

第五章 统计量及其分布

习题 5.1

1. 某地电视台想了解某电视栏目（如：每日九点至九点半的体育节目）在该地区的收视率情况，于是委托一家市场咨询公司进行一次电话访谈。

(1) 该项研究的总体是什么？

(2) 该项研究的样本是什么？

解：(1) 总体是该地区的全体用户；

(2) 样本是被调查的电话用户。

2. 某市要调查成年男子的吸烟率，特聘请 50 名统计专业本科生作街头随机调查，要求每位学生调查 100 名成年男子，问该项调查的总体和样本分别是什么，总体用什么分布描述为宜？

解：总体是任意 100 名成年男子中的吸烟人数；样本是这 50 名学生中每一个人调查所得到的吸烟人数；总体用二项分布描述比较合适。

3. 设某厂大量生产某种产品，其不合格品率 p 未知，每 m 件产品包装为一盒。为了检查产品的质量，任意抽取 n 盒，查其中的不合格品数，试说明什么是总体，什么是样本，并指出样本的分布。

解：总体是全体盒装产品中每一盒的不合格品数；样本是被抽取的 n 盒产品中每一盒的不合格品数；

总体的分布为 $X \sim b(m, p)$, $P\{X = x\} = \binom{m}{x} p^x q^{m-x}$, $x = 0, 1, \dots, m$,

样本的分布为 $P\{X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n\} = \binom{m}{x_1} p^{x_1} q^{m-x_1} \cdot \binom{m}{x_2} p^{x_2} q^{m-x_2} \dots \binom{m}{x_n} p^{x_n} q^{m-x_n}$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{x_i} \cdot p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} q^{mn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}.$$

4. 为估计鱼塘里有多少鱼，一位统计学家设计了一个方案如下：从鱼塘中打捞出网鱼，计有 n 条，涂上不会被水冲刷掉的红漆后放回，一天后再从鱼塘里打捞出网鱼，发现共有 m 条鱼，而涂有红漆的鱼则有 k 条，你能估计出鱼塘里大概有多少鱼吗？该问题的总体和样本又分别是什么呢？

解：设鱼塘里有 N 条鱼，有涂有红漆的鱼所占比例为 $\frac{n}{N}$,

而一天后打捞出的一网鱼中涂有红漆的鱼所占比例为 $\frac{k}{m}$, 估计 $\frac{n}{N} \approx \frac{k}{m}$,

故估计出鱼塘里大概有 $N \approx \frac{mn}{k}$ 条鱼；

总体是鱼塘里的所有鱼；样本是一天后再从鱼塘里打捞出的一网鱼。

5. 某厂生产的电容器的使用寿命服从指数分布，为了了解其平均寿命，从中抽出 n 件产品测其使用寿命，试说明什么是总体，什么是样本，并指出样本的分布。

解：总体是该厂生产的全体电容器的寿命；

样本是被抽取的 n 件电容器的寿命；

总体的分布为 $X \sim e(\lambda)$, $p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, $x > 0$,

样本的分布为 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x_1} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x_2} \dots \lambda e^{-\lambda x_n} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$, $x_i > 0$.

6. 美国某高校根据毕业生返校情况纪录，宣布该校毕业生的年平均工资为 5 万美元，你对此有何评论？

解：返校的毕业生只是毕业生中一部分特殊群体，样本的抽取不具有随机性，不能反应全体毕业生的情况。

习题 5.2

1. 以下是某工厂通过抽样调查得到的 10 名工人一周内生产的产品数

149 156 160 138 149 153 153 169 156 156

试由这批数据构造经验分布函数并作图.

解: 经验分布函数

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 138, \\ 0.1, & 138 \leq x < 149, \\ 0.3, & 149 \leq x < 153, \\ 0.5, & 153 \leq x < 156, \\ 0.8, & 156 \leq x < 160, \\ 0.9, & 160 \leq x < 169, \\ 1, & x \geq 169. \end{cases}$$

作图略.

2. 下表是经过整理后得到的分组样本

组序	1	2	3	4	5
分组区间	(38,48]	(48,58]	(58,68]	(68,78]	(78,88]
频数	3	4	8	3	2

试写出此分布样本的经验分布函数.

解: 经验分布函数

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 37.5, \\ 0.15, & 37.5 \leq x < 47.5, \\ 0.35, & 47.5 \leq x < 57.5, \\ 0.75, & 57.5 \leq x < 67.5, \\ 0.9, & 67.5 \leq x < 77.5, \\ 1, & x \geq 77.5. \end{cases}$$

3. 假若某地区 30 名 2000 年某专业毕业生实习期满后的月薪数据如下:

909	1086	1120	999	1320	1091
1071	1081	1130	1336	967	1572
825	914	992	1232	950	775
1203	1025	1096	808	1224	1044
871	1164	971	950	866	738

(1) 构造该批数据的频率分布表 (分 6 组);

(2) 画出直方图.

解: (1) 最大观测值为 1572, 最小观测值为 738, 则组距为 $d = \frac{1572 - 738}{6} \approx 140$,

区间端点可取为 735, 875, 1015, 1155, 1295, 1435, 1575,

频率分布表为

组序	分组区间	组中值	频数	频率	累计频率
1	(735, 875]	805	6	0.2	0.2
2	(875, 1015]	945	8	0.2667	0.4667
3	(1015, 1155]	1085	9	0.3	0.7667
4	(1155, 1295]	1225	4	0.1333	0.9

5	(1295, 1435]	1365	2	0.06667	0.9667
6	(1435, 1575]	1505	1	0.03333	1
合计			30	1	

(2) 作图略.

4. 某公司对其 250 名职工上班所需时间 (单位: 分钟) 进行了调查, 下面是其不完整的频率分布表:

所需时间	频率
0~10	0.10
10~20	0.24
20~30	
30~40	0.18
40~50	0.14

(1) 试将频率分布表补充完整.

(2) 该公司上班所需时间在半小时以内有多少人?

解: (1) 频率分布表为

组序	分组区间	组中值	频数	频率	累计频率
1	(0, 10]	5	25	0.1	0.1
2	(10, 20]	15	60	0.24	0.34
3	(20, 30]	25	85	0.34	0.68
4	(30, 40]	35	45	0.18	0.86
5	(40, 50]	45	35	0.14	1
合计			250	1	

(2) 上班所需时间在半小时以内有 $25 + 60 + 85 = 170$ 人.

5. 40 种刊物的月发行量 (单位: 百册) 如下:

5954	5022	14667	6582	6870	1840	2662	4508
1208	3852	618	3008	1268	1978	7963	2048
3077	993	353	14263	1714	11127	6926	2047
714	5923	6006	14267	1697	13876	4001	2280
1223	12579	13588	7315	4538	13304	1615	8612

(1) 建立该批数据的频数分布表, 取组距为 1700 (百册);

(2) 画出直方图.

解: (1) 最大观测值为 353, 最小观测值为 14667, 则组距为 $d = 1700$,

区间端点可取为 0, 1700, 3400, 5100, 6800, 8500, 10200, 11900, 13600, 15300,

频率分布表为

组序	分组区间	组中值	频数	频率	累计频率
1	(0, 1700]	850	9	0.225	0.225
2	(1700, 3400]	2550	9	0.225	0.45
3	(3400, 5100]	4250	5	0.125	0.575
4	(5100, 6800]	5950	4	0.1	0.675
5	(6800, 8500]	7650	4	0.1	0.775
6	(8500, 10200]	9350	1	0.025	0.8
7	(10200, 11900]	11050	1	0.025	0.825
8	(11900, 13600]	12750	3	0.075	0.9
9	(13600, 15300]	14450	4	0.1	1
合计			30	1	

(2) 作图略.

6. 对下列数据构造茎叶图

472	425	447	377	341	369	412	399
400	382	366	425	399	398	423	384
418	392	372	418	374	385	439	408
429	428	430	413	405	381	403	479
381	443	441	433	399	379	386	387

解：茎叶图为

```

34 | 1
35 |
36 | 9, 6
37 | 7, 2, 4, 9
38 | 2, 4, 5, 1, 1, 6, 7
39 | 9, 8, 2
40 | 0, 5, 3
41 | 2, 9, 8, 8, 3, 9
42 | 5, 5, 3, 8, 9, 8
43 | 9, 0, 3
44 | 7, 3, 1
45 |
46 |
47 | 2, 9

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7. 根据调查，某集团公司的中层管理人员的年薪（单位：千元）数据如下：

40.6	39.6	37.8	36.2	38.8
38.6	39.6	40.0	34.7	41.7
38.9	37.9	37.0	35.1	36.7
37.1	37.7	39.2	36.9	38.3

试画出茎叶图.

解：茎叶图为

```

34. | 7
35. | 1
36. | 2, 7, 9
37. | 0, 1, 7
38. | 6
39. | 6, 6, 2
40. | 6, 8, 0
41. | 7
42. |
43. | 8
44. | 9, 5
45. | 4

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习题 5.3

1. 在一本书上我们随机的检查了 10 页，发现每页上的错误数为：

4 5 6 0 3 1 4 2 1 4

试计算其样本均值、样本方差和样本标准差.

解：样本均值 $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{10}(4+5+6+\cdots+1+4) = 3$ ；

样本方差 $s^2 = \frac{1}{9}[(4-3)^2 + (5-3)^2 + (6-3)^2 + \cdots + (1-3)^2 + (4-3)^2] \approx 3.7778$ ；

样本标准差 $s = \sqrt{3.7778} \approx 1.9437$ 。

2. 证明：对任意常数 c, d ，有 $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)(y_i - d) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证：} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)(y_i - d) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x}) + (\bar{x} - c)][(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{y} - d)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{x} - c)(y_i - \bar{y}) + (x_i - \bar{x})(\bar{y} - d) + (\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{x} - c) \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{y} - d) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + 0 + 0 + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d) . \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 x_1, \cdots, x_n 和 y_1, \cdots, y_n 是两组样本观测值，且有如下关系： $y_i = 3x_i - 4, i = 1, \cdots, n$ ，试求样本均值 \bar{x} 和 \bar{y} 间的关系以及样本方差 s_x^2 和 s_y^2 间的关系。

$$\text{解：} \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (3x_i - 4) = \frac{1}{n} \left(3 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 4n \right) = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 4 = 3\bar{x} - 4 ;$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(3x_i - 4) - (3\bar{x} - 4)]^2 = \frac{9}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 9s_x^2 .$$

4. 记 $\bar{x}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ， $s_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ ， $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ ，证明

$$\bar{x}_{n+1} = \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n), \quad s_{n+1}^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 .$$

$$\text{证：} \bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{n+1} x_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} x_{n+1} = \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n) ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{n+1}^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 - (n+1)(\bar{x}_n - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 + (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 - (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[(n-1) \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 + \frac{n}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 \right] = \frac{n-1}{n} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 . \end{aligned}$$

5. 从同一总体中抽取两个容量分别为 n, m 的样本, 样本均值分别为 \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 , 样本方差分别为 s_1^2, s_2^2 , 将两组样本合并, 其均值、方差分别为 \bar{x}, s^2 , 证明:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m}, \quad s^2 = \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{(n+m)(n+m-1)}.$$

证: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n+m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} + \sum_{j=1}^m x_{2j} \right) = \frac{1}{n+m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} + \sum_{j=1}^m x_{2j} \right) = \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m};$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (x_{2j} - \bar{x})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + n(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (x_{2j} - \bar{x}_2)^2 + m(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[(n-1)s_1^2 + n \left(\bar{x}_1 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m} \right)^2 + (m-1)s_2^2 + m \left(\bar{x}_2 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{1}{n+m-1} \cdot \frac{nm^2(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2 + mn^2(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1)^2}{(n+m)^2} \\ &= \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{(n+m)(n+m-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设有容量为 n 的样本 A , 它的样本均值为 \bar{x}_A , 样本标准差为 s_A , 样本极差为 R_A , 样本中位数为 m_A . 现对样本中每一个观测值施行如下变换: $y = ax + b$, 如此得到样本 B , 试写出样本 B 的均值、标准差、极差和中位数.

