

# 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（一）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{1}{4}$ , (2)  $\frac{2}{3}$ , (3)  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y}, & \frac{1}{e} < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ , (4)  $\frac{5}{12}$ , (5) 0.95.

二、(1) B, (2) C, (3) C, (4) B, (5) C

三、解：令  $A_i$  = “第  $i$  门炮中靶”， $i=1,2,3$ ， $B$  = “有两弹中靶”，则

$$B = A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \cup A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 A_3$$

由事件独立性得

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.5 + 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times 0.3 \times 0.5 = 0.29$$

$$P(A_1 B) = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(\bar{A}_3) + P(A_1)P(\bar{A}_2)P(A_3)$$

$$= 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.5 + 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 0.5 = 0.2$$

$$\text{于是 } P(A_1 | B) = \frac{P(A_1 B)}{P(B)} = \frac{20}{29}.$$

四、解：设第  $i$  周的需求量为  $X_i$ ， $i=1,2$ 。则  $X_1, X_2$  独立同分布，其概率密度均为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} te^{-t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

则两周需求量  $Y = X_1 + X_2$  的概率密度为：

当  $Y > 0$  时，

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)f(y-t)dt = \int_0^y te^{-t}(y-t)e^{-(y-t)}dt = \frac{y^3}{6}e^{-y}$$

于是

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{6}e^{-y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

五、解：(1)  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + (B-1)A$

$$F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = 1 - P(X > 2) = 1 - (B-2) \cdot A = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{6}, B = 3.$$

六、解：(1)  $EX = \int_1^\theta x \cdot \frac{2\theta^2}{(\theta^2-1)x^3} dx = \frac{2\theta}{\theta+1}$

$$\theta = \frac{EX}{2-EX}$$

$\therefore$  矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{2-\bar{X}}$

(2)  $L = f(x_1) \cdots f(x_n)$

$$= \frac{(2\theta^2)^n}{(\theta^2-1)^n (x_1 \cdots x_n)^3}, \quad x_1, \cdots, x_n \in (1, \theta).$$

$$\ln L = n \cdot \ln(2\theta^2) - n \cdot \ln(\theta^2-1) - 3 \cdot \ln x_1 \cdots x_n$$

$$(\ln L)'_\theta = \frac{2n}{\theta} - \frac{2n\theta}{\theta^2-1} \neq 0.$$

因  $L = \left(\frac{2}{\theta^2-1} + 2\right)^n \frac{1}{(x_1 \cdots x_n)^3}$

$\theta$  越小,  $L$  越大.

$$\hat{\theta} = \max(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$$

七、证：设  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n$  相互独立且都服从  $N(0,1)$  分布, 则  $Y = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \sim \chi^2(n)$ , 故  $X, Y$

同分布, 得

$$EX = EY = \sum_{j=1}^n EX_j^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n DX_j = n$$

$$EX = DY = \sum_{j=1}^n DX_j^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n [EX_j^4 - (EX_j^2)^2]$$

$$= n \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx - 1 \right] = 2n$$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（二）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{3}{8}$ , (2)  $1-e^{-3}$ , (3)  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & -1 < y < 1 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & -5 < y < -1, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{6}$ , (5) (39.51, 40.49)

二、(1) A, (2) B, (3) C, (4) B, (5) A.

三、解：设  $A_i$  = “其中恰有  $i$  个次品”， $i=1, 2$ ，则

$$P(A_1) = C_4^1 \times 0.01 \times 0.99^3 = 0.0388$$

$$P(A_2) = C_4^2 \times 0.01^2 \times 0.99 = 0.0006$$

四、解：  $f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x}, & x < z < 2x \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

当  $z < 0$ ,  $f_z(z) = 0$

当  $z \geq 0$ ,  $f_z(z) = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^z \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx = \lambda(e^{-\frac{\lambda z}{2}} - e^{-\lambda z})$

五、解：  $EXY = P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{5}{8}$

(1)  $P(X+Y \leq 1) = 1 - P(X+Y > 1)$   
 $= 1 - P(X=1, Y=1)$   
 $= \frac{3}{8}$ .

(2)  $E \max(X, Y) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$ .

	X		
	Y		
		0	1
	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

六、解：设  $Y$  为三次射击中命中的次数，则  $Y \sim B(3, 0.4)$ ，于是，

$$P(X=0) = P(Y=0) = C_3^0 (0.4)^0 (0.6)^3 = \frac{27}{125}$$

$$P(X=5) = P(Y=1) = C_3^1 0.4 \times (0.6)^2 = \frac{54}{125}$$

类似地可求出  $X$  的分布为

$X$	0	5	10	20
$P$	$\frac{27}{125}$	$\frac{54}{125}$	$\frac{36}{125}$	$\frac{8}{125}$

所以  $X$  的数学期望为

$$EX = 0 \times \frac{27}{125} + 5 \times \frac{54}{125} + 10 \times \frac{36}{125} + 20 \times \frac{8}{125} = 6.32。$$

七、解：(1) 参数  $\lambda$  的矩估计：

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 = EX &= \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x d\left(e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x}\right) \\ &= \left[ -xe^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + (-\lambda) e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right] = \lambda \end{aligned}$$

所以参数  $\lambda$  的矩估计  $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$ 。

参数  $\lambda$  的极大似然估计：似然函数为

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x_i} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right\}$$

求对数

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

求导数，令其为零，得似然方程

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

解似然方程得

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$$

故参数  $\lambda$  的极大似然估计为  $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$ 。

(2) 因为  $E\bar{X} = EX = \lambda$ ，所以  $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$  是  $\lambda$  的无偏估计。

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（三）答案

一、(1) 0.8, (2)  $1 - e^{-2}$ , (3)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$ , (4) -1, (5) (4.804, 5.196)

二、(1) A, (2) A, (3) A, (4) C, (5) C.

