# 概统作业 (Week 15)

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### 1

此检验犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\alpha_{2\Psi}(\theta) = 1 - \beta_{\Psi}(\theta) = 1 - P_{\theta = \theta_1} \left\{ X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = 1 \right\} = 1 - \theta_1^6.$$

## $\mathbf{2}$

#### (1) 有最大似然函数

$$\begin{split} L(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; p) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p (1-p)^{k-1} = p^{130} (1-p)^{233} \\ &\ln L = 130 \cdot \ln p + 233 \cdot \ln (1-p) \\ \\ &\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial p} = \frac{130}{p} + \frac{233}{p-1} = 0. \\ \\ &\hat{p} = \frac{130}{363} \approx 0.358 \end{split}$$

得

令

检验二阶导

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial p^2} = -\frac{130}{p^2} - \frac{233}{(p-1)^2}$$

当  $p=\hat{p}$  时, 二阶偏导为负, 故所求驻点为 L 极大值点, 最大似然估计为

$$\hat{p} = \frac{130}{363} \approx 0.358$$

(2)

类别	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\geq 7$
$\widehat{E}$	46.54	29.879	19.182	12.315	7.906	5.076	9.102
0	48	31	20	9	6	5	11
$O - \widehat{E}$	1.46	1.121	0.818	-3.315	-1.906	-0.076	1.898

有检验

$$H_0: P(X=k) = p \cdot \left(1-p\right)^{k-1} \ (k=1,2,\ldots) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad H_1: \exists \ k \in \mathbb{N}^*, P(X=k) \neq p \cdot \left(1-p\right)^{k-1}$$
构造统计量

$$Z = \sum \frac{\left(O - \widehat{E}\right)^2}{\widehat{F}} \sim \chi^2_{k-r-2} \qquad (n \to \infty)$$

有拒绝域

$$W = \{ Z > \chi^2_{k-r-1}(\alpha) \}$$

代入数据  $k = 7, r = 1, \alpha = 0.05$ ,得

$$\chi^2_{k-r-1}(\alpha) = \chi^2_7(0.05) = 14.067$$

$$Z = \sum \frac{\left(O - \widehat{E}\right)^2}{\widehat{E}} = 1.8715 < 14.067 \ \Rightarrow \ Z \notin W$$

故不能拒绝  $H_0$ , 即在显著性水平  $\alpha = 0.05$  下认为 X 服从几何分布。

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有检验

$$H_0: p_{ij} = P(X=i)P(Y=j) \ (i=1,\ldots,a; \ j=1,\ldots,b) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad H_1: \exists \ i,j \in \mathbb{N}^*, p_{ij} \neq P(X=i)P(Y=j)$$

取检验统计量

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{(n \cdot n_{ij} - n_{i.} \cdot n_{.j})}{n \cdot n_{i.} \cdot n_{.j}} \sim \chi^2_{(a-1)(b-1)} \qquad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

拒绝域

$$W=\left\{Z>\chi^2_{(a-1)(b-1)}(\alpha)\right\}$$

代入数据 a = 6, b = 2,  $\alpha = 0.05$ , 得

$$\chi^2_{(a-1)(b-1)}(\alpha) = \chi^2_6(0.05) = 12.592$$

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{i=1}^{b} \frac{(n \cdot n_{ij} - n_{i.} \cdot n_{.j})}{n \cdot n_{i.} \cdot n_{.j}} = 3.1922 < 12.592 \implies Z \notin W$$

故不能拒绝  $H_0$ , 即在显著性水平  $\alpha = 0.05$  下认为两个班级的英语水平大致相等。