

2015 年哈工大概率统计试题及答案

一、填空题：(15 分)

1. 0.1 2. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{y^2}, & y > 1 \end{cases}$ 3. 6

4. (4.786, 6.214). 5. $\frac{1}{9}$

二、选择题：(15 分)

1C 2B 3A 4D 5B

三、解：(1) 设 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 分别表示乘坐飞机, 火车, 轮船, 汽车四种交通工具, B 表示如期到达事件。

利用全概率公式:

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^4 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = 0.05 \times 0.80 + 0.15 \times 0.7 + 0.3 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.9 = 0.775$$

5 分

(2) 利用 Bayes 公式:

$$P(A_2|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A_2)P(\bar{B}|A_2)}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.15 \times (1-0.7)}{1-0.775} = \frac{0.045}{0.225} = 0.2$$

4 分

四、解：(1) (1) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{x-y}{2}} \frac{1}{3} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$, 所以

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } y \geq 0 \text{ 时 } f_Y(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{x-y}{2}} \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{y}{3}}, \text{ 所以 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{y}{3}}, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

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

4 分

(2) 由于 X 与 Y 相互独立, 故可利用卷积公式

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^z \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{z-x}{3}} dx, & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{z}{3}} - e^{-\frac{z}{2}} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases} \quad 5 \text{分}$$

五、解：(1) 令 U 之 $d \cdot f$ $F(U)$

$$\forall u \in R, F(U) = P(U \leq u) = P(|X - Y| \leq u)$$

当 $U \leq 0$ 时 $F(U) = 0$ $U \geq 2$ 时 $F(u) = 1$

(X, Y) pdf 为:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x, y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } 0 < u < 2 \text{ 时}$$

$$F(u) = P(|X - Y| \leq u) = \frac{1}{4} [4 - (2 - u)^2]$$

$$\therefore f(u) = F'(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2 - u), & 0 < u < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad 5 \text{分}$$

$$(2) EU = \int_0^2 u \times \frac{1}{2}(2 - u) du = \frac{1}{2} [u^2 - \frac{1}{3}u^3]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (4 - \frac{1}{3} \times 8) = \frac{2}{3} \quad 2 \text{分}$$

$$EU^2 = \int_0^2 u^2 \times \frac{1}{2}(2 - u) du = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{2}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{4}u^4]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{3} \times 8 - \frac{1}{4} \times 16) = \frac{8}{12} = 3/4$$

$$DU = EU^2 - (EU)^2 = 3/4 - (2/3)^2 = 11/36 \quad 2 \text{分}$$

六、解：(1) 1) 矩估计： $EX = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-\theta} dx = \frac{1}{1-\theta} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1+\theta}{2}$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1+\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X},$$

所以 θ 的矩估计为: $\hat{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{X} - 1$

3 分

2) 极大似然估计:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n}, & \theta \leq x_i \leq 1 \\ 0, & \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n}, & \theta \leq x_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)} \leq 1 \\ 0, & \end{cases},$$

利用极大似然估计的定义可得:

所以 θ 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

3 分

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } E\hat{\theta}_1 = E(2\bar{X} - 1) = 2E\bar{X} - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1+\theta}{2} - 1 = \theta$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是 θ 的无偏估计。

$$\text{令总体 } X \text{ 的分布函数 } F_X(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq \theta \\ \frac{z-\theta}{1-\theta}, & \theta < z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

而 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n) = X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数为 $F_{X_{(1)}}(z)$

则有: 因为 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立且与总体 X 同分布

$$\text{所以 } F_{X_{(1)}}(z) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))^n = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq \theta \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{z-\theta}{1-\theta}\right)^n, & \theta < z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{X_{(1)}}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq \theta \\ 1 - \left(\frac{1-z}{1-\theta}\right)^n, & \theta < z < 1 \\ 1, & z \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