解: $\bar{y}_B = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b) = \frac{1}{n} (a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + nb) = a \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b = a\bar{x}_A + b;$

$$s_B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_B)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - a\bar{x}_A - b)^2} = |a| \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_A)^2} = |a| s_A;$$

$$R_B = y_{(n)} - y_{(1)} = a x_{(n)} + b - a x_{(1)} - b = a [x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}] = a R_A;$$

当 n 为奇数时, $m_{B0.5} = y_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} = ax_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} + b = am_{A0.5} + b,$

当 n 为偶数时, $m_{B0.5} = \frac{1}{2} [y_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + y_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}] = \frac{1}{2} [ax_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + b + ax_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} + b] = \frac{a}{2} [x_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + x_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}] + b = am_{A0.5} + b,$

故 $m_{B0.5} = a m_{A0.5} + b.$

7. 证明: 容量为 2 的样本 x_1, x_2 的方差为 $s^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2)^2.$

证: $s^2 = \frac{1}{2-1} \left[\left(x_1 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right)^2 + \left(x_2 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{4} + \frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2)^2.$

8. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自 $U(-1, 1)$ 的样本, 试求 $E(\bar{X})$ 和 $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$.

解：因 $X_i \sim U(-1, 1)$ ，有 $E(X_i) = \frac{-1+1}{2} = 0$ ， $\text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{(1+1)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$ ，

$$\text{故 } E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3n}.$$

9. 设总体二阶矩存在， X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本，证明 $X_i - \bar{X}$ 与 $X_j - \bar{X}$ ($i \neq j$) 的相关系数为 $-(n-1)^{-1}$ 。

证：因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立，有 $\text{Cov}(X_l, X_k) = 0$, ($l \neq k$)，

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) - \text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_j) + \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X})$$

$$= 0 - \text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) - \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j, X_j\right) + \text{Var}(\bar{X})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_i) - \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_j) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 = -\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2,$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X}) = \text{Var}(X_i) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - 2\text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_j - \bar{X}),$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Corr}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X})} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j - \bar{X})}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} = -\frac{1}{n-1}.$$

10. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为一个样本， $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ 是样本方差，试证：

$$\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = s^2.$$

$$\text{证：因 } s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i^2 + x_j^2 - 2x_i x_j) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2n\bar{x} \cdot n\bar{x} \right) = n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) = n(n-1)s^2,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = s^2.$$

11. 设总体 4 阶中心矩 $\nu_4 = E[X - E(X)]^4$ 存在，试对样本方差 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ ，有

$$\text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4}{n(n-1)^2},$$

其中 σ^2 为总体 X 的方差.

证: 因 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right]$, 其中 $\mu = E(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{Var}(S^2) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \text{Var} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ \text{Var} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \right] - 2 \text{Cov} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2, n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right) + \text{Var}[n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i - \mu)^2 - 2n \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}((X_i - \mu)^2, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) + n^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

因 $E(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sigma^2$, $E(X_i - \mu)^4 = \nu_4$,

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \{E(X_i - \mu)^4 - [E(X_i - \mu)^2]^2\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \{\nu_4 - (\sigma^2)^2\} = n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4),$$

因 $E(X_i - \mu) = 0$, $E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$, 且当 $i \neq j$ 时, $X_i - \mu$ 与 $X_j - \mu$ 相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}((X_i - \mu)^2, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \{E[(X_i - \mu)^2 (\bar{X} - \mu)^2] - E(X_i - \mu)^2 E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ E \left[(X_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu) \right)^2 \right] - \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \left[E(X_i - \mu)^4 + E(X_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \sum_{k \neq i} E(X_k - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^4 \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} [\nu_4 + \sigma^2 \cdot (n-1)\sigma^2] - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^4 \right\} = \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - \sigma^4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Var}(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = E(\bar{X} - \mu)^4 - [E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2]^2 = E \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) \right]^4 - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n^4} E \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^4 + \binom{4}{2} \sum_{i < j} (X_i - \mu)^2 (X_j - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^4} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - \mu)^4 + 6 \sum_{i < j} E(X_i - \mu)^2 E(X_j - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^4} \left[n \nu_4 + 6 \cdot \binom{n}{2} \sigma^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{1}{n^4} [n \nu_4 + 3n(n-1)\sigma^4] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{1}{n^3} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + \frac{2}{n^2} \sigma^4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2n \cdot \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - \sigma^4) + n^2 \left[\frac{1}{n^3} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + \frac{2}{n^2} \sigma^4 \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) + \frac{1}{n}(\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + 2\sigma^4 \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4) + \frac{1}{n}(\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) \right\} = \frac{n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4}{n(n-1)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

12. 设总体 X 的 3 阶矩存在, 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自该总体的简单随机样本, \bar{X} 为样本均值, S^2 为样本方差, 试证: $\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) = \frac{\nu_3}{n}$, 其中 $\nu_3 = E[X - E(X)]^3$.

证: 因 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right]$, 其中 $\mu = E(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) &= \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, S^2) = \text{Cov} \left(\bar{X} - \mu, \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) - n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) \right],
\end{aligned}$$

因 $E(\bar{X} - \mu) = E(X_i - \mu) = 0$, $E(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sigma^2$, $E(X_i - \mu)^3 = \nu_3$, 且当 $i \neq j$ 时, $X_i - \mu$ 与 $X_j - \mu$ 相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu), (X_i - \mu)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [E(X_i - \mu)^3 - E(X_i - \mu)E(X_i - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \nu_3 = \nu_3,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{且 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) &= E(\bar{X} - \mu)^3 - E(\bar{X} - \mu)E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = E \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) \right]^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^3} E \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^3 \right] = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - \mu)^3 = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot n \nu_3 = \frac{1}{n^2} \nu_3,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\nu_3 - n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \nu_3 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \nu_3 = \frac{\nu_3}{n}.$$

13. 设 \bar{X}_1 与 \bar{X}_2 是从同一正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 独立抽取的容量相同的两个样本均值. 试确定样本容量 n , 使得两样本均值的距离超过 σ 的概率不超过 0.01.

解: 因 $E(\bar{X}_1) = E(\bar{X}_2) = \mu$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_1) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$, \bar{X}_1 与 \bar{X}_2 相互独立, 且总体分布为 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

$$\text{则 } E(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) = \mu - \mu = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}, \quad \text{即 } \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N \left(0, \frac{2\sigma^2}{n} \right),$$

$$\text{因 } P\{|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2| > \sigma\} = 2 \left[1 - \Phi \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma \sqrt{2/n}} \right) \right] = 2 - 2\Phi \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \leq 0.01, \quad \text{有 } \Phi \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \geq 0.995, \quad \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \geq 2.5758,$$

故 $n \geq 13.2698$, 即 n 至少 14 个.

14. 利用切比雪夫不等式求抛均匀硬币多少次才能使正面朝上的频率落在 $(0.4, 0.6)$ 间的概率至少为 0.9. 如何才能更精确的计算这个次数? 是多少?

解: 设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次正面朝上,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次反面朝上,} \end{cases}$ 有 $X_i \sim B(1, 0.5)$, 且正面朝上的频率为 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,

则 $E(X_i) = 0.5$, $\text{Var}(X_i) = 0.25$, 且 $E(\bar{X}) = 0.5$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{0.25}{n}$,

由切比雪夫不等式得 $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} = P\{|\bar{X} - 0.5| < 0.1\} \geq 1 - \frac{0.25}{0.1^2 n} = 1 - \frac{25}{n}$,

故当 $1 - \frac{25}{n} \geq 0.9$ 时, 即 $n \geq 250$ 时, $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} \geq 0.9$;

利用中心极限定理更精确地计算, 当 n 很大时 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的渐近分布为正态分布 $N(0.5, \frac{0.25}{n})$,

$$P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} = F(0.6) - F(0.4) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.6 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0.4 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}}\right) = \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-0.2\sqrt{n})$$

$$= 2\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.9,$$

即 $\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.95$, $0.2\sqrt{n} \geq 1.64$,

故当 $n \geq 67.24$ 时, 即 $n \geq 68$ 时, $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} \geq 0.9$.

15. 从指数总体 $\text{Exp}(1/\theta)$ 抽取了 40 个样品, 试求 \bar{X} 的渐近分布.

解: 因 $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \theta$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{1}{40} \theta^2$, 故 \bar{X} 的渐近分布为 $N(\theta, \frac{1}{40} \theta^2)$.

16. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{25} 是从均匀分布 $U(0, 5)$ 抽取的样本, 试求样本均值 \bar{X} 的渐近分布.

解: 因 $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \frac{5}{2}$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{(5-0)^2}{25 \times 12} = \frac{1}{12}$, 故 \bar{X} 的渐近分布为 $N(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{12})$.

17. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{20} 是从二点分布 $b(1, p)$ 抽取的样本, 试求样本均值 \bar{X} 的渐近分布.

解: 因 $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = p$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{p(1-p)}{20}$, 故 \bar{X} 的渐近分布为 $N(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{20})$.

18. 设 X_1, \dots, X_8 是从正态分布 $N(10, 9)$ 中抽取的样本, 试求样本均值 \bar{X} 的标准差.

解: 因 $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{9}{8}$, 故 \bar{X} 的标准差为 $\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

19. 切尾均值也是一个常用的反映样本数据的特征量, 其想法是将数据的两端的值舍去, 而用剩下的当中的值为计算样本均值, 其计算公式是

$$\bar{X}_\alpha = \frac{X_{([n\alpha]+1)} + X_{([n\alpha]+2)} + \dots + X_{(n-[n\alpha])}}{n - 2[n\alpha]},$$

其中 $0 < \alpha < 1/2$ 是切尾系数, $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$ 是有序样本. 现在在高校采访了 16 名大学生, 了解他们平时的学习情况, 以下数据是大学生每周用于看电视的时间:

15 14 12 9 20 4 17 26 15 18 6 10 16 15 5 8

取 $\alpha = 1/16$, 试计算其切尾均值.

