

一、填空题（每空 2 分，共 20 分）

答案：1.  $\bar{X}, |\bar{x} - \mu_0| \sqrt{n} \geq u_{\alpha/2}$ ; 2.  $\bar{Y} = (\bar{X} - a) / b, S_Y^2 = S_X^2 / b^2$ ; 3. 0.7; 4. 2;

5.  $\frac{4p^3(1-p)}{nN}$ ; 6.  $\left(\frac{\theta_0}{X_{(n)}}\right)^n$ ; 7.  $D_n = \sup_{-\infty < x < \infty} |F_n(x) - F(x)|$ ; 8.  $\chi^2(2)$

二、（12 分）解：因为  $\bar{X}_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i - \frac{n+1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right] = \frac{1}{n+1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} [X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n]$$

又  $X_{n+1}$  与  $\bar{X}_n$  相互独立且分别服从正态分布，故  $Z = \bar{X}_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n$  服从正态分布。

又  $E\left[\frac{1}{n+1}(X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n)\right] = 0$ ,

$$D\left[\frac{1}{n+1}(X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n)\right] = \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 [DX_{n+1} + D\bar{X}_n] = \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 [\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 / n] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n(n+1)}$$

从而  $Z$  服从正态分布  $N(0, \sigma^2 / n(n+1))$

又  $S_n^2$  与  $X_{n+1}$  独立， $S_n^2$  与  $\bar{X}_n$  独立，所以  $S_n$  与  $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n$  独立。

$$\frac{(\bar{X}_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n) - 0}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / [n(n+1)]}} = \frac{\bar{X}_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{S_n} \sqrt{(n-1)(n+1)} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{nS_n^2}{\sigma^2(n-1)}}$$

三、(12 分) 解: (1)  $L(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{x_i}{\alpha} e^{-x_i^2/(2\alpha)} \right] = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\alpha^n} \exp\left\{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / (2\alpha)\right\}$

$$\ln L(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - n \ln \alpha - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / (2\alpha), \quad \frac{d \ln L(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = -\frac{n}{\alpha} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\alpha^2} = 0$$

解之得  $\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}$ , 所以  $\alpha$  的极大似然估计量  $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}$

(2)

法一  $EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{x}{\alpha} e^{-x^2/(2\alpha)} dx$

$$= 2\alpha \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{2\alpha} e^{-x^2/(2\alpha)} d\frac{x^2}{2\alpha} = 2\alpha$$

$$E(\hat{\alpha}) = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}\right) = \frac{E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)}{2n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2)}{2n} = \frac{E(X^2)}{2} = \alpha$$

所以  $\hat{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  的无偏估计。

$$L(\alpha) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{\alpha^n} \exp\left\{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / (2\alpha)\right\} = \frac{1}{\alpha^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{\alpha} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}\right\} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$$

所以  $C(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha^n}$ ,  $T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}$ ,  $b(\alpha) = -\frac{n}{\alpha}$ ,  $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$

$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}$  是  $\alpha$  的充分完备统计量, 所以

$$E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n} \middle| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}\right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n} \text{ 是 } \alpha \text{ 的最小方差无偏估计量。}$$

法二 根据法一知  $\hat{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  的无偏估计, 又易知  $\hat{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  的充分统计量。

$$\frac{d \ln L(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = -\frac{n}{\alpha} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{n}{\alpha^2} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n} - \alpha \right) = \frac{n}{\alpha^2} (\hat{\alpha} - \alpha)$$

根据定理 2.11 可知,  $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}$  是  $\alpha$  的最小方差无偏估计量。

法三, 利用罗克拉美下界。

根据法一知  $\hat{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  的无偏估计。

$$EX^4 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^4 \frac{x}{\alpha} e^{-x^2/(2\alpha)} dx = 4\alpha^2 \int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{2\alpha} \right)^2 e^{-x^2/(2\alpha)} d\frac{x^2}{2\alpha} = 8\alpha^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= E \left\{ \left[ \frac{d \ln f(x)}{d\alpha} \right]^2 \right\} = E \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{X^2}{2\alpha^2} \right]^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \frac{E(X^2)}{\alpha^3} + \frac{E(X^4)}{4\alpha^4} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^3} + \frac{8\alpha^2}{4\alpha^4} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以罗克拉美下界为  $\frac{1}{nI(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha^2}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} D(\hat{\alpha}) &= D \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n} \right] = \frac{nD(X_i^2)}{4n^2} = \frac{D(X^2)}{4n} = \frac{E(X^4) - [E(X^2)]^2}{4n} \\ &= \frac{8\alpha^2 - [2\alpha]^2}{4n} = \frac{\alpha^2}{n} = \frac{1}{nI(\alpha)} \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2n}$  是  $\alpha$  的最小方差无偏估计量。

四、(14 分) 解：样本的联合分布密度为

$$q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | p) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[ \binom{x_i-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x_i-k} \right] = \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i-1}{k-1} \right] p^{nk} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk}$$

$$\text{而 } p \text{ 的先验分布为 } \pi(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}, & 0 < p < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, p) = \left[ \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i-1}{k-1} \right] p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}$$

$$m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left[ \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i-1}{k-1} \right] \frac{\Gamma(nk+a)\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)}{\Gamma(a+b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

所以  $p$  的后验分布为

$$h(p | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}{\Gamma(nk+a)\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}$$

