

概率统计第十二次作业

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1.

因为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

所以两组样本均值 $\bar{X}_m \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{m})$, $\bar{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

进而有 $Y = \bar{X}_m - \bar{X}_n \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } P(|Y| < \epsilon) &= P\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < \frac{Y}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}} < \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}\right) = \\ &2\Phi\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}}\right) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

2.

设随机变量 $Z = X + Y$, 根据独立同分布随机变量和函数分布可知

$$\begin{aligned} f_Z(z) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x)f_Y(z-x)dx \\ &= \int_0^z \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} x^{\alpha_1-1} e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} (z-x)^{\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda(z-x)} dx \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} e^{-\lambda z} \int_0^z x^{\alpha_1-1} (z-x)^{\alpha_2-1} dx \end{aligned}$$

令变量替换 $x = zt$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^z x^{\alpha_1-1} (z-x)^{\alpha_2-1} dx &= z^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} \int_0^1 t^{\alpha_1-1} (1-t)^{\alpha_2-1} dt = \\ &z^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} \mathcal{B}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$

由 Beta 函数性质 $\mathcal{B}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$, 代入可得

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} x^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda z}$$

即有 $Z = X + Y \sim \Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$

3.

首先求解 $Y = X^2$ 的分布函数, $X \sim N(0, 1)$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, 有 $F_Y(y) = 0$

当 $y > 0$ 时, 有

$$F_Y(y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{求导可知 } f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

即可知 $Y = X^2 \sim \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

当 k 为奇数时,

$$E(X^k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx, \text{ 可以看出, 是一个奇函数在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上积分,}$$

则 $E(X^k) = 0$

当 k 为偶数时,

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X^k) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
&= \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k y^k}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy} \\
&= \sqrt{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\rho \cos \theta)^k (\rho \sin \theta)^k}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{\rho^2}{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2^{k+2}} \int_0^{4\pi} \sin^k t dt \int_0^{+\infty} t^k e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \frac{(k-1)!!}{k!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^k e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \frac{(k-1)!!}{k!!} \int_0^{+\infty} -t^k \frac{2}{t} de^{-\frac{t}{2}}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \frac{(k-1)!!}{k!!} (-2t^{k-1}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} d2t^{k-1})} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \frac{(k-1)!!}{k!!} (2(k-1) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{k-2} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} dt)} \\
&= (k-1)!!
\end{aligned}$$

4.

由题意知我们要使得 $Z_1 = \sqrt{a}(X_1 + 2X_2 + \cdots + nX_n) \sim N(0, 1)$, $Z_2 = \sqrt{b}(Y_m + 2Y_{m-1} + \cdots + mY_1) \sim N(0, 1)$

我们知道 $D(Z_n) = D(X_1 + \cdots + nX_n) = (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2)\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)\sigma^2$, 同理可知 $D(Z_m) = \frac{1}{6}m(m+1)(2m+1)\sigma^2$

因此 $a = \frac{6}{n(n+1)(2n+1)\sigma^2}$, $b = \frac{6}{m(m+1)(2m+1)\sigma^2}$

分布为 $Z \sim \chi^2(2)$

5.

可知 $Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i^2}{n}}}$, 其中 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} Y_i \sim N(0, 1)$

因此 $Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2}} \sim t(n)$

6.

我们知道 $Y = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = 4 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}) \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}) \geq \epsilon\right) = P\left(4 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}) \geq 4\epsilon\right) = P(Y \geq 4\epsilon)$$

7.

转化为 t 分布

由定理可知 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

进而可知 $T = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 12)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}} \sim t(n-1)$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq \epsilon\right) = P\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 12)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}} \geq \frac{\epsilon - 12}{\sqrt{S^2}}\right) = P\left(T \geq \frac{\epsilon - 12}{\sqrt{S^2}}\right)$$

8.

2. (2)

因为 X_i 分布函数 $F_i(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-12}{2}\right)$,

因此 $M = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5\}$ 的分布函数为 $F_M(x) = \left[\Phi\left(\frac{x-12}{2}\right)\right]^5$

因此 $P(M > 15) = 1 - F_M(15) = 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{15-12}{2}\right)\right]^5 = 1 - 0.9332^5 = 0.2923$

同理知 $N = \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5\}$ 的分布函数为 $F_N(x) = 1 - [1 - \Phi(\frac{x-12}{2})]^5$

因此 $P(N < 10) = 1 - [1 - \Phi(\frac{10-12}{2})]^5 = 1 - [\Phi(1)]^5 = 1 - (0.8413)^5 = 0.5785$

4. (2)

由题意知 $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2), X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$

因此 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)/\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{(X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2)/3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{X_1 + X_2}{(X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sim t(3)$

因此常数 $C = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

7.

因为 $E(X) = n, D(X) = 2n$

因此 $E(\bar{X}) = n, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{2n}{10} = \frac{n}{5}$

且 $E(S^2) = D(X) = 2n$

9.

(1)

因为 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 而 $n = 16$, 即 $\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(15)$

因此 $p = P(\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 2.041) = 1 - P(\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2} > 30.615)$

查表可知 $p = 1 - 0.01 = 0.99$

(2)

由 (1) 可知 $D(\frac{15S^2}{\sigma^2}) = 2 \times 15 = 30$

因此 $\frac{15^2}{\sigma^4} D(S^2) = 30$,

$$\text{则 } D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{15}$$