解：因 $n\alpha = 1$ ，且有序样本为 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26,

$$\text{故切尾均值 } \bar{x}_{1/16} = \frac{1}{16-2} (5 + 6 + 8 + \cdots + 20) = 12.8571.$$

20. 有一个分组样本如下：

区间	组中值	频数
(145,155)	150	4
(155,165)	160	8
(165,175)	170	6
(175,185)	180	2

试求该分组样本的样本均值、样本标准差、样本偏度和样本峰度。

解： $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{20} (150 \times 4 + 160 \times 8 + 170 \times 6 + 180 \times 2) = 163;$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{19} [(150-163)^2 \times 4 + (160-163)^2 \times 8 + (170-163)^2 \times 6 + (180-163)^2 \times 2]} = 9.2338;$$

$$\text{因 } b_2 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^2 \times 4 + (160-163)^2 \times 8 + (170-163)^2 \times 6 + (180-163)^2 \times 2] = 81,$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^3 \times 4 + (160-163)^3 \times 8 + (170-163)^3 \times 6 + (180-163)^3 \times 2] = 144,$$

$$b_4 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^4 \times 4 + (160-163)^4 \times 8 + (170-163)^4 \times 6 + (180-163)^4 \times 2] = 14817,$$

$$\text{故样本偏度 } \gamma_1 = \frac{b_3}{b_2^{3/2}} = 0.1975, \text{ 样本峰度 } \gamma_2 = \frac{b_4}{b_2^2} - 3 = -0.7417.$$

21. 检查四批产品，其批次与不合格品率如下：

批号	批量	不合格品率
1	100	0.05
2	300	0.06
3	250	0.04
4	150	0.03

试求这四批产品的总不合格品率。

解： $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{800} (100 \times 0.05 + 300 \times 0.06 + 250 \times 0.04 + 150 \times 0.03) = 0.046875.$

22. 设总体以等概率取 1, 2, 3, 4, 5，现从中抽取一个容量为 4 的样本，试分别求 $X_{(1)}$ 和 $X_{(4)}$ 的分布。

解：因总体分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{5}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{2}{5}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{3}{5}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{4}{5}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } F_{(1)}(x) = P\{X_{(1)} \leq x\} = 1 - P\{X_{(1)} > x\} = 1 - P\{X_1 > x, X_2 > x, X_3 > x, X_4 > x\} = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^4$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{369}{625}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{544}{625}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{609}{625}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{624}{625}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

且 $F_{(4)}(x) = P\{X_{(4)} \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x, X_3 \leq x, X_4 \leq x\} = [F(x)]^4$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{625}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{16}{625}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{81}{625}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{256}{625}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

故 $X_{(1)}$ 和 $X_{(4)}$ 的分布为

$X_{(1)}$	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{369}{625}$	$\frac{175}{625}$	$\frac{65}{625}$	$\frac{15}{625}$	$\frac{1}{625}$

$X_{(4)}$	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{625}$	$\frac{15}{625}$	$\frac{65}{625}$	$\frac{175}{625}$	$\frac{369}{625}$

23. 设总体 X 服从几何分布, 即 $P\{X=k\} = pq^{k-1}$, $k=1, 2, \dots$, 其中 $0 < p < 1$, $q = 1 - p$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为该总体的样本. 求 $X_{(n)}, X_{(1)}$ 的概率分布.

解: 因 $P\{X \leq k\} = \sum_{j=1}^k pq^{j-1} = \frac{p(1-q^k)}{1-q} = 1 - q^k$, $k=1, 2, \dots$,

$$\text{故 } P\{X_{(n)} = k\} = P\{X_{(n)} \leq k\} - P\{X_{(n)} \leq k-1\} = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i \leq k\} - \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i \leq k-1\} = (1-q^k)^n - (1-q^{k-1})^n;$$

$$\text{且 } P\{X_{(1)} = k\} = P\{X_{(1)} > k-1\} - P\{X_{(1)} > k\} = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i > k-1\} - \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i > k\} = q^{n(k-1)} - q^{nk}.$$

24. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{16} 是来自 $N(8, 4)$ 的样本, 试求下列概率

- (1) $P\{X_{(16)} > 10\}$;
(2) $P\{X_{(1)} > 5\}$.

解: (1) $P\{X_{(16)} > 10\} = 1 - P\{X_{(16)} \leq 10\} = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{16} P\{X_i \leq 10\} = 1 - [F(10)]^{16} = 1 - [\Phi(\frac{10-8}{2})]^{16}$
 $= 1 - [\Phi(1)]^{16} = 1 - 0.8413^{16} = 0.9370;$

(2) $P\{X_{(1)} > 5\} = \prod_{i=1}^{16} P\{X_i > 5\} = [1 - F(5)]^{16} = [1 - \Phi(\frac{5-8}{2})]^{16} = [\Phi(1.5)]^{16} = 0.9332^{16} = 0.3308.$

25. 设总体为韦布尔分布, 其密度函数为

$$p(x; m, \eta) = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m\right\}, \quad x > 0, m > 0, \eta > 0.$$

现从中得到样本 X_1, \dots, X_n , 证明 $X_{(1)}$ 仍服从韦布尔分布, 并指出其参数.

解: 总体分布函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x p(t)dt = \int_0^x \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} dt = \int_0^x e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} d\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m = -e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m}, \quad x > 0,$

则 $X_{(1)}$ 的密度函数为

$$p_1(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} p(x) = ne^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} \cdot \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} = \frac{mnx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{(\eta/\sqrt[m]{n})^m} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta/\sqrt[m]{n}}\right)^m},$$

故 $X_{(1)}$ 服从参数为 $\left(m, \frac{\eta}{\sqrt[m]{n}}\right)$ 的韦布尔分布.

26. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x) = 6x(1-x), 0 < x < 1, X_1, \dots, X_9$ 是来自该总体的样本, 试求样本中位数的分布.

解: 总体分布函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x p(t)dt = \int_0^x 6t(1-t)dt = (3t^2 - 2t^3) \Big|_0^x = 3x^2 - 2x^3, \quad 0 < x < 1,$

因样本容量 $n = 9$, 有样本中位数 $m_{0.5} = x_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} = x_{(5)}$, 其密度函数为

$$p_5(x) = \frac{9!}{4!4!} [F(x)]^4 [1 - F(x)]^4 p(x) = \frac{9!}{4!4!} (3x^2 - 2x^3)^4 (1 - 3x^2 + 2x^3)^4 \cdot 6x(1-x).$$

27. 证明公式

$$\sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \int_p^1 x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1} dx, \quad \text{其中 } 0 \leq p \leq 1.$$

证: 设总体 X 服从区间 $(0, 1)$ 上的均匀分布, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为样本, $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 是顺序统计量, 则样本观测值中不超过 p 的样品个数服从二项分布 $b(n, p)$, 即最多有 r 个样品不超过 p 的概率为

$$P\{X_{(r+1)} > p\} = \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k},$$

因总体 X 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则 $X_{(r+1)}$ 的密度函数为

$$p_{r+1}(x) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} [F(x)]^r [1 - F(x)]^{n-r-1} p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = P\{X_{(r+1)} > p\} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \int_p^1 x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1} dx.$$

28. 设总体 X 的分布函数 $F(x)$ 是连续的, $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 为取自此总体的次序统计量, 设 $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$, 试证:
(1) $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2 \leq \dots \leq \eta_n$, 且 η_i 是来自均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$ 总体的次序统计量;

$$(2) E(\eta_i) = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n;$$

(3) η_i 和 η_j 的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2} & \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} \\ \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} & \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } a_1 = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad a_2 = \frac{j}{n+1}.$$

注：第(3)问应要求 $i < j$.

解：(1) 首先证明 $Y = F(X)$ 的分布是均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$,

因分布函数 $F(x)$ 连续, 对于任意的 $y \in (0, 1)$, 存在 x , 使得 $F(x) = y$,

则 $F_Y(y) = P\{Y = F(X) \leq y\} = P\{F(X) \leq F(x)\} = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x) = y$,

即 $Y = F(X)$ 的分布函数是

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

可得 $Y = F(X)$ 的分布是均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$, 即 $F(X_1), F(X_2), \dots, F(X_n)$ 是均匀分布总体 $U(0, 1)$ 的样本,

因分布函数 $F(x)$ 单调不减, $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$, 且 $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$ 是总体 X 的次序统计量,

故 $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2 \leq \dots \leq \eta_n$, 且 η_i 是来自均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$ 总体的次序统计量;

(2) 因均匀分布 $U(0, 1)$ 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则 $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$ 的密度函数为

$$p_i(y) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} [F_Y(y)]^{i-1} [1 - F_Y(y)]^{n-i} p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} y^{i-1} (1-y)^{n-i}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

即 η_i 服从贝塔分布 $Be(i, n-i+1)$, 即 $Be(a, b)$, 其中 $a = i$, $b = n-i+1$,

$$\text{故 } E(\eta_i) = \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)} = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n;$$

(3) 当 $i < j$ 时, (η_i, η_j) 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{ij}(y, z) &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} [F_Y(y)]^{i-1} [F_Y(z) - F_Y(y)]^{j-i-1} [1 - F_Y(z)]^{n-j} p_Y(y) p_Y(z) I_{y < z} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} y^{i-1} (z-y)^{j-i-1} (1-z)^{n-j} I_{0 < y < z < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } E(\eta_i \eta_j) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yz \cdot p_{ij}(y, z) dy dz = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z y^i (z-y)^{j-i-1} \cdot z(1-z)^{n-j} dy,$$

令 $y = zu$, 有 $dy = zdu$, 且当 $y = 0$ 时, $u = 0$; 当 $y = z$ 时, $u = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^z y^i (z-y)^{j-i-1} \cdot z(1-z)^{n-j} dy &= z(1-z)^{n-j} \int_0^1 (zu)^i (z-zu)^{j-i-1} \cdot zdu \\ &= z(1-z)^{n-j} \cdot z^j \int_0^1 u^i (1-u)^{j-i-1} du = z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j} \cdot B(i+1, j-i) = \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } E(\eta_i \eta_j) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \int_0^1 \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j} dz$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \cdot \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} B(j+2, n-j+1)$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \cdot \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} \cdot \frac{(j+1)!(n-j)!}{(n+2)!} = \frac{i(j+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)},$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) = E(\eta_i \eta_j) - E(\eta_i)E(\eta_j) = \frac{i(j+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{i}{n+1} \cdot \frac{j}{n+1} = \frac{i(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)},$$

$$\text{因 } a_1 = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad a_2 = \frac{j}{n+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) = \frac{i(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2},$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_j) = \frac{j(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2},$$

故 η_i 和 η_j 的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(\eta_i) & \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) \\ \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) & \text{Var}(\eta_j) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2} & \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} \\ \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} & \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

29. 设总体 X 服从 $N(0, 1)$, 从此总体获得一组样本观测值

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0.2, x_3 = 0.25, x_4 = -0.3, x_5 = -0.1, x_6 = 2, x_7 = 0.15, x_8 = 1, x_9 = -0.7, x_{10} = -1.$$

(1) 计算 $x = 0.15$ (即 $x_{(6)}$) 处的 $E[F(X_{(6)})]$, $\text{Var}[F(X_{(6)})]$;

(2) 计算 $F(X_{(6)})$ 在 $x = 0.15$ 的分布函数值.

解: (1) 根据第 28 题的结论知 $E[F(X_{(i)})] = \frac{i}{n+1}$, $\text{Var}[F(X_{(i)})] = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$, 且 $n = 10$,

$$\text{故 } E[F(X_{(6)})] = \frac{6}{11}, \quad \text{Var}[F(X_{(6)})] = \frac{6 \times 5}{11^2 \times 12} = \frac{5}{242};$$

(2) 因 $F(X_{(i)})$ 服从贝塔分布 $Be(i, n-i+1)$, 即这里的 $F(X_{(6)})$ 服从贝塔分布 $Be(6, 5)$,

$$\text{则 } F(X_{(6)}) \text{ 在 } x = 0.15 \text{ 的分布函数值为 } F_6(0.15) = \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 4!} \int_0^{0.15} x^5 (1-x)^4 dx,$$

故根据第 27 题的结论知

$$F_6(0.15) = \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 4!} \int_0^{0.15} x^5 (1-x)^4 dx = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{10}{k} \times 0.15^k \times 0.85^{10-k} = 0.0014.$$

30. 在下列密度函数下分别寻求容量为 n 的样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布.

