

Probability and Statistics

Tutorial 14

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December 21, 2020

Outline

- 1 Review
- 2 Homework
- 3 Supplement Exercises

- One-sided hypotheses:

$$H_0 : \theta \leq \theta_0 \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1 : \theta > \theta_0$$

$$H_0 : \theta \geq \theta_0 \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1 : \theta < \theta_0$$

- Two-sided hypotheses:

$$H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0$$

- Consider a subset R of the sample space. If $X \in R$, then H_0 will be rejected. Then R is called the **rejection region** or **critical region**.

USUAL STEPS OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING:

- 1 Assume the hypothesis H_0 as true
- 2 Take a sample \Rightarrow Compute the test statistic $W(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ and its sampling distribution
- 3 Form a critical region by probability theory: if the realized test statistic is not consistent with or too extreme under the hypothesis, then reject it.

- Type I error: H_0 true, reject
- Type II error: H_0 false, fail to reject

State Decision	Fail to reject H_0	Reject H_0
H_0 True	Correct	Type I error
H_1 True	Type II error	Correct

- We want both errors to be small. However, decreasing type I error means a bigger R while decreasing type II error means a smaller R . So the two errors cannot be minimized simultaneously.
- In an extreme case, we always reject H_0 , so R is the whole sample space. No type II error but huge type I error.

Significance Level

- If $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0$ is true, then $\alpha(\theta) = P_{\theta}(X \in R)$ is the probability of a type I error.
 - If H_0 is simple, then it is a single probability.
 - If H_0 is composite, then there is a set of probabilities.

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL

The maximum probability of a type I error, over the set of distributions specified by H_0 ,

$$\alpha = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \alpha(\theta),$$

is the **significance level** of the test.

- Usually, we target $\alpha \leq 0.1$, 0.05 or even 0.01.

处理假设检验问题的一般方法和步骤

- ◆ 根据实际问题, 提出**原假设** H_0 及**备择假设** H_1
- ◆ 求出未知参数的较好的**点估计**
- ◆ 依据点估计构造一个**检验统计量**, 然后分析当 H_0 成立时, 该统计量有什么**"趋势"**, **逆这个"趋势"** 就给出了 H_0 的**拒绝域** 形式, 即 H_0 的拒绝域形式由 H_1 确定
- ◆ 对于给定的显著性水平 α , 按控制**I类风险**的检验原则, 确定 H_0 的拒绝域
- ◆ **抽样**, 判断样本观察值是否落在拒绝域内, 从而作出**"拒绝"**或**"接受"** H_0 的决策

1. 设某种清漆的9个样品, 其干燥时间 (单位: h) 分别为6.0, 5.7, 5.8, 6.5, 7.0, 6.3, 5.6, 6.1, 5.0. 设干燥时间 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

在下面两种情况下: (1) $\sigma=0.6(h)$; (2) σ 未知, 求 μ 的置信水平为0.95的置信区间.

Homework

Solution

1. Solution $\bar{x} = 6$, $n = 9$, $S = 0.174$, $\alpha = 0.05$

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

μ 的 0.95 置信区间为 $(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}})$

$$\text{i.e. } (5.608, 6.392)$$

$$(2) \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

μ 的 0.95 置信区间为 $(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(18), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(18))$

$$\text{i.e. } (5.559, 6.441)$$

2、有一大批糖果.现从中随机地取 16 袋,称得重量(以克计)如下:

506 508 499 503 504 510 497 512

514 505 493 496 506 502 509 496

设袋装糖果的重量近似地服从正态分布,试求:

(1) 总体均值 μ 的置信水平为0.95的置信区间.

(2) 总体标准差 σ 的置信水平为0.95的置信区间.

Homework

Solution

2. Solution. $\bar{X} = 503.75$, $S^2 = 38.47$. $S \approx 6.2$, $n = 16$.

$$(1) \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \quad \alpha = 0.05.$$

$$\mu \text{ 的 } 0.95 \text{ 置信区间: } \left(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right)$$

$$\text{i.e. } (500.45, 507.05).$$

$$(2) \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\sigma^2 \text{ 的 } 0.95 \text{ 置信区间: } \left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right) \quad (\alpha = 0.05)$$

$$\text{i.e. } (20.99, 92.18)$$

3、为比较 I, II 两种型号步枪子弹的枪口速度, 随机地取 I 型子弹 10 发, 得到枪口速度的平均值为 $\bar{x}_1 = 500(m/s)$, 方差 $s_1^2 = 1.10(m/s)$, 随机地取 II 型子弹 20 发, 得到枪口速度的平均值为 $\bar{x}_2 = 496(m/s)$, 方差 $s_2^2 = 1.20(m/s)$. 假设两总体都可认为近似地服从正态分布. 且生产过程可认为方差相等. 求两总体均值差 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间.