三、解:  $B, W$  表示从甲中取出的是黑球, 白球的事件.  $S$  表示放入乙袋的球与从乙袋取出的球同色

$$P(S) = P(B)P(S|B) + P(W)P(S|W)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{17}{30}$$

$$P(B|S) = \frac{P(BS)}{P(S)} = \frac{\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{17}{30}} = \frac{9}{17}.$$

四、解: (1)  $1 = K \int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x-3y} dy$

$$= \frac{K}{6}, \quad K = 6$$

$$(2) P(X + 2Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} 6 \cdot e^{-2x-3y} dy \\ = 3e^{-2} - 4e^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 1$$

五、解:  $Y = |X|$  的分布函数

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(|X| \leq y) \\ = \begin{cases} P(\emptyset) = 0, & y < 0, \\ P(-y \leq X \leq y), & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

而当  $y \geq 0$  时,

$$F_Y(y) = P(-y \leq X \leq y) = \Phi(y) - \Phi(-y) = 2\Phi(y) - 1,$$

所以  $Y = |X|$  的分布函数

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ 2\Phi(y) - 1, & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

从而  $Y = |X|$  的概率密度

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ 2\varphi(y), & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \end{cases}.$$

六、解：(1) 矩估计

$$\mu_1 = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x; \alpha) dx = \int_0^1 (\alpha+1)x^{\alpha+1} dx = \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+2}$$

$$\text{解出 } \alpha = \frac{2\mu_1 - 1}{1 - \mu_1}, \text{ 于是 } \alpha \text{ 的矩估计为 } \hat{\alpha} = \frac{2\bar{x} - 1}{1 - \bar{x}}$$

(2) 极大似然估计似然函数为

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

$$\ln L(\alpha) = n \ln(\alpha+1) + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha \ln x_i,$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \frac{n}{\alpha+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \alpha \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } \hat{\alpha} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} - 1.$$

七、证：设  $Y \sim N(0,1)$ ， $Z \sim \chi^2(n)$ ，且  $Y, Z$  相互独立，则

$$W = \frac{Y}{\sqrt{Z/n}} \sim t(n)$$

故  $X, W$  同分布，从而  $X^2$  与  $W^2$  同分布，注意到  $Y^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ ， $Y^2, Z$  相互独立，所以

$$W^2 = \frac{Y^2}{Z/n} \sim F(1, n),$$

可知  $X^2 \sim F(1, n)$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（四）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{1}{2}$ , (2)  $\frac{17}{25}$ , (3)  $\frac{1}{8}$ , (4)  $\geq 0.6$ , (5) (4.412, 5.588)

二、(1) C, (2) D, (3) B, (4) C, (5) B.

三、解:  $A_i$  = 第  $i$  次取到的是次品

$$P(A_3) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$P(\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2A_3) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{7}{45}$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2 | A_3) = \frac{P(\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2A_3)}{P(A_3)} = \frac{7}{9}.$$

四、解:  $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy$ , 将

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & |y| \leq \pi \\ 0, & |y| > \pi \end{cases}$$

代入上式并作变量代换  $x = z - y$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} f_Z(z-y)dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{z-\pi}^{z+\pi} f_Z(x)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [F_X(z+\pi) - F_X(z-\pi)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [\Phi(\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}) - \Phi(\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma})] \end{aligned}$$

五、解:  $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x,y)dxdy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 x \frac{1}{8}(x+y)dy = \frac{7}{6}$

由密度函数中  $x, y$  对称性知  $EY = EX = \frac{7}{6}$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}xy(x+y)dy = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EXEY = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{49}{36} = -\frac{1}{36}$$

$$EX^2 = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8}x^2(x+y)dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{49}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$DY = DX = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX \cdot DY}} = \frac{-1/36}{11/36} = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X+Y) &= DX + DY + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &= \frac{11}{36} + \frac{11}{36} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{5}{9} \end{aligned}$$

六、解：(1) 矩估计

$$\begin{cases} \mu_1 = EX = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ \mu_2 = EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12} + \mu_1 \end{cases}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 2\mu_1 \\ \theta_2 - \theta_1 = 2\sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_1 = \mu_1 - \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}, \quad \theta_2 = \mu_1 + \sqrt{3(\mu_2 - \mu_1^2)}$$

于是  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  的矩估计为

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{x} - \sqrt{3}S^*, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{x} + \sqrt{3}S^*$$

其中  $S^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

(2) 极大似然估计

$$X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, & \theta_1 \leq x \leq \theta_2 \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

令  $x_{(1)} = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  $x_{(n)} = \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

则似然函数为

$$L = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, & \theta_1 \leq x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} \leq \theta_2 \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

显然  $\theta_2 - \theta_1$  越小,  $L$  越大. 但  $\theta_2 - \theta_1 \geq x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}$ ,

所以  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  的极大似然估计分别为

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = x_{(1)}, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = x_{(n)}$$

七、解：  $P = C_3^2(0.1)^2 \times 0.9 + C_3^3(0.1)^3 = 0.028$



$$X \sim B(4, 0.028)$$

$$EX = 0.112$$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（五）答案

一、(1) 0.9, (2)  $\frac{1}{3}$ , (3) 1, (4)  $\frac{3}{2}$ , (5) 36.

二、(1) D, (2) C, (3) C, (4) C, (5) C.

三、解：设  $B =$  “取出的一个球是白球”，再设  $A_i =$  “取到了第  $i$  箱”， $i = 1, 2, 3$ ，则由

全概率公式有

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{8}\right) = \frac{53}{120}$$

四、解：(1) 因为  $1 = F(+\infty, +\infty) = C - 0 - 0 + 0$ ，所以  $C = 1$ 。

(2) 先求边缘分布函数：

$$F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-0.5y}, & y \geq 0, \\ 0, & y < 0. \end{cases}$$

因为  $F(x, y) = F_X(x) \cdot F_Y(y)$ ，所以  $X, Y$  独立。

$$(3) P(X > 1, Y > 1) = P(X > 1)P(Y > 1) = [1 - P(X \leq 1)][1 - P(Y \leq 1)] \\ = e^{-0.5} \cdot e^{-0.5} = e^{-1}.$$

五、解：(1)  $EZ = \frac{1}{3}EX + \frac{1}{2}EY = \frac{1}{3}$

$$EZ = \frac{1}{9}DX + \frac{1}{4}DY + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 3$$

$$(2) E(EZ) = E\left(\frac{X^2}{3} + \frac{XY}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}[DX + (EX)^2] + \frac{1}{2}[\text{Cov}(X, Y) + EXEY]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3}(9+1) + \frac{1}{2}(\rho_{XY}\sqrt{DX \cdot DY} + 0) \\
&= \frac{10}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \\
&= \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

于是  $\text{Cov}(X, Z) = E(XZ) - EXEZ = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$

故  $\rho_{XZ} = 0$

六、解：(1)  $EX = 1, EX^2 = 1 + 2\theta$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(EX^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\theta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1^2 \times 4 + 2^2 \times 4}{10} - 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad L &= P(X=0)^2 \cdot P(X=0)^4 \cdot P(X=2)^4 \\
&= \theta^2 (1-2\theta)^4 \theta^4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln L = 6 \ln \theta + 4 \ln(1-2\theta)$$

$$(\ln L)'_{\theta} = \frac{6}{\theta} + \frac{-8}{1-2\theta} = 0. \quad \hat{\theta} = \frac{3}{10}.$$

七、解：令  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, \\ 0, \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$

$$P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$EX_i = \frac{1}{n}$$

开门次数  $X = X_1 + 2X_2 + \dots + nX_n$

$$EX = E(X_1 + 2X_2 + \dots + nX_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}(1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（六）答案

一、(1) 0.45, (2)  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - (2x^2 + 2x + 1)e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ , (3)  $DY = 46$ ,

(4)  $\frac{5}{2\sqrt{13}}$ , (5) (7.4, 21.1)

二、(1) D, (2) A, (3) D, (4) C, (5) D.

