

# 《概率论与数理统计》

## 课后题详解

(修订版)

——西安交通大学·仲英书院学业辅导中心出品

## 概率论与数理统计课后题详解（修订版）

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感谢学业辅导中心各位工作人员与志愿者的努力工作，使本资料可以按时完工。由于编者们的能力与精力限制，难免有错误之处。如果同学们在本资料中发现错误，请联系仲英学业辅导中心：[XJTUzyxuefu@163.com](mailto:XJTUzyxuefu@163.com)，我们将在修订时予以更正。

从第5周开始，每晚19:30-21:30，学辅志愿者在东21舍118学辅办公室值班，当面为学弟学妹们答疑。

同时，我们也有线上答疑平台——学粉群。17 级学粉群：656224943，697672133；18 级学粉群：646636875，928740856。以及微信公众号。

期中考试与期末考试前，我们还会举办考前讲座。学辅还有新生专业交流会，转专业交流会，英语考试讲座等活动，消息会在学粉群和公众号上公布，欢迎同学们参与。

仲英书院学业辅导中心  
2019年2月4日



学辅公众号

## 第二章

1. (1)  $X$ 的分布律:

$$x < -1, F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = 0;$$

$$-1 \leq x < 1, F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = \frac{1}{3} = P\{x = -1\};$$

$$1 \leq x < 3, F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = P\{x = -1\} + P\{x = 1\} = \frac{5}{6};$$

$$x \geq 3, F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = 1.$$

$X$	-1	1	3
$P$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$X$ 的分布函数:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{5}{6} & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{x \leq 0\} = F(0) = \frac{1}{3} \quad P\{-1 < x \leq 2\} = F(2) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{-1 \leq x \leq 2\} = F(2) - F_-(-1) = P\{-1 < x \leq 2\} + P\{x = -1\} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{补充: } P\{a < x \leq b\} = F(b) - F(a) \quad P\{a \leq x \leq b\} = F(b) - F_-(a)$$

$$P\{a \leq x < b\} = F_-(b) - F_-(a) \quad P\{a < x < b\} = F_-(b) - F(a)$$

$$P\{x = a\} = F(a) - F_-(a)$$

$$2. \quad x < 0, F(x) = 0; \quad 0 \leq x < R, F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{x^2}{R^2};$$

$$x > R, F(x) = P\{x \leq x\} = 1.$$

$$\text{综上: } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{R^2}, & 0 \leq x < R \\ 1, & x > R \end{cases}$$

$$3. \quad (1) F_1(+\infty) + F_2(+\infty) = 2 \quad \therefore \text{不是}$$

$$(2) a_1 F_1(+\infty) + a_2 F_2(+\infty) = a_1 + a_2 = 1 \quad \text{且非降, 右连续} \quad \therefore \text{是}$$

$$(3) F_1(+\infty)F_2(+\infty) = 1 \quad F_1(-\infty)F_2(-\infty) = 0 \quad \text{且单增, 右连续} \quad \therefore \text{是}$$

$$(4) \text{不能保证 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x)f_2(x) dx = 1 \quad \text{如 } f_1(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

此时  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x)f_2(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \neq 1 \quad \therefore$ 不是

$$4. \quad (1) F(+\infty) = A + B \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \quad F(+\infty) = A - B \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$(2) P\{-1 < x \leq 1\} = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \quad P\{x = -1\} = F(-1) - F_-(-1) = 0.125 \quad P\{x = 0\} = F(0) - F_-(0) = 0.5 \\ P\{x = 0.5\} = F(0.5) - F_-(0.5) = 0.25 \quad P\{x = 1\} = F(1) - F_-(1) = 0.125$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布律为:

$X$	-1	0	0.5	1
$P$	0.125	0.5	0.25	0.125

$$6. \quad P\{x = 0\} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5} \quad P\{x = 1\} = \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{45} \quad P\{x = 2\} = \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$\therefore X$ 的分布律为:

$X$	0	1	2
$P$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{8}{45}$	$\frac{1}{45}$

$X$ 的分布函数:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{4}{5}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{44}{45}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$7. \quad (1) P\{x = k\} = (1 - 0.8)^{k-1} \times 0.8 \quad (\text{即 } X \sim G(p) \text{ 几何分布})$$

$$(2) P\{x = k\} = C_{k-1}^{r-1} 0.2^{k-r} \times 0.8^r, k = r, r+1, r+2 \dots (\text{即 } X \sim NB(p) \text{ 负二项分布})$$

$$8. \quad (1) X \sim P(4) \quad p_1 = P\{x \geq 6\} - P\{x \geq 7\} = P\{x = 6\} \quad \text{查表得 } p_1 = 0.1042$$

$$(2) p_2 = P\{x \geq 5\} - P\{x \geq 11\} \quad \text{查表得 } p_2 = 0.3683$$

$$9. \quad X \sim B(500, 0.005) \text{ 近似 } X \sim P(2.5) \quad p = 1 - P\{x \geq 6\} \text{ 查表得 } p = 0.9580$$

$$10. \quad (1) P\{x = k\} = \begin{cases} 0.7 \times 0.3^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \times 0.2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} = 0.7 \times 0.06^{\frac{k-1}{2}}, & k = 1, 3, 5 \dots \\ 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.3^{\frac{k-2}{2}} \times 0.2^{\frac{k-2}{2}} = 0.24 \times 0.06^{\frac{k-1}{2}}, & k = 2, 4, 6 \dots \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\{x = k\} = 0.3^{k-1} \times 0.2^{k-1} \times (0.7 + 0.3 \times 0.8) = 0.94 \times 0.6^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$(3) P\{x=0\}=0.7 \quad P\{x=k\}=0.282 \times 0.06^{k-1}, \quad k=1,2,3 \dots$$

$$11. (1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-|x|} dx = -A e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + A e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = A + A = 1 \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

$$x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^x dx + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} e^x dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

$$\text{综上: } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\{-1 < x < 2\} = F(2) - F(-1) = 0.7484$$

$$12. (1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{A}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = A \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^1 = A\pi = 1 \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$(2) x < -1, F(x) = 0$$

$$-1 \leq x < 1, F(x) = \int_{-1}^x \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x$$

$$x \geq 1, F(x) = 1$$

$$\text{综上: } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$13. x < 1, F(x) = 0, f(x) = 0$$

$$1 \leq x < e, F(x) = \int_1^x \ln x dx = \ln x f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \geq e, F(x) = 1 f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{综上: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & 1 \leq x < e \\ 0, & x \geq e \end{cases}$$

$$14. (1) P\{x > -1\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{-1+2}{3}\right) = 1 - 0.6293 = 0.3707$$

$$(2) P\{-5 \leq x \leq 3\} = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) - 1 + \Phi(1) = 0.7938$$

$$(3) P\{0 < x < 5\} = \Phi\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0.2415$$

$$(4) P\{|x| > 1\} = P\left\{Y = \frac{x+2}{3} < \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } Y > 1\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.7880$$

$$(5) P\{|x+2| < 4\} = P\left\{|Y| < \frac{4}{3}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 1 = 0.8164$$

$$(6) P\{|x-a| < a\} = 0.01 = P\left\{\frac{2}{3} \leq Y < \frac{2a+2}{3}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{2a+2}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0.01$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{2a+2}{3}\right) = 0.7586 \quad \text{查表得} \frac{2a+2}{3} \approx 0.70 (\text{近似}) \text{ 得 } a \approx 0.05$$

15.  $X \sim N(10.05, 0.06^2)$

$$P\{|x - 10.05| < 0.12\} = P\left\{\frac{|x - 10.05|}{0.06} < 2\right\} = 2\Phi(2) - 1 = 0.9544$$

不合格概率  $p = 1 - 0.9544 = 0.0456$

16.

$$P\{120 < x \leq 200\} = P\left\{-\frac{40}{\sigma} < \frac{x-160}{\sigma} \leq \frac{40}{\sigma}\right\} = 2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.80 \quad \Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.90$$

查表得  $\frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.28, \sigma \leq 31.25$

17.  $P\{|x| \leq 30\} = P\left\{-\frac{5}{4} < \frac{x-20}{40} \leq \frac{1}{4}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right) = 0.4931$

$\therefore p = 1 - (1 - 0.4931)^3 = 0.8698$

18.  $X \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \quad P\{X > 10\} = 1 - \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{5}x} dx = 1 - (1 - e^{-2}) = e^{-2}$

$Y \sim B(5, e^{-2}) \quad P\{Y = k\} = C_k^5 e^{-2k} (1 - e^{-2})^{5-k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

$P\{Y \geq 1\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} = 0.5167$

19.  $X \sim U[0, 5] \quad P\{\Delta \geq 0\} = P\{x \leq 1.5\} = \int_0^{1.5} \frac{1}{5} dx = 0.3$

20.  $X \sim \exp(0.001)$  设  $T$  为仪器寿命,  $x_i$  表示第  $i$  个元器件寿命 ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )

$$P\{1000 < T < 1500\} = P\{T > 1000\} - P\{T > 1500\}$$

$$= P\{x_1, x_2, x_3 > 1000\} - P\{x_1, x_2, x_3 > 1500\}$$

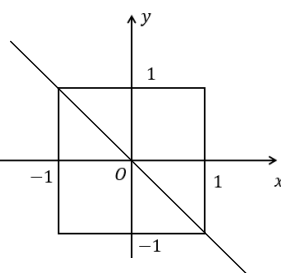
$$= (P\{x_1 > 1000\})^3 - (P\{x_2 > 1500\})^3 = e^{-3} - e^{-4.5} \quad (\text{本题读者若有其他更好解法, 欢迎联系编者})$$

21.  $\therefore P\{-1 < X \leq 1, -1 < Y \leq 1\}$

$$= F(1, 1) - F(-1, 1) - F(1, -1) + F(-1, -1)$$

$$= -10 < 0$$

$\therefore F(x, y)$  不是分布函数。(不满足 P36 页联合分布函数性质(4))



21 题图

22. (1)  $P\{X \leq a\} = F(a, +\infty)$

(2)  $P\{Y > b\} = 1 - F(+\infty, b)$

(3)  $P\{X > a, Y > b\} = 1 - F(a, +\infty) - F(+\infty, b) + F(a, b)$

(4)  $P\{a < X \leq b, Y > c\} = F(b, c) - F(a, c)$

23. (1)  $F(-\infty, -\infty) = A\left(B + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$

$$F(-\infty, -\infty) = A\left(B - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(C - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore B = C = \frac{\pi}{2}, A = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

(2)  $P\{0 < X \leq 2, 0 < Y \leq 3\} = F(2, 3) - F(2, 0) - F(0, 3) + F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{16}$

$$(3) P\{X > 2, Y > 3\} = 1 - F(+\infty, 3) - F(2, +\infty) + F(2, 3) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$(4) F_X = F(x, +\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right), F_Y = F(y, +\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{3} \right)$$

24.

