

浙江大学 2024 – 2025 学年 春夏 学期

《概率论与数理统计》期末考试试卷解答

By Texas

一、填空题

1.

答案: $\frac{5}{12}$

这题比较特殊, 画图分析过后可以简化计算过程, 得到如下

$$P(A\bar{B}\bar{C}) = P(A) - P(AC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\bar{A}B\bar{C}) = P(B) - P(BC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C) = P(C) - P(AC) - P(BC) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

设题目所求事件为 Q , 即 “恰有一个事件发生”, 则

$$P(Q) = P(A\bar{B}\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

2.

答案: $\frac{25}{64}; \frac{1}{64}$

第二代为 0 个时需要讨论第一代分三类进行讨论, 运用全概率公式即可; 而第二代有 4 个, 则第一代必有 2 个, 故无需进行讨论

$$P(X_2 = 0) = P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = 0|X_1 = 0) + P(X_1 = 1)P(X_2 = 0|X_1 = 1) \\ + P(X_1 = 2)P(X_2 = 0|X_1 = 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \\ = \frac{25}{64};$$

$$P(X_2 = 4) = P(X_1 = 2)P(X_2 = 2|X_1 = 2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{64}$$

3.

答案: $F(1, 1); 5$

$$E(2X - 3Y - 10) = 2E(X) - 3E(Y) - 10 = 2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 0 - 10 = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$Var(2X - 3Y - 10) = 4Var(X) + 9Var(Y) + 2Cov(2X, -3Y) = 4 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 4 = 72$$

$$\therefore 2X - 3Y - 10 \sim N(0, 72)$$

$$E(2X + 3Y - 10) = 2E(X) + 3E(Y) - 10 = 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 0 - 10 = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$Var(2X + 3Y - 10) = 4Var(X) + 9Var(Y) + 2Cov(2X, 3Y) = 4 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 4 = 72$$

$$\therefore 2X + 3Y - 10 \sim N(0, 72)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2X - 3Y - 10}{2X + 3Y - 10} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\frac{2X - 3Y - 10}{\sqrt{72}}}{\frac{2X + 3Y - 10}{\sqrt{72}}} \right)^2 \sim F(1, 1)$$

因为 n 足够大, 所以 $1 \sim n$ 与 $n + 1 \sim 2n$ 其实并没有区别, 再由大数定律得

$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=n+1}^{2n} 2X_i = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n 2X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X) = 5$$

4.

答案: 0.2

$$\text{已知 } t(n) = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\chi^2/n}}, \text{ 所以 } t(n)^2 = \frac{Z^2}{\chi^2/n} \sim F(1, n)$$

$$\therefore P(Y > c^2) = P(X^2 > c^2) = P(X < -c \text{ or } X > c) = 2P(0 < X < c) = 2 \times 0.1 = 0.2$$

5.

答案: 是; $\frac{1}{10}$

由题意我们可以先计算出

$$E(\bar{X}^2) = Var(\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2$$

又因为 S^2 是 σ^2 的无偏估计, 故

$$E(T) = E\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{S^2}{n}\right) = E(\bar{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n}E(S^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 - \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2 = \mu^2$$

所以 T 是 μ^2 的无偏估计

$$\therefore \bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\therefore 5\bar{X}^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\therefore Var(\bar{X}^2) = Var\left(\frac{1}{5}\chi^2(1)\right) = \frac{1}{5^2}Var(\chi^2(1)) = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\therefore Var(S^2) = Var\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\chi^2\right) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right)^2 Var(\chi^2(n-1)) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore Var(T) = Var\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{S^2}{n}\right) = Var(\bar{X}^2) + Var\left(\frac{S^2}{n}\right) = \frac{2}{25} + \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

6.

