## 10--11 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.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- 2. a = 2/9, b = 1/9
- 3.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- 4. F(1,1)
- 5.  $\theta = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$
- 二、单项选择:
- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 三、设 $A_i = \{$ 所取的3个部件中含有i个优质品 $\}$ , i = 0,1,2,3
- $B = \{ 仪器不合格 \}$
- (1) 由己知条件可得:

$$P(B \mid A_0) = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8$$

$$P(B \mid A_1) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

$$P(B \mid A_2) = 1 - 0.9 = 0.1$$

$$P(B|A_3) = 1 - 1 = 0$$
 (4  $\%$ )

每个部件为优质品的概率均为 0.8,且互不影响,即相互独立,因此事件  $A_i$  发生的概率  $P(A_i)$  为

$$P(A_i) = C_3^i 0.8^i (1 - 0.8)^{3-i}, i = 0,1,2,3 \quad (2 \, \%)$$

由全概率公式得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} P(A_i) P(B \mid A_i) = 0.0928 \quad (2 \text{ \%})$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式:

$$P(A_2 \mid B) = \frac{P(B \mid A_2)P(A_2)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.384 \times 0.1}{0.0928} = 0.414 \quad (4 \%)$$

$$\square \cdot (1) P\{X > 2Y\} = \iint_{x > 2y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{2y}^1 (2 - x - y) dx = \frac{7}{24} \cdot (5 \%)$$

(2) 方法一: 先求 Z 的分布函数:

$$F_Z(z) = P(X + Y \le Z) = \iint_{x + y \le z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

当 z<0 时, $F_z(z)=0$ ;

当
$$0 \le z < 1$$
时, $F_z(z) = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^z dy \int_0^{z-y} (2 - x - y) dx$ 
$$= z^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^3; \quad (1 分)$$

当1 ≤ z < 2 时, 
$$F_Z(z) = 1 - \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \int_{z-1}^1 dy \int_{z-y}^1 (2 - x - y) dx$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} (2 - z)^3; \quad (1 \%)$$

当z≥2时,  $F_z(z)$ =1. (1分)

故 Z=X+Y的概率密度

$$f_{Z}(z) = F'_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} 2z - z^{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ (2 - z)^{2}, & 1 \le z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$
 (3 分)

方法二:  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$ 

$$f(x,z-x) = \begin{cases} 2-x-(z-x), & 0 < x < 1, 0 < z-x < 1, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 2-z, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < z < 1+x, \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases} (3 分)$$

当  $z \le 0$  或  $z \ge 2$  时,  $f_z(z) = 0$ ; (1分)

当
$$0 < z < 1$$
时, $f_z(z) = \int_0^z (2-z) dx = z(2-z)$ ;(1分)

当
$$1 \le z < 2$$
时, $f_z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 (2-z) dx = (2-z)^2$ ; (1分)

故 Z= X+ Y的概率密度

$$f_{z}(z) = \begin{cases} 2z - z^{2}, & 0 < z < 1, \\ (z - 2)^{2}, & 1 \le z < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

五、(1) 因为 $X \sim b(n, p)$ ,所以E(X) = np,D(X) = np(1-p) (2 分) 所以

$$cov(X, n-X) = cov(X, n) - cov(X, X)$$

$$= [E(nX) - nE(X)] - D(X)$$

$$= 0 - np(1-p) = -np(1-p)$$
(3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

(2) 当|x|<1时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} [1 + xy(x^2 - y^2)] dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 \%)$$

同理: 当|y|<1时,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} [1 + xy(x^2 - y^2)] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1 \text{ ft})$$

显然  $f(x,y) \neq f_x(x) f_y(y)$ , 所以 X 与 Y 不相互独立。(1分)

又因为
$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{1}{4} [1 + xy(x^2 - y^2) dx dy = 0]$$

同理E(Y) = 0 (1分)

$$\overrightarrow{\text{fil}} E(XY) = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} xyf(x, y) dxdy = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} xy \frac{1}{4} [1 + xy(x^{2} - y^{2}) dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} [xy + x^{2}y^{2}(x^{2} - y^{2}) dxdy = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{4}y^{2} - x^{2}y^{4}) dxdy = 0 \quad (1 \text{ }\%)$$

由E(XY)-E(X)E(Y)=0可知 $\rho_{XY}=0$ ,所以X与Y不相关。

六、(1) 因为
$$Y \sim N(\mu, 1)$$
,所以 $f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}}, -\infty < y < \infty$  (1分)

 $\boxplus X = e^{Y}$ ,

$$b = E(X) = E(e^{Y}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{y} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^{2}}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{u+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{[y-(\mu+1)]^{2}}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{u+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{[y-(\mu+1)]^{2}}{2}} d[y-(u+1)]$$

$$= e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{t^{2}}{2}} dt$$

$$= e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$= e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2) 此为求单个正态总体  $\sigma^2$  已知的条件下  $\mu$  在  $\alpha = 0.05$  下的置信区间

由 
$$P\{\left|\frac{\overline{Y}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right| < z_{0.025}\} = 0.95$$
,得置信区间为 $\{\overline{y}\pm\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}z_{0.025}\}$ (2分)

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} \ \overrightarrow{y} = \frac{1}{4} (\ln 0.5 + \ln 0.8 + \ln 1.25 + \ln 2) = \frac{1}{4} \ln 1 = 0 \ \text{ft} \ z_{0.025} = 1.96 \ (1 \ \text{分})$$

可得置信区间为(-0.98,0.98)(1分)

(3) 因为  $x = e^y$  为单调增函数,而  $b = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}$  (1分) 由  $-0.98 < \mu < 0.98$ ,得  $-0.98 + \frac{1}{2} < \mu + \frac{1}{2} < 0.98 + \frac{1}{2}$ ,即  $-0.48 < \mu + \frac{1}{2} < 1.48$ (2分) 所以 b 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为  $(e^{-0.48}, e^{1.48})$  (1分)

七、解: (1) 假设  $H_0: \mu \le \mu_0 = 225; H_1: \mu > \mu_0 = 225$ . (1分)

当
$$H_0$$
为真, 检验统计量  $T = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$  (2分)

而  $\alpha = 0.05$ , n = 16, 所以  $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(15) = 1.7531$ ,

拒绝域 第=(1.7531,+∞) (2分)

$$\overline{x} = 241.5, s^2 = 98.73^2$$

$$T_0 = \frac{x - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{241.5 - 225}{98.73 / \sqrt{16}} = 0.6685 \notin \Re$$
,所以接受  $H_0$ .

即可以认为元件的平均寿命小于 225 小时 (4分)

八、解: 
$$\mu_X(t) = E[X(t)] = tE(A) + E(B)$$
 (1分)
$$R_X(t_1,t_2) = E[X(t_1)X(t_2)]$$

$$= t_1t_2E(A^2) + (t_1+t_2)E(AB) + E(B^2) \quad t_1,t_2 \in T \quad (2分)$$
当 $A \sim N(0,1), B \sim U(0,2)$ 时,
$$E(A) = 0, E(A^2) = 1, E(B) = 1, E(B^2) = \frac{4}{3} \qquad (2分)$$
又因为 $A, B$ 独立,故 $E(AB) = E(A)E(B) = 0$  (2分)
$$\Rightarrow \mu_X(t) = 1, R_X(t_1,t_2) = t_1t_2 + \frac{4}{3} \quad t_1,t_2 \in T \qquad (3分)$$