$Y \setminus X$	0	1	2	3	$P_{.j}$
1	0	3/8	3/8	0	3/4
3	1/8	0	0	1/8	1/4
$P_{i.}$	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8	1

25. (1)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$G = \{(x, y) | y \geq x, x \geq 1, y \leq 3\} = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq y \leq 3\}$$

(2)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_x^3 \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (3 - x), & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_1^y \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (y - 1), & 1 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$P\{Y - X \leq 1\} = \iint_{\substack{y-x \leq 1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq y \leq 3}} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 - \iint_{\substack{y-x > 1 \\ 1 \leq x \leq y \leq 3}} \frac{1}{2} dx dy = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

26. (1)

$$P\{2X \leq Y\} = \iint_{2x \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi+\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{4\pi}} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2}$$

(令  $X = x - 1, Y = y - 2$  则  $dx dy = dX dY$  用极坐标有  $\rho^2 = X^2 + Y^2$ )

(2)

$$P\{(X, Y) \in G\} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{2\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{4\pi}} \rho d\rho = e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - e^{-1}$$

27. (1)

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 C x^2 y dy = \frac{4C}{21} = 1, \quad C = \frac{21}{4}$$

(2)

$$P\{|X| \leq Y\} = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x}^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy = \frac{7}{10}$$

(3)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dy = \frac{21}{8} (x^2 - x^6) & , \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{21}{4} x^2 y dx = \frac{7}{2} y^{\frac{5}{2}} & , \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

28. (1)

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x} & , \quad x > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-x} dx = ye^{-y} & , \quad y > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{1}{y} & , \quad 0 < x < y \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = e^{-y} & , \quad 0 < x < y \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$P\{X > 2 | Y < 4\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 2 | Y < 4\} = 1 - \frac{\int_0^2 dx \int_x^4 e^{-y} dy}{\int_0^4 y e^{-y} dy} = \frac{e^{-2} - 3e^{-4}}{1 - 5e^{-4}}$$

29.

$$f_{Y|X=\frac{1}{2}}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \left( \frac{24y(1-x-y)}{\int_0^{1-x} 24y(1-x-y) dy} \right) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 24y - 48y^2 \quad 0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$$

( 0 , 其他



$$P\left\{Y > \frac{1}{4} \mid X = \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (24y - 48y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{注意与28(3)题异同!此题与2019年1月期末第四题相似})$$

$$30. (1) P\{X = n, Y = k\} = C_n^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} = \frac{1}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^n e^{-\lambda} (k = 0, 1, \dots; n = 0, 1, \dots)$$

$$(2) P\{Y = k\} = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} C_n^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^k}{(n-k)! k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^k}{k!} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} (k = 0, 1, \dots) \quad \text{即 } Y \sim P\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

$$(3) \text{当 } k = 0, 1, \dots \text{ 时 } P\{X = n | Y = k\} = \frac{1}{(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^{n-k} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} (n = k, k+1, \dots)$$

31. (1)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot f_X(x) = xe^{-xy}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \int_0^y xe^{-xy} dx = \frac{1}{y^2} [1 - (1+y)e^{-y}] & , \quad y > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} = \frac{xy^2 e^{(1-x)y}}{e^y - (1+y)}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

32.

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{9} = P\{X = 1\} \cdot P\{Y = 0\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9} + a\right), \therefore a = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{18} = P\{X = 1\} \cdot P\{Y = 1\} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{18} + b\right), \therefore b = \frac{1}{9}$$

33. (1)

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{y}{6}$$

$$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y), \text{ 故 } X, Y \text{ 不独立}$$

(2)

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^1 6x^2 y dy = 3x^2, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 6x^2 y dx = 2y$$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y), \text{ 故 } X, Y \text{ 独立}$$

(3)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-x}^x \frac{3}{2} x dy = 3x^2, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ , 故  $X, Y$  不独立

(4)

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} dx = e^{-y}$$

$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$ , 故  $X, Y$  独立

34. 当  $-1 \leq x, y, z \leq 1$  时,

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{8} (1 - xyz) dz = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x, y) &= f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y), f(x, z) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Z(z), f(y, z) = f_Y(y) \cdot f_Z(z) \\ \Rightarrow F(x, y) &= F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y), F(x, z) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Z(z), F(y, z) = F_Y(y) \cdot F_Z(z) \end{aligned}$$

但  $f(x, y, z) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \cdot f_Z(z) \therefore X, Y, Z$  两两独立, 但不相互独立

35. 列表:

$X$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$2X + 1$	-3	-1	1	3	5	7
$ 1 - 2X $	5	3	1	1	3	5
$1 - X^2$	-3	0	1	0	-3	-8
$\cos \frac{\pi X}{4}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$P_k$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{30}$

得:

(1)  $Y_1$  的分布律为:

$Y_1$	-3	-1	1	3	5	7
$P$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{30}$

(2)  $Y_2$  的分布律为:

$Y_2$	1	3	5
$P$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

(3) $Y_3$ 的分布律为:

$Y_3$	-8	-3	0	1
$P$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{11}{30}$	$\frac{13}{30}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

(4) $Y_4$ 的分布律为:

$Y_4$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
$P$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{11}{30}$	$\frac{13}{30}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

36. 设国徽向上的次数为 $X$ , 则 $X \sim B(5, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $P\{X = k\} = C_5^k (\frac{1}{2})^5, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

令 $Y = X(5 - X)$ , 则 $Y = 0, 4$  或  $6$

$$P\{Y = 0\} = P\{X = 0 \text{ 或 } 5\} = P\{X = 0\} + P\{X = 5\} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P\{Y = 4\} = P\{X = 1 \text{ 或 } 4\} = P\{X = 1\} + P\{X = 4\} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P\{Y = 6\} = P\{X = 2 \text{ 或 } 3\} = P\{X = 2\} + P\{X = 3\} = \frac{5}{8}$$

则所求分布律为:

$Y$	0	4	6
$P$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$

37.  $X$ 的概率密度函数为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

(1) $Y_1 = g_1(X) = X^3, X = g_1^{-1}(Y_1) = \sqrt[3]{Y_1}$ , 则 $Y_1$ 的概率密度函数为:

$$f_{Y_1}(y) = f_X(\sqrt[3]{y}) \cdot |(\sqrt[3]{y})'| = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{3} e^{-\lambda \sqrt[3]{y}} \cdot y^{-\frac{2}{3}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) $Y_2 = g_2(X) = e^{-\lambda x} > 0, X = g_2^{-1}(Y_2) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln Y_2$ , 则 $Y_2$ 的概率密度函数为:

$$f_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} f_X\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln y\right) \cdot \left| \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln y\right)' \right|, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

38. 出现正面的次数 $Y \sim B\left(5, \frac{1}{2}\right), P\{Y = k\} = C_5^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

则有 $X = Y + (-1) \cdot (5 - Y) = 2Y - 5$

$$P\{X = 2k - 5\} = P\{2Y - 5 = 2k - 5\} = P\{Y = k\} = C_5^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

即为 $X$ 的分布律。

39.  $Y$ 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = \begin{cases} P\{-y \leq X - \mu \leq y\}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{y}{\sigma}\right), & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\Phi\left(\frac{y}{\sigma}\right) - 1, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求导可得 } Y \text{ 的概率密度函数为:}$$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sigma} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{\sigma}\right), & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

40. 列表:

$(X, Y)$	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
$X + Y$	0	1	1	2
$2X$	0	0	2	2
$XY$	0	0	0	1
$X^2$	0	0	1	1
$p$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

得:

(1)  $X + Y$ 的分布律为:

$X + Y$	0	1	2
$p$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(2)  $2X$ 的分布律为:

$2X$	0	2
$p$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

(3)  $XY$ 的分布律为:

$XY$	0	1
$p$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

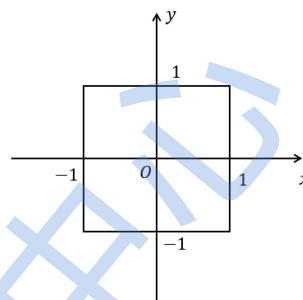
(4)  $X^2$  的分布律为:

$X^2$	0	1
$p$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

41.  $X$  的概率密度函数为  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ ,  $Y$  与  $X$  同分布

由于  $X$  和  $Y$  相互独立, 则  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合概率密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -1 < x, y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



则  $(X, Y)$  在  $-1 < x, y < 1$  区域上服从二维正态分布

$Z$  的分布函数为  $F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{XY \leq z\} = \iint_{xy \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$

①  $z \geq 1, F_Z(z) = 1$

②  $z \leq -1, F_Z(z) = 0$

③  $z = 0, F_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2}$

④  $0 < z < 1, F_Z(z) = 1 - 2 \int_z^1 dx \int_x^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} z(1 - \ln z)$

⑤  $-1 < z < 0, F_Z(z) = 2 \int_{-1}^z dx \int_x^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} z(1 - \ln|z|)$

(说明: 41题到50题均为求二维连续型随机变量函数的概率密度, 这里仅提供一种参考解法即公式法, 读者也可选择书上提供的一般方法, 即先求分布函数再求导. 实际上这类问题求解的关键即是划分区间, 确定积分的上下限.)

