

# 福州大学概率论与数理统计期末试卷答案 (20220529)

一、选择题 1.C 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.C

11.D 12.A 13.D 14.B 15.B

二、(10 分)解:

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

$$\therefore \int_0^a \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{a^2}{4} = 1, \therefore a = 2$$

$$P(X > 1) = \int_1^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) 显然,  $b > 0$ .

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(bX^2 \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y/b)$$

当  $y \leq 0$  时,  $F_Y(y) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) &= P(-\sqrt{y/b} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y/b}) = F_X(\sqrt{y/b}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y/b}) \\ &= F_X(\sqrt{y/b}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{两边求导得, } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{by}} f_X(\sqrt{y/b})$$

$$\because Y \sim U(0,1), \therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以, 当 } 0 < \sqrt{y/b} < 2, \text{ 即, 当 } 0 < y < 4b \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{by}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y/b}}{2} = \frac{1}{4b} = 1$$

因此,  $b = 1/4$

三、(10 分)解:

$$(1) \because P(A) = 1/2, P(B|A) = P(A|B) = 1/3$$

$$\therefore P(B) = 1/2, \quad P(AB) = 1/6$$

依题意可得,

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(AB \cap (A \cup B)) = P(AB) = 1/6$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = P(AB \cap \bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(\phi) = 0$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = P(\overline{AB} \cap (A \cup B)) = P(\overline{AB} \cup \overline{AB}) = P(A) + P(B) - 2P(AB) = 2/3$$

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = P(\overline{AB} \cap (\overline{AB})) = P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB) = 1/6$$

(2) 显然,  $Z$  可取 0, 1

$$P(Z=0) = P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=0, Y=0) = 1/3$$

$$P(Z=1) = P(X=1, Y=0) + P(X=0, Y=1) = 2/3$$

四、(10 分)解:

$$(1) \because \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} A \exp \left\{ -\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5}{2} \right\} dx dy = 2\pi A = 1,$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

(2) 可知,  $(X, Y) \sim N(1, 2, 1, 1, 0)$ .

因为  $U = 2X - Y$ ,  $V = X + 2Y$ , 所以  $(U, V)$  服从二维正态分布.

$$\text{又, } \text{cov}(U, V) = \text{cov}(2X - Y, X + 2Y) = 2D(X) + 3\text{cov}(X, Y) - 2D(Y)$$

$$\text{而 } D(X) = 1, D(Y) = 1, \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{cov}(U, V) = 0$$

故,  $U$  与  $V$  不相关, 从而相互独立.

五、(8 分)解:

设防疫站准备  $n$  支疫苗,

设  $X$  为 1000 个居民中参加疫苗接种的人数, 则  $X \sim B(1000, 0.6)$

由中心极限定理, 近似地,  $X \sim N(600, 240)$

$$\text{那么, } P(X \leq n) \approx \Phi \left( \frac{n - 600}{4\sqrt{15}} \right) \geq 0.95$$

$$\because \Phi(1.65) = 0.95, \therefore \frac{n - 600}{4\sqrt{15}} \geq 1.65$$

解得  $n \geq 625.74$ , 所以至少要准备 626 支疫苗.

六、(10 分)解:

(1) 求最大似然估计:

$$\text{因为 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

所以，似然函数

$$L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \cdot (\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

取对数， $\ln L(\sigma^2) = -n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$

求导数， $\frac{d \ln L(\sigma^2)}{d \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^4} \triangleq 0$

因此， $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计量  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$

(2) 验证无偏性

$$\because \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = n,$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right)}{n} = \frac{n\sigma^2}{n} = \sigma^2$$

因此， $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$  为  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计。

七、(7分)解：

(1)  $\because X \sim N(\mu, 1), Y \sim N(\mu, 2)$ ，且  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立，

$$\therefore \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{10}\right), \text{ 那么 } \sqrt{10}(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{则 } 10(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \chi^2(1),$$

$$\therefore D[10(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2] = 2, \text{ 因此, } D[(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2] = 1/50.$$

(2) 若显著性水平  $\alpha$  越大，则检验结果是越可能拒绝  $H_0$ 。