

2022 年度概率论与数理统计模拟题2参考答案

一、填空题

1. 【答案】 $\frac{5}{8}$.

因为 B 与 C 相互独立, 有 $P(BC) = P(B)P(C) = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$

又因 A 与 B 互不相容, A 与 C 互不相容, 有

$$P(AB) = P(AC) = P(ABC) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B \cup C | A \cup B \cup C) &= \frac{P[(B \cup C) \cap (A \cup B \cup C)]}{P(A \cup B \cup C)} = \frac{P(B \cup C)}{P(A \cup B \cup C)} \\ &= \frac{P(B) + P(C) - P(BC)}{P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(BC) - P(AC) + P(ABC)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 0 - \frac{1}{9} - 0 + 0} = \frac{5}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 【答案】 $\mu\sigma^2 + \mu^3$

解: 因为 $(X, Y) \sim N(\mu, \mu; \sigma^2, \sigma^2; 0)$,

所以 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 X, Y 相互独立.

则 $E(XY^2) = EX \cdot E(Y^2) = EX \cdot [DY + (EY)^2] = \mu(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) = \mu\sigma^2 + \mu^3$.

3. 【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

解 由随机变量 X 的概率密度 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$ 可知 X 的分布函数

$$F(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ 1, & x \geq 2, \end{cases} EX = \int_0^2 x f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{F(X) > EX - 1\} &= P\left\{F(X) > \frac{4}{3} - 1\right\} = P\left\{\frac{X^2}{4} > \frac{1}{3}\right\} \\ &= P\left\{X > \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

故应填 $\frac{2}{3}$.

4. 【答案】 $1 - \frac{1}{e}$

解 由于 $X \sim E(1), a > 0$, 则由指数分布的分布函数有

$$\begin{aligned} P\{Y \leq a+1 | Y > a\} &= \frac{P\{Y > a, Y \leq a+1\}}{P\{Y > a\}} = \frac{P\{a < Y \leq a+1\}}{1 - P\{Y \leq a\}} \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-(a+1)} - (1 - e^{-a})}{1 - (1 - e^{-a})} = \frac{e^{-a} - e^{-a-1}}{e^{-a}} = 1 - e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

5. 【答案】 (8.2, 10.8)

解 μ 的置信区间为 $(\bar{x} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}})$.

已知 $\bar{x} = 9.5$, 置信上限为 10.8, 则 $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.3$, 所以置信下限为 8.2.

故应填 (8.2, 10.8).

二、选择题

1. 【答案】 C.

【解析】 $D(2X - Y + 1) = 4D(X) + D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y)$

由 $X \sim U(0, 3)$, $D(X) = \frac{(3-0)^2}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$;

$$Y \sim P(2), \quad D(Y) = 2$$

所以 $D(2X - Y + 1) = 4D(X) + D(Y) - 4\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 9$, 选 (C).

2. 【答案】 D.

【解析】 由题意 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$

$$\text{且 } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2}}, -\infty < y < +\infty,$$

所以 $f(x, y) = f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+(y-x)^2}{2}}, -\infty < x, y < +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xyf(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1 \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2+2x^2-2xy}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2-xy)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{y}{2})^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4}}, -\infty < y < +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $Y \sim N(0, 2), D(Y) = 2$;

所以

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{选 (D)}.$$

3. 【答案】D

【解析】 A, B, C 中恰有一个事件发生即 $(A \cup B \cup C) - (AB \cup BC \cup AC)$. 因为 $P(AB) = 0$, 故 $P(ABC) = 0$. 所以恰有一个事件发生可以只考虑 $(A \cup B \cup C) - (BC \cup AC)$ 的概率

$$\begin{aligned}
 P((A \cup B \cup C) - (BC \cup AC)) &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(BC) - P(AC) - P(BC) - P(AC) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

答案选(D).

4. 【答案】A

解由 $f(1+x) = f(1-x)$ 可知, $f(x)$ 关于 $x=1$ 对称, 所以 $\int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0.5$. 又已知 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 0.6$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = 0.3$. 所以, $P\{X < 0\} = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0.2$. 故应选 A.

5. 【答案】D

解若显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 时可接受 H_0 , 则检验统计量 $|Z| \leq U_{0.025}$, 则 $|Z| \leq U_{0.005}$. 故应选 D.

三、

解: (1) 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

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

$$(2) P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1)P(B|A_1)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{53}{120}} = \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{120}{53} = \frac{8}{53}$$

四、解: (1) 利用卷积公式

$$\begin{aligned}
f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}2} e^{-\frac{(z-x)^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2+z-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}z^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}z^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{2}x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}z\right)^2} d\left(\sqrt{2}x-\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}z^2}
\end{aligned}$$

故有: $Z \sim N(0,2) = N(0,1^2 + 1^2)$

(2) 若 X_1, \dots, X_n 为独立 n 个正态变量, $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$

($i = \overline{1, n}$), 则 $Z = b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$ 亦为正态变量 (a_1, \dots, a_n 不全为 0) 且

$$Z \sim N\left(b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)$$

五、

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

$$\begin{aligned}
F_Z(z) &= P(Z \leq z) = P(X+Y \leq z) \\
&= P(X=0)P(Y \leq z) + P(X=1)P(Y \leq z-1) + P(X=2)P(Y \leq z-2) \\
&= \frac{4}{9}F_Y(z) + \frac{4}{9}F_Y(z-1) + \frac{1}{9}F_Y(z-2)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

六、解:

$$(1) \text{ 由题设 } \begin{cases} EX = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)^2}{12} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{解得: } \begin{cases} \theta_1 = EX - \sqrt{3}\sqrt{EX^2 - (EX)^2} \\ \theta_2 = EX + \sqrt{3}\sqrt{EX^2 - (EX)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{于是 } \theta_1, \theta_2 \text{ 矩估计为 } \begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{x} - \sqrt{3}s^* \\ \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{x} + \sqrt{3}s^* \end{cases} \quad s^* = \sqrt{s^{*2}}$$

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数 } L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)^n}, & \theta_1 \leq x_1 \leq \theta_2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

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

∴ 利用似然估计定义:

$$\theta_1, \theta_2 \text{ 似然估计为: } \begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_1 = x_{(1)} \\ \hat{\theta}_2 = x_{(n)} \end{cases}$$

七、

解: 令 A 表示器皿产生了甲类细菌而没有产生乙类细菌事件, 而 A_i 表示产生了 i 个细菌的事件 ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)。

于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sum_{i=1}^n A_i A \\ P(A) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(A_i)P(A|A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^i}{i!} = e^{-\lambda} \left(e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - 1\right) = e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$