08--09 学年第 1 学期《概率论与数理统计》期末考试 A 卷答案

一、填空:

1. (1-P) (1-Q)

2. 1/3

3.

Y	0	1	4
P	0.1	0.7	0.2

- 4. 自相关函数 $R_X(t_1, t_2) = \exp\{(t_1 + t_2)^2 / 2\}$
- 5. 1/12
- 6. 0, N(-1,5)
- 7. (3)
- 8. (3)
- 9. (1)
- 10. (3)
- 二、解答题(10分):

解: 设机器调整得良好为 A 事件,产品合格为 B 事件。

由题意可得, P(A)=0.95, P(B|A)=0.98, P(B| \overline{A})=0.55, (3分)

则 P (A|B) =
$$\frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|\overline{A})P(\overline{A}) + P(B|A)P(A)}$$
(5分)

$$=0.97$$
 (2分)

三、解答题(11分):

解:
$$f_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 1/60, 0 \le x \le 60 \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$$
 (2分)

令 Y 为候车时间,则有 Y=g(X)=
$$\begin{cases} 5-X, 0 < X \le 5 \\ 25-X, 5 < X \le 25 \\ 55-X, 25 < X \le 55 \\ 60-X+5, 55 < X \le 60 \end{cases} \tag{4 分}$$

$$\therefore E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_{x}(x) dx \tag{2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{60} \left[\int_0^5 (5-x) dx + \int_5^{25} (25-x) dx + \int_{55}^{55} (55-x) dx + \int_{55}^{60} (65-x) dx \right]$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{27}\))

$$=1/60(12.5+200+450+37.5) = \frac{35}{3} = 11.67 \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{17}\)}$$

四、解答题 (15分):

解: (1) 当 0 < x < 1 时 $f_X(x) = \int_x^1 6x dy = 6x(1-x)$ 故

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 6x(1-x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$
 (3 $\dot{\beta}$)

当
$$0 < y < 1$$
时, $f_Y(y) = \int_0^y 6x dx = 3y^2$ 故 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 3y^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$ (3分)

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{3} < y < 1 \text{ fr}, \quad f_Y(y \mid X = \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{f(\frac{1}{3}, y)}{f_X(\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{3}{2},$$

故
$$f_Y(y|X=\frac{1}{3}) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}, & \frac{1}{3} < y < 1\\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 (4分)

(3)
$$P(X+Y \le 1) = \int_0^{1/2} 6x dx \int_x^{1-x} dy$$
$$= \int_0^{1/2} 6x (1-2x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{4} \tag{2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

五、解答题 (12分):

解: (1)
$$E(T_1) = \theta, E(T_2) = 2\theta, E(T_3) = \theta$$
 (3分)

所以,
$$T_1, T_3$$
均为 θ 的无偏估计量 (3分)

(2)
$$D(T_1) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{2} = \frac{5\theta^2}{18}$$

$$D(T_3) = \frac{\theta^2}{4} \tag{4 \%}$$

$$D(T_3) < D(T_1)$$

所以,
$$D(T_3)$$
更有效。 (2分)

六、解答题(14分):

解.

$$E(X) = \int_{5}^{6} x(\theta+1)(x-5)^{\theta} dx = \int_{5}^{6} xd(x-5)^{\theta+1} = 6 - \int_{5}^{6} (x-5)^{\theta+1} dx = 6 - \frac{1}{\theta+2} \quad (3 \%)$$

故
$$\theta$$
 的矩估计量为
$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{6-\bar{X}} - 2 \tag{3}$$

似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i; \theta) = (\theta + 1)^n \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 5)^{\theta}$$
, (2分)

故

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln(1+\theta) + \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(x_i - 5)$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\frac{d\ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{1+\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(x_i - 5) = 0$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$\theta$$
的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(X_i - 5)} - 1$ (2分)

七、解答题 (8分):

解: 由题意得, $X\sim N\left(\mu_1,\sigma_1^2\right),Y\sim N\left(\mu_2,\sigma_2^2\right),\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2$ 为已知

$$\therefore \overline{X} \sim N\left(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1}\right), 2\overline{Y} \sim N\left(2\mu_2, \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right) \tag{2}$$

两样本独立,所以 $ar{X}$ 与 $2ar{Y}$ 独立。

$$\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y} \sim N \left(\mu_1 - 2\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2} \right),$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left(\bar{X} - 2\bar{Y}\right) - \left(\mu_1 - 2\mu_2\right)\right] / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{n_1}\))

若
$$H_0$$
为真,即 $\mu_1 = 2\mu_2$.则 $\left(\bar{X} - 2\bar{Y}\right) / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \sim N(0,1)$

由
$$P$$
{拒 $H_0 \mid H_0$ 为真} = α ,有 P { $\left(\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y}\right) / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \ge Z_{\alpha}$ } = α

所以,拒绝域为
$$Z = \left(\overline{X} - 2\overline{Y}\right) / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \ge Z_\alpha$$
。 (4分)