

21-22 第二学期

注: 概统B的卷子会在第x学期后附加“(B)”

① $P_2 = P(X=1, Y=1) + P(Y=1, X<1) + P(X=Y=1)$ ①

② $P_3 = P(X=1, Y>1) + P(Y=1, X>1) + P(X=Y=1)$ ②

①+②, 并由 $P(X=1) = P(X=1, Y<1) + P(X=1, Y>1) + P(X=1, Y=1)$

且 $P(Y=1) = P(Y=1, X<1) + P(Y=1, X>1) + P(Y=1, X=1)$

得 $P_2 + P_3 = P(X=1) + P(Y=1) \Rightarrow P(X=1, Y=1) = P_2 + P_3 - P_1$

(3) 极坐标换元.

(5) 几何概型, $P(PQ \text{ 与 } AB \text{ 相交} | Q) = \frac{S_1}{S_{\text{总}}}$

$P = \int_0^a \frac{\frac{1}{2}xh}{\frac{1}{2}ah} dx = \frac{1}{2}$



设 $|BC|=a$, 高为 h

(7)

A. 错, σ^2 不一定为 1 B. $(\frac{X_i}{\sigma})^2$ 与 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 不独立, 错

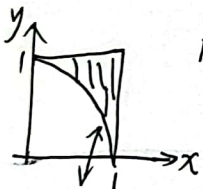
C. 错

D. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, n) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i}{\sigma})^2 \sim \chi^2 \Rightarrow$ 对.

21-22 第一学期.

④ 3. 在 $z=0$ 处间断, $F(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \Phi(z) & (z < 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} \Phi(z) + \frac{1}{2} & (z \geq 0) \end{cases}$

4. 利用几何概型.



$P(X^n + Y > 1) = P(Y > 1 - X^n) = 1 - \int_0^1 (1 - x^n) dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$

这是曲线 $y=1-x^n$

5. 利用示性变量和期望的线性可加性质可简化计算.

设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{第 } i \text{ 个顶点不在圆内} (1 \leq i \leq 4) \\ 1 & \text{在} \end{cases}$



$P(X_i) = \frac{S_{\text{阴影}}}{S_{\text{总}}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$E(X_i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$E = \sum_{i=1}^4 E(X_i) = \pi$

8. 注意区分无偏性和相合性.

10. 第二类错误, 即 $H_0 = \theta_0$ 为真, 但 H_1 被拒, 易得 $1 - \theta_1'$

20-21 第一学期(B)

题目条件

1. A. 显然 B. $P(A|B) = P(A|B)P(B) > P(A)P(B) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) - P(\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})$

$\Rightarrow P(A|B) + P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - 1 \stackrel{\text{Morgan律}}{=} P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) > P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})$

C = $P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B}) < P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B}) = P(A|\bar{B})$

这种题在考试时建议用直观理解而非严格证明

(2) 设事件A: 从非1非2的某一点出发, 先到②后到1

由对称性, $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$

从非1非2的某点出发, 走一步后, 有三种结果

- 到达下一个非1非2点, $P = \frac{n-3}{n-1}$
- 到1, $P = \frac{1}{n-1}$
- 到2, $P = \frac{1}{n-1}$

∴

$$P(\text{题目待求的那个事件}) = P(A) \times \frac{n-2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{n}{2(n-1)}$$

↑ 到达非2点 ↑ 直接到达2点

(4) 注意定义 (教材P92定义3.5)

$$P(X+Y=n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\lambda^k}{e^{\lambda} k!} \cdot \frac{\mu^{n-k}}{e^{\mu} (n-k)!} = \frac{(\lambda+\mu)^n}{n! \cdot e^{\lambda+\mu}}$$

$P(X=k | X+Y=n)$

$$= \frac{\frac{\lambda^k}{e^{\lambda} k!} \cdot \frac{\mu^{n-k}}{e^{\mu} (n-k)!}}{\frac{(\lambda+\mu)^n}{n! \cdot e^{\lambda+\mu}}} = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^k \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\right)^{n-k}$$

(三)的参考答案有误

$$hcv = 1 - \frac{v}{2} \quad (0 < v < 2)$$

且 $P(X | X+Y=n) \sim B(n, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu})$

~~(9)~~ 与S有关

(10) $P(\text{犯第二类错误}) = P(\bar{X} \leq 11 | \mu = 11.5)$

19-20 第二学期(B)

瞎写的, 无保证

1. 2/7

设 $P(A) = x$ $P(\bar{A} \cap B) \stackrel{\text{独立}}{=} P(\bar{A})P(B) = 0.3x$

$$P(\bar{A} \cup B) = P(\bar{A}) + P(B) - P(\bar{A} \cap B) \Rightarrow 0.8 = x + 0.3 - 0.3x \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

2. 0

3. $a = \pm \frac{1}{5}, b = \pm \frac{1}{25}$

4. $[17.7, 22.3]$

5. \bar{X}

6. 7

7. 1

8. 5/7

第8题: 记事件A: $X \geq 0$, 事件B: $Y \geq 0$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{7}, P(A) = P(B) = \frac{4}{7} \quad P(\max\{X, Y\} \geq 0) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{7}$$

9. D

10. A

19-20 第一学期 (B)

1. 法1 (容斥原理)

$$1 = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} + \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{0.4} + \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB)}{0.6} = \frac{P(AB)}{0.4} + \frac{0.2 + P(AB)}{0.6} \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.16$$

法2 (全概率公式)

$$P(B) = P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = [1 - P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})]P(A) + P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = P(B|A)$$

由条件

即 $P(B) = P(B|A)$, A, B 相互独立.

