

《 概率论与数理统计 A 》考试试题(A 卷)

参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题2分,共10分)

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

二、填空题(每小题2分,共10分)

- 6. $\frac{3}{4}$ 7. $\frac{1}{4}$

- 8. 2 9. μ^2 10. (3.412, 4.588)

三、计算题(每小题12分,共72分)

11. 解:以A,和A,分别表示订阅了甲报和乙报,B表示第二年续订.则

$$P(A_1\overline{A}_2) = 0.6 - 0.1 = 0.5, P(\overline{A}_1A_2) = 0.5 - 0.1 = 0.4, P(A_1A_2) = 0.1;$$

$$P(B \mid A_1 \overline{A}_2) = 0.7, P(B \mid \overline{A}_1 A_2) = 0.6, P(B \mid A_1 A_2) = 0.8.$$

(1) 由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(\overline{A}_1 A_2) P(B \mid A_1 \overline{A}_2) + P(\overline{A}_1 A_2) P(B \mid \overline{A}_1 A_2) + P(A_1 A_2) P(B \mid A_1 A_2)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.6 + 0.1 \times 0.8 = 0.67. \dots 8$$

(2) 利用贝叶斯公式有

$$P(A_1A_2 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_1A_2)P(B \mid A_1A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.8}{0.67} = \frac{8}{67} \cdot \dots 12$$

12. 解: (1) 易知 a+b+1/3=1, EX=b+2/3=1,故 a=b=1/3. ……3分

(2) 注意到 $U \ge V$, 故P(U = 0, V = 1) = P(U = 0, V = 2) = P(U = 1, V = 2) = 0, 另 外

$$P(U = 0, V = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) = 1/9;$$

同理,

$$P(U = 1, V = 0) = P(X = 1, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 1) = 2/9;$$

 $P(U = 1, V = 1) = P(X = 1, Y = 1) = 1/9;$
 $P(U = 2, V = 0) = P(X = 2, Y = 0) + P(X = 0, Y = 2) = 2/9;$
 $P(U = 2, V = 1) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) + P(X = 1, Y = 2) = 2/9;$
 $P(U = 2, V = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 2) = 1/9.$

从而(U,V)的概率分布为

V U	0	1	2
0	1/9	0	0
1	2/9	1/9	0
2	2/9	2/9	1/9

······9分

(3)
$$EUV = 1 \times 1 \times 1/9 + 2 \times 1 \times 2/9 + 2 \times 2 \times 1/9 = 1$$
,

$$EU = 0 \times 1/9 + 1 \times 3/9 + 2 \times 5/9 = 13/9, EV = 0 \times 5/9 + 1 \times 3/9 + 2 \times 1/9 = 5/9,$$

13. 解: (1) 由
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$
 得,当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-x(1+y)} dy = e^{-x}$$

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

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

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

从而

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

(2) Z的分布函数

$$F_{Z}(z) = P(XY \le z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \le 0, \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{z/x} xe^{-x(1+y)} dy dx, & z > 0, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z \le 0, \\ 1 - e^{-z}, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

因此Z的密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z}, & z > 0, \\ 0, & z \le 0. \end{cases}$$
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$$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2,$$

(3) 对于给定的 $0 < a < \infty$,由于事件 $(|X| \le a) \subset (X \le a)$,且

$$P(X \le a) < 1, P(|X| \le a) > 0, \text{ it } P(X \le a, |X| \le a) = P(|X| \le a),$$

但 $P(X \le a)P(|X| \le a) < P(|X| \le a)$, 所以

 $P(X \le a, |X| \le a) \ne P(X \le a)P(|X| \le a)$,即 X 和 |X| 不独立......12 分

15. 解: (1) 以
$$\bar{X}$$
表示该样本均值,则 $\bar{X} \sim N(3.4,36/n)$,故 $\frac{\bar{X}-3.4}{6/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$.

从而有

$$P(1.4 < \overline{X} < 5.4) = P(|\overline{X} - 3.4| < 2) = P(\frac{|\overline{X} - 3.4|}{6/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{6/\sqrt{n}})$$
$$= \Phi(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) - \Phi(-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) = 2\Phi(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) - 1 \ge 0.95,$$

故 $\Phi(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) \ge 0.975$,即 $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} \ge 1.96$,从而 $n \ge (1.96 \times 3)^2 \approx 34.57$,所以n至少应取 35.

------8分

(2) 由于
$$\frac{nS_n^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
,故

16. 解: (1) 矩估计: 易见
$$EX = \int_{c}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-(x-c)/\theta} dx = \theta + c$$
,

$$EX^{2} = \int_{c}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{\theta} e^{-(x-c)/\theta} dx = \theta^{2} + (\theta + c)^{2}.$$

令 $EX = \overline{x}$, $EX^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$,则 $\theta = 0$ 的矩估计值分别为

$$\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}, \ \hat{c} = \overline{x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}.$$
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(2) 极大似然估计: 易见似然函数为

$$L(\theta,c) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x_i-c)/\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i-c)/\theta}, \ x_i \ge c, 1 \le i \le n,$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(\theta, c) = -n \ln \theta - \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - c) / \theta, \ x_i \ge c, 1 \le i \le n.$$

故当 $x_i \ge c$, $1 \le i \le n$, 即 $c \le \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_{(1)}$ 时,

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

由于

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta, c)}{\partial c} = \frac{n}{\theta} > 0,$$

即 $L(\theta,c)$ 关于 c 单调递增,故为使 $L(\theta,c)$ 取到最大值,c 应取 $\min(x_1,x_2,\cdots x_n)=x_{(1)},$

即 c 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{c} = x_{(1)}$; 再令

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta, c)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - c) / \theta^2 = 0,$$

可得到 θ 的极大似然估计值为

四、应用题(每小题8分,共8分)

17. 解:由题意 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\mu = \sigma^2$ 皆未知. 需检验的假设为

$$H_0: \mu = 500 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu \neq 500.$$

选用统计量

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - 500}{s / \sqrt{n}},$$

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

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

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

$$\left| \frac{\overline{X} - 500}{s / \sqrt{n}} \right| = 1.5$$
, $\overline{\text{mi}} t_{0.025}(8) = 2.31$,

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 $500kg/cm^2$. 8分