则其概率密度为

$$f_{X_{(1)}}(z) = \begin{cases} n \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} (1-z)^{n-1}, & \theta < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E \hat{\theta}_2 &= \int_{\theta}^1 z \times n \times \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} (1-z)^{n-1} dz = \int_{\theta}^1 (1+z-1) \times n \times \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} (1-z)^{n-1} dz \\
&= n \int_{\theta}^1 \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} \times (1-z)^{n-1} dz - \int_{\theta}^1 n \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} \times (1-z)^n dz \\
&= \frac{n}{n-1+1} \times \frac{-1}{(1-\theta)^n} \times (1-z)^n \Big|_{\theta}^1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{-1}{(1-\theta)^n} \times (1-z)^{n+1} \Big|_{\theta}^1 \\
&= 1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^n} \times (1-\theta)^{n+1} = 1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \times (1-\theta) \\
&= \frac{n}{n+1} \theta + 1 - \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta + \frac{1}{n+1} \neq \theta
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 不是无偏估计，但为渐进无偏估计。 3 分

七. 解：令月初可储存此种商品为 m 件。

由题设可得 $P(X \leq m) = 0.99117$

于是有： $1 - P(X > m) = 0.99117$

即 $P(X \geq m+1) = 0.00883$

于是查表可得 $m+1 = 13$

所以 $m = 12$ 即月初可储存此种商品 12 件即可。 4 分

2016年秋季学期概率论与数理统计期末考试答案

一. 1. $\frac{7}{15}$ 2. $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2y}, & e^{-1} < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 3. 0.5 4. (19.5617, 20.4383) 5. 5

(3分/题, 总共 15分)

二. 1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.B

(3分/题, 总共 15分)

三. 解: 设 A = “先取出的为一等品”,

B = “后取出的为一等品”, $C_i =$ “取出的为第 i 箱”, $i=1,2$.

(1) $P(A) = P(A|C_1)P(C_1) + P(A|C_2)P(C_2) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{10}{50} + \frac{18}{30}) = \frac{2}{5}$, 6分

(2)

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(AB(C_1 + C_2))}{P(A)} = \frac{P(C_1AB) + P(C_2AB)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{P(C_1)P(A|C_1)P(B|AC_1) + P(C_2)P(A|C_2)P(B|AC_2)}{P(A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{10}{50} \times \frac{9}{49} + \frac{18}{30} \times \frac{17}{29}) / \frac{2}{5} = \frac{690}{1421} = 0.48557, \quad 3分$$

四. 解(1)总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta-1}, & 1 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$,

分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{x-1}{\theta-1}, & 1 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$,

$X_{(n)}$ 的分布函数为: $F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = [F(x)]^n$

故 $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1}f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(x-1)^{n-1}}{(\theta-1)^n}, & 1 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 6分

(2) $EX_{(n)} = \int_1^\theta x \frac{n(x-1)^{n-1}}{(\theta-1)^n} dx = \frac{n}{(\theta-1)^n} [\int_1^\theta (x-1)^n dx + \int_1^\theta (x-1)^{n-1} dx]$

$$= \frac{n}{(\theta-1)^n} \left[\frac{(\theta-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(\theta-1)^n}{n} \right] = \frac{n(\theta-1)}{n+1} + 1 = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
EX_{(n)}^2 &= \int_1^\theta x^2 \frac{n(x-1)^{n-1}}{(\theta-1)^n} dx \\
&= \frac{n}{(\theta-1)^n} \left[\int_1^\theta (x-1)^{n+1} dx + \int_1^\theta 2(x-1)^{n-1+1} dx + \int_1^\theta (x-1)^{n-1} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{n}{(\theta-1)^n} \left[\frac{(\theta-1)^{n+2}}{n+2} + \frac{2n(\theta-1)}{n+1} + 1 \right] = \frac{n(\theta-1)^2}{n+2} + \frac{2n(\theta-1)}{n+1} + 1 \\
DX_{(n)}^2 &= EX_{(n)}^2 - (EX_{(n)})^2 = \frac{n(\theta-1)^2}{n+2} + \frac{2n(\theta-1)}{n+1} + 1 - \left(\frac{n(\theta-1)}{n+1} + 1 \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{n(\theta-1)^2}{n+2} - \frac{n^2(\theta-1)^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{n}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} (\theta-1)^2 \quad 3 \text{ 分}
\end{aligned}$$