答案: 3.635 ; 1.5

构造枢轴量

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} &= \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} / \sqrt{n}} \\
 &= \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right)} / \sqrt{n}} \\
 &= \frac{5 - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \times (300 - 10 \times 25)} / \sqrt{10}} \\
 &= \frac{5 - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \times 50} / \sqrt{10}} \\
 &= \frac{5 - \mu}{\sqrt{5/9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

由题意

$$P \left\{ \frac{5 - \mu}{\sqrt{5/9}} \leq t(9)_{0.05} \right\} = 1 - 5\%$$

解得

$$\mu \geq 5 - t(9)_{0.05} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = 5 - 1.833 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} \approx 3.635$$

所以 μ 的置信下限 $\hat{\mu}_L = 3.635$

由枢轴量的构造可以知道

$$\begin{aligned}
 t(9)_{\alpha/2} &= \frac{\bar{X} - \hat{\mu}_L}{S/\sqrt{n}} \\
 &= \frac{5 - \left(5 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}{5/9} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $t_{\alpha/2}(9) = 1.5$

第二空本来问的好像是具体的 α 是多少, 但显然我们就算翻书查表也找不到结果, 所以就把题目改到只要算出分位数对应的值就行了

7.

答案: $\frac{1}{6}$; $\frac{n-1}{(n+1)^2}$ 因为 X_i 彼此之间是独立的, 所以对于 X_i 来说, 只有 $X_{i-1}X_i, X_iX_{i+1}$ 与 X_i 之间不是独立的

且

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_i) &= 0 \cdot P(X_i = 0) + 1 \cdot P(X_i = 1) \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{i} + 1 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{i} = 1 - \frac{1}{i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_i) &= E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 \\ &= 0^2 \cdot P(X_i = 0) + 1^2 \cdot P(X_i = 1) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right)^2 \\ &= 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{i} + 1^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{i} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_{i+1}X_i) &= E(X_{i+1}X_i^2) - E(X_{i+1})[E(X_i)]^2 \\ &= E(X_{i+1}) \left(E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 \right) \\ &= E(X_{i+1}) \text{Var}(X_i) \end{aligned}$$

所以由协方差的线性性质可以得知

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_2, S) &= \text{Cov}(X_2, X_1X_2) + \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2X_3) \\ &= E(X_1)\text{Var}(X_2) + E(X_3)\text{Var}(X_2) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X_{n+1}, S) &= \text{Cov}(X_{n+1}, X_nX_{n+1}) \\ &= E(X_n)\text{Var}(X_{n+1}) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{(n+1)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{n-1}{(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

二、计算题

1.

(1)

解: X 的分布律为

$$P(X=k) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1}, k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(2)

解:

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ P(Y=2) &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \\ P(Y=3) &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

 Y 的分布律为

Y	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

2.

(1)

解:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 2Y) &= \iint_{x < 2y} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{x/2}^x 8xy dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 8x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 3x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

解:

$$\begin{aligned}f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy \\&= \int_0^1 8xy dy \\&= 8x \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\&= 8x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\&= 4x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx \\&= \int_y^1 8xy dx \\&= 8y \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_y^1 \\&= 8y \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \\&= 4y(1 - y^2)\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 4y(1 - y^2), & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\because f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$$

所以 X 和 Y 不独立

(3)

解:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^1 x f_X(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \cdot 4x^3 dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 x^4 dx \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int_0^1 y f_Y(y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y \cdot 4y(1-y^2) dy \\ &= 4 \left(\int_0^1 y^2 dy - \int_0^1 y^4 dy \right) \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 8y^2 \int_0^y x^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 y^5 dy \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{15} \\ &= \frac{4}{225} \end{aligned}$$

$$\because Cov(X, Y) \neq 0$$

所以 X 和 Y 相关

3.

解:

设实际乘机人数为 X , 售卖票数为 n , 则 $X \sim B(n, p)$, 其中 $p = 90\%$ 因为 n 较大, 所以可以用正态分布 $N(np, np(1-p))$ 近似 X 的分布

先对 X 进行标准化处理

$$\frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}$$

由题意得: $\alpha = 0.05$, 也就是要 X 超过 200 的概率小于等于 0.05, 所以当 $X = 200$ 时,

$$\Phi\left(\frac{200 - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}\right) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

将 $z_\alpha = z_{0.05} = 1.645$ 代入, 得到

$$\frac{200 - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \geq 1.645$$

解得

$$n \leq 214.2$$

因为 n 必须是整数, 所以 n 的最大值为 214, 即最多可以售卖 214 张票

4.

