

一、填空题（每空 2 分，共 20 分）

答案： 1. $\bar{X}, \left(\bar{X} - u_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + u_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$; 2. $\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2, \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \sigma^4$; 3. 0.9;

4. $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} ne^{-nx}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$; 5. 1;

6. $\left(-\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i} \right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n X_i^{-n/\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - 1}$ 或者 $\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \right)^{-n} \exp \left\{ -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \right\} \exp \{ n(\ln n - 1) \}$;

7. 6, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 。

二、(12 分) (1) $\bar{X} \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$, $Y_1 - \mu_2 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

因为 \bar{X} 与 $Y_1 - \mu_2$ 独立, 所以 $Y_1 - \mu_2 + \bar{X} \sim N(0, \frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2)$ 。

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} + Y_1 - \mu_2}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2}} \sim N(0,1)$$

又 $\frac{nS_X^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 且与 U 相互独立, 则

$$\frac{\frac{Y_1 - \mu_2 + \bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{nS_X^2}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n+1}} \frac{Y_1 - \mu_2 + \bar{X}}{S_X} \sim t(n-1), \text{ 所以 } C = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n+1}}。$$

(2) $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \mu_2)^2 \sim \chi^2(m)$ 又由于相互独立, 则

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \mu_2)^2 \sim \chi^2(m+n)$$

三、(12 分) 解: (1)

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n [C_N^{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{N-x_i}] = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (N-x_i)}$$

$$\ln L(p) = \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln p + \sum_{i=1}^n (N-x_i) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (N-x_i)}{1-p} = 0$$

解之得 $\hat{p} = \frac{\bar{X}}{N}$, 所以 p 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{p} = \frac{\bar{X}}{N}$

(2) 法一 $E(\hat{p}) = E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{N}\right) = \frac{1}{N} E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{N} Np = p$, 所以 \hat{p} 是 p 的无偏估计。

$$\begin{aligned} L(p) &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (N-x_i)} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) \exp \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right) \right\} (1-p)^{nN} \\ &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right) \exp \left\{ \bar{x} n \ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right) \right\} (1-p)^{nN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } C(p) = (1-p)^{nN}, T = \bar{x}, b(\alpha) = n \ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right), h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} \right)$$

$T = \bar{X}$ 是 p 的充分完备统计量, 所以 $E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{N} \middle| \bar{X}\right) = \frac{\bar{X}}{N}$ 是 p 的最小方差无偏估计量。

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

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (N-x_i)}{1-p} = \frac{nN}{p(1-p)} \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{N} - p \right)$$

根据定理 2.11 可知, \hat{p} 是 p 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{p} 是 p 的无偏估计。

$$I(p) = E \left\{ \left[\frac{d \ln f(x)}{dp} \right]^2 \right\} = E \left\{ \left[\frac{X}{p} - \frac{N-X}{1-p} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p^2(1-p)^2} E[(X - Np)^2] = \frac{DX}{p^2(1-p)^2}$$

$$= \frac{Np(1-p)}{p^2(1-p)^2} = \frac{N}{p(1-p)}$$

所以罗克拉美下界为 $\frac{1}{nI(p)} = \frac{p(1-p)}{nN}$

$$D(\hat{p}) = D\left[\frac{\bar{X}}{N}\right] = \frac{1}{N^2} \frac{DX}{n} = \frac{p(1-p)}{nN}$$

所以 \hat{p} 是 p 的最小方差无偏估计量。

四、(14 分) 解: (1) (10) 样本条件分布 $q(X|\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} e^{-n\lambda}$

样本联合分布

$$f(X, \lambda) = \pi(\lambda)q(X|\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} e^{-n\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} \lambda^{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}$$

$$\text{边缘分布 } m(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty f(x, \lambda) d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\text{令 } (n+1)\lambda = t, \lambda = \frac{t}{n+1}, d\lambda = \frac{dt}{n+1}, \quad \text{则 } m(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)!}{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 3}}$$

$$\text{后验分布 } h(x, \lambda) = \frac{f(x, \lambda)}{m(\lambda)} = \frac{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 3}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)!} \lambda^{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}$$

$$\text{贝叶斯估计 } \hat{\lambda} = E(\lambda|x) = \int_0^\infty \lambda h(x, \lambda) d\lambda = \frac{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 3}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2)!} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 3)} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\text{故 } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 3}{n+1}$$

(2) 贝叶斯风险计算(4)

$$\text{风险函数 } R(\lambda, \hat{\lambda}) = E(\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2 = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + 3}{n+1} - \lambda\right)^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 + (n-6)\lambda + 9}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\text{贝叶斯风险 } R_B(\hat{\lambda}) = E R(\lambda, \hat{\lambda}) = \int_0^\infty \pi(\lambda) \cdot R(\lambda - \hat{\lambda}) d\lambda$$

$$\text{故 } R_B(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \cdot e^{-\lambda} [\lambda^2 + (n-6)\lambda + 9] d\lambda = \frac{3}{n+1}$$

