

- 1. ($P_{141} - 2$) 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, X_{n+1}, \dots, X_{n+m}$ 为总体 $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$
- 的样本, 求常数 a, b 使 $a \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + b \left(\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i \right)^2$ 服从 χ^2 分布, 并求自由度。

解:

$$X_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n),$$

$$\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i \sim N(0, m\sigma^2), \quad \frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i}{\sigma\sqrt{m}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \left(\frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i}{\sigma\sqrt{m}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$a \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + b \left(\sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} X_i \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n+1) \quad a = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}, b = \frac{1}{m\sigma^2}$$

- 2. $(P_{141} - 3)$ 设总体 $X \sim N(0, 4^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} 是来自总体的一个
- 简单随机样本, S^2 是样本方差, 已知 $P(S^2 > a) = 0.1$ 求 a 。

- 解:
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{9S^2}{4^2} \sim \chi^2(9)$$

$$P\left(\frac{9S^2}{16} > \chi_{0.1}^2(9)\right) = 0.1$$

$$a = \frac{16}{9} \chi_{0.1}^2(9) = \frac{16}{9} 14.684 = 26.105$$

- 3. ($P_{141} - 6$) 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n} ($n \geq 2$) 是总体的
- 一个样本, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i$, 令 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X})^2$, 求 EY .

解: 令 $Z = X_i + X_{i+n}$, $\bar{Z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{i+n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i = 2\bar{X}$

$$S_z^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Z_i - \bar{Z})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X})^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X})^2 = (n-1)S_Z^2, \quad DZ = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S_Z^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad E\left\{\frac{(n-1)S_Z^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} = n-1$$

- $EY = E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}\right)^2\right\} = E\{(n-1)S_Z^2\} = (n-1)2\sigma^2$

- 解法2. $EY = E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}\right)^2\right\} = \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}\right)^2$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{D(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}) + \left[E(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X})\right]^2\right\}$
 $D(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}) \qquad E(X_i + X_{i+n} - 2\bar{X}) = 0$
 $= D(X_i) + D(X_{i+n}) + 4D(\bar{X}) - 4Cov(X_i + X_{i+n}, \bar{X})$
 $= \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + 4\frac{\sigma^2}{2n} - 4\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2n}\right) = \frac{(n-1)2\sigma^2}{n}, \quad EY = (n-1)2\sigma^2$

- 4. ($P_{158} - 6$) 设总体 X 的密度函数为：
$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 1 - \theta, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$
- 其中 θ 是未知参数 ($0 < \theta < 1$) , X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本, 记 N 为样本值中小于 1 的个数。 (1) 求的矩估计;

- (2) 求的极大似然估计。
$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{3}{2} - \bar{X}$$

- 解: (1) $E(X) = \int_0^1 x\theta dx + \int_1^2 x(1-\theta)dx = \frac{3}{2} - \theta$, 令 $\bar{X} = EX$

- (2) $L(\theta) = \theta^N (1-\theta)^{n-N}$,
$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{N}{\hat{\theta}} - \frac{n-N}{1-\hat{\theta}} = 0$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = N \ln \theta + (n-N) \ln (1-\theta) \quad \hat{\theta} = N/n$$