

2015 级概率与数理统计试题 (A 卷)

一、(12 分)

解: $A_1 = \{\text{选取的口袋是甲袋}\},$

$A_2 = \{\text{选取的口袋是乙袋}\},$

$A_3 = \{\text{选取的口袋是丙袋}\},$

$B = \{\text{取出的球是白球}\}.$

(1) 根据全概率公式可得所求的概率为

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i).$$

由题意知

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B|A_1) = \frac{6}{10},$$

$$P(B|A_2) = \frac{12}{20}, P(B|A_3) = \frac{6}{20}.$$

将这些代入上面的全概率公式知所求的概率为

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12}{20} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{20} = \frac{15}{30} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5.$$

(2) 根据 Bayes 公式可得所求的概率为

$$P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{10}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{10} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12}{20} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{20}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4.$$

二、(12 分)

解：1. X 的分布律为

X	2	3	4
P	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$

2 (1) X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) (解一):

$y = \ln x^{-2} = -2\ln x$ 的可取值范围是 $(0, +\infty)$.

由 $y = -2\ln x$ 得 $y' = -\frac{2}{x} < 0$,

故 $y = -2\ln x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上严格单减,

其反函数 $x = h(y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}$, 且 $h'(y) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}$

所以 $Y = -2\ln X$ 的密度函数

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(e^{-\frac{1}{2}y}) \left| -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}y} \right|, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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(解二): 先求 $Y = \ln X^{-2} = -2\ln X$ 的分布函数 $F_Y(y)$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } y > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Y(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P(-2\ln X \leq y) = P\left(X \geq e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right) \\ &= 1 - P\left(X \leq e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right) = 1 - F\left(e^{-\frac{y}{2}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

因此, $Y = -2\ln X$ 的密度函数

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

三、(16 分)

解 (1)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\infty} 3e^{-(x+3y)} dy = e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\infty} 3e^{-(x+3y)} dx = 3e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ 几乎处处成立, 故 X 和 Y 相互独立.

$$(2) \quad f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z-y, y) dy.$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z 3e^{-(z+2y)} dy = \frac{3}{2}(e^{-z} - e^{-3z}), & z > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad P(U = 1) = P(X \leq Y) = \iint_{x \leq y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^y 3e^{-(x+3y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$P(U = 0) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

X	0	1
p_k	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

四、(16 分)

解 1. $F(x) = 0.3\Phi(x) + 0.7\Phi\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right),$

$$F'(x) = 0.3\varphi(x) + \frac{0.7}{2}\varphi\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)$$

所以 $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xF'(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[0.3\varphi(x) + \frac{0.7}{2}\varphi(\frac{x-1}{2})]dx$

$$= 0.3\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)dx + 0.35\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(\frac{x-1}{2})dx,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(x)dx = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\varphi(\frac{x-1}{2})dx = 2\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2u+1)\varphi(u)du = 2,$$

$$EX = 0 + 0.35 \times 2 = 0.7$$

2. 易知 $EX = EY = \mu,$

$$DX = DY = \sigma^2,$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY} = \rho_{XY} \sigma^2$$

$$DZ = D(aX + bY) = a^2 DX + b^2 DY + 2ab \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= a^2 \sigma^2 + b^2 \sigma^2 + 2ab \rho_{XY} \sigma^2$$

$$DW = D(aX - bY) = a^2 DX + b^2 DY - 2ab \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= a^2 \sigma^2 + b^2 \sigma^2 - 2ab \rho_{XY} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{cov}(Z, W) = \text{cov}(aX + bY, aX - bY) = a^2 DX - b^2 DY = a^2 \sigma^2 - b^2 \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{ZW} &= \frac{\text{cov}(Z,W)}{\sqrt{DZ \cdot DW}} = \frac{a^2\sigma^2 - b^2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{(a^2\sigma^2 + b^2\sigma^2 + 2ab\rho_{XY}\sigma^2) \cdot (a^2\sigma^2 + b^2\sigma^2 - 2ab\rho_{XY}\sigma^2)}} \\ &= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2 + 2ab\rho_{XY}) \cdot (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\rho_{XY})}}\end{aligned}$$

当 $a=b$ 时， Z 和 W 不相关。

五、(8 分)