五、(14 分) 解答：(1) 方差检验 (双侧假设检验) (7)

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

$$F = \frac{S_X^{*2}}{S_Y^{*2}} \sim F(21-1, 16-1) = F(20, 15)$$

$$\text{计算 } F = \frac{S_X^{*2}}{S_Y^{*2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{21} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 / (21-1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{16} (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 / (16-1)} = \frac{294 / 20}{256 / 15} = 0.8613$$

$$F_{0.025}(20, 15) = 2.76, \quad F_{0.975}(20, 15) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(15, 20)} = \frac{1}{2.57} = 0.3891$$

由于 $0.3891 = F_{0.975}(20, 15) < F = 0.8613 < F_{0.025}(20, 15) = 2.76$

故原假设成立。 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$

(2) 均值检验 (双侧假设检验) (7)

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

$$T = \frac{\bar{Y} - \bar{X}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{16}}} \sim t(21+16-2) = t(35)$$

$$\text{其中 } S_w^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{21} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{16} (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{21+16-2} = \frac{294+256}{35} = 15.7143$$

$$\text{计算 } T = \frac{\bar{Y} - \bar{X}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{16}}} = 1.9005$$

$$|T| = \left| \frac{\bar{Y} - \bar{X}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{16}}} \right| = 1.9005 < t_{0.025}(35) = 2.0301$$

故接受原假设，拒绝备选假设。认为两班成绩没有显著差异。

六、(14 分) 解：双因素方差分析

$$Q_A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^5 (\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X})^2 = 5 \sum_{i=1}^3 (\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X})^2 = 5 \times 2.0267 = 10.1335$$

$$Q_B = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^5 (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X})^2 = 3 \sum_{j=1}^5 (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X})^2 = 3 \times 51.4222 = 154.2666$$

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^5 (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X}_{.j} + \bar{X})^2 = 464.5333 \quad (7)$$

因素 A 自由度 2，因素 B 自由度 4，误差项自由度 8。

$$F_A = \frac{Q_A / 2}{Q_E / 8} = 0.0873 < F_{0.05}(2, 8) = 4.46 \quad (3)$$

$$F_B = \frac{Q_B / 4}{Q_E / 8} = 0.6642 < F_{0.05}(4, 8) = 3.84 \quad (3)$$

5 位工人技术之间和不同车床型号之间对产量都无显著影响。(1)

七、(14 分) 解答：参数估计(7)

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \\ Y_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \\ \varepsilon_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{19} & \frac{3}{19} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{19} & \frac{7}{19} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{19} & \frac{3}{19} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{19} & \frac{7}{19} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \\ Y_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{11}(Y_1 + 2Y_2 + Y_3 + 2Y_4 + Y_5) \\ \frac{1}{19}(Y_1 - 5Y_2 + Y_4 + 7Y_5) \\ \frac{1}{19}(-4Y_1 + Y_2 - 4Y_4 + 10Y_5) \end{pmatrix}$$

则
$$\begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{1}{11}(Y_1 + 2Y_2 + Y_3 + 2Y_4 + Y_5) \\ \hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{1}{19}(Y_1 - 5Y_2 + Y_4 + 7Y_5) \\ \hat{\beta}_3 = \frac{1}{19}(-4Y_1 + Y_2 - 4Y_4 + 10Y_5) \end{cases}$$

(1) $H_0: \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_3 \leftrightarrow H_1: \beta_1 + \beta_2 \neq \beta_3$ (7)

$$\text{令 } U = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3 = (1, 1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \\ \hat{\beta}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha^T \hat{\beta}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } EU = \alpha^T E\hat{\beta} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3$$

$$DU = D(\alpha^T \hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2 \alpha^T D(\hat{\beta}) \alpha = \sigma^2 \alpha^T (X^T X)^{-1} \alpha = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{11} + \frac{5}{19} \right) = \frac{74}{209} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{则 } U \sim N(\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3, \frac{74}{209} \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{令 } L = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3)}{\sqrt{\frac{74}{209} \sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{令 } V = \frac{(5-3)\hat{\sigma}^{*2}}{\sigma^2} = \frac{2\hat{\sigma}^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(2), \text{ 其中 } \hat{\sigma}^{*2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^5 (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

L 与 V 相互独立。

$$\text{在 } H_0 \text{ 成立时, } T = \frac{L}{\sqrt{V/2}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3}{\sqrt{\frac{74}{209} \sigma^2}} / \frac{\hat{\sigma}^*}{\sigma} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3}{\sqrt{\frac{74}{209} \hat{\sigma}^{*2}}} \sim t(2)$$

拒绝域: $W = \{|T| \geq t_{\alpha/2}(2)\}$