五. 解: (1) 因 $\max(X, Y) = Y$

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

令解: 令 M 的分布函数 $F_M(z)$,

$$F_M(z) = P(\max(X, Y) \leq z)$$

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $F_M(z) = 0$,

当 $z > 0$ 时, $F_M(z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = \int_0^z \left(\int_x^z x e^{-y} dy \right) dx = 1 - e^{-z} - z e^{-z} - z^2 e^{-z} / 2$.

$$\text{故 } f_M(z) = F_M'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} z^2 e^{-z} & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 因 $Z = \max(X, Y) + \min(X, Y) = X + Y$

$$\text{故 } f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

使 $f(x, z-x)$ 不为 0 的区域为: $0 < x < z-x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ z > 2x \end{cases}$.

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $f_z(z) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } f_z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{z}{2}} x e^{-(z-x)} dx = e^{-z} + \frac{z}{2} e^{-z/2} - e^{-z/2}$$

$$\text{故 } f_z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z} + (\frac{z}{2}-1)e^{-z/2} & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令解: } f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y)dy, \text{ 不为零的区域 } 0 < z-y < y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z > y \\ z < 2y \end{cases};$$

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

六. 解: (1) 矩估计: 两次分部积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^2 x^2 e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} -\lambda x^2 de^{-\lambda x} = -\lambda x^2 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + 2\lambda \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} -x de^{-\lambda x} = 2(-x e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + (-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{\infty})) = \frac{2}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{2}{EX}$$

$$\text{故参数 } \lambda \text{ 的矩估计量为: } \hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{2}{\bar{X}}; \quad 4 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 最大似然估计:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{似然函数为 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda^2 x_i e^{-\lambda x_i}, x_i > 0 \\ &= \lambda^{2n} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \end{aligned}$$

对数似然:

$$\ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = 2n \ln \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L}{d \lambda} = \frac{2n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0,$$

$$\text{故参数 } \lambda \text{ 的最大似然估计量 } \hat{\lambda}_2 = \frac{2}{\bar{X}} \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

七. 解: (1) 设 X 的分布函数为 $F_X(x)$, 即 $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$, 则

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_X(x) = 0,$$

当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = 1 - P(X > x) = 1 - P(N(x) = 0) = 1 - \frac{(\lambda x)^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda x} = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, \text{ 故 } X$$

$$\text{的分布函数为: } F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 其概率密度函数为: } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

即 X 服从参数为 λ 的指数分布.

2 分

$$(2) P(X > 2 | X > 1) = P(X > 1) = 1 - F_X(1) = e^{-\lambda} \quad 2 \text{ 分 (据指数分布具有后效性特点)}$$

2017 秋概率论与数理统计 A 答案

一. 选择题 (每道题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.D

二. 填空题 (每道题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 0.2; 2. $\frac{2e^y}{\pi(1+e^{2y})}$; 3. 10; 4. 0.95; 5. 32.917, 拒绝原假设, 认为各台机器生

产的薄板厚度有显著差异。

三 (6 分)

解: (1) 设 $B =$ “主人回来树还活着”, 再设 $A =$ “邻居记得浇水”, 则由全概率公式有

$$P(B) = P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.9 \times (1 - 0.1) + 0.1 \times (1 - 0.8) = 0.83$$

—————3 分

$$(2) P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.8}{1 - 0.83} = \frac{8}{17} = 0.471$$

—————6 分

四. (9 分) 解: (1) $S(D) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dy = \frac{1}{3}$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

—————2 分

(2)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3 dx = 3(\sqrt{x} - x^2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} 3 dx = 3(\sqrt{y} - y^2), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

由于 $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 故 X 与 Y 不相互独立. —————5 分

(2) $Z = U + X$, 所以, $Z \in [0, 2)$,

所以, $z \leq 0$ 时, $F(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 0$;

$z \geq 2$ 时, $F(z) = P(Z \leq z) = 1$;

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时, } F(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(U = 0, X \leq z) + P(U = 1, X \leq z - 1) \\ &= P(X > Y, X \leq z) + P(X \leq Y, X \leq z - 1) \\ &= \int_0^z dx \int_{x^2}^x 3 dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} z^2 - z^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq z < 2 \text{ 时, } F(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(U = 0, X \leq z) + P(U = 1, X \leq z - 1) \\ &= P(X > Y, X \leq z) + P(X \leq Y, X \leq z - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{z-1} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} 3dy = \frac{1}{2} + 2(z-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(z-1)^2$$

