

一. 判断: 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \checkmark
6. \times 7. \checkmark 8. \times

二. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C.
6. A 7. D.

三. 1. $A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C$.

2. $P(A) = 0.6$. ~~$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B)$~~ . A, B 对立. $P(B) = 0.4$.

3. $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -0.08$.

4. ~~$p = \frac{3}{4}, n =$~~ $p = \frac{1}{5}, n = 100$.

5. $P(2 \leq X \leq 17) = 0.6687$.

6. 近似服从正态分布.

7. $2 =$

8. $Z \sim (2, 8)$. $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 8}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(z-2)^2}{2 \cdot 8}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-2)^2}{16}} \quad (-\infty < z < +\infty)$

四. 1. (1) 第一台出现合格品: 0.98. 第二台合格品: 0.96.

$P(\text{任意取出零件是合格品}) = \frac{0.98 \times 3 + 0.96}{4} = 0.975$.

(2) 任意取出零件为废品记为 A 事件. 是第一台车床加工的为 B 事件.

要求 $p(B|A)$. 已知 $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$. 已知 $P(A) = 1 - 0.975 = 0.025$.

而 $P(AB) = \frac{3}{4} \times 0.02$. 故 $P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = 0.6$. 是第一台加工的概率为 0.6.



X, Y 联合概率密度如下图:

2. (1)

X \ Y	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
1	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0

$$P(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{C_2^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P(X=0, Y=2) = \frac{C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{2}{15}$$

(2)

Y	0	1	2
P(Y)	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

Y 的边缘分布如左图.

(3) 要求 $P(Y=y_i | X=1)$. $y_i = 0, 1$.

Y 的条件分布为:

$$P(Y=0 | X=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=0)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{\frac{2}{15}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(Y=1 | X=1) = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Y	0	1
$P(Y=y_i X=1)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

3. 已知 $\mu = 15.02 \text{ mm}$, $\sigma^2 = 0.15^2$. 故 $\alpha = 0.05$ 的置信区间为

$$\left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) \quad \text{其中 } u_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{0.15}{3} \times 1.96 = 0.098$$

所以 μ 置信水平为 0.95 置信区间为 $(14.92, 15.12) \text{ (mm)}$.

4. 已知 $\mu = 50.1 \text{ kg}$, $\sigma = 0.3$. 检验假设 $H_0: \mu = 50 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu \neq 50$.

检验 $T = \frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$ 在原假设成立条件下服从 $t(n-1)$ 分布.

拒绝域 $|T| \geq t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(8) = 2.31$.

又: $|T| = \left| \frac{50.1 - 50}{\frac{0.3}{\sqrt{9}}} \right| = \left| \frac{0.1}{0.1} \right| = 1 < 2.31$ 故接受原假设, 可认为平均质量 50 kg.



$$5. (1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 Cx dx = 1 \Rightarrow C=2.$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(X \leq 0.5) = F(0.5) - F(-\infty)$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 得 } F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(X \leq 0.5) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\infty}^{0.5} = F(0.5) - 0 = 0.25.$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(x).$$

$$\text{故 } F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$6. (1) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^2} x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{故似然函数为 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\theta^2} x_i e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}} \right)$$

$$\text{取对数: } \ln L(\theta) = \ln \frac{1}{\theta^{2n}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta}} = -2n \ln \theta - \frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i.$$

$$\text{对 } \theta \text{ 求导且令导为 } 0, \text{ 得 } \frac{d(\ln L(\theta))}{d\theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{n\bar{x}}{\theta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta^* = \frac{\bar{x}}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \theta^* = \frac{\bar{x}}{2}.$$

$$(2) E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\theta^2} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx \quad \text{令 } \frac{x}{\theta} = t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\theta} = dt \text{ 得}$$

$$= \theta \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \theta \Gamma(3) = 2\theta.$$

$$\text{故 } E(\lambda^*) = \frac{1}{2} E(\bar{x}) = \theta. \quad \text{故 } \lambda^* \text{ 是 } \lambda \text{ 的无偏估计量.}$$



五. proof: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} & , x \geq 0. \\ \frac{1}{2}e^x & , x \leq 0. \end{cases}$

学

生

答

案

不

要

超

过

此

线

