概率统计 19-20-2(A)标准答案及评分标准

一、选择题

1)D 2) A 3)D, 4) D, 5) A

二、填空题

1) 3/4=0.75;

2)2/3

3) 16

4)0.8413

5)-0.4

6) 2.8

7) 0.5

8) $\chi^2(10)$

9)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0.4 & 1 \le x < 3 \\ 1 & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

9)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0.4 & 1 \le x < 3 \\ 1 & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$
10)
$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3-y}{2} & 1 < y < 3 \\ 0 & \text{ 其它} \end{cases}$$

13)
$$\sqrt{17/5} = 1.844$$
.

$$\Xi, (1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1;$$

$$a \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-y} x(x+y) dx dy = 1;$$

$$a = 8$$

(2)
$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

堂
$$0 < y < 1$$
时
$$f_Y(y) = \int_0^{1-y} ax(x+y)dx = \frac{4}{3}(y^3 - 3y + 2)$$

当
$$y \le 0$$
,或 $y \ge 1$ 时 $f_Y(y) = 0$

(3)
$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{6x(x+y)}{(y^3 - 3y + 2)} & 0 < x < 1 - y \\ 0 & \sharp \dot{\Xi} \end{cases}$$
 (0 < y < 1)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|0.4) = \begin{cases} \frac{6x(x+0.4)}{(0.4^3 - 3 \times 0.4 + 2)} & 0 < x < 0.6 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{0.144} x(x+0.4) & 0 < x < 0.6 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X < 0.5 \mid Y = 0.4) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.5} f_{X|Y}(x \mid 0.4) dx = \int_{0}^{0.5} \frac{1}{0.144} x(x + 0.4) dx = 0.6366$$

四、A1,A2,A3 分别表示 灯管由甲、乙、丙厂家生产; B表示抽到的灯管为合格品。则

$$P(A_1) = 0.6; P(A_2) = 0.3; P(A_3) = 0.1;$$

 $P(B \mid A_1) = 0.95; P(B \mid A_2) = 0.9; P(B \mid A_3) = 0.85;$

(1)
$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B \mid A_1) + P(A_2)P(B \mid A_2) + P(A_3)P(B \mid A_3)$$

= $0.6*0.95 + 0.3*0.9 + 0.1*0.85 = 0.925$

(2)

$$P(A_3 \mid B) = \frac{P(A_3 B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_3)P(B \mid A_3)}{P(B)}$$
$$= \frac{0.1*0.85}{0.925} = 0.0919$$

五、 X和Y的概率密度为:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{#:} \\ 0 & \text{#:} \end{cases}, f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{#:} \\ 0 & \text{#:} \end{cases}$$

X和Y的联合密度为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-x-2y} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{ #$\dot{\mathbb{C}}$} \end{cases}$$

Z的分布函数 $F_z(z) = P(Z \le z) = P(X + Y \le z)$

当
$$z < 0$$
时, $F_z(z) = 0$;

当
$$z > 0$$
时, $F_Z(z) = \iint_{x+y \le z} f(x,y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^z \int_0^{z-x} 2e^{-x-2y} dy dx$$

$$=1-2e^{-z}+e^{-2z}$$

Z的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = [F_Z(z)]' = \begin{cases} 2e^{-z} - 2e^{-2z} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

或者:

X和Y的概率密度为:

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{\sharp} \stackrel{\sim}{\Xi}, f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{\sharp} \stackrel{\sim}{\Xi} \end{cases}$$

当z > 0时

$$f_{Z}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z - x) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{z} e^{-x} \times 2e^{-2(z - z)} dx$$
$$= 2e^{-2z} (e^{z} - 1)$$

六、设甲厅需要m个座位。设听众选择甲厅的人数为X。

由题意可得: X~b(n,p). n=100;p=0.5,

m需要满足:

P(X > m) < 2.5%

$$P(X > m) \approx 1 - \Phi(\frac{m - np}{\sqrt{np(1 - p)}}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{m - 50}{5})$$

由
$$1-\Phi(\frac{m-50}{5}) < 0.025$$
;得: $\Phi(\frac{m-50}{5}) > 0.975$

$$\frac{m-50}{5} > 1.96$$

m>59.8,故甲厅至少需要准备60个座位才能满足要求。

七、(1)似然函数为:
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(X_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} 2e^{-2(X_i - \theta)} = 2^n e^{-2\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i} e^{2n\theta}$$

 $\theta \leq X_1, \dots, \theta \leq X_n; \exists 1: \theta \leq \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

显然 $L(\theta)$ 是 θ 的单调增函数,且 $\theta \leq \min(X_1,...,X_n)$,

所以当 $\theta = \min(X_1, ..., X_n)$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 取得最大值

根据最大似然估计的定义, $\hat{\theta}=\min(X_1,...,X_n)$ 是参数 θ 的最大似然估计。

$$(2)E\hat{\theta} = E\min(X_1, ..., X_n)$$

因为 $X_i \ge \theta$,所以 $\min(X_1,...,X_n) \ge \theta$; 故 $E\hat{\theta} = E \min(X_1,...,X_n) \ge \theta$ 所以 $\hat{\theta}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计。

总体的分布函数;

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2(x-\theta)} & x \ge \theta \\ 0 & x < \theta \end{cases}$$

记 $Z=\hat{\theta}=\min(X_1,...,X_n)$ 的密度函数

$$f_Z(z) = n[1 - F_X(z)]^{n-1} f(z)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2ne^{-2n(z-\theta)} & z \ge \theta \\ 0 & z < \theta \end{cases}$$

$$E\hat{\theta} = EZ = \int_{a}^{\infty} z 2ne^{-2n(z-\theta)} dz$$

$$=\theta + \frac{1}{2n} \neq \theta$$
,所以, $\hat{\theta} = \min(X_1, ..., X_n)$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计

$$/ \$$
 (1) $n = 25, \alpha = 0.05,$

检验统计量
$$T = \frac{\overline{X} - 16}{S_n} \sqrt{n} \mid H_0 \sim t(n-1)$$

拒绝域:
$$D = \{|T| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\} = \{|T| > 2.064\}$$

$$\overline{x} = 15, s_n = 3$$

T的观测值:
$$T = \frac{15-16}{3}\sqrt{25} = -5/3$$

|-5/3| < 2.064,

所以,不能拒绝原假设。

(2)
$$\sigma^2$$
的置信度为95%的置信区间为: $\left[\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\chi_{0.025}^2(24)}, \frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\chi_{0.975}^2(24)}\right].....2'$

=
$$\left[\frac{24\times3^2}{39.36}, \frac{24\times3^2}{12.4}\right]$$
= $\left[5.49,17.42\right]$