-----9分

五. (6分)

解: (1) 由已知得 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$,

所以, $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 5x^3, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ -----2分

(2), $E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 5x^4 dx = \frac{5}{6}$,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^1 5x^3 dx = \frac{5(1-y^4)}{4} & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 y \frac{5(1-y^4)}{4} dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{或 } EY = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y 5x^3 dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy 5x^3 dy = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{5}{14} - \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{504}$$
 -----6分

六. (9分)

解: (1) 参数 σ 的矩估计:

$$\mu_1 = EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = 0,$$

$$\mu_2 = E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = 2\sigma^2, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{2}},$$

所以参数 σ 的矩估计 $\hat{\sigma}_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2}}$ 。

参数 λ 的极大似然估计: 似然函数为

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\sigma}} \right) = \frac{1}{(2\sigma)^n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \right\}$$

求对数

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

求导数, 令其为零, 得似然方程

$$\frac{d \ln L(\sigma)}{d \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

解似然方程得

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

故参数 σ 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\sigma}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$. -----4 分

(2) 因为 $E\hat{\sigma}_2 = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|\right) = E(|X|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \frac{1}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx = \sigma$,

所以 $\hat{\sigma}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$ 是 σ 的无偏估计. -----6 分

(3) $\ln f(x, \sigma) = -\ln(2\sigma) - \frac{|x|}{\sigma}$, $\frac{\partial \ln f(x, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{|x|}{\sigma^2} = \frac{|x| - \sigma}{\sigma^2}$,

Fisher 信息量为 $I(\sigma) = E\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(X, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma}\right)^2 = \frac{E(|X| - \sigma)^2}{\sigma^4} = \frac{D(|X|)}{\sigma^4}$,

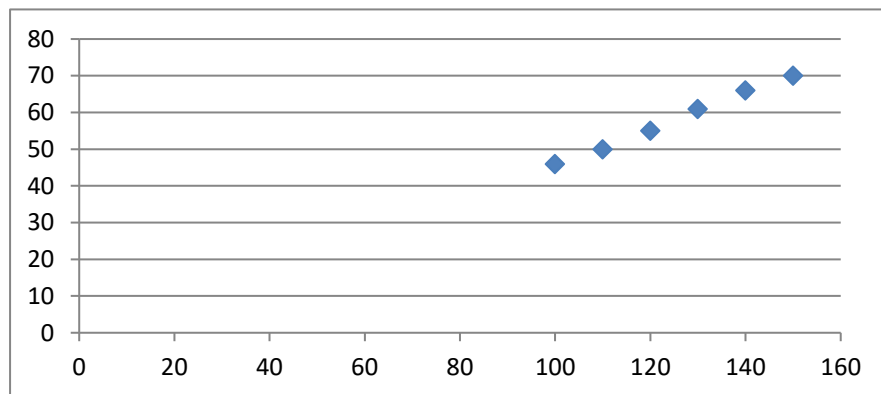
$D(|X|) = E(|X|^2) - (E|X|)^2 = E(X^2) - (E|X|)^2 = 2\sigma^2 - \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$,

所以 σ 得 C-R 方差下界为 $L = \frac{1}{nI(\sigma)} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

-----9 分

七 (10 分)

(1)



x 与 y 大致呈统计线性关系. -----2 分

(2) $\bar{x} = 125, \bar{y} = 58, L_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 1750$, $L_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = 434$,

$L_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = 870$, $\hat{b} = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}} = 0.4971$, $\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = -4.1375$

所以, 回归方程为 $\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x = -4.1375 + 0.4971x$ -----4 分

(3), $U = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \hat{b}L_{xy} = 432.477$, $Q = L_{yy} - U = 1.523$, $n = 6$

所以, $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{Q}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.523}{4}} = 0.617$ -----6分

(4) b 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 $(\hat{b} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2)\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{xx}}}, \hat{b} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2)\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{xx}}})$

