北京理工大学 2014-2015 学年第一学期

2013 级概率与数理统计试题 A 卷参考答案

解:设A表示取到的产品为次品; B_1 表示取到的产品是甲车间生产的; B_2 表示取到的产品是乙车间生产的; B_3 表示取到的产品是丙车间生产的.

(1)由全概率公式得:

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} P(B_i) P(B_i \mid A) = 0.2 \times 0.04 + 0.3 \times 0.03 + 0.5 \times 0.02 = \frac{27}{1000} = 0.027$$

(2) 由贝叶斯公式得:

$$P(B_1 | A) = \frac{P(B_1)P(B_1 | A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.04}{0.027} = \frac{8}{27} = 0.2963$$

1解:(1)随机变量 X 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x} , & x > 0 \\ 0 , & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 解法一: 当 $y \le 0$ 时, $F_v(y) = 0$;

当
$$y > 0$$
 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(\sqrt{X} \le y)$

$$= P(X \le y^2) = F_X(y^2) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}y^2}$$

密度函数

故, $Y = \sqrt{X}$ 的密度函数

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\lambda} y e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}y^{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

解法二:由于当x>0时, $Y=\sqrt{X}$ 为单调增函数,反解得 $x=y^2$,且 x'=2y,

所以 Y 的密度函数为:

$$f_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} f(x | x' | & , y > \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{2}{\lambda} y e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}y^{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 解: (1)由归一性的
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} Ax dx = \frac{1}{2} A\pi^{2}$$
,解得 $A = \frac{2}{\pi^{2}}$

(2)
$$P(X < \frac{\pi}{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\pi/2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{2}{\pi^2} x dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

三

1解: (1)由密度函数的归一性:

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = C \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} (x + y) dy = C \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{C}{2}$$

解得 C=2

(2) X 的边缘概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{x} 2(x+y) dy = 3x^2, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, \quad \text{ \Begin{subarray}{c} $x \ \ z \end{subarray}}, \end{cases}$$

Y的边缘概率密度为

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y}^{1} 2(x+y) dx = 1 + 2y - 3y^{2}, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{ 1.16} \end{cases}$$

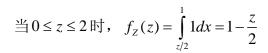
易见 $f(x,y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$, 所以X和 Y不独立。

(2)
$$f_Z(\mathbf{z}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z - x) dx$$

被积函数的非0区域 为:

$$\begin{cases} |z - x| < x \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < z < 2x \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

当 z<0 时 , fz(z)=0;



当 z>2 时 , fz(z)=0;

故 Z的概率密度函数为

$$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{z}{2}, 0 \le z \le 2\\ 0, 其他 \end{cases}$$

兀

1.解: 由于 X~U(a, b), 所以得

$$EX = \frac{a+b}{2} = 4$$
, $DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = 3$,

解得: a=1,b=7

X的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{x-1}{6}, & x \le 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

2. 解: 易知 (X,Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1/\pi, & x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0, & \not\exists \stackrel{\sim}{\Sigma} \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x \frac{1}{\pi} dy = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = 0$$
,

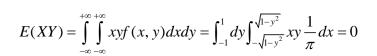
$$E(X^{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{\pm x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{\pm x^{2}}} x^{2} \frac{21}{\pi} dy = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (\sin t)^{2} \sqrt{1 - (\sin t)^{2}} d\sin t$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (\sin t \cos t)^{2} dt = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 1$$

(2)
$$E(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yf(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y \frac{1}{\pi} dx = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^2} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = 0$$



Cov(X, Y)=EXY-EXEY=0

五.

解:设X表示售出的 300 只面包中价格为 1 元的面包的个数,则 $X\sim B(300,0.3)$

 $\pm EX=300 \times 0.3=90$,

 $DX=300\times0.3\times0.7=63$

由中心极限定理

$$\frac{X-90}{\sqrt{63}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$P(X > 100) = P(\frac{X - 90}{\sqrt{63}} > \frac{100 - 90}{\sqrt{63}}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{100 - 90}{\sqrt{63}})$$
$$= 1 - \Phi(\frac{100 - 90}{\sqrt{63}}) \implies 4\Phi \quad (1.26) \quad 1 \quad 0 = 8962$$

六

1. 解: 易知
$$\frac{X_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1), i = 1, 2, ..., 10, \frac{Y_j}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1), j = 1, 2, ..., 10$$

所以有
$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$$
 $\sum_{j=1}^{10} \left(\frac{Y_j}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$

曲独立性得:
$$\frac{\frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{Y_j}{\sigma}\right)^2} = \frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{10}^2}{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + \dots + Y_{10}^2} \sim F(10,10)$$

即所求统计量服从第一自由度为 10,第二自由度为 10 的 F 分布.

2. 解: 易知
$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$
 , 所以 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X} \sim N(0, \frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2)$

故
$$\frac{X_{n+1} - \overline{X}}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}} \sim N(0,1)$$
 , 又因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

由于 \bar{X} , X_{n+1} 和 S^2 相互独立,所以

$$\frac{X_{n+1} - \overline{X}}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}} / \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \frac{X_{n+1} - \overline{X}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

即当 $c = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}}$ 时cY 服从自由度为n-1 的 t 分布.

七

解: (1)由于

$$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{c}^{\infty} x \alpha c^{\alpha} x^{-(\alpha+1)} dx = \frac{c\alpha}{\alpha-1}$$
 得 $\alpha = \frac{EX}{EX - c}$

用 \bar{X} 代替 EX 得 α 的矩估计为 $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} - c}$

(2) 似然函数为

$$L(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) = (\alpha c^{\alpha})^n \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{-(\alpha+1)}$$

对数似然函数为

$$1 \text{ nL } (\alpha \Rightarrow n \text{ (bent } \alpha \text{ d n.)} \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 \text{)}.$$

对α 求导并令其为零,得

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \alpha} = n \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \ln c \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i = 0$$

解得α的最大似然估计为

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i - \ln c}$$

由于 $\mu = E(X) = \frac{c\alpha}{\alpha - 1}$, 因此 μ 的最大似然估计为

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{c\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\alpha}-1} = \frac{c}{1 - \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i + \ln c}$$

八

解: (1) 提出假设 H_0 : $\mu = \mu_0 = 200, H_1$: $\mu \neq \mu_0 = 200$,

选取检验统计量
$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

构造拒绝域 $|z| > z_{\alpha/2}$

由已知, α =0.05,查表得 $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$

$$n=16$$
, $\bar{x}=197.5$, $\sigma^2=25.$, 计算得 $|z|=\left|\frac{\bar{x}-\mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right|=\left|\frac{197.5-200}{5/4}\right|=2>1.96$

故在显著性水平 α =0.05 下,拒绝 H_0 ,认为洗涤剂净含量的均值不是额定的 200.

(2) 给定 H_0 : $\mu = 200$, H_1 : $\mu < 200$,针对拒绝域 $W = \{\bar{x} < 197.55\}$,犯第一类错误的概率为

$$P(\overline{X} < 197.55 \mid \mu = 200) = P(\frac{\overline{X} - 200}{5/\sqrt{16}} < \frac{197.55 - 200}{5/\sqrt{16}} \mid \mu = 200) = \Phi(\frac{197.55 - 200}{5/\sqrt{16}})$$

$$=\Phi(-1.96)=1-\Phi(1.96)=0.025$$