解：令 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} 分别表示各次射击的得分，则 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} 相互独立，共同的分布为

X_i	10	9	8	7	6
P	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.05

计算得

$$\mu = E(X_i) = 10 \times 0.5 + 9 \times 0.3 + 8 \times 0.1 + 7 \times 0.05 + 6 \times 0.05 = 9.15$$

$$\mu = E(X_i)E(X_i^2) = 10^2 \times 0.5 + 9^2 \times 0.3 + 8^2 \times 0.1 + 7^2 \times 0.05 + 6^2 \times 0.05 = 84.95;$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(X_i^2) - [E(X_i)]^2 = 1.2275.$$

所以由中心极限定理，得

$$\begin{aligned}P(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100} \geq 930) &= P\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100} - 100\mu}{\sqrt{100\sigma^2}} \geq \frac{930 - 100\mu}{\sqrt{100\sigma^2}}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{930 - 100\mu}{\sqrt{100\sigma^2}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.35) = 1 - 0.9115 = 0.0885.\end{aligned}$$

六、(8分)

解：(1)

$$X_1 + X_2 - X_3 \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2), \quad X_4 - X_5 + X_6 \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2), \quad X_7 + X_8 + X_9 \sim N(0, 3\sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{X_1 + X_2 - X_3}{\sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \frac{X_4 - X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \frac{X_7 + X_8 + X_9}{\sqrt{3\sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{3\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1), \quad \frac{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2}{3\sigma^2} + \frac{(X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2}{3\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2)$$

由独立性知：

$$\frac{2(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2 + (X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2} = \frac{\frac{(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{3\sigma^2} / 1}{\left(\frac{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2}{3\sigma^2} + \frac{(X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2}{3\sigma^2} \right) / 2} \sim F(1, 2)$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2 + (X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2} < c\right) &= P\left(\frac{2(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2 + (X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2} < 2c\right) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\frac{2(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2 + (X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2} \geq 2c\right) = 0.9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } P\left(\frac{2(X_1 + X_2 - X_3)^2}{(X_4 - X_5 + X_6)^2 + (X_7 + X_8 + X_9)^2} \geq 2c\right) = 0.1$$

从而

$$2c = F_{0.1}(1, 2) = 8.53 \Rightarrow c = \frac{8.53}{2} = 4.265$$

七、(12 分)

解: (1)

$$EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta^2}{x^2} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x}} dx = \theta$$

令 $EX = \bar{X}$ 即 $\theta = \bar{X}$

解得 θ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \theta,$$

所以 \bar{X} 是 θ 的无偏估计。

(2) 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 为样本观测值, 似然函数为

$$L(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta^{2n}}{(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^3} e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}, & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他。} \end{cases}$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(\theta) = 2n \ln \theta - \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i,$$

对 θ 求导并令其为零, 得

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

解得 θ 的最大似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{X_i}}$$

八、(16 分)

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

拒绝域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |t| > t_{0.05}(24) = 1.7109\}$.

将样本值代入统计量算出统计量的观测值为

$$|t| = \left| \frac{\bar{x} - 1000}{s / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{950 - 1000}{100 / \sqrt{25}} \right| = 2.5 > 1.7109 \in W$$

所以拒绝原假设 $H_0 : \mu = 1000$

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

拒绝域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \chi^2 \geq \chi_{0.1}^2(24) = 33.196\}$.

将样本值代入统计量算出统计量的观测值为

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{24 \times 100^2}{96^2} \approx 26 < 33.196 \notin W$$

所以接受原假设 $H_0 : \sigma^2 \leq 96^2$.

2. 由于 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, 1/9)$, 因此在原假设 $H_0 : \mu = 0$ 成立下, $3\bar{X} \sim N(0, 1)$,

因此犯第一类错误的概率为 $P\{3|\bar{X}| \geq 1.96\} = 0.05$

犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\mu \neq 0} \{3|\bar{X}| \leq 1.96\} &= P_{\mu \neq 0} \{-1.96/3 \leq \bar{X} \leq 1.96/3\} = \Phi\left(\frac{1.96/3 - \mu}{1/\sqrt{9}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-1.96/3 - \mu}{1/\sqrt{9}}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1.96 - 3\mu) - \Phi(-1.96 - 3\mu) \end{aligned}$$