综上所述,  $Z$  的分布函数为  $F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} z(1 - \ln|z|), & -1 < z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & z = 0 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$

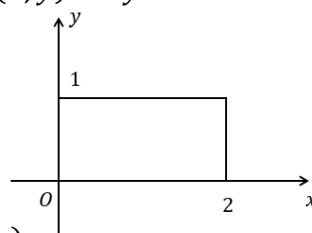
42.  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合概率密度函数为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$S$  的分布函数为  $F(s) = P\{S \leq s\} = P\{XY \leq s\} = \iint_{xy \leq s} f(x, y) dx dy$

①  $s \geq 2, F(s) = 1$

②  $s \leq 0, F(s) = 0$

③  $0 < s < 2, F(s) = 1 - \int_s^2 dx \int_x^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2}(s + s \ln 2 - s \ln s)$



故 $S$ 的概率密度为 $f(s) = F'(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 - \ln s), & 0 < s < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

43.  $X$ 的概率密度函数为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$Y$ 的概率密度函数为 $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

由于 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立, 故可用卷积公式,  $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^z \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} \cdot \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2(z-x)} dx, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \int_0^z \lambda_1 \lambda_2 e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)x - \lambda_2 z} dx, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1^2 z e^{-\lambda_1 z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{-\lambda_1 z} - e^{-\lambda_2 z}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

44. 设两周和三周的需求量分别为 $Z_2$ 和 $Z_3$ , 第 $i$ 周的需求量为 $X_i$

则有  $Z_2 = X_1 + X_2, \quad Z_3 = Z_2 + X_3$

$X_1$ 和 $X_2$ 相互独立, 可用卷积公式, 则 $Z_2$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f_{Z_2}(z_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1)f(z_2 - x_1)dx_1$$

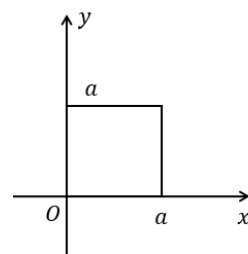
$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^{z_2} f(x_1)f(z_2 - x_1)dx_1, & z_2 > 0 \\ 0, & z_2 \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6} z_2^3 e^{-z_2}, & z_2 > 0 \\ 0, & z_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$Z_2$ 和 $X_3$ 相互独立, 可用卷积公式, 则 $Z_3$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f_{Z_3}(z_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{Z_2}(z_2)f(z_3 - z_2)dz_2 = \begin{cases} \int_0^{z_3} f_{Z_2}(z_2)f(z_3 - z_2)dz_2, & z_3 > 0 \\ 0, & z_3 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^{z_3} \frac{1}{6} z_2^3 e^{-z_2} \cdot (z_3 - z_2) e^{-(z_3 - z_2)} dz_2, & z_3 > 0 \\ 0, & z_3 \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{120} z_3^5 e^{-z_3}, & z_3 > 0 \\ 0, & z_3 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

45. 由于 $X$ 和 $Y$ 相互独立, 则 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的联合概率密度函数为



$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq a \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则 $(X, Y)$ 在 $0 \leq x, y \leq a$ 区域上服从二维正态分布

(1)令 $Z = X - Y$ ,  $Z$ 的分布函数为

$$F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{X - Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x-z \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\textcircled{1} z \geq a, F(z) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} z \leq -a, F(z) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} -a < z \leq 0, F(z) = \frac{1}{2}(a+z)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{(z+a)^2}{2a^2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} 0 < z < a, F(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-z)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{(z-a)^2}{2a^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(z) = F'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2}(a-|z|), & -a \leq z \leq a \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2)令 $Z = |X - Y|$ ,  $Z$ 的分布函数为

$$F(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{|X - Y| \leq z\} = \iint_{|x-y| \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\textcircled{1} z \geq a, F(z) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} z \leq 0, F(z) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0 < z < a, F(z) = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(a-z)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{(z-a)^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(z) = F'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a^2}(a-z), & 0 < z < a \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

46. 由于 $X$ 和 $Y$ 独立性暂未知, 故 $Z$ 的概率密度为 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

$x \in [-1, 1] \cap [z-1, z+1]$ 时,  $f(x, z-x) \neq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} z < -2 \text{ 或 } z > 2 \text{ 时, } f(x, z-x) = 0, \text{ 故 } f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} -2 \leq z \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{-1}^{z+1} f(x, z-x) dx = \frac{1}{24}(z^3 - 8)$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0 < z \leq 2 \text{ 时, } f_Z(z) = \int_{z-1}^1 f(x, z-x) dx = \frac{1}{24} (8 - z^3)$$

$$\text{综上所述, } Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{24} (8 - |z|^3), & |z| \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$47. X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 的联合概率密度函数为 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ab}, & 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz, y) dy$$

$$y \in [0, b] \cap [0, \frac{a}{z}] \text{ 时, } f(yz, y) \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} z < 0, f(yz, y) = 0, \text{ 故 } f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} z = 0, f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(0, y) dy = \int_0^b y \frac{1}{ab} dy = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0 < z < \frac{a}{b}, f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz, y) dy = \int_0^b y \frac{1}{ab} dy = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\textcircled{4} z \geq \frac{a}{b}, f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{a}{z}} y \frac{1}{ab} dy = \frac{a}{2bz^2}$$

$$\text{综上所述, } Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{b}{2a}, & 0 \leq z < \frac{a}{b} \\ \frac{a}{2bz^2}, & z \geq \frac{a}{b} \end{cases}$$

$$48. X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 相互独立, 则 } Z \text{ 的概率密度函数为 } f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz) f(y) dy$$

$$y \in [100, +\infty] \cap [\frac{100}{z}, +\infty] \text{ 时, } f(yz) f(y) \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} z \leq 0, f(yz) f(y) = 0, \text{ 故 } f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < z < 1, f_Z(z) = \int_{\frac{100}{z}}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz) f(y) dy = \int_{\frac{100}{z}}^{+\infty} \frac{10000}{y^3 z^2} dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} z \geq 1, f_Z(z) = \int_{100}^{+\infty} |y| f(yz) f(y) dy = \int_{100}^{+\infty} \frac{10000}{y^3 z^2} dy = \frac{1}{2z^2}$$

$$\text{综上所述, } Z \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2z^2}, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$49. X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 同分布, 概率密度函数为 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$X \text{ 和 } Y \text{ 独立, 则联合概率密度函数为 } f(x, y) = f(x) f(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}, \text{ 则 } R \text{ 分布函数}$$



$$F_R(r) = P\{R \leq r\} = P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq r^2\} = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^r \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2\sigma^2}} \rho d\rho, & r \geq 0 \\ 0, & r < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r^2}{\sigma^2}}\right), & r \geq 0 \\ 0, & r < 0 \end{cases}$$

所以R的概率密度为  $f_R(r) = F'_R(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{r}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{\sigma^2}}, & r \geq 0 \\ 0, & r < 0 \end{cases}$

50. X的概率密度函数为  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}, & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

Y的概率密度函数为  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 5e^{-5y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

(1) 令  $W = X + Y$ , 由于X和Y相互独立, 故可用卷积公式, W的概率密度为

$$f_W(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(w-x) dx$$

①  $w \leq 0$ , 此时  $f_X(x) f_Y(w-x) = 0$ , 故  $f_W(w) = 0$

②  $0 < w < 5$ ,  $f_W(w) = \int_0^w \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5e^{-5(w-x)} dx = \frac{1}{5} (1 - e^{-5w})$

③  $w \geq 5$ ,  $f_W(w) = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5e^{-5(w-x)} dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^{25-5w} - e^{-5w})$

综上所述, W的概率密度为  $f_W(w) = \begin{cases} 0, & w \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} (1 - e^{-5w}), & 0 < w < 5 \\ \frac{1}{5} (e^{25-5w} - e^{-5w}), & w \geq 5 \end{cases}$

(2)  $P\{Z = 1\} = P\{Y \geq X\}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^5 dx \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5e^{-5y} dy = \frac{1}{25} (1 - e^{-25})$$

$P\{Z = 0\} = 1 - P\{Z = 1\} = \frac{1}{25} (24 + e^{-25})$ , 则Z的分布律为

Z	0	1
P	$\frac{24 + e^{-25}}{25}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-25}}{25}$

51. 由于  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  独立同分布, 其分布函数都为  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

故  $Y_n$  的分布函数为  $F_{Y_n}(y) = [F(y)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ y^n, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$P\{Y_n \geq 0.99\} \geq 0.95$$

$$\rightarrow P\{Y_n < 0.99\} \leq 0.05$$

$$\rightarrow F_{Y_n}(0.99) \leq 0.05$$

$$\rightarrow 0.99^n \leq 0.05$$

$$\rightarrow n \geq \log_{0.99}(0.05) = 298.07, \text{ 故 } n \geq 299 \text{ 且 } n \in N^*$$

52. 列表（因版面问题未能横着列表）

$(X, Y)$	$X + Y$	$\max(X, Y)$	$\min(X, Y)$	$P$
(0,0)	0	0	0	0
(0,1)	1	1	0	0.01
(0,2)	2	2	0	0.02
(1,0)	1	1	0	0.05
(1,1)	2	1	1	0.09
(1,2)	3	2	1	0.11
(2,0)	2	2	0	0.08
(2,1)	3	2	1	0.12
(2,2)	4	2	2	0.13
(3,0)	3	3	0	0.12
(3,1)	4	3	1	0.15
(3,2)	5	3	2	0.12

得:

(1)  $Z = X + Y$  的分布律为 ( $Z = 0$  不能不写)

$Z$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P$	0	0.06	0.19	0.35	0.28	0.12

(2)  $U = \max(X, Y)$  的分布律为 ( $U = 0$  不能不写)

$U$	0	1	2	3
$p$	0	0.15	0.46	0.39

(3)  $V = \min(X, Y)$  的分布律为

$V$	0	1	2
$P$	0.28	0.47	0.25

53. 边缘概率密度:

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |y| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$ , 故  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立

$$\text{令 } U = X^2, V = Y^2$$

$$U \text{ 的分布函数 } F_U(u) = P\{U \leq u\} = P\{X^2 \leq u\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & u \leq 0 \\ P\{-\sqrt{u} \leq X \leq \sqrt{u}\}, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 1, & u \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & u \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{u}, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 1, & u \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$U \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_U(u) = F'_U(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}, & 0 < u < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理可得, } V \text{ 的概率密度为 } f_V(v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}}, & 0 < v < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(U, V) \text{ 的联合分布函数 } F(u, v) = P\{U \leq u, V \leq v\} = P\{X^2 \leq u, Y^2 \leq v\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} P\{-\sqrt{u} \leq X \leq \sqrt{u}, -\sqrt{v} \leq Y \leq \sqrt{v}\}, & 0 < u, v \leq 1 \\ 1, & u, v > 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{u}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{v}}^{\sqrt{v}} \frac{1+xy}{4} dy, & 0 < u, v \leq 1 \\ 1, & u, v > 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{uv}, & 0 < u, v \leq 1 \\ 1, & u, v > 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } (U, V) \text{ 的联合概率密度 } f(u, v) = \frac{\partial^2 F(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{uv}}, & 0 \leq u, v \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于  $f_U(u) \cdot f_V(v) = f(u, v)$ , 故  $U$  与  $V$  独立, 即  $X^2$  与  $Y^2$  独立

注: 本题说明, 若随机变量  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立, 则  $f(X)$  与  $g(Y)$  不一定不独立

54. (泊松分布的可加性)

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad P\{Y = k\} = \frac{\lambda_2^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_2}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

则  $Z = X + Y$  的分布律为

$$P\{Z = n\} = \sum_{k=0}^n P\{X = k, Y = n - k\} = \sum_{k=0}^n P\{X = k\} \cdot P\{Y = n - k\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} e^{-\lambda_2} = e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} \lambda_1^k \cdot \lambda_2^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cdot \lambda_1^k \cdot \lambda_2^{n-k} = \frac{e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}}{n!} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^n}{n!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