(1) $p(x) = 6x(1-x)$, $0 < x < 1$;

$$(2) \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\};$$

$$(3) \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad p(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda|x|}.$$

解：样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布为 $N\left(x_{0.5}, \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(x_{0.5})}\right)$ ，其中 $p(x)$ 是总体密度函数， $x_{0.5}$ 是总体中位数，

$$(1) \text{ 因 } p(x) = 6x(1-x), 0 < x < 1, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = \int_0^{x_{0.5}} 6x(1-x)dx = (3x^2 - 2x^3)\Big|_0^{x_{0.5}} = 3x_{0.5}^2 - 2x_{0.5}^3,$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = 0.5, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(0.5)} = \frac{1}{4n \times (6 \times 0.5 \times 0.5)^2} = \frac{1}{9n},$$

故样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布为 $N\left(0.5, \frac{1}{9n}\right)$;

$$(2) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = F(\mu),$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = \mu, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(\mu)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^2} = \frac{\pi\sigma^2}{2n},$$

故样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布为 $N\left(\mu, \frac{\pi\sigma^2}{2n}\right)$;

$$(3) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = \int_0^{x_{0.5}} 2xdx = x^2\Big|_0^{x_{0.5}} = x_{0.5}^2,$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{8n},$$

故样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布为 $N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{8n}\right)$;

$$(4) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda|x|}, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = F(0),$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = 0, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(0)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2},$$

故样本中位数 $m_{0.5}$ 的渐近分布为 $N\left(0, \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}\right)$.

31. 设总体 X 服从双参数指数分布，其分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}, & x > \mu; \\ 0, & x \leq \mu. \end{cases}$$

其中， $-\infty < \mu < +\infty$, $\sigma > 0$, $X_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$ 为样本的次序统计量. 试证明 $(n-i-1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$ 服从

自由度为 2 的 χ^2 分布 ($i = 2, \dots, n$).

注：此题有误，讨论的随机变量应为 $(n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$.

证：因 $(X_{(i-1)}, X_{(i)})$ 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{(i-1)i}(y, z) &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)!} [F(y)]^{i-2} [1-F(z)]^{n-i} p(y)p(z) I_{y < z} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)!} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} I_{\mu < y < z} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i+1} I_{\mu < y < z}, \end{aligned}$$

则 $T = X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)}$ 的密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_T(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{(i-1)i}(y, y+t) \cdot 1 \cdot dy \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y+t-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i+1} dy \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{t}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i+1} \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i+1} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{i-2} (-\sigma) d \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{t}{\sigma}\right\} \right]^{n-i+1} \int_1^0 u^{n-i+1} (1-u)^{i-2} (-\sigma) du \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} \int_0^1 u^{n-i+1} (1-u)^{i-2} du \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} B(n-i+2, i-1) \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} \cdot \frac{(n-i+1)!(i-2)!}{n!} = \frac{n-i+1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\}, \quad t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

可得 $S = (n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)}) = (n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}T$ 的密度函数为

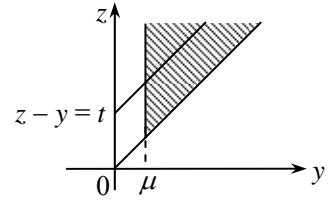
$$p_S(s) = p_T\left(\frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)}s\right) \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)} = \frac{n-i+1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{s}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left\{-\frac{s}{2}\right\}, \quad s > 0,$$

故 $S = (n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$ 服从参数为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的指数分布，也就是服从自由度为 2 的 χ^2 分布.

32. 设总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(5)}$ 为容量为 5 的取自此总体的次序统计量，试证 $\frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$ 与 $X_{(4)}$ 相互独立.



证：因总体 X 的密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则 $(X_{(2)}, X_{(4)})$ 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{24}(x_{(2)}, x_{(4)}) &= \frac{5!}{1! \cdot 1! \cdot 1!} [F(x_{(2)})]^1 [F(x_{(4)}) - F(x_{(2)})]^1 [1 - F(x_{(4)})]^1 p(x_{(2)}) p(x_{(4)}) I_{x_{(2)} < x_{(4)}} \\ &= 120 x_{(2)}^3 (x_{(4)}^3 - x_{(2)}^3) (1 - x_{(4)}^3) \cdot 3 x_{(2)}^2 \cdot 3 x_{(4)}^2 I_{0 < x_{(2)} < x_{(4)} < 1} = 1080 x_{(2)}^5 x_{(4)}^2 (x_{(4)}^3 - x_{(2)}^3) (1 - x_{(4)}^3) I_{0 < x_{(2)} < x_{(4)} < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

设 $Y_1 = \frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$, $Y_2 = X_{(4)}$, 有 $X_{(2)} = Y_1 Y_2$, $X_{(4)} = Y_2$,

则 $(X_{(2)}, X_{(4)})$ 关于 (Y_1, Y_2) 的雅可比行列式为

$$J = \frac{\partial(x_{(2)}, x_{(4)})}{\partial(y_1, y_2)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_2,$$

且 $0 < X_{(2)} \leq X_{(4)} < 1$ 对应于 $0 < Y_1 < 1, 0 < Y_2 < 1$,

可得 (Y_1, Y_2) 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_1, y_2) &= p_{24}(y_1 y_2, y_2) \cdot |J| = 1080 (y_1 y_2)^5 y_2^2 [y_2^3 - (y_1 y_2)^3] (1 - y_2^3) I_{0 < y_1 < 1, 0 < y_2 < 1} \cdot y_2 \\ &= 1080 y_1^5 (1 - y_1^3) I_{0 < y_1 < 1} \cdot y_2^{11} (1 - y_2^3) I_{0 < y_2 < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

由于 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) 的联合密度函数 $p(y_1, y_2)$ 可分离变量,

故 $Y_1 = \frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$ 与 $Y_2 = X_{(4)}$ 相互独立.

33. (1) 设 $X_{(1)}$ 和 $X_{(n)}$ 分别为容量 n 的最小和最大次序统计量, 证明极差 $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数

$$F_{R_n}(x) = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy$$

其中 $F(y)$ 与 $p(y)$ 分别为总体的分布函数与密度函数;

(2) 利用 (1) 的结论, 求总体为指数分布 $Exp(\lambda)$ 时, 样本极差 R_n 的分布.

注: 第 (1) 问应添上 $x > 0$ 的要求.

解: (1) 方法一: 增补变量法

因 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{1n}(y, z) = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y) p(z) I_{y < z} = n(n-1) [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y) p(z) I_{y < z},$$

对于其函数 $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$, 增补变量 $W = X_{(1)}$,

$$\begin{cases} w = y; \\ r = z - y. \end{cases} \quad \text{反函数为} \quad \begin{cases} y = w; \\ z = w + r. \end{cases}$$

其雅可比行列式为

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

则 R_n 的密度函数为

$$p_{R_n}(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(n-1)[F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-2} p(w)p(w+r) I_{r>0} dw,$$

故 $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{R_n}(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^x p_{R_n}(r) dr = \int_{-\infty}^x dr \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(n-1)[F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-2} p(w)p(w+r) I_{r>0} dw \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dw \int_{-\infty}^x n(n-1)[F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-2} p(w)p(w+r) I_{r>0} dr \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(n-1)p(w)dw \int_0^x [F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-2} p(w+r) dr \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(n-1)p(w)dw \int_0^x [F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-2} dF(w+r) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(n-1)p(w)dw \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} [F(w+r) - F(w)]^{n-1} \Big|_0^x \\ &= n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(w+x) - F(w)]^{n-1} p(w)dw \\ &= n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y)dy, \quad x > 0; \end{aligned}$$

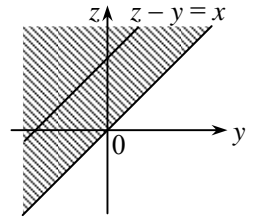
方法二：分布函数法

因 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{1n}(y, z) = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) I_{y<z} = n(n-1)[F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) I_{y<z},$$

故 $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{R_n}(x) &= P\{R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)} \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{y+x} p_{1n}(y, z) dz \\ &= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{y+x} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) dz \\ &= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \cdot p(y) \int_y^{y+x} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} d[F(z)] \\ &= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \cdot p(y) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-1} \Big|_y^{y+x} = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy, \quad x > 0; \end{aligned}$$



(2) 因指数分布 $Exp(\lambda)$ 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故 $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ 的分布函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F_{R_n}(x) &= n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy = n \int_0^{+\infty} [(1 - e^{-\lambda(y+x)}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda y})]^{n-1} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy \\ &= n \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1} \cdot (-1) d e^{-\lambda y} = n(1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) (e^{-\lambda y})^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} = (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1}, \quad x > 0. \end{aligned}$$

34. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $U(0, \theta)$ 的样本, $X_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$ 为次序统计量, 令

$$Y_i = \frac{X_{(i)}}{X_{(i+1)}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad Y_n = X_{(n)},$$

证明 Y_1, \dots, Y_n 相互独立.

解：总体密度函数 $p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{0 < x < \theta}$,

且 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 联合密度函数为 $p(x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}) = n! \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{0 < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)} < \theta}$,

由于 $Y_i = \frac{X_{(i)}}{X_{(i+1)}}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, $Y_n = X_{(n)}$,

有 $X_{(1)} = Y_1 Y_2 \cdots Y_n$, $X_{(2)} = Y_2 \cdots Y_n$, \dots , $X_{(n-1)} = Y_{n-1} Y_n$, $X_{(n)} = Y_n$,

则 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 关于 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) 的雅可比行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)})}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 \cdots y_n & y_1 y_3 \cdots y_n & \cdots & y_1 y_2 \cdots y_{n-1} \\ 0 & y_3 \cdots y_n & \cdots & y_2 y_3 \cdots y_{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_2 y_3^2 \cdots y_n^{n-1},$$

且 $0 < X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)} < \theta$ 对应于 $0 < Y_1 \leq 1, 0 < Y_2 \leq 1, \dots, 0 < Y_{n-1} \leq 1, 0 < Y_n < \theta$,

可得 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) 的联合密度函数为

$$p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = n! \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} y_2 y_3^2 \cdots y_n^{n-1} I_{0 < y_1 \leq 1} I_{0 < y_2 \leq 1} \cdots I_{0 < y_{n-1} \leq 1} I_{0 < y_n < \theta},$$

由于 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) 的联合密度函数 $p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ 可分离变量,

故 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 相互独立.

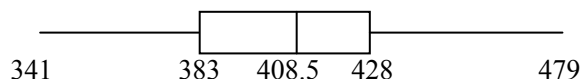
35. 对下列数据构造箱线图

472	425	447	377	341	369	412	419
400	382	366	425	399	398	423	384
418	392	372	418	374	385	439	428
429	428	430	413	405	381	403	479
381	443	441	433	419	379	386	387

解: $x_{(1)} = 341$, $m_{0.25} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(10)} + x_{(11)}) = 383$, $m_{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(20)} + x_{(21)}) = 408.5$, $m_{0.75} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(30)} + x_{(31)}) = 428$,

$x_{(n)} = 479$,

箱线图



36. 根据调查, 某集团公司的中层管理人员的年薪数据如下 (单位: 千元)

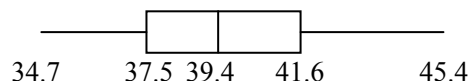
40.6	39.6	43.8	36.2	40.8	37.3	39.2	42.9
38.6	39.6	40.0	34.7	41.7	45.4	36.9	37.8
44.9	45.4	37.0	35.1	36.7	41.3	38.1	37.9
37.1	37.7	39.2	36.9	44.5	40.4	38.4	38.9
39.9	42.2	43.5	44.8	37.7	34.7	36.3	39.7
42.1	41.5	40.6	38.9	42.2	40.3	35.8	39.2

试画出箱线图.

