武汉大学 2021-2022 第一学期 概率论与数理统计 B 期末试题 A

一、 (12 分) 若事件
$$A, B, C$$
 相互独立: $P(A) = P(B) = P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。 求 (1) $P(AUBUC)$; (2) $P((A-B)|(AUBUC))$ 。

(5 天) 记A 出现的次数为Y,写出Y的概率分布律和分布函数。

二、(12分) 小王去上海坐火车、汽车、飞机的概率分别为0.4,0.2,0.4, 而他迟到的概率 分别为 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, 求: (1) 求他迟到的概率; (2)如果他迟到了,他是坐汽车来的概率? 三、(12分)住同一个小区的小李和小王每天下班时间在下午5点半和6点半之间,不妨看 成均匀分布。记A表示他们回家时间相差在半小时之内这个事件,(1) 求P(A); (2) 一周

四、(16 分) 若随机变量(
$$X,Y$$
)的联合概率密度为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} ae^{-(\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{3}y)} & x>0,y>0\\ 0 &$ 其他

(1)确定常数 a , 并求随机变量 X 和 Y 的边沿概率密度 $f_{\mathbf{r}}(x)$; $f_{\mathbf{v}}(y)$; (2) X 和 Y 是否独

立 ? (3) 求
$$Z = \frac{1}{2}X - \frac{1}{3}Y$$
 的概率密度。

五、(12分) 某生产线一次加工产品的合格率为0.8,剩下的为废品,已知:合格品每件获 利 80 元, 而废品每件亏损 20 元。1、为保证每天的平均利润不低于 30000 元, 问他们 至少要加工多少件产品? 2、为保证每天的利润不低于 30000 元的概率大于 95%, 问 他们至少要加工多少件产品? $(z_{0.05} = 1.65)$

六、(12 分) 若 X_1 ··· X_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, \overline{X} 是样本均值,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$
 是样本方差。(1) 求 S^2 的期望和方差。 (2) 选取常数 a, b ,

使得
$$t = a \frac{\overline{X} - b}{S}$$
 服从 $t(n-1)$ 分布。

七、(12分) 若总体 X 在 (0, θ) 上服从均匀分布, θ 未知: X_1, X_2, X_n 为样本;

(1)求 θ 的矩估计; (2)求 θ 的极大似然估计; (3)它们是否为无偏估计. 并将不是无偏估计的 估计化为无偏估计。(4) 比较两个无偏估计的有效性。

八、(12分)某地发现一个锂矿石,取25个样本测试,发现品位的平均值为11.13,样本方 差为6.25:如果说品位大于10即为高品位矿石。问:此矿是不是高品位的? $(\alpha = 0.05)$ (假设铁矿石品位近似服从正态分布)

已知:
$$t_{0.05}(25) = 1.708, t_{0.05}(24) = 1.712, t_{0.025}(25) = 2.060, t_{0.025}(24) = 2.064$$

(2)
$$P(A-B|A\cup B\cup C) = \frac{P(A-B) \cap (A\cup B\cup C)}{P(A\cup B\cup C)} = \frac{P(A-B)}{P(A\cup B\cup C)}$$
 $\therefore A-B \subseteq A\cup B\cup C$

$$P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

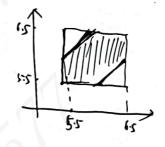
$$P(A-B \mid AUBUC) = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{2}{7}.$$

(1)
$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_2) = P(B_i) \cdot P(A|B_1) + P(B_2) \cdot P(A|B_2) + P(B_3) \cdot P(A|B_3)$$

= 0.4 × \$ + 0.2×4 + 0.4× \(\frac{1}{2}\) = \(\frac{2}{15}\).

$$\frac{P(B_2|A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_2A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_2) \cdot P(A|B_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.2 \times \frac{7}{4}}{\frac{2}{15}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(1)
$$P(A) = \frac{S(A)}{S(D)} = \frac{|X| - 0.5^2}{|X|} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$P(Y=R) = {\binom{k}{5}} {\binom{3}{4}}^{R} {\binom{1}{4}}^{5-R}, k=0,1,2,3,4,5.$$

$$||f(x,y)| dxdy = | \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} a e^{\frac{i}{2}x+\frac{i}{2}y} dxdy = | \Rightarrow a \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}y} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}y} dy = | \Rightarrow 6a = | \Rightarrow a = \frac{i}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}x+\frac{i}{2}y} dy , x>0$$

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$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}x+\frac{i}{2}y} dx = | \frac{i}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}x} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i}{2}x} dx = | \frac{i}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}x} dx = | \frac{i}{2}e^{\frac{i}{2}x}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{-\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{6} e^{-(x-3)} (-3) d3 \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x}{2}} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(x-3)} (-3) d3 \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(x-3)} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(x-3)} dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{+\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(x-3)} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(x-3)} dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{3} d3 + \int_{0}^{+\infty} h(3) \frac{1}{2} e^{3} d3$$

