

6.6

2. 已知 0.95 置信区间为

$$[\bar{x} - u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}]$$

$$\therefore \text{需 } n \geq \left(\frac{z}{E}\right)^2 \sigma^2 u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$$

$$\therefore u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$$

$$\therefore n \geq \left(\frac{3.925}{E}\right)^2$$

3. (1)

0.95 置信区间为

$$\left[\bar{y} - \frac{u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{y} + \frac{u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = [-0.98, 0.98]$$

(2) 0.95 置信区间为

$$[e^{-0.9845}, e^{0.9845}] = [0.62, 4.39]$$

5. (1) \therefore 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left[\bar{x} - \frac{t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + \frac{t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$$

查表得结果为 $[432.31, 482.70]$

(2) 置信区间为

$$\left[\bar{x} - \frac{u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + \frac{u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$$

查表得 $[438.91, 476.09]$

(3) 查表得 σ 的 0.95 置信区间为 $[24.22, 64.14]$

7. 由中心极限定理

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \lambda}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{而 } \lambda^2 - (2\bar{x} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2)\lambda + \bar{x}^2 \leq 0$$

此为二次曲线, 与 λ 轴有两个交点 λ_1, λ_2

皆由求根公式可证题中结论

9. (1) $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为

$$\left[\bar{x} - \bar{y} - u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}, \bar{x} - \bar{y} + u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}\right]$$

$$= [-0.093, 12.093]$$

(2) $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为

$$= \left[\bar{x} - \bar{y} - \frac{\sqrt{n_1+n_2}}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2}} S u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1+n_2-2), \bar{x} - \bar{y} + \frac{\sqrt{n_1+n_2}}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2}} S u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1+n_2-2)\right] = [-0.206, 12.206]$$

(3) 两个样本量不大

$\therefore \mu_1, \mu_2$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为

$$[\bar{x} - \bar{y} - S_{\bar{t}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}}(l), \bar{x} - \bar{y} + S_{\bar{t}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}}(l)] = [0.328, 2.328]$$

(4) $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$ 的 0.9 置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right]$$

$$= [0.336, 4.097]$$

12. 根据课上所讲理论

λ 的 0.9 置信区间为 $[36.76, 113.64]$, 单侧置信上下限分别为 $98.04, 40.82$

18. 由于 $T = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} = \frac{\bar{x}/\sigma_1}{\bar{y}/\sigma_2}$ 分布已知:

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^m t^{m_i}, & 0 < t \leq 1, \\ 1 - \prod_{i=1}^m t^{n_i}, & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

可作为枢轴量

\therefore 可取 $\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}$ 的一个置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{x_{(m)}}{y_{(n)}} \left(\frac{m+n}{m} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{m}}, \frac{x_{(m)}}{y_{(n)}} \left(\frac{m+n}{n} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \right]$$

19. (1) 令 $y_i = x_i - \theta$

可解 $y_{(1)}$ 的密度函数为 $ne^{-ny}, y > 0$

$\therefore x_{(1)} - \theta$ 的分布与 θ 无关, 且为 $g(y) = ne^{-ny}, y > 0$

(2) 取 c, d 使得

$$P(c \leq x_{(1)} - \theta \leq d) = \int_c^d ne^{-ny} dy = 1 - 2$$

应取 $C = 0,$

$$\therefore d = -\frac{\ln 2}{n}$$

$$\therefore \left[x_{(1)} + \frac{\ln 2}{n}, x_{(1)} \right]$$

7. 1 u)

第一类

$$\alpha = P(\bar{x} \geq 2.6 | H_0) = 0.0037$$

而

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 2.6 | H_1) = 0.0367$$

(2) 若使 $\beta \leq 0.01$

$$\text{则 } P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 3}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}, \frac{-0.4}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) \leq 0.01$$

$$\therefore n \geq 33.9$$

$$\therefore n \text{ 最小为 } 34$$

(3) $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$

$$\beta \rightarrow 0$$

$$2. \alpha = P(\bar{x} \geq 0.5 | H_0) = 0.028$$

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 0.5 | H_1) = 0.6331$$