三、解：设  $A =$  “零件是合格品”

$B_i =$  “零件是第  $i$  台机床加工的”， $i = 1, 2, 3$ .

则  $A = B_1A + B_2A$

从而由全概率公式

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(1-0.03) + \frac{1}{3}(1-0.02) = \frac{73}{75}. \end{aligned}$$

四、解：设  $Z$  的分布函数为  $F_Z(z)$ ，则

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

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

当  $z \leq 0$  时， $F_Z(z) = 0$ ；

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时， } F_Z(z) = \iint_{\substack{|x-y| \leq z \\ 0 \leq x, y \leq 1}} dx dy = 1 - (1-z)^2 = 2z - z^2$$

当  $z > 1$  时， $F_Z(z) = 1$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0 \\ 2z - z^2, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2 - 2z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

五、解：先将阴性反应的人编号  $1, 2, \dots, 46$ ，引进随机变量  $X_k$

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{若第 } k \text{ 号阴性反应者在第一个阳性反应者} \\ 0 & \text{否 } k = 1, 2, \dots, 46 \end{cases}$$

$$X_k \text{ 同分布，且 } X = \sum_{k=1}^{46} X_k$$

$$EX = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^{46} X_k\right) = 46EX_k = 46P(X_1 = 1)$$

$$= 46 \sum_{k=1}^{46} 4C_{45}^{k-1} k! \frac{(49-k)!}{50!} = \frac{4 \times 46}{50} \sum_{k=1}^{46} \frac{C_{45}^{k-1}}{C_{49}^k} = 9.2$$

$$EX^2 = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^{46} X_k\right)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{46} EX_k^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 46} E(X_i X_j)$$

$$= 46EX_1^2 + 2 \times (1 + 2 + \cdots + 45)E(X_1 X_2)$$

$$= 46EX_1 = 2 \times \frac{45(1+45)}{2} E(X_1 X_2)$$

$$= 46EX_1 + 46 \times 45 P(X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1)$$

$$= 9.2 + 46 \times 45 \sum_{k=2}^{46} 4C_{44}^{k-2} k! \frac{(49-k)!}{50!}$$

$$= 147.2$$

$$DX = 147.2 - 9.2^2 = 62.56$$

六、解：(1)  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的似然函数为

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = f(x_1; \mu, \sigma^2) \cdots f(x_n; \mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{X_1 \cdots X_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln X_i - \mu)^2\right\}$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln X_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln X_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln X_i - \mu)^2 = 0$$

其解为  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计量

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i = \overline{\ln X_i} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln X_i - \overline{\ln X_i})^2$$

(2) 为求矩估计量，注意到

$$EX = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \quad \text{用样本均值 } \bar{X} \text{ 代替 } EX, \text{ 得 } \mu \text{ 和 } \sigma^2$$

$$DX = e^{2\mu + \sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) \quad \text{用样本方差 } S^2 \text{ 代替 } DX \text{ 的矩估计}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{X} = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \\ S^2 = e^{2\mu + \sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) = \bar{X}^2 (e^{\sigma^2} - 1) \end{cases}$$

由此得  $\sigma^2$  的矩估计量  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \ln(1 + \frac{S^2}{\bar{X}^2})$ , 将其代入方程组的第二式得

$$S^2 = e^{2\mu} e^{\hat{\sigma}^2} (e^{\hat{\sigma}^2} - 1) = e^{2\mu} (1 + \frac{S^2}{\bar{X}^2} \cdot \frac{S^2}{x}) \quad e^{2\mu} = \frac{\bar{X}^4}{S_n^2 + \bar{X}^2}$$

于是  $\mu$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{\mu} = \ln \frac{\bar{X}^2}{\sqrt{S^2 + \bar{X}^2}}$ .

七、解：引进随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ , 则有  $X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$ , 且  $EX_i = P\{X_i = 1\} = P\{\text{第 } i \text{ 堆恰成一副}\}$

$$P\{\text{第 } i \text{ 堆恰成一副}\} = 2n(2n-2)!/(2n)! = \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

故  $EX_i = \frac{1}{2n-1} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$EX = EX_1 + \dots + EX_n = \frac{n}{2n-1}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - E^2X$$

其中  $EX^2 = E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n E(X_i X_j)$

右端和式中分为两部分

一部分  $i = j$  对应的项, 由于  $X_i$  只取 1, 0, 故  $X_i^2 = X_i$ , 所以

$$EX_i^2 = EX_i = \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

另一部分  $i \neq j$ , 因为  $X_i, X_j$  只取 1, 0 两值

$$E(X_i X_j) = P\{X_i = 1, X_j = 1\} \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_i = 1, X_j = 1) &= 2n(2n-2)(2n-4)!/(2n)! \\ &= 1/[(2n-1)(2n-3)] \end{aligned}$$

因  $i \neq j$  的项共有  $n(n-1)$  个, 因此

$$EX^2 = \frac{n}{2n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{(2n-1)(2n-3)}$$

故  $DX = EX^2 - E^2X = \frac{4n(n-1)^2}{(2n-1)^2(2n-3)}$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（七）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{19}{20}$ , (2)  $f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ , (3)  $N(0,5)$ , (4)  $1 - \frac{9}{\varepsilon^2}$ , (5) (480.4, 519.6)

二、(1) B, (2) D, (3) C, (4) D, (5) C.

三、解：设  $A$  = 挑选的人是色盲,  $B$  = 挑选的人是男人

$$(1) P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{2}(0.05 + 0.0025) = 0.02625$$

$$(2) P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B)P(\bar{A}|B)}{1 - P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.95}{0.97375} = 0.4878$$

四、解： $(\xi, \eta)$  的密度函数  $\varphi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S(B)} & (x, y) \in B \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ ,

$S(B)$  为区域  $B$  的面积

$$S(B) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4 & (x, y) \in B \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  当  $x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  或  $y \leq 0$  时,  $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ ,

$$\therefore F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y \varphi(x, y) dx dy = 0,$$

$\therefore$  当  $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0$  且  $0 < y \leq 2x+1$  时,  $\varphi(x, y) = 4 \cdot S_{ABCD}$ ,

又梯形  $S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{上底} + \text{下底}) \times \text{高}$