$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2)\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{xx}}} = t_{0.025}(4) \times 0.617 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{1750}} = 0.0409$, 所以置信区间为 (0.4562, 0.538)

-----7分

(5) 检验 $H_0 : b = 0, H_1 : b \neq 0$

检验统计量为: $F = \frac{U}{Q/(n-2)} = (n-2)\frac{U}{Q}$, 假设 H_0 成立时, $F \sim F(1, n-2)$,

拒绝域为 $K_0 = \{F \geq F_{\alpha}(1, n-2)\}$, $\alpha = 0.05, F_{\alpha}(1, n-2) = F_{0.05}(1, 4) = 7.71$,

样本值代入得 $F = 4 \times \frac{432.477}{1.523} = 1135.856 > 7.71$,

拒绝原假设 H_0 , 即回归方程回归显著。

-----10分

答案:

一、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 5 小题, 满分 15 分)

1. $1-p$; 2. (0.1, 0.2, 0.1); 3. $\frac{1}{6}$; 4. (-3, 30.8); 5. $\square 75.05 \square 84.95 \square$

二、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 5 小题, 满分 15 分)

1. C; 2. B; 3. C; 4. D; 5. B

三、(8 分) 解: 设 $A = \{\text{从甲袋取的是黑球}\}$; $B = \{\text{从乙袋取的是黑球}\}$;

$D = \{\text{乙袋放入和取出的是同色球}\}$

$$\text{有 } P(A|D) = \frac{P(AD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(AB + \bar{A}\bar{B})} = \frac{\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{6}} = \frac{9}{17}$$

四、(8 分)

解: (1) 当 $X \leq 0$ 时, $f_X(x) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } X > 0 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = e^{-x};$$

$$\text{因此 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

当 $Y \leq 0$ 时, $f_Y(y) = 0$;

$$\text{当 } Y > 0 \text{ 时, } f_Y(y) = \int_0^y e^{-x} dx = ye^{-y};$$

$$\text{因此 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} ye^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{最终, 对 } x > 0, \text{ 有 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} e^{-(y-x)}, & y > x \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } y > 0, \text{ 有 } f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y}, & 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_{Y|X}(y|0 < x < 1) = \frac{P(0 < x < 1, Y \leq y)}{P(0 < x < 1)}$$

$$P(0 < x < 1, Y \leq y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-y} - ye^{-y} & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1 - e^{-1} - e^{-y} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P(0 < x < 1) = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$F_{Y|X}(y|0 < x < 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-y} - ye^{-y}}{1 - e^{-1}} & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-1} - e^{-y}}{1 - e^{-1}} & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) F_Z(z) = P(Y - X \leq z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_x^{x+z} e^{-y} dy \right) dx & z > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & z \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-z} & z > 0 \end{cases}$$

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

五、(12分) 解: $EX = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x} x \cdot 24xy dy \right) dx = \frac{2}{5}, EX^2 = \frac{1}{5}, DX = \frac{1}{25},$

$$EX = EY; EX^2 = EY^2, EXY = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = -\frac{2}{75}, \rho = -\frac{2}{3}$$

六、(8分) 解:

(1) 矩估计: 由 $E(X) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x \cdot 3e^{-3(x-\theta)} dx = \frac{1}{3} + \theta \approx \bar{X}$, 故 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\text{MLE: 似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = 3^n e^{-3 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)}, \quad x_{(1)} \geq \theta.$$

故 MLE 为 $\hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(1)}$.

(2) 矩估计: $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(\bar{X}) - \frac{1}{3} = E(X) - \frac{1}{3} = \theta$, 故 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 为无偏估计.

MLE: $x_{(1)}$ 的概率密度函数为 $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 3ne^{-3n(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta; \\ 0, & x \leq \theta, \end{cases}$

$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = E(X_{(1)}) = \theta + \frac{1}{3n}$, $\hat{\theta}_2$ 不是无偏估计, 而 $\hat{\theta}_3 = \hat{\theta}_2 - \frac{1}{3n} = X_{(1)} - \frac{1}{3n}$ 为无偏估计.

(3) $D(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{1}{9n}$, $D(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{1}{9n^2}$, 后者更有效.