即  $Z \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$

55. 各随机变量有相同的概率密度和分布函数，分别设为  $f(x)$  和  $F(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P\{X_n > \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n-1}\}\} &= P\{X_n > X_1, X_n > X_2, \dots, X_n > X_{n-1}\} \\ &= P\{X_n > X_1\} P\{X_n > X_2\} \cdots P\{X_n > X_{n-1}\} \\ &= \sum P\{X_n = x_n\} \cdot P\{x_n > X_1\} P\{x_n > X_2\} \cdots P\{x_n > X_{n-1}\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_n) d(x_n) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_1) d(x_1) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_2) d(x_2) \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} f(x_{n-1}) d(x_{n-1}) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_n) d(x_n) \cdot F(x_n) \cdot F(x_n) \cdots F(x_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(x_n)]^{n-1} f(x_n) d(x_n) \\ &= \int_{x_n=-\infty}^{x_n=+\infty} [F(x_n)]^{n-1} d(F(x_n)) = \frac{1}{n} [F(x_n)]^n \Big|_{x_n=-\infty}^{x_n=+\infty} = \frac{1}{n} (1^n - 0^n) = \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

### 第三章

$$1. \quad X \text{ 的可能取值为 } 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad P\{X=0\} = \frac{C_{12}^5 C_3^0}{C_{15}^5} = \frac{24}{91}, \quad P\{X=1\} = \frac{C_{12}^4 C_3^1}{C_{15}^5} = \frac{45}{91},$$

$$P\{X=2\} = \frac{C_{12}^3 C_3^2}{C_{15}^5} = \frac{20}{91}, \quad P\{X=3\} = \frac{C_{12}^2 C_3^3}{C_{15}^5} = \frac{2}{91}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = 0 \times \frac{24}{91} + 1 \times \frac{45}{91} + 2 \times \frac{20}{91} + 3 \times \frac{2}{91} = 1$$

$$2. \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x e^{-|x|} dx = 0$$

$$3. \quad E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{2}\sigma \left(\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = \sqrt{2}\sigma \times \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sigma$$

$$4. \quad E(X) = \int_a^{+\infty} x d\left(1 - \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{3a^3}{x^3} dx = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$5. \quad E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty},$$

因反常积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \sim \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  不绝对收敛, 故柯西分布的  $E(X)$  不存在

$$6. \quad E(X) = E(\sin X) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 0$$

$$7. \quad (1) E(|X - E(X)|) = E(|X - \mu|)$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} d\left(\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) = 2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Gamma(1) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\sigma$$

$$(2) E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \sqrt{2}\sigma \Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$8. \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{2} m \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^4}{a^3\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx = \frac{2m}{a^3\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{a^5}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} d\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2m}{a^3\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{a^5}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} m a^2$$

$$9. \quad \text{设净利润为 } Y \text{ 元, } P\{Y = -200\} = P\{X \leq 1\} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}},$$

$$P\{Y = 100\} = 1 - P\{Y = -200\} = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \quad E(Y) = 300e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - 200$$

10. (1)由 $E(X) = -(a + 0.1) + (0.2 + c) = 0$ ,

$E(Y) = (a + 0.2) + 0.4 + 3(b + c) = 2, a + b + c + 0.4 = 1$ ,

解得 $a = 0.2, b = 0.3, c = 0.1$

(2) $Z = (X - Y)^2$ ,  $Z$ 的分布律为  $\begin{array}{c|ccccc} Z & 0 & 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ \hline P & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 & 0 \end{array}$  故 $E(Z) = 5$

(3) $Z = X^2Y$ ,  $Z$ 的分布律为  $\begin{array}{c|ccccc} Z & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline p & 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.1 \end{array}$  故 $E(Z) = 1$

11.  $E(X) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3}(x + y)xdx = \frac{11}{9}$ ,

$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3}(x + y)ydx = \frac{5}{9}, E(XY) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3}xy(x + y)dx = \frac{2}{3}$ ,

$E(X^2 + Y^2) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)dx = \frac{13}{6}$

12.  $(X, Y)$ 服从  $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a$ 上的均匀分布,

$E(|X - Y|) = \int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{a^2}(x - y)dy + \int_0^a dx \int_x^a \frac{1}{a^2}(y - x)dy = \frac{a}{3}$

13.  $(X, Y)$ 服从 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 上的均匀分布, $R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ ,

$E(R) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \frac{\rho}{\pi R^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{2}{3}R$

14. 设随机变量 $X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{不配对} \\ 1, & \text{配对} \end{cases}, X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n}, E(X) = E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = 1$

15. (1) $X \sim U(0, 2), Y \sim \exp(2), E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,

$E(X^2 - 2Y + 1) = E(X^2) - 2E(Y) + 1 = \frac{1}{12}(12 - 0)^2 + 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$

(2)由 $X$ 与 $Y$ 相互独立, $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$

16.  $P\left(X > \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}, Y \sim B\left(4, \frac{1}{2}\right), E(Y^2) = D(Y) + E^2(Y) = 5$

17. (1) $X, Y$ 的联合分布律为  $\begin{array}{c|cc} Y \backslash X & -1 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$

(2) $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, E(Y) = -\frac{1}{2}, E(X^2) = 1, E(Y^2) = 1, D(X) = \frac{3}{4}, D(Y) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$E(XY) = 0, Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } D(X + Y) = DX + DY + 2Cov(X, Y) = 2$$

$$18. (1) D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{572}{1001}$$

$$(2) D(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx - 0 = 2$$

$$(3) E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 2\sigma^2, D(X) = \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \sigma^2$$

$$(4) E(X^2) = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{3a^3}{x^2} dx = 3a^2, D(X) = \frac{3}{4} a^2$$

$$19. E(Y^2) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 x \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = \frac{1}{2}, D(Y) = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$20. f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - |y|, & |y| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}, E(X) = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 y^2(1 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 y^2(1 + y) dy = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_{-1}^1 y(1 - |y|) dy = 0, D(X) = \frac{1}{18}, D(Y) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$21. E(X - Y)^2 = D(X - Y) + E^2(X - Y) = DX + DY = 2\sigma^2$$

$$22. \begin{array}{ccccc} XY & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ P & 0.6 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 0 \end{array} \quad E(XY) = 0, E(X) = 0.4, E(Y) = 0,$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = 0, \rho_{XY} = 0$$

$$23. E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy(2 - x - y) dy = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x(2 - x - y) dy = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y(2 - x - y) dy = \frac{5}{12},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x^2(2 - x - y) dy = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y^2(2-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{144}, D(X) = D(Y) = \frac{11}{144},$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX}\sqrt{DY}} = -\frac{1}{11},$$

$$D(2X - Y + 1) = 4D(X) + D(Y) - 4Cov(X, Y) = \frac{59}{144}$$

$$24. E(XY) = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 xy \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dx = \frac{4}{3}, E(X) = E(Y) = \frac{7}{6},$$

$$E^2(X) = E^2(Y) = \frac{5}{3}, D(X) = D(Y) = \frac{11}{36},$$

$$Cov(X, Y) = -\frac{1}{36}, \rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{11}, D(X+Y) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$25. D(X) \text{与} D(Y) \text{均存在且大于零}, Cov(X, Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y),$$

$$\rho_{XY} = 0 \Leftrightarrow X \text{与} Y \text{不相关} \Leftrightarrow D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$$

$$26. Cov(X_1 - X_2, X_1 X_2) = E(X_1^2 X_2) - E(X_2^2 X_1),$$

因 $X_1$ 与 $X_2$ 相互独立, 方差存在, 故 $X_1^2$ 与 $X_2$ ,  $X_2^2$ 与 $X_1$ 也相互独立

$$\therefore Cov(X_1 - X_2, X_1 X_2) = E(X_1^2)E(X_2) - E(X_2^2)E(X_1) = 0 \therefore Y_1 \text{与} Y_2 \text{不相关}$$

$$27. (1) E(W) = E(X) + E(Y) + E(Z) = 1$$

$$(2) D(W) = D(X+Y) + D(Z) + 2Cov(X+Y, Z)$$

$$= D(X+Y) + D(Z) + 2(Cov(X, Z) + Cov(Y, Z)),$$

$$\because \rho_{XY} = 0 \therefore D(X+Y) = DX + DY = 2, \because \rho_{XZ} = \frac{Cov(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\rho_{YZ} = \frac{Cov(Y, Z)}{\sqrt{D(Y)}\sqrt{D(Z)}} = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore D(Z) = 1, Cov(X, Z) = \frac{1}{2}, Cov(Y, Z) = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore D(W) = 3$$

$$28. XY \text{的分布律为} \begin{matrix} & XY \\ P & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{matrix} E(XY) = 0, EX = EY = 0,$$

$$\therefore Cov(X, Y) = 0, X \text{与} Y \text{不相关}$$

$$\because P\{X = -1, Y = -1\} = 0 \neq P\{X = -1\} \cdot P\{Y = -1\} = \frac{1}{16} \therefore X \text{与} Y \text{不独立}$$



$$29. \because D(X) = 1, Cov(X, Y) = -1, \rho_{XY} = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore D(Y) = 4$$

$$\therefore D(X - Y) = 1 + 4 - 2 \times (-1) = 7$$

$$30. \text{若 } \rho_{XY} = 0, \text{则 } X \text{与 } Y \text{不相关} \therefore E(XY) = P(AB) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) = P(A)P(B),$$

即事件 $A$ 与 $B$ 相互独立, 又由于下列事件中只要有一对相互独立, 其他三对也相互独立

$$(A, B), (\bar{A}, B), (A, \bar{B}), (\bar{A}, \bar{B})$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) = P\{X = 0\}P\{Y = 0\},$$

$$P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} = P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(\bar{A})P(B) = P\{X = 0\}P\{Y = 1\},$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} = P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A)P(\bar{B}) = P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = 0\},$$

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = 1\}$$

$\therefore$  随机变量 $X$ 与 $Y$ 相互独立

$$31. (1) \because Cov(XY, X) = E(X^2) \cdot E(Y) - E^2(X) \cdot E(Y) = (\sigma_1^2 + \mu_1^2)\mu_2 - \mu_1^2\mu_2 = \mu_2\sigma_1^2, D(XY) = E(X^2)E(Y^2) - (EX)^2(EY)^2 = \mu_1^2\sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2$$

$$\therefore \rho_{ZX} = \frac{\mu_2\sigma_1^2}{\sqrt{\mu_1^2\sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}} = \frac{\mu_2\sigma_1}{\sqrt{\mu_1^2\sigma_2^2 + \mu_2^2\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}}$$

(2)由(1)同理可得, 当 $\rho_{ZY} = 0$  即 $\mu_1 = 0$ 时,

$Z$ 与 $Y$ 不相关, 但由于相关系数只是反映线性关系的一个量, 故不能有严格的线性关系.