(1)

解:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$$

\therefore 要使 $L(\theta)$ 尽量大, 且 $L(\theta)$ 在 $\theta > 0$ 上单调递减

$\therefore \theta$ 的取值要尽量小

$\therefore \theta \geq x_{(n)}$

$\therefore \hat{\theta} = x_{(n)}$ 是 θ 的最大似然估计

由最大似然估计的不变性

$$\widehat{Var(X)} = \frac{\hat{\theta}^2}{12} = \frac{x_{(n)}^2}{12}$$

(2)

解:

已知 $F_X(t) = P(X \leq t) = \frac{t}{\theta}$, 所以 $X_{(n)}$ 的累积分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X_{(n)}}(t) &= P(X_{(n)} \leq t) \\ &= P(\max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \leq t) \\ &= P(X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, \dots, X_n \leq t) \\ &= [P(X \leq t)]^n \\ &= \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^n, \quad \text{其中 } 0 \leq t \leq \theta \end{aligned}$$

所以 $X_{(n)}$ 的概率密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} f_{X_{(n)}}(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} F_{X_{(n)}}(t) \\ &= \frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} \quad \text{其中 } 0 \leq t \leq \theta \end{aligned}$$

$X_{(n)}$ 的数学期望:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_{(n)}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t f_{X_{(n)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\theta} t \left(\frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^{\theta} t^n dt \\ &= \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{n\theta}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$E(T_c) = E(cX_{(n)}) = cE(X_{(n)}) = c \cdot \frac{n\theta}{n+1} = \theta$$

解得

$$c = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

(3)

解:

我们先求 $X_{(n)}^2$ 的均值

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_{(n)}^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 f_{X_{(n)}}(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\theta} t^2 \left(\frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^{\theta} t^{n+1} dt \\ &= \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+2}}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

由均方误差的定义得

$$\begin{aligned} Mse(T_c) &= E[(T_c - \theta)^2] \\ &= E[(cX_{(n)} - \theta)^2] \\ &= E[c^2 X_{(n)}^2 - 2c\theta X_{(n)} + \theta^2] \\ &= c^2 E(X_{(n)}^2) - 2c\theta E(X_{(n)}) + \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

可以看出, $Mse(T_c)$ 是一个关于 c 的二次函数。所以当 $Mse(T_c)$ 取最小值时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} c &= -\frac{b}{2a} \\ &= -\frac{-2\theta E(X_{(n)})}{2E(X_{(n)}^2)} \\ &= \frac{\theta E(X_{(n)})}{E(X_{(n)}^2)} \\ &= \frac{n+1}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

5.

(1)

解:

确定统计量

$$F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma^2}{S_2^2/\sigma^2} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

由题意可知为双侧检验, 所以拒绝域

$$F > F_{\alpha/2}(7, 9) \text{ 或 } F < F_{1-\alpha/2}(7, 9)$$

查表可得

$$F_{0.025}(7, 9) = 4.20$$

又因为

$$F_{0.975}(7, 9) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(9, 7)} \approx \frac{1}{4.20} \approx 0.238$$

所以拒绝域为

$$F > 4.20 \text{ 或 } F < 0.238$$

计算检验统计量的值

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} = \frac{0.000212}{0.000093} \\ &= \frac{212}{93} \\ &\approx 2.2796 \end{aligned}$$

未落入拒绝域内, 所以可以接受原假设 H_0 , 即认为 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$

(2)

解:

由题目的已知条件, 我们可以这样构造枢轴量

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} S_w^2 &= \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{(8 - 1)(0.000212) + (10 - 1)(0.000093)}{8 + 10 - 2} \\ &= 0.0001450625 \end{aligned}$$

由置信水平为 95%, 则 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。由于双侧区间, 所以需要 $\alpha/2 = 0.025$ 因为自由度 $n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 8 + 10 - 2 = 16$ 。查找 t- 分布表可得

$$t_{0.025}(16) = 2.120$$

置信区间的公式为

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm t_{\alpha/2}(16) \cdot S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

代入题目数据得置信区间为 (0.010, 0.034)

由于 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ 未落在置信区间内，我们可以认为 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$ ，即 $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ 。因此，在 95% 的置信水平下，两位作家使用中短单词的平均比例存在显著差异，作家甲的平均比例显著高于作家乙。