3-x)dx

 $f_{2}(3) = \begin{cases} 5x^{3} & \text{(0)} & \text{(0)}$



28.
$$\chi \sim Exp(\frac{1}{3})$$
. $\bar{\chi} \in [\chi + e^{-\chi}]$

$$\bigcirc$$
 $EX=3$.

$$E(e^{-X}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \int_{-3x}^{+\infty} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{3}x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{4}{3}x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{4}{3}x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(X+e^{-X}) = EX + E(e^{-X}) = 3 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

设 X1,X2,…,X11,…为独村同海随机支管部。且服烤数 为0(0>0) 山指数布,则下到不百确心是____

A.
$$O_{\frac{y_1}{y_1}}^{\frac{n}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{n}{2}} = \Phi(x)$$

B.
$$P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} - no}{\sqrt{n} o} \leq x\right\} = \overline{\Phi}(x)$$

C.
$$\sum_{n \to \infty}^{\infty} X_2 - n0$$

D.
$$\sum_{x=0}^{n} X_{i} - 0$$
 $x = \overline{\Phi}(x)$

此为题一看送顶到遗传二是中心和阳多理。

$$(X_{2} \sim E_{x}p(\theta)) \qquad (E_{x}) = \frac{1}{\theta} \quad D(X_{2}) = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}}$$

$$(X_{2} \sim E_{x}p(\theta)) \qquad (E_{x}) = \frac{1}{\theta} \quad D(X_{2}) = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}}$$

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

```
设A、B、C为三个独立的随机事件.OCP(C)C1、则下列送顶中线
             ing &
                                  A. A-B$C B. AVB$C C. AB$C
                                  D. ACSC
                                                             若A、B、C 构多约点,则多自文、并、补与其宅心只要不重
                                                     义和多独立.
                   \mathbb{A}(\overline{A}\mathcal{R}; p[(A-B)c] = p(A\overline{B}c) = p(A)p(\overline{B})p(\overline{C})
                                                                                                                      = 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)
                                   B: p(\overline{AVB}C) = p(\overline{AVB}) p(\overline{ABC}) = p(\overline{A})p(\overline{B})p(c)
                                                                                                              = (1-p(A))(1-p(B)) p(c)
                                                                                                                = (1-p(A)-p(B)+p(A)p(B)) p(c)
改验为(ts需要oxplc)<)
                                                                                                           = [1 - p(A) - p(B) + p(AB)] p(C)
  与任务3种独立。
                                                                                = p(\overline{AVB}) p(c)
                              C: p(\overline{AB}\overline{c}) = p(\overline{ABVC}) = 1 - p(\overline{ABVC}) = 1 - p(\overline{ABVC}) + p(\overline{ABVC}) + p(\overline{ABVC}) = 1 - p(\overline{ABVC}) + p(\overline{ABVC}) + p(\overline{ABVC}) = 1 - p(\overline{ABVC}) + p(\overline{ABVC
                                                                                                   = 1-p(AB)-p(c)+p(AD)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})
                            D: p(Ac\bar{c})=0 p(Ac)=p(A)p(c) p(\bar{c})=1-p(c)
```

少是这个一可以改造了里

 $\frac{1}{2} \text{ (i)} \sim \text{ (i)} = 5 \quad \text{(i)} = 5 \quad \text{(i)} = \frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ (i)} \sim \text{ (i)} = \frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ (i)} \sim \text{ (i)} = \frac{3}{3}$

 $P(\Sigma_{i}) > 300) = 1 - F(300) = 1 - P(\frac{300 - 350}{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}})$ = $1 - P(\sqrt{6}) = 1 - P(2.45) = 1 - 0.9929 = 0.0071$ USURREE EE, -MESITER PENDENTINE

$$X = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}, y = -\infty$$

$$EX = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-|x|} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{3}{2}} x = -\infty$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} de^{-x}$$

$$= -x^{2}e^{-x}/_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx^{2}$$

分別を分

$$= -z^2 e^{-z} |_{o}^{+\infty} + \int_{o}^{+\infty} e^{-z} dz^2$$

$$= \int_{o}^{+\infty} e^{-z} \cdot 2x dx.$$

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

$$-2xe^{-z} |_{o}^{+\infty} + \int_{o}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dzx$$

$$= 2 e^{-x} |_{o}^{\infty} = 2$$

$$E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 2$$

事实上. 此級於分差下函数 T(P+1)= 5+10 xPe-2 dx.
T(P+1)= P!
此处 5+10 xie-x dx= T(3)=2!=2