七、(4分) 解: $P(X = k) = C_{k-1}^1 (1/4)^{k-2} (3/4)^2 = (k-1)(1/4)^{k-2} (3/4)^2$, $k = 2, 3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} kP(X = k) \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1)(1/4)^{k-2} (3/4)^2, \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-2} p^2 \quad (\text{令 } p = 3/4) \\ &= p^2 \left(\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} q^k \right)'' = \frac{2}{p} = \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2018-2019 秋季学期概率统计期末考试参考答案

一. 填空题 (3分/题, 共15分)

1. 0.3 2.37 3. 6.5 4. $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 5.(4.412, 5.588) ((4.0, 6.0)都算对)

二. 选择题 (3分/题, 共15分)

1. A 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.C

三. (8分) 解: (1) 令 A_i 表示从甲袋中取出 i 个白球 ($i=0,1,2$)

$$B \subset S = A_0 + A_1 + A_2, B = BS = \sum_{i=0}^2 A_i B$$

利用全概率公式可得: $P(B) = \sum_{i=0}^2 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{C_3^i C_2^{2-i}}{C_5^2} \times \frac{(4+i)}{10} = 13/25$

6分

(2) 设 $A = \{\text{从甲袋取的是2个白球}\}$; $B = \{\text{从乙袋取的是1个白球}\}$;

$D = \{\text{乙袋放入和取出的是同色球}\}$

$$\text{有 } P(A|D) = \frac{P(AD)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(\overline{AB} + AB)} = \frac{\frac{C_3^2}{C_5^2} \times \frac{6}{10}}{\frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2} \times \frac{6}{10} + \frac{C_3}{C_5^2} \times \frac{6}{10}} = \frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4}$$

2分

四、(8分) 解: (1) $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, x-z) dx$

$$\text{若 } f(x, x-z) > 0 \text{ 必有 } \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < x-z < 2-2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ z < x, \\ z > 3x-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } -2 < z < 0 \text{ 时 } f_Z(z) = \int_0^{(z+2)/3} dz = (z+2)/3$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < z < 1 \text{ 时 } f_Z(z) = \int_z^{(z+2)/3} dz = 2(1-z)/3$$

其它, $f_Z(z) = 0$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} (z+2)/3, & -2 < z < 0 \\ 2(1-z)/3, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad 6 \text{分}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^{(2-x)/2} dy = (2-x)/2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2(1-x) \text{ 时 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{2(1-x)},$$

4分

其它, $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = 0$

五. (8分) 解: (1) 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 $DZ = D(X - 2Y) = DX + D(2Y) - 2\text{cov}(X, 2Y) = \frac{1}{18} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{18} + \frac{4}{36} = \frac{7}{18}$ 6分

(2) $\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{-1/36}{\sqrt{1/18} \sqrt{1/18}} = -1/2$ 2分

六、(12分) 解: (1) 矩估计: $EX = \mu_1 = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{2}{3\theta^2} x^3 \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{2}{3}\theta, \theta = \frac{3}{2}\mu_1$

于是 θ 的矩估计为: $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{3}{2}\bar{X}$

极大似然估计: 样本值 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的似然函数为 $L = \begin{cases} \theta^{-2n} 2^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i & 0 \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\} \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\ln L = -2n \ln \theta + n \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i, \quad \frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{无解}$$

\therefore 取 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [x_i]$, 由定义知 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 为 θ 的最大似然估计. 8分

$$(2) \quad g(y) = G'(y) = nF^{n-1}(y)f(y), \text{ 而 } X \sim F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{\theta^2} & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1 & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_2 \sim g(y) = \begin{cases} n\left(\frac{y^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{2y}{\theta^2} & 0 \leq y < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yg(y)dy = \int_0^\theta ny\left(\frac{y^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{2y}{\theta^2} dy = \frac{2n}{2n+1}\theta \neq \theta, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} [x_i] \text{ 不是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏}$$

估计.

