

①: 对于 χ^2 分布的由来, 标准正态分布函数

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt, \quad \phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x^2) &= P\{X^2 \leq x\} = P\{-\sqrt{x} \leq X \leq \sqrt{x}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \end{aligned}$$

对其求导得 χ^2 的概率密度为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow \chi^2(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即: } \chi_i^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

由于 $\chi^2(1) = \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, 则 $\chi_i^2 \sim \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$

仍成立, 由 Γ 分布性质: 有:

$$\Gamma(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2) \sim \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, 2) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{其它} \\ \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

我们只需 $\chi^2(n) = \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, 2) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$ 为 χ^2 分布

则 χ^2 分布即为一个新的分布, 表征了正态样本 $X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$ 的分布。

$$\text{其均值为 } E(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = n E(X_1^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } E(X_1^2) - E(X_1^2) &= D(X_1) = 1 \\ \Rightarrow E(X_1^2) &= 0 \Rightarrow E(X_1^2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此有: } E(X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = n,$$

$$\text{而: } D(X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = n D(X_1^2), \text{ 由: } D(X_1^2) = E(X_1^4) - E^2(X_1^2)$$

$$\text{故: } D(X_1^2) = E(X_1^4) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } E(X_1^4) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 \phi(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{上式} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -x^3 d(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot E(X^2) = 3.$$

$$\text{故: } E(\chi^2(n)) = n,$$

$$\therefore D(X^2) = 2, \text{ 则 } D(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = 2n$$

$$D(\chi^2(n)) = 2n$$

③. 对于F分布: 重要的是利用定义: 其中: $U \sim \chi^2(n_1), V \sim \chi^2(n_2)$ 即 $\frac{1}{X}$ 的分布与 X 的分布在参数不同时的相等关系

$$F = \frac{U/n_1}{V/n_2}$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{1}{F} = \frac{U/n_2}{V/n_1}$$

$$\text{显然 } \frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$$

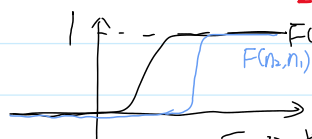
我们说明分布函数: $F(X) = P(X \leq x)$

的意义:

实际上我们取 $Z_1 = \frac{X_1^2 + \dots + X_{n_1}^2}{X_{n_1+1}^2 + \dots + X_{n_1+n_2}^2}$ 则 $Z_1 \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

另外, 取 $Z_2 = \frac{X_{n_1+1}^2 + \dots + X_{n_1+n_2}^2}{X_1^2 + \dots + X_{n_1}^2}$ 则 $Z_2 \sim F(n_2, n_1)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{F}$ 是自变量关系
而 $F(n_1, n_2), F(n_2, n_1)$ 是完全不同的两个分布函数, 不是分布函数关系



$$\text{则有: } F_\alpha(n_1, n_2) = P\{Z_1 \leq \alpha\}$$

$$\text{原公式: } P\{X \geq F_\alpha(n_1, n_2)\} = \alpha$$

利用自变量关系, 有: $P\{Y \geq F_\alpha(n_2, n_1)\} = \alpha$

$$\text{代入 } Y = \frac{1}{X}, \text{ 则 } P\{\frac{1}{X} \geq F_\alpha(n_2, n_1)\} = P\{X \leq \frac{1}{F_\alpha(n_2, n_1)}\} = \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow P\{X \geq \frac{1}{F_\alpha(n_2, n_1)}\} = 1 - \alpha \quad ①$$

$$\text{此时再 } P\{X \geq F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)\} = 1 - \alpha \quad ②$$

\Rightarrow 比较①、②对任意 X 成立

$$\text{则得: } F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_\alpha(n_2, n_1)}$$