

武汉科技大学

2006 年硕士研究生入学考试试题解答

考试科目及代码：概率论与数理统计 423

一、1. 0.4; 2. 0.4; 3. 0.75; 4. $\Phi(0.5)$; 5. 12.

二、1. C; 2. A; 3. C; 4. C; 5. A.

三、

1.

X	1	2	3	4
	7/10	7/30	7/120	1/120

$$P(X < 3) = \frac{14}{15}$$

2. 设 X 为该人击中目标的次数, Y 为抽得的数字, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(X = 2) &= \sum_{k=2}^4 P(X = 2 | Y = k) P(Y = k) \\ &= [0.2^2 + C_3^2 0.2^2 0.8 + C_4^2 0.2^2 0.8^2] \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.0724 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$DX = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$4.(1) P(X > Y) = P(X > X^2) = P(0 < X < 1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(0)$$

$$(2) E(2X + Y) = 2EX + EX^2 = 2 \times 0 + DX = 1$$

5. 证明: 因为 A, B 相互独立

$$\text{所以 } P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB) = P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$= P(A)(1 - P(B)) = P(A)P(\bar{B})$$

所以, $A, \bar{B}$ 相互独立.

$$6. P(\bar{A}|B) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.6 - 0.4}{0.6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

7. 设电子元件的寿命为 X , 取的 5 个元件中有 Y 个元件的寿命小于 50, 则

$$X \sim N(40, 100), Y \sim b(5, p) \quad p = P(X \leq 50)$$

$$P(X \leq 50) = \Phi\left(\frac{50 - 40}{10}\right) = \Phi(1)$$

$$P(Y = 2) = C_5^2 p^2 (1 - p)^3 = 0.178 (0.028)$$

8. (1) 因 X, Y 相互独立, $P(X = 0, Y = 1) = P(X = 0)P(Y = 1)$

$$\text{即 } 0.15 = 0.3(0.15 + \alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.35, \text{ 同理, } \beta = 0.35$$

$$(2) \text{cov}(X, Z) = \text{cov}(X, X - 2Y) = \text{cov}(X, X) = DX$$

$$DX = P(X = 0)P(X = 1) = 0.21$$

$$9. (1) EU = 3(DX + (EX)^2) + 4(DY + (EY)^2) - EXEY - 4$$

$$= 3(9 + 4) + 4(3 + 1) - (-2)1 - 4 = 50 (53)$$

$$(2) EU = 3(DX + (EX)^2) + 4(DY + (EY)^2) - E(XY) - 4$$

$$E(XY) = EXEY + \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY} = -2 \times 1 - 0.4 \sqrt{9} \sqrt{3} = -2 - 1.2\sqrt{3}$$

$$EU = 50 + 1.2\sqrt{3} = 55.$$

$$10. L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \theta^n (x_1 \text{L} x_n)^{\theta-1}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \ln (x_1 \text{L} x_n)$$

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$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + \ln(x_1 L \ x_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\ln(x_1 L \ x_n)}$$

11. 设每袋重为 X (克), $X \sim N(\mu, 3^2)$

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 50, \quad H_1: \mu \neq 50$$

$$\text{检验统计量 } U = \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu_0|}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{|47.87 - 50|}{3 / \sqrt{4}} = 1.42$$

$u_{\alpha/2} = u_{0.025} = 1.96$, 因 $1.42 < 1.96$, 故接受 H_0 , 认为食品平均袋重合格.