$$E\hat{\theta}_1 = E\frac{3}{2}\bar{X} = \frac{3}{2}E\bar{X} = \frac{3}{2}EX = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}\theta = \theta, \text{ 所以 } \hat{\theta}_1 \text{ 为是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计.} \quad 2分$$

$$(3) \text{ 若取 } \hat{\theta}_3 = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{x_i\} = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \hat{\theta}_2$$

$$\text{因为 } E(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{2n+1}{2n} E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \theta, \therefore \hat{\theta}_3 \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计量.}$$

$$D\hat{\theta}_1 = D\left(\frac{3}{2}\bar{X}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 D(\bar{X}) = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot nDX = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n} (EX^2 - (EX)^2)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\theta\right)^2\right) = \frac{9}{4n} \cdot \frac{1}{18} \theta^2 = \frac{1}{8n} \theta^2$$

$$E\hat{\theta}_2^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 g(y) dy = \int_0^\theta ny^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{2y}{\theta^2} dy = \frac{2n}{2n+2} \theta^2$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}_2) = E\hat{\theta}_2^2 - (E(\hat{\theta}_2))^2 = \frac{2n}{2n+2} \theta^2 - \left(\frac{2n}{2n+1} \theta\right)^2 = \frac{2n((2n+1)^2 - 2n(2n+2))}{(2n+2)(2n+1)^2} \theta^2 = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+1)(2n+1)^2}$$

$$\text{所以, } D\hat{\theta}_3 = D\left(\frac{2n+1}{2n} \hat{\theta}_2\right) = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n}\right)^2 D\hat{\theta}_2 = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n}\right)^2 \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+1)(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{4n(n+1)}$$

利用数学归纳法容易证明： $n > 1, D\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{8n}\theta^2 \geq D\hat{\theta}_3 = \frac{\theta^2}{4n(n+1)}$ 2分

所以, $\hat{\theta}_3$ 比 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 较有效。

七. (4分) 解: (1) 由题设: 若第 r 次射击命中发生在第 k 次射击试验, 则必有 $k \geq r$,

设 $(X = k)$ 表示第 r 次射击命中发生在第 k 次射击试验这一事件

于是 $(X = k)$ 发生当且仅当前面 $k-1$ 次射击试验中有 $r-1$ 次命中, $k-r$ 次未命中, 而第 k

次试验的结果为命中。

利用试验的独立性:

$$P(X = k) = (C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^{r-1} q^{k-1-(r-1)})p = C_{k-1}^{r-1} p^r q^{k-r}, k = r, r+1, r+2, \dots \quad 2分$$

(2) 令 X_i 表示第 $i-1$ 次命中之后到第 i 次命中所历经的贝努里试验的次数 ($i=1, 2, \dots, r$)

于是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r 独立同分布 (i.i.d), $X_1 \sim G(p)$, 则有:

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r,$$

$$EX = E(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r) = rE(X_1) = \frac{r}{p} \quad 2分$$

$$DX = D(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_r) = rD(X_1) = \frac{rq}{p^2}$$

2020年秋季概率统计C 考试答案(2021-1-3)

一. 1.D, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.D,

二. 1. $\frac{5}{12}$, 2. $f_Y(y) = \frac{2e^y}{\pi(1+e^{2y})}$, 3. $\geq \frac{11}{12}$, 4. $F(1,3)$, 5. (17.02,18.98),

三. 解: 设 $B =$ (从乙袋中取到白球), $A_1 =$ (从甲袋中取到两个白球),

$A_2 =$ (从甲袋中取到一个白球和一个红球), $A_3 =$ (从甲袋中取到两个红球),

$$(1) P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A_i)P(B|A_i) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{7}{11} + \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{11} + \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{5}{11} = \frac{53}{99} \quad 4, 6 \text{分}$$

$$(2) P(A_1 | \bar{B}) = \frac{P(A_1)P(\bar{B}|A_1)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{11}}{\frac{46}{99}} = \frac{3}{23} \quad 3 \text{分}$$

四. 解: (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dy = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 3 \text{分}$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} e^{x-y}, & 0 < x < y \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad 5 \text{分}$$

(2) 其一: $Z = \max\{X, Y\} = Y$,

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = f_Y(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,z)dx = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 4 \text{分}$$