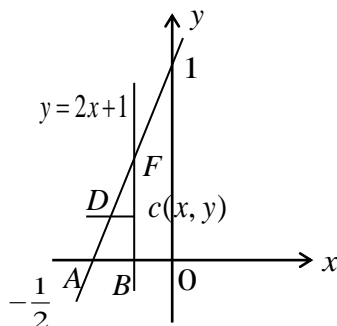
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(x - \frac{y-1}{2}\right) + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] y = \frac{y}{2} \left(2x - \frac{y}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^x \int_0^y \varphi(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^x \int_0^y dx dy = 4S_{ABCD}$$

$$= 2y \left(2x - \frac{y}{2} + 1\right)$$

$\therefore$  当  $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0$ , 且  $y > 2x+1$  时,  $\varphi(x, y) = 4$

$$\text{又 } S_{\Delta FAB} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) (2x+1)$$



$$\therefore F(x, y) = (2x+1)^2$$

$$\because \text{当 } x > 0, \text{ 且 } 0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \phi(x, y) = 4S_{ABCD} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} y \left( \frac{2-y}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = 2y \left( 1 - \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0, \text{ 且 } y > 1 \text{ 时, } \phi(x, y) = 4, \quad S = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = 1$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } y \leq 0 \\ 2y \left( 2x - \frac{y}{2} + 1 \right) & -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0, \text{ 且 } 0 < y \leq 2x+1 \\ (2x+1)^2 & -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0, \text{ 且 } y > 2x+1 \\ 2y \left( 1 - \frac{y}{2} \right) & x > 0, \text{ 且 } 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 0, \text{ 且 } y > 1 \end{cases}$$

五、解：由题意设可知， $EX = EY = 0$ ， $DX = DY = 1$ ， $\rho_{XY} = \frac{1}{2}$ ，于是

$$DZ_1 = D(aX) = a^2 DX = a^2$$

$$DZ_2 = D(bX + cY) = b^2 DX + c^2 DY + 2bc \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = b^2 + c^2 + bc$$

$$\operatorname{cov}(Z_1, Z_2) = \operatorname{cov}(aX, bX + cY)$$

$$= ab \operatorname{cov}(X, X) + ac \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= ab + \frac{1}{2} ac$$

$$\text{再由题意有 } a^2 = 1, \quad b^2 + c^2 + bc = 1, \quad ab + \frac{1}{2} ac = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } a = \pm 1, \quad b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad c = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ 或 } a = \pm 1, \quad b = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

六、解：设随机变量  $X$  的分布函数为  $F(x)$ ，概率密度为  $f(x)$ ，再设  $A_i$  表示事件“产品取自第  $i$  盒”， $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ， $B$  表示事件“ $X \leq x (x \in R)$ ”，则

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(B) \text{全概率公式} \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) P(B | A_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P(B | A_i)$$

而  $P(B|A_i) = P(X \leq x | A_i) = F_i(x)$ , 其中  $F_i(x)$  为参数为  $\lambda_i (\lambda_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  的指数分布的分布函数。因此

$$P(B|A_i) = F_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_i x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

从而  $X$  的分布密度  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e^{-\lambda_i x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$X \text{ 的数学期望 } EX = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{+\infty} x \lambda_i e^{-\lambda_i x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda_i}.$$

七、解：矩估计： $\mu_1 = EX = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}\theta/2$

$$\theta = \frac{2\mu_1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \quad \text{用 } \bar{X} \text{ 估计 } \mu_1 \text{ 得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{ 为矩估计.}$$

$$\text{极大似然估计: } L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\theta^2}} \right) & x_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{\theta^3} \stackrel{\circ}{=} 0$$

$$\text{得 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}} \text{ 为极大似然估计.}$$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（八）答案



一、(1)  $1-P$ , (2)  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 3 \\ (\frac{y-3}{2})^3 e^{-\frac{(y-3)^2}{2}} & y \geq 3 \end{cases}$ , (3)  $\frac{7}{8}$ ,

(4)  $\frac{11}{12}$ , (5) (1.817, 4.217)

二、(1) A, (2) C, (3) C, (4) C, (5) C.

三、解：设  $B =$  “取4次球，1次出现白球，3次出现黑球”， $H_i =$  “罐子中有  $i$  个白球”

( $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ )，由古典概率得

$$P(H_0) = P(H_5) = \frac{1}{2^5}; \quad P(H_1) = P(H_4) = \frac{5}{2^5}; \quad P(H_2) = P(H_3) = \frac{10}{2^5}$$

由贝努利公式  $P(B|H_0) = 0$   $P(B|H_1) = C_4^1(\frac{1}{5})(\frac{4}{5})^3$

$$P(B|H_2) = C_4^2(\frac{2}{5})(\frac{3}{5})^3 \quad P(B|H_3) = C_4^1(\frac{3}{5})(\frac{2}{5})^3$$

$$P(B|H_4) = C_4^1(\frac{4}{5})(\frac{1}{5})^3 \quad P(B|H_5) = 0$$

由全概率公式  $P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^5 P(H_i)P(B|H_i)$

$$= \frac{5}{32} C_4^1(\frac{1}{5})(\frac{4}{5})^3 + \frac{10}{32} C_4^2(\frac{2}{5})(\frac{3}{5})^3$$

$$+ \frac{10}{32} C_4^1(\frac{3}{5})(\frac{2}{5})^3 + \frac{5}{32} C_4^1(\frac{4}{5})(\frac{1}{5})^3$$

$$= 0.224$$

由贝叶斯公式  $P(H_0|B) = 0$   $P(H_1|B) = 0.1857$

$$P(H_2|B) = 0.4821 \quad P(H_3|B) = 0.2143$$

$$P(H_4|B) = 0.0179 \quad P(H_5|B) = 0$$

四、解：(1) 当  $x \geq 0$  时， $f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{x-y}{3}-\frac{y}{4}} dy = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x}{3}}$ ，所以

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当  $y \geq 0$  时  $f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{x-y}{3}-\frac{y}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{y}{4}}$ ，所以

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{y}{4}} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于  $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$ , 故  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立.