Homework

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B. Solution } \frac{\sqrt{K-K_1} - (K-K_1)}{\frac{S_{\sqrt{K_1}} + K_1}{S_{\sqrt{K_1}} + K_1}} &\sim t(K-K_1) \\ S_{\sqrt{K_1}} &= \sqrt{\frac{(K-K_1)^2 + (K-K_1)^2}{K+K_1-2}} \approx 1.08 \\ P\left(\frac{18-18.61}{0.918} \leq t_{0.95}(18)\right) &\approx 0 \\ \text{Then, } K-K_1 &\text{ has 0.95 confidence interval } (-t_{0.95}(18) \cdot 0.918, 0 + t_{0.95}(18) \cdot 0.918) \\ &= (-1.143, 0.957) \end{aligned}$$

4、研究由机器 A 和机器 B 生产的钢管的内径, 随机地抽取机器 A 生产的钢管 18 只, 测得样本方差 $s_1^2 = 0.34(mm^2)$; 随机地取机器 B 生产的钢管 13 只, 测得样本方差 $s_2^2 = 0.29(mm^2)$. 设两样本相互独立, 且设由机器 A 和机器 B 生产的钢管的内径分别服从正态分布 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, 这里 $\mu_i, \sigma_i^2 (i=1,2)$ 均未知. 试求方差比 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信水平为 0.90 的置信区间.

Homework

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H. Solution } \frac{S_1^2/S_2^2}{d^2/k} &\sim F(k_1-1, k_2-1) \\ P\left(\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} < \frac{d^2}{k} < \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}\right) &= 1 - \alpha \\ \text{Then } \frac{d^2}{k} &= \frac{F_{1-\alpha/2}(k_1-1, k_2-1)}{F_{\alpha/2}(k_1-1, k_2-1)} \\ &= \frac{F_{\alpha/2}(k_2-1, k_1-1)}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(k_2-1, k_1-1)} \quad (d^2 = dF) \\ &= \frac{F_{\alpha/2}(k_2-1, k_1-1)}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(k_2-1, k_1-1)} \end{aligned}$$

1. 某电器元件平均电阻值一直保持 2.64Ω , 今测得采用新工艺生产 36 个元件的平均阻值为 2.61Ω , 假定在正常条件下, 电阻值服从正态分布, 而且新工艺不改变电阻的标准差, 已知改变工艺前的标准偏差为 0.06Ω , 问新工艺对产品的电阻值是否有显著性影响 ($\alpha = 0.01$)?

Homework

Solution

2. Solution: $n=35$, $\mu_0=1.40$, $\sigma=0.04$, $\alpha=0.01$, $\mu=1.41$ (given)

$$H_0: \mu=1.40 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu \neq 1.40$$

$$\frac{\bar{Y}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$V_0: \text{reject } H_0 \text{ if } \left\{ \frac{|\bar{Y}-\mu_0|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > t_{n-2} \right\}$$

$$\text{I.e. } \left\{ \frac{|\bar{Y}-\mu_0|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > 1.678 \right\}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{|\bar{Y}-\mu_0|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = 5.7 > 1.678,$$

then we reject H_0 .

(2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th)

2. 某厂生产的某种钢索的断裂强度服从正态 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 其中 $\sigma = 40 \text{ (kg/cm}^2\text{)}$, 现在一批这种钢索的容量为 9 的一个样本测得断裂强度平均值为 \bar{X} , 与以往正常生产的 μ 相比, \bar{X} 较 μ 大 $20 \text{ (kg/cm}^2\text{)}$. 设总体方差不变, 问在 $\alpha = 0.01$ 能否认为这批钢索质量显著提高?

Homework

Solution

6. Solution: $n=9$, $\sigma=40$, $\alpha=0.01$, $\bar{x}-\mu_0=20$.

$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0$ vs $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$

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

$$H_0 \text{ is rejected if } \left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > z_{1-\alpha} \right\}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > 2.33 \right\}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = 1.5 < 2.33$$

then we fail to reject H_0 .

