

一、总体与样本

1. 总体：全体 10万

有限总体，无限总体

不一定是无限

X ：总体分布

样本：抽样 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)



变量

观测值

简单随机抽样

(1) 同分布 (2) 独立

2. 样本的分布 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n F(x_i)$$

$$P(X_1 = x_1, \dots)$$

$$f(x_1, \dots)$$

二、统计量

1. Def：不含任何未知参数的样本的函数

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \quad \checkmark$$

构造

$$\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

2. 常见统计量

(1) 样本均值： $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

(2) 未修正的样本方差： $S_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

$$S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} S_0^2$$

(3) (修正的) 样本方差： $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

(4) 标准差： $S = \sqrt{S^2}$

$$(5) \text{ K阶原点矩: } A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$$

$$A_1 = \bar{X}$$

$$(6) \text{ K阶中心矩: } B_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^k$$

$$B_2 = S_0^2$$

3. 样本均值和样本方差性质

设总体 X 的均值 $EX = \mu$, $DX = \sigma^2$, 样本 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 来自 X ,

则 (1) $E\bar{X} = \mu$ (2) $D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$ (3) $ES^2 = \sigma^2$

证(3):

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu)^2 - 2(X_i - \mu)(\bar{X} - \mu) + (\bar{X} - \mu)^2] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu \right) + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu)(n\bar{X} - n\mu) + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - 2n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \\ ES^2 &= E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \{E[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2] - nE(\bar{X} - \mu)^2\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} [E(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2) - nD\bar{X}] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} [E(\sum_{i=1}^n DX_i) - nD\bar{X}] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} (n\sigma^2 - n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2) = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

三、抽样分布

1. χ^2 分布 (卡方分布)

(1) def: X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立, $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \chi^2(n)$

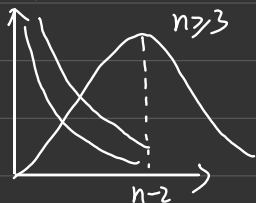
$$EX^2 = n \quad DX^2 = 2n$$

自由度

(2) 图像:

解释: $\chi^2(2) \sim \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{2})$

n 很大时, 可用正态分布近似



(3) 正态近似

由中心极限定理, $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, n 充分大时, $\frac{X-n}{\sqrt{2n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

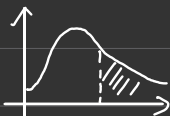
(4) 可加性

① $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$, X, Y 独立, 则 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(m+n)$

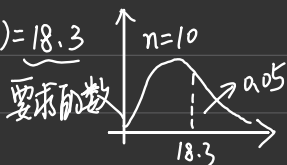
② $X_i \sim \chi^2(m_i)$, 独立, $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \chi^2(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i)$

(5) 上 α 分位数

$$P(\chi^2 > \underbrace{\chi_{\alpha}^2(n)}_{\text{点}}) = \underbrace{\alpha}_{\text{面积}}$$



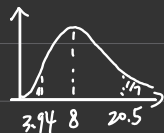
例1: $\chi_{0.05}^2(10) = 18.3$



例2: $X \sim \chi^2(10)$, $P(X > a) = 0.025$, $P(X < b) = 0.05$, 求 a 和 b

解: $n=10$, $\alpha_a=0.025$, 查表 $\chi^2_{0.025}(10)=20.5=a$

$\alpha_b=0.95$, 查表 $\chi^2_{0.95}(10)=3.94=b$



例3: $X_1, \dots, X_6 \sim N(0, 2^2)$, 求 $P(\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i^2 > 6.54)$

解: 化成标准正态: $\sum_{i=1}^6 (\frac{X_i}{2})^2 \sim \chi^2(6)$

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^6 (\frac{X_i}{2})^2 > \frac{6.54}{4}) = 0.95$$

2. t分布 $X \sim t(n)$

(1) def:

$X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, X, Y 独立, 则 $\frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$

(2) 上 α 分位数 $P(T > t_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$

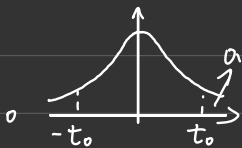
由于对称性 $t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$

例1: $X \sim N(2, 1)$, $Y_1, \dots, Y_4 \sim N(0, 4)$, 独立, 令 $T = \frac{4(X-2)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^4 Y_i^2}}$

求 T 的分布和 $P(|T| > t_0) = 0.01$ 的 t_0 .

解: $\frac{X-2}{1} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\sum_{i=1}^4 (\frac{Y_i}{2})^2 \sim \chi^2(4)$

$$T = \frac{\frac{X-2}{1}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 (\frac{Y_i}{2})^2}{4}}} \sim t(4)$$



$$t_{0.005}(4) = 4.604$$

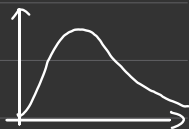
3. F分布

(1) def.

$X \sim \chi^2(n_1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n_2)$, 独立, 则 $F \sim \frac{X/n_1}{Y/n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

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

(2) 上 α 分位数



$$P(F > F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)) = \alpha \quad F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}$$

证: $F \sim F(n_1, n_2)$, $\frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$

$$1 - \alpha = P(F > F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)) = P\left(\frac{1}{F} < \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)}\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{1}{F} > \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2)}\right)$$

看成新变量
" α "

3. 正态分布下的抽样分布

总体是正态分布, 抽样本, 构造统计量

(1) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$

$$\textcircled{1} \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$\textcircled{3} \bar{X}$ 与 S^2 独立

$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$ 多了一个约束

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}/\sqrt{n-1}} \sim t(n-1)$$

(2) 两个正态总体

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$\{X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}\}$$

$$Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\{Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} = \frac{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} / (n_1-1)}{\frac{(n_2-1)S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} / (n_2-1)} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

③ $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 时 (两个正态总体方差相等)

$$T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2), \quad S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