(2) 由于  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 故可利用卷积公式

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{z-x}{4}} dx, & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{z}{4}} - e^{-\frac{z}{3}} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

五、解: (1)  $y \leq 1$   $F_Y(y) = 0$

$y \geq 2$   $F_Y(y) = 1$

$1 < y < 2$   $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 + 1 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y-1} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y-1})$

$$= F_X(\sqrt{y-1}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y-1})$$

$$F'_Y(y) = f_X(\sqrt{y-1}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y-1}} + f_X(-\sqrt{y-1}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{y-1}} - 1$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y-1}} - 1 & 1 < y < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(2)  $E(X^2 + 1) = EX^2 + 1 = \int_{-1}^0 x^2(1+x)dx + \int_0^1 x^2(1-x)dx + 1$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + 1 = \frac{7}{6}$$

六、解: 设  $X$  为 10000 个投保人出险人数, 则  $x \sim B(10^4, p)$

(1) 已知  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - 0.999^{10^4}$  则

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - (1-p)^{10^4} = 1 - 0.999^{10^4}$$

$$\therefore 1 - p = 0.999 \quad \therefore p = 0.001$$

(2) 设每位投保人缴纳的保费为  $a$  元,  $Y$  为所得盈利, 则

$$Y = 10000a - (10000X + 50000)$$

$$EY = 10000a - 10000EX - 50000 = 10^4 a - 10^4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 5 \cdot 10^4 = 10^4(a - 15) \geq 0$$

$a \geq 15$   $\therefore$  每位投保人应交纳的最低保费是15元

七、解：(1) 总体  $X$  的分布函数

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta, \\ 0, & x \leq \theta. \end{cases}$$

(2) 统计量  $\hat{\theta}$  分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\hat{\theta}}(x) &= P(\hat{\theta} \leq x) = P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \leq x) \\ &= 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) > x) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > x, X_2 > x, \dots, X_n > x) \\ &= 1 - P(X_1 > x)P(X_2 > x) \cdots P(X_n > x) \\ &= 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-2n(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta, \\ 0, & x \leq \theta. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\hat{\theta}$  的概率密度为

$$f_{\hat{\theta}}(x) = F_{\hat{\theta}}'(x) = \begin{cases} 2ne^{-2n(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta, \\ 0, & x \leq \theta. \end{cases}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} E\hat{\theta} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_{\hat{\theta}}(x)dx = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} 2nxe^{-2n(x-\theta)} dx \\ &= \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} 2n(x-\theta)e^{-2n(x-\theta)} dx + \theta \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} 2ne^{-2n(x-\theta)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} + \theta \neq \theta \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\hat{\theta}$  作为  $\theta$  的估计量不具有无偏性。

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（九）答案

一、(1)  $1-p-q$ , (2)  $\frac{2e^y}{\pi(1+e^{2y})}$ , (3)  $\frac{1}{3}$ , (4)  $1-e^{-4}$ , (5) (8.27, 8.39)

二、(1) C, (2) B, (3) B, (4) B, (5) D

三、解：记  $A_i = \{\text{抽到第 } i \text{ 箱}\} (i=1, 2)$ ;  $B_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 次抽到一等品}\} (i=1, 2)$ .

依题意，要求  $P(B_2 | B_1)$ ,

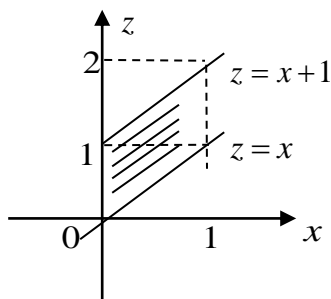
$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1) &= P(B_1A_1 \cup B_1A_2) = P(A_1)P(B_1 | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1 | A_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{50} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{12}{30} = \frac{3}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1B_2) &= P(B_1B_2 | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B_1B_2 | A_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{10}{50}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{12}{30}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$P(B_2 | B_1) = \frac{P(B_1B_2)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{\frac{3}{10}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

四、解：  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

若  $f(x, z-x) > 0$ , 必有  $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < z-x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ x < z < x+1 \end{cases}$



$$f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} 4x(z-x) & 0 < z < 1, 0 < x < z \\ 4x(z-x) & 1 \leq z < 2, z-1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}z^3 & 0 < z < 1 \\ -\frac{2}{3}z^3 + 4z - \frac{8}{3} & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

五、证明：设每年获得的利润为  $T$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(X, S) &= \begin{cases} aS, & S \leq X \\ aX - b(S - X), & S > X \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} aS, & S \leq X \\ (a+b)X - bS, & S > X \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 ET &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} T(x, S) f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_S^{+\infty} aS f(x) dx + \int_0^S [(a+b)x - bS] f(x) dx \\
 &= aS \int_S^{+\infty} f(x) dx + (a+b) \int_0^S x f(x) dx - bS \int_0^S f(x) dx \\
 \frac{dET}{dS} &= a \int_S^{+\infty} f(x) dx - aS f(S) + (a+b)S f(S) - b \int_0^S f(x) dx - bS f(S) \\
 &= a \int_S^{+\infty} f(x) dx - b \int_0^S f(x) dx \\
 &= a[1 - P(X \leq S)] - bP(X \leq S)
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\frac{dET}{dS} = 0$  得

$$P(X \leq S) = \frac{a}{a+b}.$$

六、解：(1) 似然函数  $L(\alpha^2) = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}\alpha^3}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$ ,  $x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\ln L(\alpha^2) = n \ln \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) - \frac{3n}{2} \ln \alpha^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i^2 - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

令  $\frac{d \ln L(\alpha^2)}{d(\alpha^2)} = -\frac{3n}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^4} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$ . 解得  $\hat{\alpha}^2 = \frac{2}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad E(\hat{\alpha}^2) &= \frac{2}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 = \frac{2}{3} EX_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}\alpha^3} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^4 e^{-t^2} dt = \alpha^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \hat{\alpha}^2$  是  $\alpha^2$  的无偏估计量

七、解： $\because P(X > 90) = \frac{12}{526} \approx 0.0228$

$$P(X \leq 90) = 0.9772$$

又  $\because P(X < 60) = \frac{84}{526} \approx 0.1592$

$$\therefore P(X \leq 90) = \Phi\left(\frac{90 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.9772$$

$$P(X < 60) = \Phi\left(\frac{60 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.1597$$

查表:  $\frac{90 - \mu}{\sigma} \approx 2.0$        $\frac{60 - \mu}{\sigma} \approx -1.0$

解得  $\sigma = 10$ ,  $\mu = 70$ ,  $\therefore X \sim N(70, 10^2)$

已知录用率为  $\frac{155}{526} \approx 0.2947$

$$\therefore P(X > 78) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{78 - 70}{10}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.8) = 1 - 0.7881 = 0.2119$$

因为  $0.2119 < 0.2947$ ,  $\therefore$  此人在被录用之列.

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{1}{6}$ , (2)  $\frac{(a-2b)^2}{a^2}$ , (3)  $\frac{147}{512}$ , (4)  $\geq 0.73$ , (5)  $-0.02$ .

二、(1) A, (2) B, (3) B, (4) C, (5) C.