解: $x_{(1)} = 34.7$, $m_{0.25} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(12)} + x_{(13)}) = 37.5$, $m_{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(24)} + x_{(25)}) = 39.4$, $m_{0.75} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(36)} + x_{(37)}) = 41.6$,

$x_{(n)} = 45.4$,

箱线图



习题 5.4

1. 在总体 $N(7.6, 4)$ 中抽取容量为 n 的样本, 如果要求样本均值落在 $(5.6, 9.6)$ 内的概率不小于 0.95, 则

n 至少为多少?

解: 因总体 $X \sim N(7.6, 4)$, 有 $\bar{X} \sim N(7.6, \frac{4}{n})$, $\frac{\bar{X} - 7.6}{2/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$\text{则 } P\{5.6 < \bar{X} < 9.6\} = P\{-\sqrt{n} < \frac{\bar{X} - 7.6}{2/\sqrt{n}} < \sqrt{n}\} = \Phi(\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{n}) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.95,$$

$$\text{即 } \Phi(\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.975, \sqrt{n} \geq 1.96, n \geq 3.8416,$$

故取 $n \geq 4$.

2. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自 $N(\mu, 16)$ 的样本, 问 n 多大时才能使得 $P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| < 1\} \geq 0.95$ 成立?

解: 因总体 $X \sim N(\mu, 16)$, 有 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{16}{n})$, $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{4/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$\text{则 } P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| < 1\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{4/\sqrt{n}}\right| < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) - 1 \geq 0.95,$$

$$\text{即 } \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{4}\right) \geq 0.975, \frac{\sqrt{n}}{4} \geq 1.96, n \geq 61.4656,$$

故取 $n \geq 62$.

3. 由正态总体 $N(100, 4)$ 抽取二个独立样本, 样本均值分别为 \bar{x} , \bar{y} , 样本容量分别为 15, 20, 试求 $P\{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| > 0.2\}$.

解: 因 $\bar{X} \sim N(100, \frac{4}{15})$, $\bar{Y} \sim N(100, \frac{4}{20})$, 即 $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(0, \frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{20})$, $\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{20}}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

$$\text{故 } P\{|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}| > 0.2\} = P\left\{\frac{|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}|}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{20}}} > \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{20}}} = 0.29\right\} = 2[1 - \Phi(0.29)] = 2 - 2 \times 0.6141 = 0.7718.$$

4. 由正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 抽取容量为 20 的样本, 试求 $P\{10\sigma^2 < \sum_{i=1}^{20} (X_i - \mu)^2 < 30\sigma^2\}$.

解: 因 $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(20)$,

$$\text{故 } P\{10\sigma^2 < \sum_{i=1}^{20} (X_i - \mu)^2 < 30\sigma^2\} = P\{10 < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} < 30\} = \int_{10}^{30} p_{\chi^2(20)}(x) dx = 0.8983.$$

注: 最后一步的积分利用 MATLAB 计算, 命令窗口输入: [chi2cdf\(30,20\)-chi2cdf\(10,20\)](#)

这里 $\text{chi2cdf}(x, n)$ 表示自由度为 n 的 χ^2 分布在点 x 处的分布函数值.

5. 设 x_1, \dots, x_{16} 是来自 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 经计算 $\bar{x} = 9$, $s^2 = 5.32$, 试求 $P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.6\}$.

解：因 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{5.32}/\sqrt{16}} \sim t(15)$ ，

$$\text{故 } P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.6\} = P\left\{\frac{|\bar{X} - \mu|}{\sqrt{5.32}/\sqrt{16}} < \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{5.32}/\sqrt{16}} = 1.0405\right\} = \int_{-1.0405}^{1.0405} p_{t(15)}(x)dx = 0.6854.$$

注：最后一步的积分利用 MATLAB 计算，命令窗口输入：2*tcdf(1.0405,15)-1

这里 tcdf(x, n) 表示自由度为 n 的 t 分布在点 x 处的分布函数值。

6. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的样本，试确定最小的常数 c，使得对任意的 $\mu \geq 0$ ，有 $P\{|\bar{X}| < c\} \leq \alpha$ 。

解：因 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n})$ ， $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ，

$$\text{则 } P\{|\bar{X}| < c\} = P\{\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu) < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} < \sqrt{n}(c - \mu)\} = \Phi(\sqrt{n}(c - \mu)) - \Phi(\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu)) \leq \alpha,$$

$$\text{设 } f(\mu) = \Phi(\sqrt{n}(c - \mu)) - \Phi(\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu)),$$

$$\text{令 } f'(\mu) = -\sqrt{n}\varphi(\sqrt{n}(c - \mu)) + \sqrt{n}\varphi(\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu)) = 0, \text{ 其中 } \varphi(x) \text{ 是标准正态分布的密度函数,}$$

$$\text{得 } \varphi(\sqrt{n}(c - \mu)) = \varphi(\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu)), \text{ 由 } \varphi(x) \text{ 的对称性得 } \sqrt{n}(c - \mu) = \sqrt{n}(c + \mu), \text{ 即 } \mu = 0,$$

$$\text{因 } f''(\mu) = n\varphi'(\sqrt{n}(c - \mu)) - n\varphi'(\sqrt{n}(-c - \mu)), \text{ 且当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi'(x) > 0, \text{ 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \varphi'(x) < 0,$$

$$\text{则 } f''(0) = n\varphi'(\sqrt{nc}) - n\varphi'(-\sqrt{nc}) < 0, \text{ 即 } \mu = 0 \text{ 时, } f(\mu) \text{ 达到最大值,}$$

$$\text{当 } \mu = 0 \text{ 时, } f(0) = \Phi(\sqrt{nc}) - \Phi(-\sqrt{nc}) = 2\Phi(\sqrt{nc}) - 1 \leq \alpha, \text{ 即 } \Phi(\sqrt{nc}) \leq \frac{1+\alpha}{2}, \sqrt{nc} \leq u_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}},$$

$$\text{故取 } c = \frac{u_{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

7. 设随机变量 $X \sim F(n, n)$ ，证明 $P\{X < 1\} = 0.5$ 。

证：因 $X \sim F(n, n)$ ，有 $\frac{1}{X} \sim F(n, n)$ ，且 $X > 0$ ，

$$\text{则 } P\{X < 1\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{X} > 1\right\} = P\{X > 1\}, \text{ 且显然 } P\{X < 1\} + P\{X > 1\} = 1,$$

$$\text{故 } P\{X < 1\} = 0.5.$$

8. 设 $X \sim F(n, m)$ ，证明 $Z = \frac{n}{m} X / \left(1 + \frac{n}{m} X\right)$ 服从贝塔分布，并指出其参数。

$$\text{证：因 } X \sim F(n, m), \text{ 密度函数 } p_F(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{n}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{n+m}{2}}, x > 0,$$

而 $z = \frac{n}{m}x / \left(1 + \frac{n}{m}x\right)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时严格单调增加, 反函数为 $x = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{z}{1-z}$, 其导数 $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$,

则 Z 的密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_Z(z) &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{-\frac{n+m}{2}} \cdot \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)^{-\frac{n+m}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} z^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (1-z)^{\frac{m}{2}-1}, \end{aligned}$$

故 Z 服从参数为 $\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{m}{2}\right)$ 的 β 分布.

注: 分布 $\beta(p, q)$ 的密度函数为 $p_\beta(x) = \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1}$.

9. 设是来自 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 试求 $Y = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 - x_2}\right)^2$ 的分布.

解: 因 $X_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, $X_2 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 有 $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$,

则 $\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, 即 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$, $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$,

因 (X_1, X_2) 服从二维正态分布, 知 $(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2)$ 也服从二维正态分布,

且 $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, X_1 - X_2) = \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) - \text{Cov}(X_2, X_2) = \text{Var}(X_1) - \text{Var}(X_2) = \sigma^2 - \sigma^2 = 0$,

则 $X_1 + X_2$ 与 $X_1 - X_2$ 相互独立, 有 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ 与 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$ 相互独立,

故由 F 分布定义知 $Y = \left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 - X_2}\right)^2 = \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} / \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim F(1, 1)$.

注: F 分布结构为 $F = \frac{X/n}{Y/m} \sim F(n, m)$, 其中 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立.

10. 设总体为 $N(0, 1)$, x_1, x_2 为样本, 试求常数 k , 使得

$$P\left\{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 - X_2)^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} > k\right\} = 0.05.$$

解: 因 $X_1 \sim N(0, 1)$, $X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$, 有 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2} / \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2} = \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 - X_2)^2} \sim F(1, 1)$,

$$\text{则 } P\left\{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 - X_2)^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} > k\right\} = P\left\{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2} + 1 < \frac{1}{k}\right\} = P\left\{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2} < \frac{1}{k} - 1\right\} = 0.05,$$

$$\text{得 } P\left\{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2} \geq \frac{1-k}{k}\right\} = 0.95, \text{ 即 } P\left\{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 - X_2)^2} \leq \frac{k}{1-k}\right\} = 0.95,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{k}{1-k} = F_{0.95}(1, 1), \quad k = \frac{F_{0.95}(1, 1)}{1 + F_{0.95}(1, 1)} = \frac{161.45}{1 + 161.45} = 0.9938.$$

注：此题 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2} \sim \chi^2(1)$, $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2 + (X_1 - X_2)^2}{2} \sim \chi^2(2)$,

$$\text{但 } \frac{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2}}{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2 + (X_1 - X_2)^2}{2}} = \frac{2(X_1 + X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2 + (X_1 - X_2)^2} \text{ 并不服从 } F(1, 2), \text{ 因为二者不独立.}$$

11. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自 $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, y_1, \dots, y_m 是来自 $N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, c, d 是任意两个不为 0 的常数, 证明 $t = \frac{c(\bar{x} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{y} - \mu_2)}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{n} + \frac{d^2}{m}}} \sim t(n+m-2)$, 其中 $s_w^2 = \frac{(n-1)S_x^2 + (m-1)S_y^2}{n+m-2}$.

解：因 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$, $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{m})$, 有 $c(\bar{X} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{Y} - \mu_2) \sim N(0, \frac{c^2\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{d^2\sigma^2}{m})$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{c(\bar{X} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{Y} - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{n} + \frac{d^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1),$$

$$\text{又因 } \frac{(n-1)S_x^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad \frac{(m-1)S_y^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1), \text{ 且相互独立,}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{(n-1)S_x^2 + (m-1)S_y^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n+m-2), \text{ 且与 } c(\bar{X} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{Y} - \mu_2) \text{ 相互独立,}$$

故由 t 分布定义知

$$\frac{\frac{c(\bar{X} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{Y} - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{n} + \frac{d^2}{m}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_x^2 + (m-1)S_y^2}{\sigma^2} / (n+m-2)}} = \frac{c(\bar{X} - \mu_1) + d(\bar{Y} - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_x^2 + (m-1)S_y^2}{n+m-2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{n} + \frac{d^2}{m}}} \sim t(n+m-2),$$

注： t 分布结构为 $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$, 其中 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立.

12. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1} 是来自 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, $s_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2$, 试求常数 c , 使得

$$t_c = c \frac{x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n}{s_n} \text{ 服从 } t \text{ 分布, 并指出分布的自由度.}$$

解：因 $\bar{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$, $X_{n+1} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 有 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n \sim N(0, \sigma^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$,

即 $\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, 又因 $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 且与 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n$ 相互独立,

$$\text{则由 } t \text{ 分布定义知 } \frac{\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{S_n} \sim t(n-1),$$

故当 $c = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}}$ 时, $c \frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{S_n}$ 服从自由度为 $n-1$ 的 t 分布.

13. 设从两个方差相等的正态总体中分别抽取容量为 15, 20 的样本, 其样本方差分别为 s_1^2 , s_2^2 , 试求

$$P\{S_1^2/S_2^2 > 2\}.$$

解：因 $\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{14S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(14)$, $\frac{(n_2-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{19S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(19)$, 且相互独立,

$$\text{则由 } F \text{ 分布定义知 } \frac{\frac{14S_1^2}{\sigma^2} / 14}{\frac{19S_2^2}{\sigma^2} / 19} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(14, 19),$$

$$\text{故 } P\{S_1^2/S_2^2 > 2\} = \int_2^{+\infty} p_{F(14, 19)}(x)dx = 1 - \int_0^2 p_{F(14, 19)}(x)dx = 0.0798.$$

注：最后一步的积分利用 MATLAB 计算, 命令窗口输入: [1-fcdf\(2,14,19\)](#)

这里 $\text{fcdf}(x, n, m)$ 表示自由度为 n, m 的 F 分布在点 x 处的分布函数值.

14. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{15} 是总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本, 求

$$Y = \frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{10}^2}{2(X_{11}^2 + X_{12}^2 + \dots + X_{15}^2)}$$

的分布.

解：因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{15} 相互独立, 且 $X_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 有 $\frac{X_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 15$,

则由 χ^2 分布的构成可知 $\frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{10}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(10)$, $\frac{X_{11}^2 + X_{12}^2 + \dots + X_{15}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(5)$, 且相互独立,

$$\text{故由 } F \text{ 分布的构成可知 } Y = \frac{\frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{10}^2}{\sigma^2}}{2 \frac{X_{11}^2 + X_{12}^2 + \dots + X_{15}^2}{\sigma^2}} = \frac{\frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_{10}^2}{\sigma^2} / 10}{\frac{X_{11}^2 + X_{12}^2 + \dots + X_{15}^2}{\sigma^2} / 5} \sim F(10, 5).$$

15. 设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{17})$ 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本, \bar{X} 与 S^2 分别是样本均值与样本方差. 求 k , 使得 $P\{\bar{X} > \mu + kS\} = 0.95$.

解：因 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{17})$ 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本， $n = 17$ ，有 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{17}} \sim t(16)$ ，

$$\text{则 } P\{\bar{X} > \mu + kS\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{17}} > \sqrt{17}k\right\} = 0.95, \text{ 即 } \sqrt{17}k = -t_{0.95}(16) = -1.7459,$$

故 $k = -0.4234$.

16. 设总体 X 服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ， $\sigma^2 > 0$ ，从该总体中抽取简单随机样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n} ($n \geq 1$)，其样本均值

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i, \text{ 求统计量 } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i} - 2\bar{X})^2 \text{ 的数学期望.}$$

解：因 $E(X_i) = \mu$ ， $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$ ， $E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} E(X_i) = \mu$ ， $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{4n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2n}$ ，

$$\text{且 } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i^2 + X_{n+i}^2 + 2X_i X_{n+i}) - 4\bar{X}(X_i + X_{n+i}) + 4\bar{X}^2]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 + X_{n+i}^2) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i} - 4\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i}) + 4n\bar{X}^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i} - 4\bar{X} \cdot 2n\bar{X} + 4n\bar{X}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i} - 4n\bar{X}^2,$$

$$\text{故 } E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} E(X_i^2) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i X_{n+i}) - 4nE(\bar{X}^2)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} [\text{Var}(X_i) + E(X_i)^2] + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)E(X_{n+i}) - 4n[\text{Var}(\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X})^2]$$

$$= 2n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) + 2n\mu^2 - 4n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2n} + \mu^2\right) = 2(n-1)\sigma^2.$$

17. 证明：若随机变量 $T \sim t(k)$ ，则对 $r < k$ 有

$$E(T^r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r \text{ 为奇数;} \\ \frac{k^{\frac{r}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{r+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{k-r}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)}, & r \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

并由此写出 $E(T)$ ， $\text{Var}(T)$.

证：因 $T \sim t(k)$ ，有 T 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{k} \pi \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

$$\text{则 } E(T^r) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{k}\pi\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx,$$

$$\text{因当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} \sim x^r \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} = k^{\frac{k+1}{2}} x^r \cdot x^{-(k+1)} = \frac{k^{\frac{k+1}{2}}}{x^{k-r+1}},$$

则对 $r < k$, 有反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx$ 收敛, 即 $E(T^r)$ 存在,

当 r 为奇数时, $x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}}$ 为奇函数, 有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx = 0$, 即 $E(T^r) = 0$,

当 r 为偶数时, $x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}}$ 为偶函数, 有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx$,

$$\text{令 } t = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-1}, \text{ 有 } x = k^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = k^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad dx = \frac{k^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\frac{k^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt,$$

且当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 1$; 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$,

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^r \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{k}\right)^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} dx = 2 \int_1^0 k^{\frac{r}{2}} t^{\frac{r}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{r}{2}} \cdot t^{\frac{k+1}{2}} \cdot (-1) \frac{k^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = k^{\frac{r+1}{2}} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{k-r-2}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{r-1}{2}} dt$$

$$= k^{\frac{r+1}{2}} B\left(\frac{k-r}{2}, \frac{r+1}{2}\right) = k^{\frac{r+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k-r}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{r+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)},$$

$$\text{故 } E(T^r) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{k}\pi\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \cdot k^{\frac{r+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k-r}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{r+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)} = \frac{k^{\frac{r}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{r+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{k-r}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)},$$

取 $r = 1$, r 为奇数, 当 $k = 1$ 时, $E(T)$ 不存在; 当 $k > 1$ 时, $E(T) = 0$;

取 $r = 2$, r 为偶数,

故当 $k \leq 2$ 时, $E(T^2)$ 不存在, 即 $\text{Var}(T)$ 不存在;

$$\text{当 } k > 2 \text{ 时, } \text{Var}(T) = E(T^2) = \frac{k \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{k-2}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} = \frac{k \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{k-2}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{k-2}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-2}{2}\right)} = \frac{k}{k-2}.$$

18. 证明: 若随机变量 $F \sim F(k, m)$, 则当 $-\frac{k}{2} < r < \frac{m}{2}$ 时, 有

$$E(F^r) = \frac{m^r \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2} + r\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2} - r\right)}{k^r \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)},$$

由此写出 $E(F)$, $\text{Var}(F)$.

证：因 $F \sim F(k, m)$ ，有 F 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} x^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}}, \quad x > 0,$$

$$\text{则 } E(F^r) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^r \cdot x^{\frac{k}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} dx,$$

$$\text{因当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} \sim x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1}; \text{ 当 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} \sim \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} x^{\frac{m}{2}+r-1},$$

$$\text{则当 } \frac{k}{2} + r - 1 > -1 \text{ 且 } -\frac{m}{2} + r - 1 < -1 \text{ 时, 即 } -\frac{k}{2} < r < \frac{m}{2}, \text{ 反常积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-1}, \text{ 有 } x = \frac{m}{k} \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right), \quad dx = \frac{m}{k} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt,$$

且当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 1$; 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m}x\right)^{-\frac{k+m}{2}} dx &= \int_1^0 \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \left(\frac{1-t}{t}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} \cdot t^{\frac{k+m}{2}} \cdot \frac{m}{k} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{m}{2}-r-1} (1-t)^{\frac{k}{2}+r-1} dt \\ &= \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r} B\left(\frac{m}{2}-r, \frac{k}{2}+r\right) = \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-r\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}+r\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } E(F^r) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+m}{2}\right)\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} \cdot \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}+r} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-r\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}+r\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+k}{2}\right)} = \frac{m^r \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}+r\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-r\right)}{k^r \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)};$$

取 $r = 1$,

当 $m \leq 2$ 时, $E(F)$ 不存在;

$$\text{当 } m > 2 \text{ 时, } E(F) = \frac{m \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}+1\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right)}{k \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} = \frac{m \cdot \frac{k}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right)}{k \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right)} = \frac{m}{m-2};$$

取 $r = 2$,

当 $m \leq 4$ 时, $E(F^2)$ 不存在, 即 $\text{Var}(F)$ 不存在;

$$\text{当 } m > 4 \text{ 时, } E(F^2) = \frac{m^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}+2\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-2\right)}{k^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)} = \frac{m^2 \cdot \left(\frac{k}{2}+1\right) \frac{k}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-2\right)}{k^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{m}{2}-2\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}-2\right)} = \frac{m^2(k+2)}{k(m-2)(m-4)},$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Var}(F) = E(F^2) - [E(F)]^2 = \frac{m^2(k+2)}{k(m-2)(m-4)} - \left(\frac{m}{m-2}\right)^2 = \frac{2m^2(m+k-2)}{k(m-2)^2(m-4)}.$$

19. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自某连续总体的一个样本. 该总体的分布函数 $F(x)$ 是连续严格单增函数, 证明:

$$\text{统计量 } T = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln F(X_i) \text{ 服从 } \chi^2(2n).$$

证: 因 $Y_i = -2 \ln F(X_i)$ 的分布函数:

$$F_Y(y) = P\{-2 \ln F(X_i) \leq y\} = P\{X_i \geq F^{-1}(e^{-\frac{y}{2}})\} = 1 - F[F^{-1}(e^{-\frac{y}{2}})] = 1 - e^{-\frac{y}{2}}, \quad y > 0,$$

则 $Y_i = -2 \ln F(X_i)$ 服从指数分布 $\text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, 也就是服从自由度为 2 的 χ^2 分布 $\chi^2(2)$,

因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 有 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 相互独立,

故由 χ^2 分布的可加性知 $T = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln F(X_i)$ 服从 $\chi^2(2n)$.

20. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本, $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 是样本方差, 试求满足

$$P\left\{\frac{S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 1.5\right\} \geq 0.95 \text{ 的最小 } n \text{ 值}.$$

解: 因 $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 有 $P\left\{\frac{S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 1.5\right\} = P\left\{\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \leq 1.5(n-1)\right\} \geq 0.95$

则 $1.5(n-1) \geq \chi_{0.95}^2(n-1)$, 即 $1.5 \geq \frac{\chi_{0.95}^2(n-1)}{n-1}$,

因 $\frac{\chi_{0.95}^2(k)}{k}$ 单调下降, 且 $\frac{\chi_{0.95}^2(25)}{25} = 1.5061$, $\frac{\chi_{0.95}^2(26)}{26} = 1.4956$,

故 $n-1 \geq 26$, 即 n 至少为 27.

21. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, 记 $\xi = \frac{X_1 - \bar{X}}{S}$. 试

找出 ξ 与 t 分布的联系, 因而定出 ξ 的密度函数 (提示: 作正交变换 $Y_1 = \sqrt{n} \bar{X}$, $Y_2 = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}}(X_1 - \bar{X})$,

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} X_j, \quad j = 3, \dots, n).$$

解: 因 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \cdot \frac{1}{n} (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$,

$$X_1 - \bar{X} = \frac{n-1}{n} X_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n X_i = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \cdot \frac{1}{n} (n-1, -1, \dots, -1)^T,$$

且向量 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}(n-1, -1, \dots, -1)^T$ 正交并都是单位向量,

将单位向量 α_1, α_2 扩充为 n 维向量空间的一组标准正交基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$,

令 $C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n)$, C 为正交阵, 设 $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T = C^T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$, 即 $\vec{Y} = C^T \vec{X}$,

因 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立且都服从方差同为 σ^2 的正态分布,

可知 $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_n$ 相互独立且都服从方差同为 σ^2 的正态分布,

当 $i \geq 2$ 时, $E(Y_i) = E(\alpha_i^T \vec{X}) = \alpha_i^T(\mu, \mu, \dots, \mu)^T = \alpha_i^T \cdot \mu \cdot \sqrt{n} \alpha_1 = 0$,

则 Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_n 相互独立且都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, 即 $\frac{Y_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$,

$$\text{因 } \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 = \vec{Y}^T \vec{Y} = \vec{X}^T C C^T \vec{X} = \vec{X}^T E \vec{X} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2,$$

$$\text{且 } Y_1 = \alpha_1^T \vec{X} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) = \sqrt{n} \bar{X},$$

$$Y_2 = \alpha_2^T \vec{X} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}[(n-1)X_1 - X_2 - \dots - X_n] = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}}(X_1 - \bar{X}) = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}}S\xi,$$

$$\text{则 } (n-1)S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - Y_1^2 = \sum_{i=2}^n Y_i^2, \text{ 有 } (n-1)S^2 - Y_2^2 = \sum_{i=3}^n Y_i^2,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{Y_2}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2 - Y_2^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=3}^n \left(\frac{Y_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n-2), \text{ 且相互独立,}$$

$$\text{故 } T = \frac{\frac{Y_2}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2 - Y_2^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-2)}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n-2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1}} S \xi}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{(n-1)S^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} S^2 \xi^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n(n-2)} \xi}{\sqrt{(n-1)^2 - n \xi^2}} \sim t(n-2).$$

22. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m 相互独立, X_i 服从 $\chi^2(n_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 令 $U_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}$, $U_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}$, \dots ,

$$U_{m-1} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_{m-1}}{X_1 + \dots + X_m}. \text{ 证明: } U_1, \dots, U_{m-1} \text{ 相互独立, 且 } U_i \text{ 服从 } Be\left(\frac{n_1 + \dots + n_i}{2}, \frac{n_{i+1}}{2}\right), i = 1, \dots, m-1,$$

(提示: 令 $U_m = X_1 + \dots + X_m$, 作变换 $X_1 = U_1 \cdots U_m$, $X_2 = U_2 \cdots U_m - U_1 \cdots U_m$, \dots , $X_m = U_m - U_{m-1} U_m$).

证: 因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m 相互独立, X_i 服从 $\chi^2(n_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$,

则 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_X(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n_i}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)} x_i^{\frac{n_i}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x_i}{2}} I_{x_i>0} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m n_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^m \Gamma\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)} \prod_{i=1}^m x_i^{\frac{n_i}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m>0},$$

$$\text{因 } U_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}, \quad U_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}, \quad \dots, \quad U_{m-1} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_{m-1}}{X_1 + \dots + X_m}, \quad \text{且 } X_i > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

则 $0 < U_i < 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, \quad U_m > 0,$

令 $U_m = X_1 + \dots + X_m,$ 有 $X_1 = U_1 \dots U_m, \quad X_2 = U_2 \dots U_m - U_1 \dots U_m, \quad \dots, \quad X_m = U_m - U_{m-1} U_m,$

设 $Y_1 = U_1 \dots U_m, \quad Y_2 = U_2 \dots U_m, \quad \dots, \quad Y_{m-1} = U_{m-1} U_m, \quad Y_m = U_m,$

有 $X_1 = Y_1, \quad X_2 = Y_2 - Y_1, \quad \dots, \quad X_m = Y_m - Y_{m-1},$

则 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) 关于 (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m) 的雅可比行列式为

$$J = \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)}{\partial(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)}{\partial(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} u_2 \dots u_m & u_1 u_3 \dots u_m & u_1 u_2 u_4 \dots u_m & \dots & u_1 \dots u_{m-2} u_m & u_1 \dots u_{m-1} \\ 0 & u_3 \dots u_m & u_2 u_4 \dots u_m & \dots & u_2 \dots u_{m-2} u_m & u_2 \dots u_{m-1} \\ 0 & 0 & u_4 \dots u_m & \dots & u_3 \dots u_{m-2} u_m & u_3 \dots u_{m-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & u_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= u_2 u_3^2 \dots u_m^{m-1},$$

可得 (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_U(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m n_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^m \Gamma\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)} (u_1 u_2 \dots u_m)^{\frac{n_1-1}{2}} \cdot \prod_{i=2}^m [(1-u_{i-1}) u_i \dots u_m]^{\frac{n_i-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u_m}{2}} I_{0 < u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-1} < 1, u_m > 0} \cdot u_2 u_3^2 \dots u_m^{m-1}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m n_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^m \Gamma\left(\frac{n_i}{2}\right)} u_1^{\frac{n_1-1}{2}} (1-u_1)^{\frac{n_2-1}{2}} \cdot u_2^{\frac{n_1+n_2-1}{2}} (1-u_2)^{\frac{n_3-1}{2}} \dots u_{m-1}^{\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{m-1}-1}{2}} (1-u_{m-1})^{\frac{n_m-1}{2}}$$

$$\cdot u_m^{\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{m-1}-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u_m}{2}} I_{0 < u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{m-1} < 1, u_m > 0},$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n_2}{2}\right)} u_1^{\frac{n_1-1}{2}} (1-u_1)^{\frac{n_2-1}{2}} I_{0 < u_1 < 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2+n_3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n_3}{2}\right)} u_2^{\frac{n_1+n_2-1}{2}} (1-u_2)^{\frac{n_3-1}{2}} I_{0 < u_2 < 1}$$

$$\dots \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_m}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{m-1}}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n_m}{2}\right)} u_{m-1}^{\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{m-1}-1}{2}} (1-u_{m-1})^{\frac{n_m-1}{2}} I_{0 < u_{m-1} < 1}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_m}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_m}{2}\right)} u_m^{\frac{n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{m-1}-1}{2}} e^{-\frac{u_m}{2}} I_{u_m > 0}$$

由于 (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m) 的联合密度函数 $p_U(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$ 可分离变量,

故 U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m 相互独立, 且 U_i 服从 $Be\left(\frac{n_1 + \dots + n_i}{2}, \frac{n_{i+1}}{2}\right)$, $i = 1, \dots, m-1$; U_m 服从 $\chi^2(n_1 + \dots + n_m)$.

习题 5.5

1. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自几何分布 $P\{X=x\} = \theta(1-\theta)^x, x=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量.

证: 方法一: 根据充分统计量的定义
样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta(1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

因 $X_i + 1$ 的概率函数为 $P\{X_i + 1 = x\} = \theta(1-\theta)^x, x=1, 2, \dots$, 即服从几何分布 $Ge(\theta)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$,

则根据几何分布与负二项分布的关系可知 $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + 1) = T + n$ 服从负二项分布 $Nb(n, \theta)$, 即概率函数为

$$P\{T+n=k\} = \binom{k-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^{k-n}, \quad k=n, n+1, n+2, \dots,$$

即 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的概率函数为 $p_T(t; \theta) = \binom{t+n-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^t, t=0, 1, 2, \dots$,

可得在 $T=t$ 时, 即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 的条件概率函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta | T=t) = \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{p_T(t; \theta)} = \frac{\theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\binom{t+n-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^t} = \frac{1}{\binom{t+n-1}{n-1}},$$

这与参数 θ 无关,

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

方法二: 根据因子分解定理
样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta(1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

因 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n (1-\theta)^t$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^n (1-\theta)^t, h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

2. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量.

证: 方法一: 根据充分统计量的定义

样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda} = \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!},$$

根据泊松分布的可加性可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 服从泊松分布 $P(n\lambda)$, 即概率函数为

$$p_T(t; \lambda) = \frac{(n\lambda)^t}{t!} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

可得在 $T = t$ 时, 即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的条件概率函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta | T = t) = \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{p_T(t; \theta)} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!}}{\frac{n^t \lambda^t}{t!} e^{-n\lambda}} = \frac{t!}{n^t \cdot x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!},$$

这与参数 λ 无关,

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 λ 的充分统计量.

方法二: 根据因子分解定理

样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda} = \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!},$$

因 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \lambda^t e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!}$,

取 $g(t; \lambda) = \lambda^t e^{-n\lambda}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \dots x_n!}$ 与参数 λ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 λ 的充分统计量.

3. 设总体为如下离散型分布,

X	a_1	a_2	\cdots	a_k
P	p_1	p_2	\cdots	p_k

X_1, \cdots, X_n 是来自该总体的样本,

(1) 证明次序统计量 $(X_{(1)}, \cdots, X_{(n)})$ 是充分统计量.

(2) 以 n_j 表示 X_1, \cdots, X_n 中等于 a_j 的个数, 证明 (n_1, \cdots, n_k) 是充分统计量.

证: 设样本 (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) 中有 n_1 个 a_1 , n_2 个 a_2 , \cdots , n_k 个 a_k ,

显然次序统计量 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \cdots, X_{(n)})$ 中同样有 n_1 个 a_1 , n_2 个 a_2 , \cdots , n_k 个 a_k ,

样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_k) = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \cdots p_k^{n_k},$$

(2) 因 $T_2 = (n_1, \cdots, n_k)$, 取 $g(n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_k; p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_k) = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \cdots p_k^{n_k}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 1$,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T_2 = (n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_k)$ 是 (p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_k) 的充分统计量;

(1) 因 $T_1 = (X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \cdots, X_{(n)})$, 显然 (n_1, n_2, \cdots, n_k) 与 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \cdots, X_{(n)})$ 一一对应,

故由第 (2) 小题结论知 $T_1 = (X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \cdots, X_{(n)})$ 是 (p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_k) 的充分统计量.

4. 设 X_1, \cdots, X_n 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量

证: 方法一: 根据充分统计量的定义

样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

根据正态分布的可加性可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 服从正态分布 $N(n\mu, n)$, 即密度函数为

$$p_T(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{(t - n\mu)^2}{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2n} + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

可得在 $T = t$ 时, 即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 的条件概率函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \mu | T = t) &= \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \mu)}{p_T(t)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2n} + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n-1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{t^2}{2n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n-1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

这与参数 μ 无关,

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 μ 的充分统计量.

方法二: 根据因子分解定理

样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

$$\text{因 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \text{ 与参数 } \mu \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 μ 的充分统计量.

5. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $p(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, $0 < x < 1$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1},$$

$$\text{令 } T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n, \text{ 有 } t = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n t^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \theta^n t^{\theta-1}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1} \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

6. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自韦布尔分布 $p(x; \theta) = m x^{m-1} \theta^{-m} e^{-(x/\theta)^m}$, $x > 0$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本 ($m > 0$ 已知), 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n m x_i^{m-1} \theta^{-m} e^{-(x_i/\theta)^m} I_{x_i > 0} = m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} \theta^{-mn} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i/\theta)^m} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0} \\ &= \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m} \cdot m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^m, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} t} \cdot m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} t}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0} \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^m$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

7. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 Pareto 分布 $p(x; \theta) = \theta a^\theta x^{-(\theta+1)}$, $x > a$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本 ($a > 0$ 已知), 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta a^\theta x_i^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_i > a} = \theta^n a^{n\theta} (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > a},$$

令 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$, 有 $t = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n a^{n\theta} t^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > a}$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^n a^{n\theta} t^{-(\theta+1)}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = I_{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > a}$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

8. 设 X_1, \cdots, X_n 是来自 Laplace 分布 $p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-|x|/\theta}$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} t},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} t}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

9. 设 X_1, \cdots, X_n 独立同分布, X_1 服从以下分布, 求相应的充分统计量:

(1) 负二项分布 $X_1 \sim p(x_1; \theta) = \binom{x_1 + r - 1}{r - 1} \theta^r (1 - \theta)^{x_1}$, $x_1 = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$, r 已知;

(2) 离散均匀分布 $X_1 \sim p(x_1; m) = \frac{1}{m}$, $x_1 = 1, 2, \cdots, m$, m 未知;

(3) 对数正态分布 $X_1 \sim p(x_1; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\ln x_1 - \mu)^2\right\}$, $x_1 > 0$;

(4) 瑞利 (Rayleigh) 分布 $X_1 \sim p(x_1; \mu, \sigma) = 2\lambda x_1 e^{-\lambda x_1^2} \cdot I_{x_1 \geq 0}$.

注: 第 (4) 小题有误, 密度函数应为 $p(x_1; \lambda)$, 即参数应为 λ , 而不是 μ, σ .

解: (1) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1} \theta^r (1 - \theta)^{x_i} = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^t \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^t, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1} \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是参数 θ 的充分统计量;

(2) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; m) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_i \leq m, x_i \text{ 为整数}} = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq m, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}},$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} \leq m, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}} = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{x_{(n)} \leq m} \cdot I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}},$$

令 $T = X_{(n)} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\}$, 有 $t = x_{(n)}$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; m) = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{t \leq m} \cdot I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}},$

取 $g(t; m) = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{t \leq m}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}}$ 与参数 m 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = X_{(n)}$ 是参数 m 的充分统计量;

(3) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma} x_i} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\ln x_i - \mu)^2\right\} \cdot I_{x_i > 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln^2 x_i - 2\mu \ln x_i + \mu^2)\right\} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 x_i - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i + n\mu^2\right)\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

令 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$, $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 X_i$, 有 $t_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$, $t_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 x_i$,

则 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2)\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$

取 $g(t; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2)\right\},$

$h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 μ, σ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 X_i\right)$ 是参数 (μ, σ) 的充分统计量;

(4) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n 2\lambda x_i e^{-\lambda x_i^2} \cdot I_{x_i > 0} = 2^n \lambda^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

令 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = 2^n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t} \cdot x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$

取 $g(t; \lambda) = 2^n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 λ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 是参数 λ 的充分统计量.

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本.

(1) 在 μ 已知时给出 σ^2 的一个充分统计量;

(2) 在 σ^2 已知时给出 μ 的一个充分统计量.

解: 因总体密度函数为

$$p(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

则样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2},$$

(1) 在 μ 已知时, 令 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}}$,

取 $g(t; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 σ^2 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$ 是参数 σ^2 的充分统计量;

(2) 在 σ^2 已知时,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2 \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} t} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$,

取 $g(t; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} t} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$ 与参数 μ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是参数 μ 的充分统计量.

11. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} I_{\theta_1 < x_i < \theta_2} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \theta_2} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < \theta_2},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = (x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < t_1 \leq t_2 < \theta_2}$,

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < t_1 \leq t_2 < \theta_2}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ_1, θ_2 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 是 (θ_1, θ_2) 的充分统计量.

12. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(\theta, 2\theta)$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} I_{\theta < x_i < 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < 2\theta},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = (x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < t_1 \leq t_2 < 2\theta}$

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < t_1 \leq t_2 < 2\theta}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

13. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 来自伽玛分布族 $\{Ga(\alpha, \lambda) \mid \alpha > 0, \lambda > 0\}$ 的一个样本, 寻求 (α, λ) 的充分统计量.

解: 总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \alpha, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x_i^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x_i} I_{x_i>0} = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = \left(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)$,

则 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} t_1^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t_2} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$,

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} t_1^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t_2}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 α, λ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)$ 是参数 (α, λ) 的充分统计量.

14. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自贝塔分布族 $\{Be(a, b) \mid a > 0, b > 0\}$ 的一个样本, 寻求 (a, b) 的充分统计量.

解: 总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x; a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} I_{0<x<1},$$

样本联合密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a, b) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x_i^{a-1} (1-x_i)^{b-1} I_{0<x_i<1} \\ &= \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{a-1} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right]^{b-1} I_{0<x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right)$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right)$,

$$\text{则 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a, b) = \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n t_1^{a-1} t_2^{b-1} \cdot I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2; a, b) = \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n t_1^{a-1} t_2^{b-1}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1} \text{ 与参数 } a, b \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - X_i) \right)$ 是 a, b 的充分统计量.

15. 若 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为从分布族 $f(x; \theta) = C(\theta) \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x) \right\} h(x)$ 中抽取的简单样本, 试证

$$T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right)$$

为充分统计量.

证: 样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= \prod_{j=1}^n C(\theta) \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x_j) \right\} h(x_j) \\ &= C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x_j) \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^n T_i(x_j) \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right), \text{ 有 } T(x) = (t_1, \dots, t_k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(x_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(x_j) \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) t_i \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j),$$

$$\text{取 } g(T(x); \theta) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) t_i \right\}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j) \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

$$\text{故 } T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right) \text{ 为参数 } \theta \text{ 的充分统计量}.$$

16. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ 的样本, Y_1, \dots, Y_m 是来自另一正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$ 的样本, 这两个样本相互独立, 试给出 $(\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量.

解: 两个总体的密度函数分别为

$$p_X(x; \mu, \sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad p_Y(y; \mu, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}},$$

全部样本的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
p(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y_j-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{j=1}^m (y_j^2 - 2\mu y_j + \mu^2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 - 2\mu \sum_{j=1}^m y_j + m\mu^2 \right)},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2 \right), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (t_4 - 2\mu t_3 + m\mu^2)},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (t_4 - 2\mu t_3 + m\mu^2)},$$

$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 1$ 与参数 $\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2 \right)$ 是参数 $(\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量.

17. 设 $\begin{pmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \end{pmatrix}, i=1, \dots, n$ 是来自正态分布族

$$\left\{ N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \right), -\infty < \theta_1, \theta_2 < +\infty, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0, |\rho| \leq 1 \right\}$$

的一个二维样本, 寻求 $(\mu_1, \sigma_1, \mu_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

注: 此题有误, 应改为寻求 $(\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

解: 总体密度函数为

$$p(x, y; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\theta_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\theta_1)(y-\theta_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\theta_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned}
p(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x_i-\theta_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_i-\theta_1)(y_i-\theta_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y_i-\theta_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]} \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\theta_1 x_i + \theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - \theta_2 x_i + \theta_1 y_i) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^2 - 2\theta_2 y_i + \theta_2^2) \right]} \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\theta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\theta_1^2 \right) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \theta_2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \theta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n\theta_1\theta_2 \right) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2\theta_2 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n\theta_2^2 \right) \right]},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i \right),$$

$$\text{有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right),$$

则 $p(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}(t_3-2\theta_1 t_1+n\theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}(t_5-\theta_2 t_1-\theta_1 t_2+n\theta_1\theta_2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}(t_4-2\theta_2 t_2+n\theta_2^2) \right]},$$

取 $g(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}(t_3-2\theta_1 t_1+n\theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}(t_5-\theta_2 t_1-\theta_1 t_2+n\theta_1\theta_2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}(t_4-2\theta_2 t_2+n\theta_2^2) \right]},$$

$h(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n) = 1$ 与参数 $\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho$ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i \right)$ 是参数 $(\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

18. 设二维随机变量 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 服从二元正态分布, 其均值向量为零向量, 协方差阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 + r^2 & \sigma^2 - r^2 \\ \sigma^2 - r^2 & \sigma^2 + r^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma > 0, r > 0.$$

证明: 二维统计量 $T = ((X_1 + X_2)^2, (X_1 - X_2)^2)$ 是该二元正态分布族的充分统计量.

注: 此题有误, 应改为 $T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right)$.

证: 因二元正态分布 $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ 的均值向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 协方差阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{则 } \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0, \quad \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2 + r^2, \quad \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 = \sigma^2 - r^2, \quad \text{有 } \rho = \frac{\sigma^2 - r^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2}, \quad 1 - \rho^2 = \frac{4\sigma^2 r^2}{(\sigma^2 + r^2)^2},$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)^2} \left[\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\sigma^2 + r^2)^2}{4\sigma^2 r^2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} - 2 \frac{\sigma^2 - r^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} \cdot \frac{x_1 x_2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} \right) \\ & = -\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [(\sigma^2 + r^2)x_1^2 - 2(\sigma^2 - r^2)x_1 x_2 + (\sigma^2 + r^2)x_2^2] \\ & = -\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2(x_1 - x_2)^2 + r^2(x_1 + x_2)^2], \end{aligned}$$

即总体密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma r} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2(x_1 - x_2)^2 + r^2(x_1 + x_2)^2]},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_{11}, x_{21}, \cdots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}; \sigma, r) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma r} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2 (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 + r^2 (x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} \left[\sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 + r^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2 \right]},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right), \text{ 有 } t = (t_1, t_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_{11}, x_{21}, \cdots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} (\sigma^2 t_2 + r^2 t_1)},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} (\sigma^2 t_2 + r^2 t_1)}, \quad h(x_{11}, x_{21}, \cdots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \sigma, r \text{ 无关},$$

$$\text{故 } T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right) \text{ 是参数 } (\sigma, r) \text{ 的充分统计量}.$$

19. 设 X_1, \cdots, X_n 是来自两参数指数分布 $p(x; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x-\mu)/\theta}, x > \mu, \theta > 0$ 的样本, 证明 $(\bar{x}, x_{(1)})$ 是充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \theta, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i - \mu}{\theta}} I_{x_i > \mu} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > \mu} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{n\bar{x} - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{x_{(1)} > \mu},$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2) = (\bar{X}, X_{(1)}), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2) = (\bar{x}, x_{(1)}), \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{nt_1 - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{t_2 > \mu},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{nt_1 - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{t_2 > \mu}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \theta, \mu \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (\bar{X}, X_{(1)})$ 是参数 (θ, μ) 的充分统计量.

20. 设 $Y_i \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \sigma^2), i = 1, \cdots, n$, 诸 Y_i 独立, x_1, \cdots, x_n 是已知常数, 证明 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \right)$ 是

充分统计量.

解: 联合密度函数

$$p(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - 2\beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]},$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \right), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[t_3 - 2\beta_0 t_1 - 2\beta_1 t_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]},$$

$$\text{取 } g(T_1, T_2, T_3; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[t_3 - 2\beta_0 t_1 - 2\beta_1 t_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]},$$

$$h(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2 \text{ 无关,}$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2, T_3) = (\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2)$ 是参数 $(\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2)$ 的充分统计量.