即无显著证据

3. 某种零件的尺寸方差为 $\sigma^2 = 1.21$, 对一批这类零件检查 6 件得尺寸数据 (mm): 32.56, 29.66, 31.64, 30.00, 21.87, 31.03. 设零件尺寸服从正态分布, 问这批零件的平均尺寸能否认为是 32.50mm ($\alpha = 0.05$)?

Homework

Solution

7. Solution: $\bar{x} = 29.46, \mu_0 = 32.50, \sigma = 1$, $\alpha = 0.05$
two

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \quad \text{vs.} \quad H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

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

$$H_0 \text{ rejected if } \left\{ \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu_0|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\}$$

$$U_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = U_{0.975} = 1.96$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{|\bar{x} - \mu_0|}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3.04}{0.447} = 6.79 > 1.96,$$

then we reject H_0 .

Rec. 3.1.4.

1. 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的样本, 考虑如下假设检验问题

$$H_0: \mu = 2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu = 3.$$

若检验由拒绝域为 $W = \{\bar{x} \geq 2.6\}$ 确定.

- (1) 当 $n = 20$ 时求检验犯两类错误的概率;
- (2) 如果要使得检验犯第二类错误的概率 $\beta \leq 0.01$, n 最小应取多少?
- (3) 证明: 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow 0$.

Supplement Exercises

Solution

解 (1) 由定义知,犯第一类错误的概率为

$$\alpha = P(\bar{x} \geq 2.6 | H_0) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 2}{\sqrt{1/20}} \geq \frac{2.6 - 2}{\sqrt{1/20}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(2.68) = 0.0037,$$

这是因为在 H_0 成立下, $\bar{x} \sim N(2, 1/20)$. 而犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= P(\bar{x} < 2.6 | H_1) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 3}{\sqrt{1/20}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{\sqrt{1/20}}\right) = \Phi(-1.79) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(1.79) = 0.0367,\end{aligned}$$

这是因为在 H_1 成立下, $\bar{x} \sim N(3, 1/20)$.

(2) 若使犯第二类错误的概率满足

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 2.6 | H_1) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 3}{\sqrt{1/n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) \leq 0.01,$$

即 $1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) \leq 0.01$, 或 $\Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.99$, 查表得: $0.4\sqrt{n} \geq 2.33$, 由此给出 $n \geq 33.93$. 因而 n 最小应取 34, 才能使检验犯第二类错误的概率 $\beta \leq 0.01$.

Solution

(3) 在样本量为 n 时, 检验犯第一类错误的概率为

$$\alpha = P(\bar{x} \geq 2.6 | H_0) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 2}{\sqrt{1/n}} \geq \frac{2.6 - 2}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}),$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 1$, 即 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$.

检验犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 2.6 | H_1) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 2}{\sqrt{1/n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) = \Phi(-0.4\sqrt{n}) = 1 - \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n})$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 1$, 即 $\beta \rightarrow 0$.

注: 从这个例子可以看出, 要使得 α 与 β 都趋于 0, 必须 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 才可实现, 这一结论在一般场合仍成立, 即要使得 α 与 β 同时很小, 必须样本量 n 很大. 由于样本量 n 很大在实际中常常是不可行的, 故一般情况下人们不应要求 α 与 β 同时很小.

Supplement Exercises

4. 设总体为均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$, x_1, \dots, x_n 是样本, 考虑检验问题

$$H_0: \theta \geq 3 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \theta < 3,$$

拒绝域取为 $W = \{x_{(n)} \leq 2.5\}$, 求检验犯第一类错误的最大值 α . 若要使得该最大值 α 不超过 0.05, n 至少应取多大?

Supplement Exercises

Solution

解 均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$ 的最大次序统计量 $x_{(n)}$ 的密度函数为

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

因而检验犯第一类错误的概率为

$$\alpha(\theta) = P(x_{(n)} \leq 2.5 \mid H_0) = \int_0^{2.5} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \left(\frac{2.5}{\theta}\right)^n.$$

它是 θ 的严格单调递减函数, 故其最大值在 $\theta = 3$ 处达到, 即

$$\alpha = \alpha(3) = \left(\frac{2.5}{3}\right)^n.$$

若要使得 $\alpha(3) \approx 0.05$, 则要求 $n \ln(2.5/3) \approx \ln 0.05$, 这给出 $n \approx 16.43$, 即 n 至少为 17.

5. 在假设检验问题中,若检验结果是接受原假设,则检验可能犯哪一类错误?若检验结果是拒绝原假设,则又有可能犯哪一类错误?

Thank you!