其二:

$$F_Z(z) = P(X \leq z, Y \leq z) = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dy \int_0^y e^{-y} dx = \int_0^z ye^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-z} - ze^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 2 \text{分}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Z(z) = F'_z(z) = \begin{cases} ze^{-z}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 4 \text{分}$$

五. 解: (1) 其一: $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy$ 2分

$$f_X(z-y)f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{\pi^2}, & 0 < z < 1, 0 < y < z \\ \frac{2y}{\pi^2}, & 1 \leq z < \pi, z-1 < y < z \\ \frac{2y}{\pi^2}, & \pi \leq z < \pi+1, z-1 < y < \pi \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{2z-1}{\pi^2}, & 1 \leq z < \pi \\ 1 - \frac{(z-1)^2}{\pi^2}, & \pi \leq z < \pi+1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad 7分$$

$$\text{其二: } F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \\ \frac{z^3}{3\pi^2}, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \frac{1}{\pi^2}(z^2 - z + \frac{1}{3}), & 1 \leq z < \pi \\ -\frac{(z-1)^3}{3\pi^2} + z - \frac{\pi}{3}, & \pi \leq z < \pi+1 \\ 1, & z \geq \pi+1 \end{cases} \quad 4分$$

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{2z-1}{\pi^2}, & 1 \leq z < \pi \\ 1 - \frac{(z-1)^2}{\pi^2}, & \pi \leq z < \pi+1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad 7分$$

(2) 其一: $E(Y) = \int_0^\pi \frac{2y^2}{\pi^2} dy = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $E(U+V) = E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 2分

$$\text{其二: } F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 < y < \pi \\ 1, & y \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_U(u) = P(X \leq u, Y \leq u) = P(X \leq u)P(Y \leq u) = F_X(u)F_Y(u)$$

$$f_U(u) = F'_U(u) = f_X(u)F_Y(u) + F_X(u)f_Y(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{3u^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 < u < 1 \\ \frac{2u}{\pi^2}, & 1 \leq u < \pi \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(U) = \int_0^1 \frac{3u^3}{\pi^2} du + \int_1^\pi \frac{2u^2}{\pi^2} du = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{12\pi^2}$$

$$F_V(v) = 1 - P(X > v)P(Y > v) = 1 - (1 - F_X(v))(1 - F_Y(v))$$

$$f_V(v) = F'_V(v) = f_X(v)(1 - F_Y(v)) + (1 - F_X(v))f_Y(v) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{2v}{\pi^2} - \frac{3v^2}{\pi^2}, & 0 < v < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(V) = \int_0^1 v \left(1 + \frac{2v}{\pi^2} - \frac{3v^2}{\pi^2} \right) dv = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12\pi^2}$$

$$E(U + V) = E(U) + E(V) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

六. 解: $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$

(1) ① $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\theta}{2}} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$

$$\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} [E(X)]^2 \quad \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} (\bar{X})^2 \quad 3 \text{ 分}$$

② $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\theta}} \right) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \cdot \theta^{-n} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta}}, \quad x_i > 0 \quad 4 \text{ 分}$

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

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2} = 0 \quad 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$$(2) \text{ ① } E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx = 2\theta, \quad D(X) = 2\theta - \frac{\pi\theta}{2}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{2}{\pi} E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \{D(\bar{X}) + [E(\bar{X})]^2\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{D(X)}{n} + [E(X)]^2 \right\} = \frac{4 - \pi + n\pi}{n\pi} \theta \neq \theta \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

故 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 为 θ 的有偏估计

修正 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 为 $\hat{\theta}_3 = \frac{n\pi}{4 - \pi + n\pi} \hat{\theta}_1$, 而 $\hat{\theta}_3$ 为 θ 的无偏估计 2 分

$$\text{② } E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{2} E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx = \theta$$

故 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 为 θ 的无偏估计 3 分

$$(3) \hat{\theta}_2 \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{2} E(X_i^2) \right] = \frac{1}{2} E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx = \theta, (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

故 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 为 θ 的相合估计。 1 分

七. 解: $F_z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) =$
 $= P(X = 0)P(Y \leq z) + P(X = 1)P(Y \leq z - 1) + P(X = 2)P(Y \leq z - 2)$ 1 分

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0 \\ y^2, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

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