三、解: 设  $A =$  (最后取出白球)  $B_i =$  (从第  $i$  个盒子中取出白球)  $i = 1, 2$

$$(1) P(A) = (B_1 B_2)P(A | B_1 B_2) + P(B_1 \bar{B}_2)P(A | B_1 \bar{B}_2) + P(\bar{B}_1 B_2)P(A | \bar{B}_1 B_2) = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$(2) P(B_1 | A) = \frac{P(B_1 A)}{P(A)} = \frac{13}{15}$$

四、解: 设  $F_Y(y)$  为  $Y$  的分布函数, 则由全概率公式知  $U = X + Y$  的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} G_U(u) &= P(U \leq u) = P(X + Y \leq u) \\ &= 0.3P(X + Y \leq u | X = 1) + 0.7P(X + Y \leq u | X = 2) \\ &= 0.3P(Y \leq u - 1 | X = 1) + 0.7P(Y \leq u - 2 | X = 2) \end{aligned}$$

由  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 可见

$$\begin{aligned} G_U(u) &= 0.3P(Y \leq u - 1 | X = 1) + 0.7P(Y \leq u - 2 | X = 2) \\ &= 0.3F_Y(u - 1) + 0.7F_Y(u - 2) \end{aligned}$$

由此, 得  $U = X + Y$  的概率密度

$$\begin{aligned} g(u) &= G'_U(u) = 0.3F'_Y(u-1) \times 1 + 0.7F'_Y(u-2) \times 1 \\ &= 0.3f_Y(u-1) + 0.7f_Y(u-2) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y xe^{-y} dx, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}y^2e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)  $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(u, v) dudv$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ or } y \leq 0 \\ \int_0^y dv \int_0^v ue^{-v} du, & 0 < y < x < +\infty \\ \int_0^x du \int_u^y ue^{-v} dv, & 0 < x < y < +\infty \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ or } y \leq 0 \\ 1 - (\frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + 1)e^{-y}, & 0 < y < x < +\infty \\ 1 - (x+1)e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-y}, & 0 < x < y < +\infty \end{cases}$$

(3)  $P(X+Y \leq 1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{1-x} xe^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-1}$

六、解: (1) 矩估计:  $EX = \int_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} = \theta$

$$\bar{X} = EX = \theta$$

$\theta_1 = \bar{X}$  为矩估计.

(2) 极大似然估计: 似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq \min(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq x_1 \cdots x_n \leq \max(x_1 \cdots x_n) \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

记  $X_1^* = \min(X_1 \cdots X_n)$        $X_n^* = \max(X_1 \cdots X_n)$

由极大似然估计定义, 得  $\begin{cases} \theta - \frac{1}{2} = X_1^* \\ \theta + \frac{1}{2} = X_n^* \end{cases} \therefore \theta_2 = \frac{1}{2}[X_1^* + X_n^*]$

(2)  $E(\theta_1) = E\bar{X} = EX = \theta$   $\theta_1$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计

$$f_{x_1}^*(x) = \begin{cases} n(\frac{1}{2} + \theta - x)^{n-1} & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{x_n}^*(x) = \begin{cases} n(x + \frac{1}{2} - \theta)^{n-1} & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_1^*) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{x_1}^*(x) dx = \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} x n (\frac{1}{2} + \theta - x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \theta + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_n^*) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_{x_n}^*(x) dx = \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\theta + \frac{1}{2}} x n (x + \frac{1}{2} - \theta)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \theta - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E\left(\frac{X_1^* + X_n^*}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{n+1} + \theta - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \theta$$

故  $\frac{1}{2}[\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i + \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i]$  也是  $\theta$  的无偏估计.

七、解:  $P(Y = m) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(X = i)P(Y = m | X = i)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} P(X = i)P(Y = m | X = i) + \sum_{i=m}^n P(X = i)P(Y = m | X = i) \\ &= \sum_{i=m}^n \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{i} \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EY &= \sum_{m=1}^n m P(Y = m) = \sum_{m=1}^n m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=m}^n \frac{1}{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{i} \left(\sum_{m=1}^i m\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{n+3}{4} \end{aligned}$$



## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十一）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{4}{15}$ , (2)  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x\sigma y \ln 10}} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu \ln 10)^2}{2(\sigma \ln 10)^2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$ , (3)  $\frac{25}{16}$ ,  
 (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$ , (5) (39.51, 40.49)

二、(1) C, (2) B, (3) A, (4) A, (5) D.

三、解：(1)  $P\{Y = m | X = n\} = C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$ ,  $0 \leq m \leq n$ ;  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

(2)  $P(X = n, Y = m) = P(X = n)P(Y = m | X = n) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} C_n^m p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$ ,  
 $0 \leq m \leq n$ ;  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

四、解：  $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy + \int_z^{+\infty} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy \\ &= \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy + \int_z^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \\ &= 1 - e^{-z} + e^{-z} \int_z^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = 1 - e^{-z} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy = e^z \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^z \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} & z > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^z & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} & z > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^z & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad -\infty < z < +\infty$$

五、解：三角形区域  $G = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, x + y \geq 1\}$  随机变量  $X$  和  $Y$  的联合密度为

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

以  $f_1(x)$  表示  $X$  的概率密度，则当  $x \leq 0$  或  $x \geq 1$  时， $f_1(x) = 0$ ，当  $0 < x < 1$  时，有

$$f_1(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{1-x}^1 2 dy = 2x$$

$$\therefore EX = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \qquad EX^2 = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

同理可得  $EY = \frac{2}{3}, \quad DY = \frac{1}{18},$

$$EXY = \iint_G 2xy dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 x dx \int_{1-x}^1 y dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = EXY - EX \cdot EY = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{1}{36}$$

于是  $DV = D(X+Y) = DX + DY + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$

六、解：设  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  为取的点，则它们相互独立同分布  $U(0,1)$ ，

$$X = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} - \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$F_{\max}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x^n, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \qquad F_{\min}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - (1-x)^n, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\max}(x) = \begin{cases} nx^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \qquad f_{\min}(x) = \begin{cases} n(1-x)^{n-1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E \max = \int_0^1 nx^n dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \qquad E \min = \int_0^1 n(1-x)^{n-1} x dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$EX = E \max - E \min = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

七、解：原十五的七题

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十二）答案

一、(1) 0.7, (2)  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$ , (3) 6, (4)  $\frac{1}{162}$ , (5) (2.690, 2.720)

二、(1) D, (2) B, (3) B, (4) C, (5) D.