#### 第四章

1.  $P\{|x - \mu| < \varepsilon\sigma\} \geq 1 - \frac{D(x)}{(\varepsilon\sigma)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$  故概率下界为  $\frac{8}{9}$

2.  $P\{E(X) - \varepsilon < X < E(X) + \varepsilon\} = P\{|X - E(X)| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \left(\frac{0.3}{\varepsilon}\right)^2$   
 令  $1 - \left(\frac{0.3}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 \geq 0.9 \Rightarrow \varepsilon \geq 0.9487 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\min} = 0.9487$

3. 设正面出现的次数为  $X, X \sim B(1000, 0.5), E(X) = 500, D(X) = 250$

$$P\{400 < X < 600\} = P\{|X - 500| < 100\} \geq 1 - \frac{250}{100^2} = 0.975$$

4. 设一天的生产量为  $X, E(X) = 500, D(X) = 9^2$

$$P\{455 < X < 545\} = P\{|X - 500| < 45\} \geq 1 - (9/45)^2 = 24/25$$

5.  $E(X_i) = -2^n \cdot 2^{-(2n+1)} + 2^n \cdot 2^{-(2n+1)} = 0$

由切比雪夫大数定律得,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - 0\right| < \varepsilon\right\} = 1$

6. 由独立同分布的大数定律,  $E(X_i) = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3 \therefore Y_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} 3$

7.  $X_i \sim \exp(2) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), E(X_i) = 0.5, D(X_i) = 0.25, E(X_i^2) = 0.25 + 0.5^2 = 0.5$

由独立同分布的大数定律,  $Y_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \xrightarrow{P} E(X_i^2) = 0.5$

8. 设  $X_i$  为第  $i$  只部件的使用寿命 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 30$ )  $E(X_i) = 10, D(X_i) = 100$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{30} X_i > 350\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{30} X_i - 30 \times 10}{\sqrt{30 \times 10}} > \frac{350 - 300}{\sqrt{30 \times 10}}\right\} \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{30}}\right) \\ \approx 1 - 0.8186 = 0.1814$$

9. 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 道题答错} \\ 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 道题答对} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 100) X_i \sim \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right), E(X_i) = \frac{1}{4}, D(X_i) = \frac{3}{16}$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 40\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 100 \times \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{100 \times \frac{3}{16}}} > \frac{40 - 25}{\sqrt{\frac{100 \times 3}{16}}}\right\} \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 1 - 1 \\ = 0$$

10. 设  $X_i$  为第  $i$  袋大米的重量 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ )  $E(X_i) = 10, D(X_i) = 0.1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 1000\right| < 10\right\} \\
 &= P\left\{-\frac{10}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.1}} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 1000}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.1}} < \frac{10}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.1}}\right\} \\
 &\approx \Phi(\sqrt{10}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{10}) \approx 0.9986
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 设终端使用的次数为 $X, X \sim B(100, 0.02)$

则由二项分布可得:  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - 0.98^{100} \approx 0.8674$

而由中心极限定理得:  $P(X \geq 1) = P\left\{\frac{X - 100 \times 0.02}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.02 \times 0.98}} \geq \frac{1 - 100 \times 0.02}{\sqrt{100 \times 0.02 \times 0.98}}\right\} \approx 1 - \Phi(-0.71)$   
 $= \Phi(0.71) = 0.7611$

12. 设投掷次数为 $n, X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{出现反面} \\ 1, & \text{出现正面} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 100), E(X_i) = 0.5, D(X_i) = 0.25$

由切比雪夫不等式有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5\right| < 0.1\right\} &= P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n\right| < 0.1n\right\} \geq 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot n}{(0.1n)^2} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{25}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } 1 - \frac{25}{n} \geq 0.9 \Rightarrow n \geq 250$$

由中心极限定理有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left\{0.4 \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 0.6\right\} &= P\left\{\frac{0.4 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}} < \frac{0.6 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}}\right\} \\
 &\approx \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-0.2\sqrt{n}) = 2\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.9
 \end{aligned}$$

查表可得  $0.2\sqrt{n} \geq 1.65 \Rightarrow n \geq 68$

13. 设需要 $n$ 个车位, 且第 $i$ 户有车辆数为 $X_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 2000) E(X_i) = 0.8 D(X_i) = 0.36$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{2000} X_i \leq n\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2000} X_i - 2000 \times 0.8}{\sqrt{2000 \times 0.36}} < \frac{n - 1600}{\sqrt{2000 \times 0.36}}\right\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{n - 1600}{12\sqrt{5}}\right) \\ \geq 0.95$$

查表后可得  $\frac{n-1600}{12\sqrt{5}} \geq 1.65 \Rightarrow n \geq 1644$  (此解法参考了浙大概率论第四版习题, 仍与答案不符, 欢迎读者批评指正)

14. (1) 设售出第  $i$  只蛋糕的价格为  $X_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 300)$ ,  $E(X_i) = 4.2$ ,  $D(X_i) = 0.31$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{300} X_i \geq 1200\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{300} X_i - 300 \times 4.2}{\sqrt{300 \times 0.31}} \geq \frac{1200 - 300 \times 4.2}{\sqrt{300 \times 0.31}}\right\} \\ \approx 1 - \Phi(-6.22) \approx 1$$

(2) 设  $Y_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{出销售价格不为 4 元} \\ 1, & \text{出销售价格恰为 4 元} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 300), E(Y_i) = 0.5, D(Y_i) = 0.25$

$$P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{300} Y_i > 100\right\} = P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{300} Y_i - 300 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{300 \times 0.25}} > \frac{100 - 300 \times 0.5}{\sqrt{300 \times 0.25}}\right\} \\ \approx 1 - \Phi(-5.77) \approx 1$$

15. 设灯的使用盏数为  $X, X \sim B(1000, 0.7)$

$$P\{7800 \leq X \leq 8200\} = P\left\{\frac{7800 - 7000}{\sqrt{2100}} \leq \frac{X - 7000}{\sqrt{2100}} < \frac{8200 - 7000}{\sqrt{2100}}\right\} \\ \approx \Phi\left(\frac{1200}{\sqrt{2100}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{800}{\sqrt{2100}}\right) \approx \Phi(26.19) - \Phi(17.64) = 0$$

16. 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 件产品为劣质产品} \\ 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 件产品为优质产品} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6000) X_i \sim \left(1, \frac{1}{6}\right),$

$$E(X_i) = \frac{1}{6}, D(X_i) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$P\left\{\frac{1}{n} \left|\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - \frac{1}{6}\right| < 0.01\right\} = P\left\{\frac{-0.01}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36n}}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{6}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36n}}} < \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36n}}}\right\} \\ \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{0.01}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{36n}}}\right) - 1 = 2 \times 0.9808 - 1 = 0.9616$$

17. 设正品数为  $\eta_n, \eta_n \sim B(10000, 0.8), X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 只显像管为次品} \\ 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 只显像管为正品} \end{cases} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

设每月生产  $n$  只,  $Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

$$P\{Y_n < 10000\} < 0.003 \Rightarrow P\left\{\frac{Y_n - n \cdot 0.8}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.2}} < \frac{10000 - n \cdot 0.8}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.2}}\right\} \\ \approx \Phi\left(\frac{10000 - 0.8n}{\sqrt{0.16n}}\right) < 0.003$$

$$\text{查表得 } \frac{10000 - 0.8n}{\sqrt{0.16n}} \leq -2.75 \Rightarrow n \geq 12654.68$$

故最少生产 12655 只显像管

$$18. \text{ 设 } Z_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$\because X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  独立同分布, 故  $X_1^2, X_2^2, \dots, X_n^2$  也独立同分布, 且  $E(X_i^2)$  与  $D(X_i^2)$  均存在。

由中心极限定理,  $n$  充分大时,  $Z_n$  近似服从于正态分布

$$E(X_i^2) = \alpha_2, D(X_i^2) = E(X_i^4) - (E(X_i^2))^2 \therefore Z_n \sim N\left(\alpha_2, \frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2}{n}\right)$$

$$19. E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{n!} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{n!} = n+1$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{n!} dx - (n+1)^2 \\ = \frac{\Gamma(n+3)}{n!} - (n+1)^2 = n+1$$

由切比雪夫不等式得:

$$P\{0 < x < 2(n+1)\} = P\{|X - (n+1)| < n+1\} \geq 1 - \frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

## 第五章

$$3. \quad f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n & a \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$4. \quad P\{X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n\} = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{(x_i)!} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot e^{-n\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (x_i)!}$$

$$5. \quad F_3(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 \leq x < 6 \\ 1 & x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$7. \quad E(\bar{X}) = E(X_i) = 0$$

$$D(\bar{X}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot D(X_i) = \frac{1}{3n}$$

$$8. \quad \text{根据题意可得: } \bar{X}_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \quad \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{又因为上述两者相互独立, 有: } \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{因此有: } P\{|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - 0| > \sigma\} = 1 - P\{|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2| \leq \sigma\} = 2\left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}\sigma}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)\right] \leq 0.01$$

$$\text{于是: } \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \geq 2.58, \quad n \text{ 取 } 14$$

$$9. \quad (1) \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (a + cY_i) = a + \frac{c}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = a + c\bar{Y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_Y^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - n\bar{Y}^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - a}{c}\right)^2 - n\left(\frac{\bar{X} - a}{c}\right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right] = \frac{1}{c^2} S_X^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) E(\bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{c} [E(\bar{X}) - a] = \frac{1}{c} (\mu - a)$$

$$E(S_Y^2) = \frac{1}{c^2} E(S_X^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \quad (1) \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - a)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n + \bar{X}_n - a)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)(\bar{X}_n - a) + n(\bar{X}_n - a)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 + n(\bar{X}_n - a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中: } 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)(\bar{X}_n - a) = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i \bar{X}_n - aX_i - \bar{X}_n^2 + a\bar{X}_n)$$

$$= n\bar{X}_n^2 - a \cdot n\bar{X}_n - n\bar{X}_n^2 + a \cdot n\bar{X}_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \overline{X_{n+1}} &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i = \frac{1}{n+1} \left( X_{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} (X_{n+1} + n\overline{X_n} + \overline{X_n} - \overline{X_n}) \\
 &= \overline{X_n} + \frac{1}{n+1} (X_{n+1} - \overline{X_n})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (X_i - \overline{X_{n+1}})^2 = \frac{1}{n} [\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i^2 - (n+1)\overline{X_{n+1}}^2]$$

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X_n})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} [\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\overline{X_n}^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此: } S_{n+1}^2 - \frac{n-1}{n} S_n^2 &= \frac{1}{n} [\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i^2 - (n+1)\overline{X_{n+1}}^2] - \frac{1}{n} [\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\overline{X_n}^2] \\
 &= \frac{X_{n+1}^2}{n} - \frac{n+1}{n} \overline{X_{n+1}}^2 + \overline{X_n}^2 = \frac{X_{n+1}^2}{n} - \frac{n+1}{n} \left[ \overline{X_n} + \frac{1}{n+1} (X_{n+1} - \overline{X_n}) \right]^2 + \overline{X_n}^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} (X_{n+1} - \overline{X_n})^2 \quad (\text{此题读者若有更好证法, 欢迎联系编者})
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 由于  $X \sim P(\lambda)$ , 且  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 故有  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim P(n\lambda)$  (泊松分布的可加性)

$$\text{所以 } P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = k) = P\left(\bar{X} = \frac{k}{n}\right) = \frac{(n\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-n\lambda} (k = 0, 1, \dots)$$

