## 2019-2020 概率 A 试卷参考答案

- 一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)
  - 1. 0.44;
- 2.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 3.  $\frac{(e-1)^2}{e^2}$ ; 4. 0.8; 5.  $\Phi(1)$ .

- 二、选择题(每小题 3 分,共 15 分)

- 4. C: 5. A.
- 三、(10 分) 解 (1) 设  $A_i$  表示"报名表来自第i 个地区",i=1,2,3,B 表示"抽到的一 份是男生表". 由题意知  $P(A_i) = \frac{1}{2}$ , i = 1, 2, 3.
- 根据全概率公式得  $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B|A_i)P(A_i) = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{20} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{10}{30} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{45}$ .

(2) 
$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{8}{60}}{\frac{17}{45}} = \frac{6}{17}.$$

四、(12分)解(1)由题意  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} kx^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}k = 1$ ,解得  $k = \frac{3}{2}$ ;

所以

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2, & -1 < x < 1, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$F_{Y}(y) = P\{Y \le y\} = P\{X^{2} \le y\}$$
.  
 $\exists y < 0 \, \forall y, F_{Y}(y) = 0; \exists y \ge 1 \, \forall y, F_{Y}(y) = 1;$ 

$$F_Y(y) = P\left\{-\sqrt{y} \le X \le \sqrt{y}\right\} = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{3}{2} x^2 dx = 3 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x^2 dx = y^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

故

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0, \\ y^{\frac{3}{2}}, & 0 \le y < 1, \\ 1, & y \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{y}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & 共它. \end{cases}$$

五、(14分)解(1)由 $E(XY) = \frac{5}{9}$ ,得 $P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{5}{9}$ ,并由

$$P{X = 0} = \frac{1}{3}, P{X = 1} = \frac{2}{3}, P{Y = 0} = \frac{1}{3}, P{Y = 1} = \frac{2}{3},$$

由此计算得(X,Y)的分布律为

X	0	1
0	2/9 1/9	1/9 5/9
1	1/ /	3/ /

$$(2) P\{X+Y \le 1 | X-Y=0\} = \frac{P\{X+Y \le 1, X-Y=0\}}{P\{X-Y=0\}}$$
$$= \frac{P\{X=0, Y=0\}}{P\{X=0, Y=0\} + P\{X=1, Y=1\}} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9}} = \frac{2}{7}.$$

(3) 
$$Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

六、(14分)解(1) 
$$f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0, & 其它. \end{cases}$$

(2) (X,Y)关于Y的边缘密度函数为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{y} 2 dx, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{#$\dot{\Xi}$}. \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$P{Y > 2X} = \iint_{y>2x} f(x,y) dxdy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

七、(14分)解(1) 
$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \frac{\theta^2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \theta e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} d\frac{\theta}{x} = \theta$$
,

令 $EX = \overline{X}$ , 得 $\theta$ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta}_{M} = \overline{X}$ .

(2) 似然函数为 
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\theta^{2}}{x_{i}^{3}} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x_{i}}} \right) = \theta^{2n} \cdot \left( \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}^{3}} \right) \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}}$$
,

$$\ln L = 2n \ln \theta + \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}^{3}} \right) - \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}, \; \Leftrightarrow \frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{2n}{\theta} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}} = 0, \; \text{ if } \theta = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}}, \; \text{ if } \theta = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}}}$$

的极大似然估计为 
$$\hat{\theta}_L = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{X_i}}$$
.

八、(6分)解 (1) 由于
$$ET = E(\overline{X} - S^2) = E(\overline{X}) - E(S^2) = EX - DX = 0 - 1 = -1$$
;

(2) 由于
$$(n-1)S^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
,且 $\overline{X}$ 与 $S^2$ 独立,所以 
$$DT = D(\overline{X} - S^2) = D(\overline{X}) + D(S^2) = \frac{DX}{n} + \frac{2}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n-1} = \frac{3n-1}{n(n-1)}.$$