三、解：设两次比赛为一轮， $A_i = \{\text{在一轮比赛中甲得 } i \text{ 分}\} (i=0,1,2)$ ， $B = \{\text{甲获胜}\}$ ，

又因为若甲在一轮比赛中得一分，则与下轮比赛中是否获胜无任何关系，即：

$$P(B|A_1) = P(B) \quad \text{且} \quad P(B|A_0) = 0, \quad P(B|A_2) = 1$$

又有  $P(A_0) = \beta^2$ ,  $P(A_1) = \alpha\beta + \beta\alpha = 2\alpha\beta$ ,  $P(A_2) = \alpha^2$

由全概率公式  $P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i) \cdot P(B|A_i) = 0 + P(B) \cdot 2\alpha\beta + \alpha^2 \cdot 1$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{\alpha^2}{1 - 2\alpha\beta}$$

同理  $P(\bar{B}) = \beta^2 / (1 - 2\alpha\beta)$

四、解：如图所示，因为

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= P\{Z \leq z\} \\ &= P\{X + Y \leq z\} \\ &= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

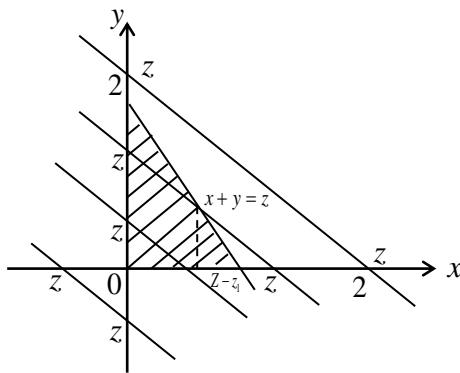
当  $z < 0$  时， $F_Z(z) = 0$

当  $0 \leq z < 1$  时，

$$F_Z(z) = \int_0^z dx \int_0^{z-x} 1 dy = \int_0^z (z-x) dx = \frac{1}{2} z^2$$

当  $1 \leq z < 2$  时，

$$\begin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{2-z} dx \int_0^{z-x} dy + \int_{2-z}^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \\ &= z(2-z) - \frac{1}{2}(2-z)^2 + (z-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$



当  $z \geq 2$  时,  $F_Z(z) = 1$ . 所以  $Z = X + Y$  的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}z^2, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ z(2-z) - \frac{1}{2}(2-z)^2 + (z-1)^2, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 1, & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

从而  $Z = X + Y$  的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 2-z & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

五、解: (1)  $y \leq e^2$   $F_Y(y) = 0$

$$y \geq e^4 \quad F_Y(y) = 1$$

$$e^2 < y < e^4 \quad F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{2X} \leq y) = P(X \leq \frac{1}{2} \ln y) = F_X(\frac{1}{2} \ln y)$$

$$F'_Y(y) = f_X(\frac{1}{2} \ln y) \cdot \frac{1}{2y}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y} & e^2 < y < e^4 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) Ee^{2X} = \int_1^2 e^{2x} \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^4 - e^2)$$

六、解: 原十五的六题

$$\text{七、解: (1) } \mu_1 = \frac{1+\theta}{2}, \quad \theta = 2\mu_1 - 1 \quad \therefore \hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X} - 1. \quad E\hat{\theta} = 2E\bar{X} - 1 = 2 \times \frac{\theta+1}{2} - 1 = \theta$$

无偏

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

# 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十三）答案

(已校订)

一、(1)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (答案:  $A = \text{“至少有一个女孩”}$ ,  $B = \text{“至少有一个男孩”}$ ,  $P(A) = \frac{7}{8} = P(B)$ ,

$P(AB) = \frac{6}{8}$ ;  $P(B|A) = \frac{6}{7}$ ); (2)  $ye^{-y}$ , (3) 0.6, (4)  $\frac{5}{8}$ , (5) (1.042, 1.058)

二、(1) A, (2) C, (3) C, (4) C, (5) B.

三、解: 设  $A_i = \{\text{有 } i \text{ 个零件出故障}\} (i=1,2,3)$ ;

$B = \{\text{仪器不能正常工作}\}$

$C_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个零件出故障}\} (i=1,2,3)$

则由贝叶斯公式得且 
$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{P(A_2)P(B|A_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i)}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1) &= P(C_1\bar{C}_2\bar{C}_3) + P(\bar{C}_1C_2\bar{C}_3) + P(\bar{C}_1\bar{C}_2C_3) \\ &= P(C_1)P(\bar{C}_2)P(\bar{C}_3) + P(\bar{C}_1)P(C_2)P(\bar{C}_3) + P(\bar{C}_1)P(\bar{C}_2)P(C_3) \\ &= 0.2 \times 0.6 \times 0.4 + 0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.464 \end{aligned}$$

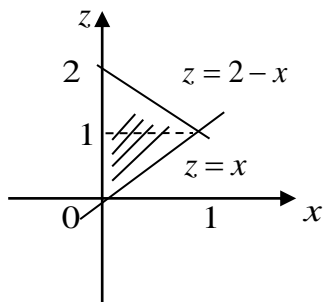
$$\begin{aligned} P(A_2) &= P(C_1C_2\bar{C}_3) + P(C_1\bar{C}_2C_3) + P(\bar{C}_1C_2C_3) \\ &= P(C_1)P(C_2)P(\bar{C}_3) + P(C_1)P(\bar{C}_2)P(C_3) + P(\bar{C}_1)P(C_2)P(C_3) \\ &= 0.2 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.2 \times 0.6 \times 0.6 + 0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.296 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_3) = P(C_1C_2C_3) = P(C_1)P(C_2)P(C_3) = 0.2 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 = 0.048$$

所以 
$$P(A_2|B) = \frac{0.296 \times 0.65}{0.464 \times 0.3 + 0.296 \times 0.65 + 0.048 \times 0.85} = 0.5166$$

四、解:  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

若  $f(x, z-x) > 0$  必有  $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < z-x < 2-2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ x < z < 2-x \end{cases}$



$$f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < z < 1, \quad 0 < x < z \\ 1 & 1 \leq z < 2, \quad 0 < x < 2-z \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 < z < 1 \\ 2-z & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

五、解: (1)  $X = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{2}{m}, P(X=2) = \frac{m-2}{m} \times \frac{2}{m-1}, \dots, P(X=k) = \frac{2(m-k)}{m(m-1)}, k=1, 2, \dots, m-1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad EX &= \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k \frac{2(m-k)}{m(m-1)} = \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (mk - k^2) = \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \left( m \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \left( m \frac{m(m-1)}{2} - \frac{m(m-1)(2m-1)}{6} \right) = m - \frac{2m-1}{3} = \frac{m+1}{3}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^2 \frac{2(m-k)}{m(m-1)} = \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (mk^2 - k^3) = \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \left( m \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} k^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \left( m \frac{m(m-1)(2m-1)}{6} - \frac{m^2(m-1)^2}{4} \right) = \frac{2m-1}{3} - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} = \frac{m^2+m}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{m^2-1}{18}.$$

六、解：矩估计  $EX = kP = \bar{X}$

$$\begin{aligned} DX &= kP(1-P) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \\ \therefore P &= 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\bar{X}} \quad k = \frac{\bar{X}}{P} \end{aligned}$$

再求极大似然估计

$$\begin{aligned} L(P) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n C_k^{x_i} P^{x_i} (1-P)^{k-x_i} \\ &= \left( \prod_{i=1}^n C_k^{x_i} \right) P^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-P)^{nk - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \\ \ln L(P) &= \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n C_k^{x_i} \right) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln P + \left( nk - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln(1-P) \\ \frac{\alpha \ln L(P)}{\alpha P} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{P} - \frac{nk - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-P} = 0 \\ P &= \frac{\bar{X}}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

七、解：  $G(u, v) = P(0 \leq u, V \leq v) = P(2X+1 \leq \mu, e^Y \leq v)$

$$= P(2X \leq \mu-1, Y \leq \ln v) = P\left(X \leq \frac{\mu-1}{2}\right) P(Y \leq \ln v) = P(2X+1 \leq \mu) P(e^Y \leq v)$$

$$= P(U \leq u) P(V \leq v) = G_U(u) G_V(v).$$

$\therefore U, V$  独立.