12.  $X_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ) 由Gamma分布第一参数可加性:  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n\alpha, \beta)$

下面以此来求  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  ( $X > 0$ ) 的分布规律:

(此题超纲, 仅供读者参考)

$$P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq x\right) = P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq nx) = \int_0^{nx} \frac{\beta^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(n\alpha)} t^{n\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-\beta t} dt$$

对上式求导得到概率密度函数:

$$f_{\bar{X}}(x) = \begin{cases} n \frac{\beta^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(n\alpha)} (nx)^{n\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-n\beta x} = \frac{(n\beta)^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(n\alpha)} x^{n\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-n\beta x} & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases} \sim \Gamma(n\alpha, n\beta)$$

13. 由于  $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20)$ , 故  $\frac{(X_1 - 2X_2)^2}{20} \sim \chi^2(1)$

同时  $3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 100)$ , 故  $\frac{(3X_3 - 4X_4)^2}{100} \sim \chi^2(1)$

所以  $Y = \frac{(X_1 - 2X_2)^2}{20} + \frac{(3X_3 - 4X_4)^2}{100} \sim \chi^2(2)$ , 于是  $a = \frac{1}{20}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{100}$

14. (1)  $P\left\{\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 2.041\right\} = P\left\{\frac{(16-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 15 \times 2.041\right\}$  又因为  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

因此  $P\{\chi^2(15) \leq 15 \times 2.041\} = 0.99$

$$(2) D(S^2) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1}\right)^2 \cdot D\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} \cdot 2(n-1) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{15}$$

$$15. Y = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{20} (x_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(20)$$

$$16. \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim N(0, m), \quad \sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i \sim N(0, n-m)$$

$$\text{故有: } \frac{1}{m} (\sum_{i=1}^m X_i)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \quad \frac{1}{n-m} (\sum_{i=m+1}^n X_i)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\text{因此: } Y \sim \chi^2(2)$$

$$17. X \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{故: } X \sim \chi^2(2) \quad Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \chi^2(2n) \quad (\text{根据}\chi^2\text{分布的可加性})$$

$$18. T = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln F(X_i) \quad Y_i = -2 \ln F(X_i)$$

$$\text{下证: } Y_i \sim \chi^2(2)$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 0$$

$$\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\{-2 \ln F(x) \leq y\} = P\{F(x) \geq e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}\}$$

$$= P\{x \geq F^{-1}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}y})\} = 1 - P\{x \leq F^{-1}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}y})\}$$

$$= 1 - F\left(F^{-1}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}y})\right) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}$$

$$\text{也即: } Y \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), \quad Y_i \sim \chi^2(2) \quad \text{因此 } T \sim \chi^2(2n) \quad (\text{由于 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \text{ 且 } Y_i \text{ 相互独立})$$

$$19. U = X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n \sim N\left(0, \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$V = \frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 = \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\text{因此: } \frac{U/\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}\sigma}{\sqrt{V/(n-1)}} = \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}S_n} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \cdot \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{S_n} \sim t(n-1) \quad \text{即 } c = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

$$20. Y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{m} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2}} \sim t(m)$$

$$(2) Y_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2/n}{\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i^2/m} \sim F(n, m)$$

$$21. P\{X > 1\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{X} < 1\right\} \quad \text{由于 } X \sim F(n, n), \quad \text{故: } \frac{1}{X} \sim F(n, n)$$

$$\text{于是有: } P\{X > 1\} = \frac{1}{2} \{P(X > 1) + P(X \leq 1)\} \quad \text{且 } P\{X = 1\} = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } P\{X > 1\} = 0.5$$



22. 由于  $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$   $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$

$$\text{故有: } \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1) \quad \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\text{因此: } Y = \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 - X_2)^2} = \frac{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}}{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \sim F(1, 1)$$

$$23. Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2}{2 \sum_{i=11}^{15} X_i^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2 \sum_{i=11}^{15} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 / 10}{2 \sum_{i=11}^{15} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 / 10} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 / 10}{\sum_{i=11}^{15} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 / 5} \sim F(10, 5)$$

$$24. \text{ 由于 } X \sim t(n) \text{ 令 } X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/n}} \text{ 故: } X^2 = \frac{U^2/1}{V/n} \text{ 又因为: } U^2 \sim \chi^2(1) \quad V \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\text{因此: } X^2 \sim F(1, n)$$

$$25. F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \left(\frac{X_i - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 / n_1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \left(\frac{X_i - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 / n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$$

$$26. Y = 2\lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \text{令 } T_i = 2\lambda \cdot X_i$$

$$\text{下证: } T_i \sim \chi^2(2) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{1}{2\lambda} \right| \lambda \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{2\lambda}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \text{因此: } T_i \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), \text{ 也即 } T_i \sim \chi^2(2)$$

$$\text{又因为 } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \text{ 且 } T_i \text{ 相互独立, 所以: } Y \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

## 第六章

1. (1)  $\alpha_1 = E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \bar{A} = \bar{X}$ . 矩估计量  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$ , 矩估计值  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$ .

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda X_i} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}, X_i > 0. \ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}. \text{ 极大的矩估计值 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}, \text{ 矩估计量 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}.$$

(2)  $\alpha_1 = E(X) = mp = \bar{X}$ . 矩估计量  $\hat{p} = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}$ , 矩估计值  $\hat{p} = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$ .

$$L(p) = \prod_{k=1}^n C_m^{X_k} (1-p)^{m-X_k} p^{X_k} = \prod_{k=1}^n C_m^{X_k} (1-p)^{m \cdot n - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k} p^{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}$$

$$\ln L(p) = \ln c + (mn - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k) \cdot \ln(1-p) + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \cdot \ln p$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = -\frac{mn - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{1-p} + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \cdot \frac{1}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = E(X) = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \bar{X} \\ \alpha_2 = E(X^2) = \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{12}(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2 = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{3B_2} = \bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{3(n-1)}{n}} S$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \sqrt{3B_2} = \bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{3(n-1)}{n}} S.$$

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, \theta_1 \leq X_1, \dots, X_n \leq \theta_2 \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当  $\theta_1 = X_{(1)}, \theta_2 = X_{(n)}$  时,  $L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$  有最大值,  $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(n)}$ .

(4)  $\alpha_1 = E(X) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\theta} X^{\sqrt{\theta}-1+1} dX = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1} = \bar{X}$ . 即  $\hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{1-\bar{X}}\right)^2$ .

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i) = \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot (\prod_{i=1}^n X_i)^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}. \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + (\sqrt{\theta} - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{2\theta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0. \text{ 得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i)^2}$$

(5)  $\alpha_1 = E(X) = \int_c^{+\infty} \theta \cdot c^\theta \cdot X^{-\theta} dX = \frac{c\theta}{\theta-1} = \bar{X}$ . 即  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-c}$ .

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta \cdot c^\theta \cdot X_i^{-(\theta+1)} = \theta^n \cdot c^{n\theta} \cdot (\prod_{i=1}^n X_i)^{-(\theta+1)}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + n\theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + n \ln c - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \theta = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - n \ln c} \therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - n \ln c}$$

$$2. \alpha_1 = E(X) = \int_0^1 (\beta + 1) X^{\beta+1} dX = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta+2} = \bar{X}. \text{ 即 } \hat{\beta} = \frac{1-2\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-1}$$

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\beta + 1) X_i^\beta = (\beta + 1)^n (\prod_{i=1}^n X_i)^\beta$$

$$\ln L(\beta) = n \ln L(\beta + 1) + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\beta)}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0, \text{ 得 } \hat{\beta} = -(1 + \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i})$$

$$3. (1) \alpha_1 = E(X) = 1 \times \theta^2 + 2 \times 2\theta(1-\theta) + 3 \times (1-\theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta = \bar{X}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{3-\bar{X}}{2} \text{ 当观测值为}(1,2,1)\text{时, } \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(2) L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X = X_i) = (\theta^2)^2 \cdot 2\theta \cdot (1-\theta) = 2\theta^5 \cdot (1-\theta) = 2\theta^5 - 2\theta^6$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dL(\theta)}{d\theta} = 0, \text{ 得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

$$4. (1) \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = E(X) = \int_{\theta_1}^{+\infty} \frac{X}{\theta_2} \cdot e^{-\frac{X-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} dX = \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \bar{X} \\ \alpha_2 = E(X^2) = \int_{\theta_1}^{+\infty} \frac{X^2}{\theta_2} \cdot e^{-\frac{X-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} dX = \theta_1^2 + 2\theta_1\theta_2 + 2\theta_2^2 = A_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{B_2}, \hat{\theta}_2 = \sqrt{B_2}$$

$$(2) L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{X_i - \theta_1}{\theta_2}} = \frac{1}{\theta_2^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - n\theta_1}{\theta_2}} = e^{-\frac{n\theta_1}{\theta_2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta_2^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\theta_2}} (X_i > \theta_1)$$

$$\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln \theta_2 + \frac{n\theta_1}{\theta_2} - \frac{1}{\theta_2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{n}{\theta_2} = 0, \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{n}{\theta_2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\theta_1}{\theta_2^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \bar{X}.$$

