安徽大学 2018—2019 学年第一学期 《概率论与数理统计 A》(A 桊) 考试 试题参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题2分,共10分)

1,
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 2, $\frac{9}{64}$ 3, $3e^{-2}$ 4, σ^2 5, (480.4,519.6)

三、分析计算题 (每小题 13 分, 共 65 分)

11、解:设A: 考生会解这道题;B: 考生选出正确答案;则由题意得;

$$P(A) = p, P(\overline{A}) = 1 - p, P(B \mid A) = 1, P(B \mid \overline{A}) = \frac{1}{n}$$
 4 4

(1) 由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\overline{A})P(B|\overline{A}) = p + (1-p)\frac{1}{n} = \frac{np - p + 1}{n},$$
 7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

(2) 由贝叶斯公式以及(1) 的结果得

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)P(B \mid A)}{P(B)} = \frac{np}{np - p + 1}$$
 13 $\%$

12、解: (1) 由
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \int_{0}^{1} k(1-x)^{3} dx$$
 3 分

解得
$$k=4$$
 4分

(2)
$$P($$
方程有实根 $) = P(\Delta \ge 0) = P(X \le \frac{1}{2})$ 6分

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 4(1-x)^3 dx = \frac{15}{16}$$

(3) $F_{y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X^{2} \le y)$

①
$$y < 0$$
, $F_y(y) = P(\Phi) = 0$

②
$$0 \le y < 1$$
, $F_y(y) = P(X^2 \le y) = P(0 \le X < \sqrt{y}) = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 4(1-x)^3 dx = 1 - (1-\sqrt{y})^4$

③ $y \ge 1$, $F_{Y}(y) = P(\Omega) = 1$

从而概率密度函数为
$$f_{Y}(y) = F'_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(1-\sqrt{y})^{3}}{\sqrt{y}} & 0 \le y < 1 \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 13 分

13. 解: (1)
$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$
 2 分

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{#}\dot{c} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{12}{7}x^2 + \frac{6}{7}x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2} \right) dy$$

$$=\frac{15}{56}$$
 8分

(3)
$$\pm 0 < x < 1$$
 \uparrow , $f(y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases}
\frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2}\right) = \frac{6}{7} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{2}\right) \\
\frac{12}{7} x^2 + \frac{6}{7} x
\end{cases}$

$$\frac{0}{f_X(x)} = 0$$

$$\sharp \Xi$$

则

$$f_{Y|X}(y|\frac{1}{2}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(y+1) & 0 < y < 2\\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 12 分

从而

$$P(Y < \frac{1}{2} | X = \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (y+1) dy = \frac{5}{32}$$
 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

14、解: (1) 由于

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B \mid A) = \frac{1}{12}, P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \mid B)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

所以

$$\begin{split} P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1) &= P(AB) = \frac{1}{12} , \\ P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0) &= P(A\overline{B}) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{6} , \\ P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1) &= P(\overline{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{12} , \\ P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) &= 1 - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3} \end{split}$$

得(X,X,)的联合分布律及边缘分布律为

X_1 X_2	0	1
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	1/12
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

(2) 利用同一表格法得边缘分布律为:

5分

7分

X_1 X_2	0	1	$P(X_1 = x_i)$
0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$P(X_2 = x_j)$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	1

因为 $P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0) \neq P(X_1 = 0)P(X_2 = 0)$, 所以 X_1 和 X_2 不独立.

8分 9分

(3) 注意到
$$EX_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $EX_2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $EX_1X_2 = \frac{1}{12}$,

故

$$Cov(X_1, X_2) = EX_1X_2 - EX_1EX_2 = \frac{1}{24} \neq 0$$
 11 \(\frac{1}{27}\)

故 X_1 和 X_2 相关,又 $DX_1 = \frac{3}{16}$, $DX_2 = \frac{5}{36}$,

则 X_1 和 X_2 的相关系数为

$$\rho_{X_1X_2} = \frac{Cov(X_1, X_2)}{\sqrt{DX_1DX_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$
13 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

15、解: (1) 设总体 X 的样本值为 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n (x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots n)$,则似然函数为

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)^n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$$

$$4$$

取对数有

 $\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln 2 - n \ln \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$

由

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = 0$$

得到え的极大似然估计值为

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \tag{6 }$$

故得到え的极大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$$
 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \)

(2) 由于

$$EX^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\lambda} x e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{\lambda}} dx = \lambda$$

因此

$$E\hat{\lambda} = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}EX_{i}^{2} = \lambda$$
12 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

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由此可知 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$ 时 λ 的无偏估计量.

13分

四、应用题(每小题8分,共8分)

16、解: 由题意得到

 $H_0: \mu = 700; \quad H_1: \mu \neq 700$

在H。成立的前提下,

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{9}(\overline{X} - 700)}{20} \sim N(0, 1)$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{20}\)

这里 $\alpha = 0.05, u_{0.025} = 1.96, \overline{x} = 680$,

因而有

$$|z| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{9} (680 - 700)}{20} \right| = 3 > 1.96$$

因而拒绝 H_0 ,即认为这批钢索的断裂强度不为 $700kg/cm^2$.

8分

五、证明题(每小题7分,共7分)

17、证明:因为X与Y独立且分别服从参数为 λ 和 μ 的泊松分布,则

$$P(X=i) = \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}, \quad P(Y=j) = \frac{\mu^j e^{-\mu}}{j!}, \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

对任意的
$$k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$
,由于 $P(X + Y = k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X = i, Y = k - i)$ 4 分

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} P(X=i)P(Y=k-i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{\lambda^{i} e^{-\lambda}}{i!} \frac{\mu^{k-i} e^{-\mu}}{(k-i)!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} \lambda^{i} \mu^{k-i}$$
5 \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\)

$$=\frac{e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}}{k!}(\lambda+\mu)^k = \frac{(\lambda+\mu)^k}{k!}e^{-(\lambda+\mu)}$$

从而 X+Y 服从参数为 $\lambda+\mu$ 的泊松分布.