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十四）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{3}{16}$ , (2) , (3) 305, (4)  $P = \frac{1}{4}$ , (5)  $\frac{1}{3}$

二、(1) C, (2) D, (3) D, (4) C, (5) C.

三、解：设  $A, B, C$  分别表示从甲、乙、丙袋中取到白球.

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{18}{25} \quad P(\bar{B}) = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$P(C) = P(B)P(C|B) + P(\bar{B})P(C|\bar{B}) = \frac{43}{125}$$

四、解：原十五的五题

五、解： $Z = \max(X, Y)$ .  $X, Y$  独立同分布  $\sim E(\lambda)$ .  $F(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$F_Z(z) = F(z)^2 = \begin{cases} 1 - 2e^{-\lambda z} + e^{-2\lambda z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda(e^{-\lambda z} - e^{-2\lambda z}), & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$EZ = 2\lambda \int_0^{+\infty} z(e^{-\lambda z} - e^{-2\lambda z})dz = \frac{2}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2\lambda} = \frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

六、解：(1) 样本值  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的似然函数为

$$L = \begin{cases} \theta^{-2n} 2^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i & 0 \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\} \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln L = -2n \ln \theta + n \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{无解}$$

$\therefore$  取  $\theta = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [x_i]$ , 由定义知  $\theta$  为  $\theta$  的最大似然估计.

$$(2) \quad g(y) = G'(y) = nF^{n-1}(y)f(y)$$

$$X \sim F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{\theta^2} & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1 & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \theta \sim g(y) = \begin{cases} n\left(\frac{y^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{2y}{\theta^2} & 0 \leq y < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yg(y)dy = \int_0^{\theta} ny\left(\frac{y^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{2y}{\theta^2} dy = \frac{2n}{2n+1} \theta \neq \theta, \quad \theta \text{ 不是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{若取 } \theta_1 = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\} = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \theta$$

$$\text{因为 } E(\theta_1) = \frac{2n+1}{2n} E(\theta) = \theta$$

$\therefore \theta_1$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计量.

**七、解：** 设  $X = \{ \text{该人获奖的数额} \}$ , 可能取值为 6 (取到 3 个标有 2 的筹码), 9 (取到 2 个标有 2 的筹码, 一个标有 5 的筹码), 12 (取到 2 个标有 5 的筹码, 一个标有 2 的筹码), 故由古典概率公式计算可得

$$P(X = 6) = \frac{C_8^3}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{56}{120} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$P(X = 9) = \frac{C_8^3 C_2^1}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{56}{120} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$P(X = 12) = \frac{C_8^1 C_2^2}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{8}{120} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\text{故 } EX = 6 \times \frac{7}{15} + 9 \times \frac{7}{15} + 12 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{117}{15} = 7.8$$



$$EX^2 = 6^2 \times \frac{7}{15} + 9^2 \times \frac{7}{15} + 12^2 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{963}{15} = 64.2$$

$$DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 64.2 - 7.8^2 = 3.36$$

## 概率论与数理统计模拟试题（十五）答案

一、(1)  $\frac{3}{5}$ , (2)  $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{y}e^{-\sqrt{y}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$ , (3) 15, (4)  $\frac{2}{3}$ , (5)  $(-\infty, 12.55)$

二、(1) D, (2) A, (3) C, (4) B, (5) B.

三、解：原十五的三题

四、解：  $X \sim B(2, \frac{1}{3})$   $Y \sim U[0,1]$   $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z)$$

$$= P(X=0)P(Y \leq z) + P(X=1)P(Y \leq z-1) + P(X=2)P(Y \leq z-2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}F_Y(z) + \frac{4}{9}F_Y(z-1) + \frac{1}{9}F_Y(z-2)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{4}{9}z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9}(z-1) = \frac{4}{9}z, & 1 \leq z < 2 \\ \frac{1}{9}z + \frac{2}{3}, & 2 \leq z < 3 \\ 1, & z \geq 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{4}{9}z, & 0 \leq z < 2 \\ \frac{1}{9}z + \frac{2}{3}, & 2 \leq z < 3 \\ 1, & z \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$EZ = E(X+Y) = EX + EY = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$DZ = D(X+Y) = DX + DY = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{19}{36}$$

五、解：  $F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X - Y \leq z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^z dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy + \int_z^{+\infty} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy \\ &= \int_0^z e^{-x} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy + \int_z^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \\ &= 1 - e^{-z} + e^z \int_z^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = 1 - e^{-z} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时 } F_Z(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{x-z}^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy = e^z \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^z \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} & z > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^z & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} & z > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^z & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad -\infty < z < +\infty$$

六、解：矩估计：  $\mu_1 = EX = \int_c^{+\infty} x \theta c^\theta x^{-(\theta+1)} dx = \frac{c\theta}{\theta-1}$

$\theta = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 - c}$ ，用  $\bar{X}$  估计  $\mu_1$  得  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} - c}$  为矩估计。

极大似然估计：  $L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta c^\theta x_i^{-(\theta+1)}), & x_i > c \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当  $L(\theta) > 0$  时，

$$\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln \theta + \theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \ln x_i] = n \ln \theta + n\theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + n \ln c - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = n / \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - n \ln c \right) \text{ 为极大似然估计。}$$

七、解：设  $X$  表示首次掷得 5 点的次数，则  $X$  的所有可能值为  $1, 2, \dots$  取得

$$\{X = 1\} \text{ 表示第 1 次掷得 5 点, 则 } P\{X = 1\} = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$\{X = 2\} \text{ 表示第 1 次未掷得 5 点, 第二次掷得 5 点, 则 } P\{X = 2\} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}, \dots;$$

$\{X = k\}$  表示第 1 次, 第 2 次  $\dots$  第  $k-1$  次未掷得 5 点, 第  $k$  次掷得 5 点, 则  $P\{X = k\} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$ , 所以  $X$  的分布律为

$$p(X = k) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$\therefore EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{k-1}, \text{ 又 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\text{于是 } \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k\right)' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot x^{k-1} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\text{所以 } EX = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2} = 6$$