只能通过定义求

$$\text{当 } \theta_1 = X_{(1)} \text{ 时, } \theta_2 = \bar{X} - X_{(1)}, L(\theta_1, \theta_2) \text{ 有最大值. 故 } \hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} - X_{(1)}$$

$$5. X \sim P(\lambda) \quad P\{X = 0\} = \frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!} = e^{-\lambda}, \text{ 由例 6.1.10, } \lambda \text{ 的极大的矩估计量为 } \bar{X},$$

$$\text{又由性质 6.1.1, } e^{-\hat{\lambda}} \text{ 也是极大的矩估计. } \therefore \hat{P}\{X = 0\} = e^{-\hat{\lambda}} = e^{-\bar{X}}$$

$$6. L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta X_i^{\theta-1} = \theta^n \cdot (\prod_{i=1}^n X_i)^{\theta-1}, \quad 0 < X_1, \dots, X_n < 1$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \quad \text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}. \text{ 由性质 6.1.1, } \hat{T} = e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}{n}}.$$

$$7. (1) E(c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2)$$

$$= c \cdot D(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)) + c \cdot E^2(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i))$$

$$= c \cdot (n-1) \cdot 2\sigma^2 + 0 = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

$$(2) E(\bar{X}^2 - cS^2) = D(\bar{X}) + E^2(\bar{X}) - c \cdot E(S^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 - c \cdot \sigma^2 = \mu^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$8. (1) E(T_1) = \frac{1}{6}2\theta + \frac{1}{3}2\theta = \theta. E(T_2) = \frac{1}{5}(\theta + 2\theta + 3\theta + 4\theta) = 2\theta \neq \theta$$

$$E(T_3) = \frac{1}{4}4\theta = \theta \therefore T_1, T_3 \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计量}$$

$$(2) D(T_1) = \frac{1}{36}2\theta^2 + \frac{1}{9}2\theta^2 = \frac{5}{18}\theta^2, D(T_3) = \frac{1}{16}4\theta^2 = \frac{1}{4}\theta^2$$

$$D(T_1) > D(T_3) \therefore T_3 \text{ 较为有效}$$

$$9. (1) \therefore E(\bar{X}) = p, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} \therefore E(\bar{X}^2) = p^2 + \frac{p(1-p)}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n}p^2 + \frac{p}{n}$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n-1}\right) = \frac{n}{n-1}E(\bar{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n-1}E(\bar{X}) = p^2 \text{ (配凑)}$$

$$\text{即 } \hat{p}^2 = \frac{n}{n-1}(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}\bar{X})$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知, } E\left(\bar{X} - \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n-1}\right)\right) = E(\bar{X}) - E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n-1}\right) = p(1-p)$$

$$\text{即 } p(1-p) = \bar{X} - \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n-1}\right) = \frac{n}{n-1}\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})$$

$$10. \therefore E(\bar{X}) = \lambda, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\lambda}{n}, E(S^2) = \lambda$$

$$\therefore \text{ 对于任意的常数 } k, E(k\bar{X} + (1-k)S^2) = k\lambda + (1-k)\lambda = \lambda$$

$$\text{即 } k\bar{X} + (1-k)S^2 \text{ 是 } \lambda \text{ 的无偏估计量}$$

$$11. \therefore E(\hat{\theta}^2) = D(\hat{\theta}) + E^2(\hat{\theta}) = D(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 > \theta^2 \therefore \hat{\theta}^2 \text{ 不是 } \theta^2 \text{ 的无偏估计量}$$

$$12. \therefore E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(2\bar{X}) = 2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta \therefore 2\bar{X} \text{ 是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计量}$$

$$D(2\bar{X}) = 4 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{12}\theta^2}{n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$X_{(n)} \text{ 即 } \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \text{ 的分布函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} n \frac{x^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(X_{(n)}) = \int_0^\theta n \cdot \frac{x^n}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \quad \therefore E\left(\frac{n}{n+1} X_{(n)}\right) = \theta$$

$\therefore \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$  是  $\theta$  的无偏估计量

$$D\left(\frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}\right) = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\int_0^\theta n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{\theta^n} dx - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot \theta^2\right) = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 < D(2\bar{X}) \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$\therefore n \geq 2$  时,  $\hat{\theta}_2$  比  $\hat{\theta}_1$  更有效

$$13. \textcircled{1} 2\bar{X}: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|2\bar{X} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\bar{X} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right\} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\frac{\theta^2}{4}}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)^2}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{又 } P\left(\left|\bar{X} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \leq 1, \text{ 由夹逼准则知, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|2\bar{X} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = 1$$

$\therefore 2\bar{X}$  为  $\theta$  的相合估计量

$$\therefore E(2\bar{X} - \theta)^2 = D(2\bar{X} - \theta) + E^2(2\bar{X} - \theta) = 4D(\bar{X}) + (2E(X) - \theta)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(2\bar{X} - \theta)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore 2\bar{X} \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的均方相合估计量}$$

$$\textcircled{2} X_{(n)}: X_{(n)} \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} n \frac{x^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X_{(n)}) = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^n}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$$D(X_{(n)}) = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^{n+1}}{\theta^n} dx - \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \theta\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} \theta^2 \quad D\left(\frac{n}{n+1} X_{(n)}\right) = \frac{n^3}{(n+2)(n+1)^4} \theta^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|X_{(n)} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\left|\frac{n}{n+1} X_{(n)} - \frac{n}{n+1} \theta\right| < \frac{n\varepsilon}{n+1}\right\}$$

$$\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2 \varepsilon^2}\right) = 1$$

$\therefore X_{(n)}$  为  $\theta$  的相合估计量

$$\therefore E(X_{(n)} - \theta)^2 = D(X_{(n)}) + (E(X_{(n)}) - \theta)^2 = \frac{2}{(n+2)(n+1)} \theta$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(X_{(n)} - \theta)^2 = 0$$

$\therefore X_{(n)}$  为  $\theta$  的均方相合估计量

14.  $\because \hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的一个渐进无偏估计量  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta) = 0$

$\because \forall \varepsilon > 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})| < \varepsilon\} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{D(\hat{\theta})}{\varepsilon^2}) = 1$

$\therefore \hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的相合估计量

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2 + D(\hat{\theta})) = 0 \therefore \hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的均方相合估计量

15. 由已知,  $X_i \sim B(1, p)$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 100$ )  $\bar{X} = p = 0.6$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$

由大样本的区间估计, 置信区间为:

$$(\bar{X} - u_{\frac{0.05}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{100}}, \bar{X} + u_{\frac{0.05}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{100}}) = (0.50, 0.69)$$

16.  $\bar{X} = 15.0617$ ,  $u_{\frac{0.05}{2}} = 1.96$ .

$\mu$  的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间  $(\bar{X} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = (14.88, 15.20)$

17.  $\bar{X} = 10$ ,  $S^2 = 0.16$ ,  $\sigma^2$  未知.  $\mu$  的置信区间  $(\bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = (9.7868, 10.2132)$

18.  $\mu$  的置信区间长度  $L = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\sigma \times 1.96}{\sqrt{n}} \leq k$  即  $n \geq (\frac{3.926}{k})^2$

19.  $\sigma$  的置信度为 0.9 的置信区间  $(\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}}, \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}}) = (0.15, 0.31)$

$S = 0.2$ ,  $X_{\frac{0.1}{2}}^2(11) = 19.675$ ,  $X_{1-\frac{0.1}{2}}^2(11) = 4.575$

20.  $\bar{X} = 12.075$ ,  $S^2 = \frac{1}{15} \times 0.0366 = 0.00244$ ,

$X_{\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(15) = 27.49$ ,  $X_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(15) = 6.26$

$\sigma^2$  的置信区间为  $(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}) = (0.0013, 0.0058)$

21.  $\bar{X} = 999.853$ ,  $S^2 = 23.5030$ ,

$t_{\frac{0.05}{2}}(9) = 2.2622$   $X_{\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(9) = 19.023$ ,  $X_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(9) = 2.7$

$\mu$  的置信区间为  $(\bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{0.05}{2}}) = (996.3852, 1003.3211)$

$\sigma^2$  的置信区间为  $(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}}^2(n-1)}) = (11.1195, 78.3433)$

$$\sigma \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left( \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}}, \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{X_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}} \right) = (3.3346, 8.8512)$$

$$22. \bar{X} = 0.14125, S_1^2 = 8.25 \times 10^{-6},$$

$$\bar{y} = 0.1392, S_2^2 = 5.2 \times 10^{-6}, t_{\frac{0.05}{2}}(7) = 2.3646, S_w = 0.002551$$

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \text{ 的置信区间为 } (\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}) = (-0.0019, 0.0060)$$

$$23. \bar{X} = 650, \bar{y} = 480, \sigma_1 = 120, \sigma_2 = 106, u_{\frac{0.05}{2}} = 1.96, n_1 = n_2 = 25$$

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \text{ 的置信区间为 } (\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}) = (107.24, 232.76)$$

$$24. \bar{X} = 533.11, \bar{y} = 561.8, S_1^2 = 63.99, S_2^2 = 236.84,$$

$$F_{\frac{0.05}{2}}(8,9) = 4.10, F_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}}(8,9) = \frac{1}{4.36}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left( \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2 F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2 F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right) = (0.066, 1.178)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \text{ 的置信区间为 } (0.26, 1.08)$$

$$25. S_1^2 = 0.5419, S_2^2 = 0.6065, F_{\frac{0.05}{2}}(9,9) = 4.03, F_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}}(9,9) = \frac{1}{4.03}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left( \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2 F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2 F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right) = (0.2217, 3.6008)$$

$$26. \bar{X} = 0.921, S^2 = 5.272 \times 10^{-4}, S = 0.02296, t_{0.05}(5) = 2.0150$$

$$M \text{ 的置信下限为 } \bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha}(n-1) = 0.9021$$

$$27. t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.05}(7) = 1.8946$$

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \text{ 的置信下限为 } \bar{X} - \bar{Y} - t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = -0.0012$$

$$28. \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \text{ 的置信上限为 } \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2 F_{1-\alpha}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} = \frac{0.5419}{0.6065 \times \frac{1}{3.18}} = 284$$

## 第七章

1. 某种零件的长度服从正态分布, 方差 $\sigma^2 = 1.21$ , 随机抽取6件, 记录其长度  
(单位:  $mm$ ) 分别为

32.46, 31.54, 30.10, 29.76, 31.67, 31.23

在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 能否认为这批零件的平均长度为32.50mm?

解  $H_0$ : 可以认为平均长度是32.50mm  $H_1$ : 不认为平均长度是32.50mm

长度 $X \sim N(\mu, 1.21)$ ,  $\mu$ 未知,  $\sigma^2$ 已知.

设 $U = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{\sigma_0} = \frac{\sqrt{6}(32.127 - 32.5)}{1.1} = -3.058$ , 而拒绝域为 $U > \frac{u_{\alpha}}{2}$  or  $U < -\frac{u_{\alpha}}{2}$

$U$ 位于拒绝域, 因此拒绝 $H_0$ , 即不能认为平均长度为32.50mm.

2. 某厂计划投资1万元的广告费以提高某种食品的销售量, 厂方认为此项计划可以使每周销售量达到225kg. 实行此计划一个月后, 调查了16家商店, 计算得平均每周的销售量为209kg, 标准差为42kg, 问在 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 可否认为此项计划达到了该厂的预期效果 (设每周销售量服从正态分布)?

解 设 $H_0: \mu_0 = 225$ ,  $H_1: \mu_0 \neq 225$ .

销售量 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2$ 未知,  $\bar{X} = 209$ .

设 $t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{s} = \frac{4(209 - 225)}{43} = -1.5238$ ,

而拒绝域为 $t > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(15)$  or  $t < -t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(15)$ ,

$-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(15) < t < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(15)$ , 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可认为达到了预期效果.

3. 正常人的脉搏平均每分钟72次, 某医生测得10例四乙基铅中毒患者的脉搏数如下

54, 67, 68, 78, 70, 66, 67, 65, 69, 70

已知人的脉搏次数服从正态分布, 问在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 四乙基铅中毒



患者的脉搏数和正常人的脉搏有无显著差异?

解 设  $H_0: \mu_0 = 72$ ,  $H_1: \mu_0 \neq 72$ .

