

安徽大学 2009—2010 学年第 一 学期

《高等数学 C(三)》(A 卷) 考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一. 选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. B; 2. D; 3. D; 4. A; 5. C.

二. 填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

6. $\frac{3}{5}$; 7. $1 - e^{-1}$; 8. $\frac{2}{\pi}$; 9. $\frac{2}{5}$; 10. $\frac{1}{2}$.

三. 解答题

11. 解: 记 $A_i =$ “从甲袋中所取两球中含有 i 个白球”, $i = 0, 1, 2$,

$B =$ “从乙袋中所取一球为白球”。则

$$P(A_0) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad P(A_1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^1}{C_5^2} = \frac{6}{10}, \quad P(A_2) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{3}{10},$$

则由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{4}{10} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{10} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{13}{25}.$$

再利用贝叶斯公式有

$$P(A_1 | B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{\sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{15}{26}.$$

12. 解: (1) 首先注意到 $P(Y = 2) = \frac{1}{9} + a$, 由条件分布定义知,

$$P(X = 1 | Y = 2) = \frac{P(X = 1, Y = 2)}{P(Y = 2)} = \frac{1}{9a + 1},$$

$$P(X = 2 | Y = 2) = \frac{P(X = 2, Y = 2)}{P(Y = 2)} = \frac{9a}{9a + 1}.$$

(2) 首先由联合分布性质知, $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{3} + a + b = 1$, ①

另外, 由 X 与 Y 独立, 则 $P(X = 1, Y = 2) = P(X = 1)P(Y = 2)$, 得到

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9} + a\right), \quad \text{②}$$

联合①, ②解得, $a = \frac{2}{9}, b = \frac{1}{9}$.

13. 解: (1) 由于

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_x^{+\infty} A e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = \frac{1}{2} A,$$

得 $A = 2$.

(2) 由 $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$ 得, 则当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_x^{+\infty} 2e^{-(x+y)} dy = 2e^{-2x},$$

$$\text{从而 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

同理, $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$, 则当 $y > 0$ 时,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^y 2e^{-(x+y)} dx = 2e^{-y}(1 - e^{-y}),$$

$$\text{从而 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-y}(1 - e^{-y}), & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

(3) 由卷积公式知, $Z = X + Y$ 的密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$,

故当 $z > 0$ 时有

$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^z f(x, z-x) dx = \int_0^z 2e^{-z} dx = ze^{-z}.$$

因此 Z 的密度函数为 $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$

14. 解: (1) $EZ = E(\frac{X}{3} - \frac{Y}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}EX - \frac{1}{2}EY = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) DZ &= D(\frac{1}{3}X - \frac{1}{2}Y) = D(\frac{X}{3}) + D(-\frac{Y}{2}) + 2\text{cov}(\frac{X}{3}, -\frac{Y}{2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (-\frac{1}{2})\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \times 9 + \frac{1}{4} \times 16 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{cov}(X, Z) &= \text{cov}(X, \frac{X}{3} - \frac{Y}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}\text{cov}(X, X) - \frac{1}{2}\text{cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}DX - \frac{1}{2}\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY} = \frac{1}{3} \times 3^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $\rho_{XZ} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DZ}} = 0$.

15. 解: 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是相应于样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的样本值, 则似然函数为:

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

故对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln p + (n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \ln(1-p),$$

而

$$\frac{d \ln L}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p},$$

再令 $\frac{d \ln L}{dp} = 0$, 即 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} = 0$, 可解得 p 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$.

从而得 p 的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

又 $E\hat{p} = E \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i = p$, 故 \hat{p} 为参数 p 的无偏估计.

16. 解: 由题意 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, μ 与 σ^2 皆未知. 今需检验假设: $H_0: \mu = 500$, 选用统计量

$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - 500}{s^* / \sqrt{n}}$$

故在 H_0 成立的条件下 $t \sim t(n-1)$, 从而得到该假设检验问题的拒绝域为:

$$W = \left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - 500}{s^* / \sqrt{n}} \right| > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right\}$$

将 $\bar{x} = 510$, $s^* = 20$, $n = 9$, $\alpha = 0.05$ 代入得,

$$\left| \frac{\bar{X} - 500}{s^* / \sqrt{n}} \right| = 1.5, \quad \text{而 } t_{0.025}(8) = 2.31,$$

故样本值没有落入拒绝域中, 从而接受原假设 H_0 , 即认为这批钢索的断裂强度仍为 500 kg/cm^2 .