此后验分布为贝塔分布  $Be(nk+a, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)$ 。

(1) 在平方损失下,  $p$  的贝叶斯估计为后验均值:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_B &= E[p | \mathbf{x}] = \int_0^1 p \pi(p | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dp \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(a+b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}{\Gamma(nk+a)\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)} \int_0^1 p^{nk+a+1-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp = \frac{nk+a}{a+b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在加权平方损失下,  $p$  的贝叶斯估计为

$$\hat{p}_{BJ} = \frac{E[w(p)p | \mathbf{x}]}{E[w(p) | \mathbf{x}]}, \text{ 其中 } w(p) = p, \text{ 而}$$

$$E[w(p)p | \mathbf{x}] = E[p^2 | \mathbf{x}] = \int_0^1 p^2 \pi(p | \mathbf{x}) dp = \frac{(nk+a+1)(nk+a)}{(a+b+1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(a+b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$E[w(p) | \mathbf{x}] = E[p | \mathbf{x}] = \int_0^1 p \pi(p | \mathbf{x}) dp = \frac{nk + a}{a + b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \hat{p}_{BJ} &= \frac{E[w(p)p | \mathbf{x}]}{E[w(p) | \mathbf{x}]} = \frac{(nk + a + 1)(nk + a)}{(a + b + 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(a + b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)} \frac{a + b + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{nk + a} \\ &= \frac{nk + a + 1}{a + b + 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \end{aligned}$$

五、(14 分) 解: (1) 利用统计量  $F = S_{1n_1}^{*2} / \sigma_1^2 [S_{2n_2}^{*2} / \sigma_2^2]^{-1}$  服从  $F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

检验  $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$  ,

$H_0$  成立的条件下检验统计量的观测值为  $F_0 = S_{1n_1}^{*2} / S_{2n_2}^{*2} = \frac{28^2}{28.5^2} = 0.965$

$\frac{1}{F_{0.025}(99,99)} < F_0 < F_{0.025}(99,99)$  , 所以接受原假设, 认为两总体方差无显著差

异。

(2) 在上述条件下, 再利用统计量

$$T = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{(n_1-1)S_{1n_1}^{*2} + (n_2-1)S_{2n_2}^{*2}}} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 - 2)}{n_1 + n_2}} \text{ 服从 } t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

检验  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

$H_0$  成立的条件下检验统计量的观测值为

$$|T_0| = \left| \frac{280 - 286}{\sqrt{99 \times 28^2 + 99 \times 28.5^2}} \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 100 \times 198}{200}} \right| = 1.502 < t_{0.025}(198) = 1.972$$

所以接受原假设, 认为两总体均值无显著差异。

综上可知两种工艺下细纱强力无显著差异。

六、(14 分) 解: 要求检验假设  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$ ,  $H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4$  不全相

等。本题中  $n = 23, r = 4, n_1 = 7, n_2 = 6, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 5, \bar{X} = 47.8696$ ,

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_i)^2 = 2708, \quad \bar{Q}_E = \frac{Q_E}{23-4} = 142.5263$$

$$Q_A = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2 = 1456.6087, \quad \bar{Q}_A = \frac{Q_A}{4-1} = 485.5362$$

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - \bar{X})^2 = 4164.6087, \quad F = \frac{\bar{Q}_A}{\bar{Q}_E} = 3.4066$$

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均方	$F$ 值( $\alpha = 0.05$ )
因素 A	1456.6087	3	$\overline{Q_A} = 485.5362$	$F = \frac{\overline{Q_A}}{\overline{Q_E}} = 3.4066$
误差 E	2708	19	$\overline{Q_E} = 142.5263$	
总和	4164.6087	22		

统计量  $F$  的自由度是 (3,19), 对  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $F_{0.05}(3,19) = 3.127$ , 由于

$F = 3.4066 > 3.127 = F_{0.05}(3,19)$  故拒绝假设  $H_0$ , 即认为行业对被投诉次数有显著

差异。

七、(14 分) 解: 记  $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_7)^T$ ,  $X^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\beta = (a, b)^T$ ,

$\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_7)^T$ , 则线性模型可以写为  $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ ,  $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_7)$ .

$$(1) \quad \beta \text{ 的最小二乘估计为 } \hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 28 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^7 Y_i \\ A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \sum_{i=1}^7 Y_i \\ \frac{1}{28} A \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $\hat{a} = \frac{1}{7} \sum_{i=1}^7 Y_i$ ,  $\hat{b} = \frac{1}{28} A$ . 其中  $A = Y_2 - Y_3 + 2Y_4 - 2Y_5 + 3Y_6 - 3Y_7$

$$(2) \quad \hat{\beta} \sim N_2(\beta, \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}) = N_2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{28} \end{pmatrix} \right), \text{ 即 } \hat{\beta} \text{ 服从正态分布.}$$

因为  $\hat{\beta}$  的协方差阵中  $\text{Cov}(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = 0$ , 所以  $\hat{a}$  与  $\hat{b}$  独立, 故  $\hat{a} \sim N(a, \frac{1}{7} \sigma^2)$ ,

$\hat{b} \sim N(b, \frac{1}{28} \sigma^2)$ .

$\hat{Y} = \hat{a} - 4\hat{b}$  仍服从正态分布且  $E\hat{Y} = E(\hat{a} - 4\hat{b}) = a - 4b$ ,

$$D\hat{Y} = D(\hat{a} - 4\hat{b}) = D\hat{a} + 16D\hat{b} = \frac{5\sigma^2}{7}.$$