2011--2012 学年第 1 学期《概率论与数理统计》期末考试答案(A)

一、填空:

1. 0.2; 2. 5/7; 3. 7; 4. 10; 5. 1/5; 6.
$$4t_{\frac{a}{2}}^{2}(n-1).\frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}$$

二、单项选择:

三、解: (1) 设 A_i (i=1,2,3) 表示有 i 个人击中飞机,

A, B, C 分别表示甲、乙、丙击中飞机,D 表示飞机被击落;

则
$$P(A) = 0.4$$
, $P(B) = 0.5$, $P(C) = 0.7$,

由于 $A_1 = A\overline{BC} \cup \overline{ABC} \cup \overline{ABC}$

$$P(A_1) = P(A)P(\overline{B})P(\overline{C}) + P(\overline{A})P(B)P(\overline{C}) + P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B})P(C)$$

所以 = $0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.7$
= 0.36

(2) 因为 $A_2 = AB\overline{C} \cup A\overline{B}C \cup \overline{A}BC$

$$P(A_2) = P(AB\overline{C} \cup A\overline{B}C \cup \overline{A}BC)$$

 $= P(A)P(B)P(\overline{C}) + P(A)P(\overline{B})P(C) + P(\overline{A})P(B)P(C)$
 $= 0.41$

由于
$$A_3 = ABC$$

所以
$$P(A_3) = P(ABC) == P(A)P(B)P(C) = 0.14$$

因而,由全概率公式得飞机被击落的概率为

$$P(D) = P(D \mid A_1)P(A_1) + P(D \mid A_2)P(A_2) + P(D \mid A_3)P(A_3)$$

= 0.2 \times 0.36 + 0.6 \times 0.41 + 1 \times 0.14
= 0.458

(3) 由贝叶斯公式:

$$P(A_2 \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid A_2)P(A_2)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.6 \times 0.41}{0.458} = 0.537$$

四、解:(I) 关于 X 的边缘概率密度

$$\begin{split} f_X(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{2x} dy, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

关于Y的边缘概率密度

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{1} dx, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{y}{2}, 0 < y < 2, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

(II)
$$\diamondsuit F_Z(z) = P\{Z \le z\} = P\{2X - Y \le z\},$$

1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} z < 0 \text{ ps}, \quad F_z(z) = P\{2X - Y \le z\} = 0;$$

2) 当
$$0 \le z < 2$$
时, $F_Z(z) = P\{2X - Y \le z\}$
$$= z - \frac{1}{4}z^2;$$

3)
$$\exists z \ge 2 \text{ iff}, F_z(z) = P\{2X - Y \le z\} = 1.$$

即分布函数为:
$$F_z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0, \\ z - \frac{1}{4}z^2, 0 \le z < 2, \\ 1, & z \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

故所求的概率密度为: $f_z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2}z, 0 < z < 2, \\ 0, \end{cases}$ 其他.

$$(\text{III}) \quad P\{Y \leq \frac{1}{2} \left| X \leq \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \frac{P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}, Y \leq \frac{1}{2}\}}{P\{X \leq \frac{1}{2}\}} = \frac{\frac{3}{16}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

五、解:似然函数为

$$L(\theta,\mu) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x_i - \mu)/\theta}, & x_i \ge \mu \\ 0, & \sharp \stackrel{\sim}{\sqsubseteq} \end{cases} i=1,2,...,n$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}, & \min x_i \ge \mu \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

对数似然函数为

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

对 θ , μ 分别求偏导并令其为 θ ,

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

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta, \mu)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{n}{\theta}$$

得
$$\theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \mu$$

$$L(\theta, \mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}, & \min x_i \ge \mu \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

对 $\mu \le \min x_i, L(\theta, \mu) > 0$, 且是 μ 的增函数

故使 $L(\theta, \mu)$ 达到最大的 μ , 即 μ 的 MLE,

$$\hat{\mu} = \min_{1 \le i \le n} x_i$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \min_{1 \le i \le n} x_i$$

六、解: 己知
$$\overline{X} = 101, n = 10, S = 2, \alpha = 0.05$$

(1) 由题意需检验 $H_0: \mu = 100, H_1: \mu \neq 100$.

拒绝域
$$|t| = \frac{|\overline{X} - 100|}{S/\sqrt{n}} \ge t_{\alpha/2}(9)$$
, $t_{\alpha/2}(9) = 2.2622$

$$|t| = \frac{|\overline{X} - 100|}{S/\sqrt{n}} = 1.5811 < 2.2622$$

接受 H_0 , 即认为 $\mu=100$.

(2) 由题意需检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 \le 4, H_1: \sigma^2 > 4$

统计量
$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
, 拒绝域 $(\chi^2_{\alpha}(n-1), \infty)$

$$\chi_{\alpha}^{2}(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^{2}(9) = 16.919, \ \chi^{2} = \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} = 9 < 16.919$$

接受
$$H_0$$
,即认为 $\sigma^2 \leq 4$

由(1)、(2)的证明可知,机器工作正常。

七、解:
$$\mu_X(t) = E[X(t)]$$

= $E(e^{-At}) = \int_0^a e^{-ut} \times \frac{1}{a} du = \frac{1}{at} (1 - e^{-at}), \quad t>0$

$$\begin{split} R_X(t_1, t_2) &= E[X(t_1)X(t_2)] &= E(e^{-At_1} \bullet e^{-At_2}) = E[e^{-A(t_1 + t_2)}] \\ &= \int_0^a e^{-u(t_1 + t_2)} \times \frac{1}{a} \, du = \frac{1}{a(t_1 + t_2)} [1 - e^{-a(t_1 + t_2)}], \quad t_1, t_1 > 0 \end{split}$$