脉搏数  $X \sim N(72, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2$  未知,  $\bar{X} = 67.4$ ,  $S^2 = 35.156$ .

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{s} = \frac{\sqrt{10}(67.4 - 72)}{\sqrt{35.156}} = -2.4534,$$

而拒绝域为  $t > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9)$  or  $t < -t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9)$ ,

$t < -t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9)$ , 因此拒绝  $H_0$ , 即可认为有显著差异。

4. 某纯净水生产厂用自动灌装机灌装纯净水, 该自动灌装机正常灌装量

$$X \sim N(18, 0.4^2),$$

现测量某厂9个灌装样品的灌装量 (单位: L) 如下:

18.0, 17.6, 17.3, 18.2, 18.1, 18.5, 17.9, 18.1, 18.3

在显著性水平  $\alpha = 0.05$  下, 试问

(1) 该天灌装是否正常?

(2) 灌装量精度是否在标准范围内?

解(1) 先检验均值 设  $H_0: \mu = 18$ ,  $H_1: \mu \neq 18$ .

$\sigma^2$  已知,  $\bar{X} = 18$ ,  $S^2 = 0.1325$ 。

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{s} = 0 \text{ 而拒绝域为 } u > u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ or } u < -u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$u$  位于接受域, 因此接受  $H_0$ ;

再检验方差 设  $H_0: \sigma^2 = 0.4^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 0.4^2$ ,  $\mu$  已知.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 6.625, \chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(8) < \chi^2 < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(8),$$

因此接受  $H_0$ ; 因此可以认为该天灌装正常。

(2) 设  $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 0.4^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 > 0.4^2$ .

$$\text{设 } \chi^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 6.625, \chi^2 < \chi_{\alpha(8)}^2 = 16.607,$$

因此接受  $H_0$ , 即可认为精度在标准范围内。

5. 某地区100个登记死亡人的样本中, 其平均值寿命为71.8年, 标准差为8.9, 假设人的寿命 $X$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\mu, \sigma^2$ 均未知.问是否有理由认为该地区的平均寿命不低于70岁( $\alpha = 0.05$ )?

解 设 $H_0: \mu \geq 70$ ,  $H_1: \mu < 70$ .  $\sigma^2$ 未知,  $\bar{X} = 71.8$ ,  $S = 8.9$ 。

设 $t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu_0)}{S} = \frac{10(71.8-70)}{8.9} = 2.022$ , 因 $t > -t_\alpha(99)$  (书上附录没有 $t_\alpha(99)$ , 可近似将 $t_\alpha(45)$ 看作 $t_\alpha(99)$ ) 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可认为该地区平均寿命不低于70岁。

6. 某厂的生产管理员认为该厂第一道工序加工完的产品送到第二道工序进行加工之前的平均等待时间超过90min.现对100件产品进行随机抽样结果显示平均等待时间为96min,样本标准差为30min,设平均等待时间服从正态分布.问抽样的结果是否支持该管理员的看法? ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

解 设 $H_0: \mu \geq 90$ ,  $H_1: \mu < 90$ 。

平均等待时间 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2$ 未知,  $\bar{X} = 96$ ,  $S = 30$ 。

设 $t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu_0)}{S} = \frac{10(96-90)}{30} = 2$ ,  $t > -t_\alpha(99)$  (道理同上)

因此接受 $H_0$ , 即支持管理员的看法。

7. 某汽车配件厂在新工艺下对加工好的25个活塞直径进行测量,得样本方差 $S^2 = 0.00066$ .已知旧工艺生产的活塞直径的方差为 0.00040,假设活塞直径服从正态分布.问革新后活塞直径的方差是否大于旧工艺的方差 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) ?

解 设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 \geq \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 < \sigma_2^2$ , 活塞直径 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$S_1^2 = 0.00066, S_2^2 = 0.0004$ ,  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ 均未知。

设 $f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 1.65$ ,  $f > F_{1-\alpha}(24, 24) = \frac{1}{F_\alpha(24, 24)} = 0.5051$ ,

因此接受 $H_0$ ，即可以认为革新后活塞直径的方差大于旧工艺的方差。

8. 某种导线的电阻服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 0.005^2)$ ，从一批导线中抽取9根，测得这9根导线的电阻的样本标准差为0.008，能否认为这批导线电阻的标准差仍为0.005 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) ?

解 设 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 0.005^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 0.005^2$ ,  $\mu$ 未知, 电阻 $X \sim N(\mu, 0.005^2)$

$$\text{设 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 20.48, \text{ 因 } \chi^2 > \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(8),$$

因此拒绝 $H_0$ ，即不可认为这批导线电阻的标准差仍为0.005。

9. 无线电厂生产某种高频管,其中一项指标服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .从该厂生产的一批高频管中随机抽取8个, 测得该项指标的数据为  
68,43,70,65,55,56,60,72.

(1)若已知 $\mu = 60$ , 检验假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 49$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 49$  ( $\alpha = 0.05$ );

(2)若 $\mu$ 未知,  $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 49$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 > 49$  ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) .

解 (1)设 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 49$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 49$ ,  $\mu$ 已知,  $\bar{X} = 61.125$ ,  $S^2 = 93.2679$

$$\text{设 } \chi^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{663}{49} = 13.53 \quad \text{由于 } \chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(8) < \chi^2 < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(8), \text{ 因此接受 } H_0;$$

(2)设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq 49$ ,  $H_1: \sigma^2 > 49$ ,  $\mu$ 未知,

$$\text{设 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 13.324 \quad \chi^2 < \chi_{\alpha}^2(7), \text{ 因此接受 } H_0.$$

10. 设有两个来自不同正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本,  $m = 4, n = 5$ ,

$\bar{x} = 0.60, \bar{y} = 2.25, S_1^2 = 15.07, S_2^2 = 10.81$ , 在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下, 试检验两个样本是否来自相同方差的正态总体.

解  $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ .  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ 未知,  $S_1^2 = 15.07, S_2^2 = 10.81$ .

$$\text{设 } f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 1.3941, \quad F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(3,4) = \frac{1}{15.10} = 0.0662$$

$F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(3,4) < f < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(3,4)$ , 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可认为两个样本来自相同方差

的正态总体。

11. 为了提高振动板的硬度，热处理车间选择两种淬火温度 $T_1$ 及 $T_2$ 进行试验，测

(注意与28(3)题异同，此题与2019年1月期末第四题相似)

得振动板的硬度数据如下：

$T_1$ : 85.6, 85.9, 85.7, 85.8, 85.7, 86.0, 85.5, 85.4; 即

$T_2$ : 86.2, 85.7, 85.5, 85.7, 85.8, 86.3, 86.0, 85.8.

假设两种淬火温度下的振动板的硬度服从正态分布，检验：

(1) 两种淬火温度下振动板硬度的方差是否与显著差异 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) ?

(2) 淬火温度对振动板的硬度是否有显著影响 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) ?

解 (1) 设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ .  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ 未知,

$$\bar{x} = 85.7, \bar{y} = 85.875, S_1^2 = 0.04, S_2^2 = 0.07357$$

$$\text{设 } f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 0.5437, F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7,7) = \frac{1}{4.99} = 0.2004$$

$F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7,7) < f < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(7,7)$ , 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可认为方差无显著差异;

(2) 由 (1) 得 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ , 设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ,  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ ,

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{85.7 - 85.875}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}S_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}S_2^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}} = -1.4688, t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(14) = 2.1448$$

$-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(14) < t < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(14)$ , 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可认为硬度无显著影响。

12. 对某地7岁儿童作身高调查，结果如下：

性别	人数	平均身高	样本标准差
男	384	118.64	4.53
女	377	117.86	4.56

假设身高服从正态分布，由以上数据能否说明性别对7岁儿童的身高有显著影响. ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

解 先检验方差，设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ .

$$\bar{x} = 118.64, \bar{y} = 117.86, S_1^2 = 4.53^2, S_2^2 = 4.56^2.$$

设  $f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 0.8688$ ,  $f < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(383, 376)$ , 因此接受  $H_0$ , 即  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ ;

再检验均值, 设  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ,  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ ,  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ ,

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{118.64 - 117.86}{\sqrt{\frac{383S_1^2 + 376S_2^2}{759}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{384} + \frac{1}{377}}} = 2.2907, \quad t > t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(759), \text{ 因此接受 } H_0;$$

因此不可以认为性别对7岁儿童的身高有显著影响。

13. 某药厂为比较新旧两种方法提取某有效成分的效率, 用新旧方法各做了10次实验, 提取有效成分的比率如下表所示:

新方法	79.1	81	77.3	79.1	80	79.1	79.1	77.3	80.2	82.1
旧方法	78.1	72.4	76.2	74.3	77.4	78.4	76	75.5	76.7	77.3

假设这两种样本分布分别取自正态分布总体, 且两样本相互独立, 试问新方法的提取率比旧方法的提取率是否有所提高 ( $\alpha = 0.01$ ) ?

解 先检验方差, 设  $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ ,

$$\bar{x} = 79.43, \bar{y} = 76.23, S_1^2 = 2.2245, S_2^2 = 3.3245$$

$$\text{设 } f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 0.6691, \quad F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9, 9) = \frac{1}{6.54} = 0.1529, \quad F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9, 9) < f < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9, 9)$$

因此接受  $H_0$ , 即  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ ;

再检验均值, 设  $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ ,  $H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$ ,  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ ,

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{79.43 - 76.23}{\sqrt{\frac{9S_1^2 + 9S_2^2}{18}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} = 4.2958, \quad t_{\alpha}(18) = 2.5524, \quad t > t_{\alpha}(18)$$

因此拒绝  $H_0$ , 即可认为新方法比旧方法提取率有所提高。

14. 在某校大一学生中随机抽取 10 人, 让他们分别采用A和B两套数学试卷进行测试, 成绩如下:

试卷A	78	63	72	89	91	49	68	76	85	55
试卷B	71	44	61	84	74	51	55	60	77	39

假设学生成绩服从正态分布, 试检验两套数学试卷是否有显著差异

$(\alpha = 0.01)$  .

解 先检验方差, 设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ,  $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ ,

$$\bar{x} = 72.6, \bar{y} = 61.6, S_1^2 = 198.04, S_2^2 = 217.82,$$

$$\text{设 } f = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 0.9092, F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9,9) = \frac{1}{6.54} = 0.1529, F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9,9) < f < F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(9,9),$$

因此接受 $H_0$ , 即 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ ;

再检验均值,  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ,  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ .

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{72.6 - 61.6}{\sqrt{\frac{9S_1^2 + 9S_2^2}{18}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} = 1.7058, t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(18) = 2.8784,$$

$-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(18) < t < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(18)$ , 因此接受 $H_0$ , 即可以认为两套数学试卷无显著差

异。 (说明:11(2)题、14题得出的结论恰好与答案相反, 是因所作的假设的不同导致的)