4. 设点1 (x_1, y_1) 点2 (x_2, y_2)

$$E(X^2) = E[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2] = E(x_1^2) + E(x_2^2) - 2E(x_1 x_2) + E(y_1^2) + E(y_2^2) - 2E(y_1 y_2) = E(x_1^2 + y_1^2) + E(x_2^2 + y_2^2)$$

然后: 法1 $E(x_1^2 + y_1^2) = E(x_2^2 + y_2^2) = \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot 2r dr = \frac{1}{2}$ (三角换元)

法2 利用几何概型, 令 $z = x^2 + y^2$ ($x^2 + y^2$ 同理)

则 $0 \leq z \leq 1$, $P(z \leq z) = \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\pi \cdot z}{\pi \cdot 1^2} = z$, 即 $z \sim U(0, 1)$

18-19 第一学期 (B)

(1) $E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + (EX)^2 = 6$ $E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + (EY)^2 = 3$

$E(X^2 Y^2) = E(X^2)E(Y^2) = 18$ $E(XY) = EX EY = 0$

$\text{Var}(XY) = E[(XY)^2] - [E(XY)]^2 = 18$

(2) $Y = \frac{a}{z} [(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_3 + x_4)^2] \Rightarrow a = 1, n = 2$

(3) 法一:

$$E[(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X})^2] = \text{Var}(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X}) + [E(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X})]^2$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{Var}(X_1 + X_n)}_{2\sigma^2} + \underbrace{\text{Var}(2\bar{X})}_{\frac{4\sigma^2}{n}} - 2\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_n, 2\bar{X}) \quad (*)$$

$\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_n, 2\bar{X}) = \text{Cov}[X_1 + X_n, \frac{2}{n}(X_1 + X_n)] = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n}$

$\therefore (*) \text{式} = 2\sigma^2 + \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} - 2 \times \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{2(n-2)}{n}$

法二: 将 $X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X}$ 视为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的线性组合

$X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X} = \frac{n-2}{n}X_1 + \frac{n-2}{n}X_n - \frac{2}{n}(X_2 + \dots + X_{n-1})$

故 $E[(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X})^2] = \text{Var}(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X}) + [E(X_1 + X_n - 2\bar{X})]^2$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right)^2 \times 2 + \frac{4}{n^2} \times (n-2) \right] \sigma^2 = \frac{2(n-2)}{n} \sigma^2$$

17-18 第一学期(B)

2. 递推, 设第 n 次爬行往 A 的概率为 P_n

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = 0 \\ P_n = (1 - P_{n-1}) \times \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_n = \frac{1}{3} [1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}]$$

16-17 第一学期(B)

2. 记 P_{n+2} 为甲在第 $n+2$ 局赢得整个比赛的概率 (易知 n 为奇数时 $P_{n+2} = 0$, 第 $2i-1$ 局和 $2i$ 局中, 甲乙必各自有一胜 (其中 $2i \leq n$) 故只考虑 n 为偶数)

$$\therefore P_{n+2} = [C_2^1 P(1-P)]^n \cdot P^2 \quad P_{\text{总}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n+2} = \frac{P^2}{2P^2 - 2P + 1}$$

5. 答案似乎为 0.8?

13-14 第一学期

$$\therefore P(C \cup B) = P(C) + P(B) - P(BC) = 5P - P(BC) \Rightarrow P(BC) = 5P - P(C \cup B) = P(AB) \leq P(A) = P$$

$$\text{即 } 4P - P(C \cup B) = 0 \quad \text{故 } 4P \leq P(C \cup B) \leq 1 \Rightarrow P \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

反正我是不会做, 抄来的

12-13 第一学期

9. 记 $\mu_1 = 0.22, \mu_2 = 1.10$, 由于 μ 的 95% 置信区间为 $[\mu_1, \mu_2]$, 故 $P(X \leq 0)$ 的 95% 置信区间: $[P(X \leq 0 | \mu = \mu_1), P(X \leq 0 | \mu = \mu_2)]$

其中 $P(X \leq 0 | \mu = \mu_1) = P(\frac{X - \mu_1}{1} \leq -\mu_1 | \mu = \mu_1) = 1 - \Phi(1.10)$, 右端点同理

$$10. P(\text{犯 II 型错误}) \leq 0.05, \text{ 即 } P(\sqrt{n}\bar{X} < 1.645 | \mu = 1) \leq 0.05,$$

$$\text{即 } P(\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - 1) < \frac{1.645}{\sqrt{n}}) < 0.05, \text{ 即 } U_{0.05} - \sqrt{n} < -U_{0.05}, \text{ 即 } \sqrt{n} > 2 U_{0.05}$$

$$\text{即 } n > 4 U_{0.05}^2 = 4 \times 1.645^2 = 10.82$$

19-20 第一学期

3, 4, 6 都值得看看, 只讲了

舟

2023.03.02 于科大三教

【分析】 因不知 X 和 Y 的联合分布是否为二维正态分布, 因此不能判定 X 和 Y 是否独立, 比如, 若 (X, Y) 的联合密度为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{3}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \left[e^{-\frac{9}{16}(x^2 - \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2)} + e^{-\frac{9}{16}(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}xy + y^2)} \right],$$

则有 X 和 Y 都服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$, 但是 X 和 Y 不独立.

若 (X, Y) 的联合密度为 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}$, 则都服从正态分

布 $N(0, 1)$, 且 X 和 Y 独立. 应选 (C).