

2015 级概率与数理统计试题 (A 卷)

一、(12 分)

1. 解: 设事件 $A_i = \{\text{从第 } i \text{ 箱取的零件}\}$,

$B_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次取的零件是一等品}\}$

(1) 由全概率公式知:

$$P(B_1) = P(A_1)P(B_1|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1|A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{20}$$

(2)

$$P(B_1B_2) = P(A_1) \times P(B_1B_2|A_1) + P(A_2) \times P(B_1B_2|A_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \times 1}{10 \times 9} + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{90}$$

$$\text{则 } P(B_2|B_1) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{2}{27}$$

二、(12 分)

解 (1) Y 可能取值为 $1, 2, \dots$,

记 p 为观测值大于 3 的概率,

$$\text{则 } p = P(X > 3) = \int_3^{+\infty} 2^{-x} \ln 2 dx = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\text{从而 } P\{Y = n\} = (1-p)^{n-1} p = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{n-1}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

为 Y 的概率分布;

(2) Y 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{1 - \sqrt[3]{X} \leq y\} = P\{X \geq (1-y)^3\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X \leq (1-y)^3\} = 1 - F_X((1-y)^3)$$

$$\text{则: } f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = -F'_X((1-y)^3) 3(1-y)^2 (-1) = 3(1-y)^2 f_X((1-y)^3)$$

$$= 3(1-y)^2 \frac{1}{\pi[1+(1-y)^6]}$$

三、(16 分)

解: (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) $\because f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \therefore X$ 和 Y 相互独立

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

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f_Y(z-x) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-\beta(z-x)}, & z-x > 0 \\ 0, & z-x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

被积函数表达式的非零区域为

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ z-x > 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $z \geq 0$ 时

$$f_Z(z) = \int_0^z \alpha e^{-\alpha x} \beta e^{-\beta(z-x)} dx = \frac{\alpha\beta}{\beta-\alpha} (e^{-\alpha z} - e^{-\beta z})$$

当 $z < 0$ 时

$$f_Z(z) = 0$$

因此, $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度函数为

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha\beta}{\beta-\alpha} (e^{-\alpha z} - e^{-\beta z}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 由已知得

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\alpha x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\beta y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

故

$$F_U(u) = 1 - [1 - F_X(u)][1 - F_Y(u)] = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)u}, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

因此

$$f_U(u) = \begin{cases} (\alpha + \beta)e^{-(\alpha+\beta)u}, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

四、(16 分)

$$(1) \quad E(X) = \int_0^1 3x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 3x^4 dx = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E(Y^2) = 1 \times \frac{1}{4} + 4 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

所以,

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X) = \frac{3}{80}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) = \frac{3}{16}$$

因此, 由独立性

$$D(X - Y) = D(X) + D(Y) = \frac{9}{40}$$

(3) 由独立性, $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$, 所以

$$\text{cov}(X + Y, X - Y) = D(X) - D(Y) = -\frac{3}{20}$$

$$D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y) = \frac{9}{40}$$

所以,

$$\rho_{X+Y, X-Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X + Y, X - Y)}{\sqrt{D(X + Y)D(X - Y)}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

五、(8 分)

解：(1) 这是 100 重贝努里试验，

所以 X 服从二项分布 $B(100, 0.2)$ ，即

$$P(X = k) = C_{100}^k 0.2^k 0.8^{100-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 100$$

(2) 由二项分布的数字特征，有

$$\mu = E(X) = 100 \times 0.2 = 20; \quad \sigma^2 = D(X) = 100 \times 0.2 \times 0.8 = 16.$$

所以由棣莫弗-拉普拉斯中心极限定理，得

$$\begin{aligned} P(14 \leq X \leq 30) &= P\left(\frac{14-20}{\sqrt{16}} \leq \frac{X-20}{\sqrt{16}} \leq \frac{30-20}{\sqrt{16}}\right) \\ &\approx \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) = \Phi(2.5) - [1 - \Phi(1.5)] \\ &= 0.9938 - [1 - 0.9332] = 0.927. \end{aligned}$$

六、(8 分)

解：易知 $Y_1 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/6)$, $Y_2 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/3)$,

由于 Y_1 和 Y_2 独立，所以 $Y_1 - Y_2 \sim N(0, \sigma^2/2)$

$$\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1),$$

$$\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - Y_2)^2 / \sigma^2 \sim \chi^2(2),$$

由于 $Y_1 - Y_2$ 和 $\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 独立，所以

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} = \frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{2}} / \sqrt{\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} / 2} \sim t(2).$$

七、(12 分)

解: (1) $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x, \theta)dx = \int_2^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-2}{\theta}} dx = \theta + 2$

解得 $\theta = EX - 2$

用 \bar{X} 代替 EX 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - 2$

(2) 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i-2}{\theta}} = \theta^{-n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i-2}{\theta}} = \theta^{-n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-2)}$$

对数似然函数为:

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

求导数并令导函数为 0 得:

$$-\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 2) = 0$$

解得最大似然估计为:

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 2)}{n} = \bar{x} - 2$$

$$E\hat{\theta}_2 = E(\bar{X} - 2) = E(\bar{X}) - 2 = E(X) - 2 = \theta。$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计。

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x, \theta) dx = \int_2^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-2}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (t+2)^2 \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} (t^2 + 4t + 4) \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt + 4 \int_0^{+\infty} t \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} 4 \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} dt = 2\theta^2 + 4\theta + 4 = \theta^2 + (\theta+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \theta^2$$

$$D\hat{\theta}_2 = D(\bar{X} - 2) = D(\bar{X}) = D(X)/n = \theta^2/n$$

八、(16 分)

解： 1 (1) 检验统计量为 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$

拒绝域为 $W = \{t \geq t_{0.05}(24) = 1.7109\}$

由 $n = 25, \bar{x} = 102, s^2 = 16$ 计算得： $t = 2.5 > 1.7109$

因此，拒绝 $H_0: \mu \leq 100$.

(2) 检验统计量为 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$

拒绝域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \chi^2 \leq \chi_{0.95}^2(24) = 13.848\}$

由 $n = 25, s^2 = 16$ 计算得 $\chi^2 = \frac{24S^2}{32} = 12 < 13.848$,

因此，拒绝 $H_0: \sigma^2 \geq 32$.

2. 由于当原假设 $H_0: \lambda = 3$ 成立时， $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim \pi(9)$,

因此犯第一类错误的概率为

$$\alpha = P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 1.5) = P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0) + P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 1) = 10e^{-9}$$

由于当备择假设 $H_1: \lambda = 1/3$ 成立时， $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim \pi(1)$,

因此犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\beta = P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 > 1.5) = 1 - P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0) - P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 1) = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$