

一、填空、选择(每空 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. 0.3

2. $1/9$

3. 8

4. $(-0.196, 0.196)$

5. 1

6. D

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. D

二、计算题

1.解:(1)设 A 表示“取出的产品为次品”, A_i 分别表示“元件来自甲乙公厂”, $i = 1, 2$.则利用全概率公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 P(A_i)P(A|A_i) \\ &= 0.4 \times 0.06 + 0.6 \times 0.04 = 0.048. \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots (4\text{分})$$

(2)利用贝叶斯公式可知

$$P(A_1|A) = \frac{P(A_1)P(A|A_1)}{P(A)} = 0.5. \quad \dots\dots\dots (3\text{分})$$

$$P(A_2|A) = \frac{P(A_2)P(A|A_2)}{P(A)} = 0.5. \quad \dots\dots\dots (3\text{分})$$

2.解:(1)利用归一性,可知

$$1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \cos x dx = A. \quad \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

(2)

$$P(0 < X < \frac{\pi}{4}) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

(3)

$$EX = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1. \quad \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx = \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{4}$$

$$DX = \pi - 3. \quad \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

(4)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots (2\text{分})$$

三、(14分)

解:(1)

$Y \setminus X$	0	1	$p_{\cdot j}$
0	2/15	4/15	2/5
1	4/15	1/3	3/5
$p_{i \cdot}$	2/5	3/5	1

.....(8分)

(2)边缘如上.

(3) $EX = EY = 3/5$,(2分)

$DX = DY = 6/25$,(2分)

$EXY = 1/3$,(1分)

$\rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{9}$(1分)

四、(10分) 解:(1)

Y_1	-4	0	4
p_k	0.3	0.4	0.3

.....(3分)

(2)

Y_2	0	4
p_k	0.4	0.6

.....(2分)

(3)

$$E(Y_1) = 2EX = 2 \times ((-2) \times 0.3 + 0 \times 0.4 + 2 \times 0.3) = 0 \quad \text{.....(2分)}$$

$$D(Y_1) = 4DX = 9.6 \quad \text{.....(1分)}$$

$$E(Y_2) = 2.4 \quad \text{.....(1分)}$$

$$D(Y_2) = 3.84 \quad \text{.....(1分)}$$

2.解:(1)利用分布函数法或者定理,可得

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{1-y}, & y > 1 \\ 0, & y \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{.....(4分)}$$

(2)

$$EY = 2 \quad \text{.....(3分)}$$

$$DY = 1 \quad \text{.....(3分)}$$

五、(10分)

(1)利用已知条件,可知

$$\mu_1 = EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}x} dx = \theta, \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\theta = EX, \quad \dots\dots\dots(2\text{分})$$

故

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(1\text{分})$$

(2)设 x_1, \dots, x_n 为观察值,则

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \theta^{-n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

则

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(\theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i,$$

由

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln \mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{-n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0, \quad \dots\dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

知

$$\theta = \bar{X}. \quad \dots\dots\dots(1\text{分})$$

六、(10分)

解:(1)利用题意知

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, (x, y) \in G \\ 0, \text{其它.} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(2\text{分})$$

(2)关于X的边缘为

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, \text{其它.} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(3\text{分})$$

关于Y的边缘为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, y \in (0, 1) \\ 0, \text{其它.} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(3\text{分})$$

(3)利用卷积公式 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) \times f_Y(z-x)dx$, 则

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z, z \in (0, 1) \\ 2-z, z \in (1, 2) \\ 0, \text{其它.} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(2\text{分})$$

(4)利用卷积公式 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) \times f_Y(z-x)dx$, 则

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{2}, & z \in (0, 1) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & z \in (1, 2) \\ \frac{3-z}{2}, & z \in (2, 3) \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(2\text{分})$$

七、(10分)

1. 解: $EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = 1$,(3分)
因 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$, 故 $DX^2 = 2$(3分)

2. 解: 利用题意知

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) \\ &= P(Y = 1)P(X + Y \leq z|Y = 1) + P(Y = -1)P(X + Y \leq z|Y = -1).....(3分) \\ &= 0.5 \times \Phi(z - 1) + 0.5 \times \Phi(z + 1).....(2分) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = 0.5\varphi(z - 1) + 0.5\varphi(z + 1).....(1分)$$