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$$\therefore \int_{Z} \{3\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{3}, & 3 < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{3}, & 3 \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$S_{2} = \left\{ (x,3) \middle| \begin{array}{c} -\omega < \overline{3} < 0 \\ o < x < +\omega \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S_{1} = \left\{ (x,3) \middle| \begin{array}{c} -\omega < \overline{3} < 0 \\ o < x < +\omega \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le +\infty \}$$

$$2 \le x \le +\infty$$

$$\mu = E(\Xi_i) = 80 \times 0.8 + (-10) \times 0.2 = 60$$

$$E(\Xi_i^2) = 80^2 \times 0.8 + (+10) \times 0.2 = 5 \times 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = P(\Xi_i) = E(\Xi_i^2) - E(\Xi_i) = 5 \times 0 - 60^2 = 1600$$

$$\sigma = 40.$$

$$\frac{P(X_{1}+...+X_{n}>\lambda_{0}\sigma_{0})}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}} > 0.95$$

$$\frac{P(X_{1}+...+X_{n}-n\lambda_{1})}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}} > \frac{3\sigma\sigma_{0}-n\lambda_{1}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}}) > \Phi(1.65)$$

$$\frac{P(X_{1}+...+X_{n}-n\lambda_{1})}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}} > \frac{3\sigma\sigma_{0}-6\sigma_{0}}{4\sigma_{1}}) > \Phi(1.65)$$

$$\frac{P(X_{1}+...+X_{n}-n\lambda_{1})}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}} < \frac{3\sigma\sigma_{0}-6\sigma_{0}}{4\sigma_{1}}) > \Phi(1.65)$$

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$$\frac{P(X_{1}+...+X_{n}-n\lambda_{1})}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\sigma_{0}} > \frac{P(1.65)}{4\sigma_{0}^{2}\sigma_{0}} > \frac{P(1.65)}{4\sigma_{0}^{2}\sigma_{0}}$$

60n ≥ 30000 ⇒ n≥ 500

六. (1) 由尼205 全理6.2.1 次
$$E(S^2) = D(\Xi) = \sigma^2$$
 $213 \ge 213 \ge$

$$\frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} E(S^2) = \gamma H \implies E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\frac{(h+1)^2}{\sigma^4} D(S^2) = 2(h+1) \implies D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{h+1}.$$

(2) 由 品 3程6.3.1(4)知

$$\frac{\overline{X}-\mathcal{U}}{SK\eta} \sim t(nH)$$
, $\frac{R}{R}P = \sqrt{n}\frac{\overline{X}-\mathcal{U}}{S} \sim t(nH)$
: $\alpha=\sqrt{n}$, $b=\mathcal{U}$.

七. (1) $E(\mathbf{Z}) = \overline{\mathbf{Z}}$. $\frac{0+\theta}{2} = \overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ $\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_1 = 2\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$

(3)
$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(2\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2 \times \frac{0+0}{2} = 0$$
 if the first $E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) dx$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\hat{\theta}_2}(x) dx$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{$$

$$|E(\hat{Q})| = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n}}{\theta^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{nx^{n}}{\theta^{n}} dx = \frac{n}{n+1}\theta \neq \theta : \text{toppion with the proof of the proof of$$

(4)
$$D(\hat{S}_1) = D(2\bar{Z}) = 4D(\bar{Z}) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1}D(Z) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{\delta^2}{12} = \frac{\delta^2}{3n}$$

$$D(\hat{S}_1) = D(2\bar{Z}) = 4D(\bar{Z}) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1}D(Z) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{\delta^2}{12} = \frac{\delta^2}{3n}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_{2}^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{0} \chi^{2} \cdot \frac{h\chi^{n+1}}{\theta^{n}} dx = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{h\chi^{n+1}}{\theta^{n}} dx = \frac{h}{(n+1)^{2}(n+2)} \theta^{2}$$

$$\therefore D(\hat{Q}) = E(\hat{\theta}_{2}^{2}) - E(\hat{\theta}_{2}) = \frac{h}{(n+1)^{2}(n+2)} \theta^{2}$$

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"
$$D(\frac{n+1}{h}\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}\theta^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} \cdot (n>1)$$

H1: M>10 - \overline{\overline{\sigma}} \ \overline{\sigma} \ \overline{\ 拉维城 W= $\{\frac{\overline{x}+0}{5/n} > t_{\alpha}(n+1)\} = \{\frac{\overline{x}-10}{5/5} > 1.7/2\}$ $\frac{\bar{\chi}+0}{5/5} = \frac{11\cdot13+0}{2\cdot5/5} = 2\cdot26 > 1.712$ 在拒绝城中,拒绝 Ho, 接变 Hi, 即此矿生高品位的。