

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \alpha_{\psi}(0) &= 1 - \beta_{\psi}(X \in W) \\
 &= 1 - P_{\theta=\theta_1}(X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = 1) \\
 &= 1 - (\theta_1^2)^3 \\
 &= 1 - \theta_1^6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (1) L(p) &= \prod_{i=1}^{130} p(1-p)^{y_i-1} \\
 &= \frac{12}{11} (p(1-p)^{i-1})^{x_i} \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^{12} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{(i-1)x_i} \\
 &= p^{130} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=2}^{12} (i-1)x_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$l(p) = 130 \ln p + \sum_{i=2}^{12} (i-1)x_i \ln(1-p)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dl(p)}{dp} = \frac{130}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (i-1)x_i}{1-p} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{\sum_{i=2}^{12} (i-1)x_i}{130} = \frac{233}{130} = 1.7923$$

$$p = 0.358$$

12.  $H_0$ : "X 服从几何分布" 或  $\bar{X} \leftrightarrow H_1$ : "X 服从几何分布" 不成立

| k    | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | $\geq 7$                  | n   |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|-----|
| 频数   | 48     | 31     | 20     | 9      | 6      | 5      | 11                        | 130 |
| $np$ | $np_1$ | $np_2$ | $np_3$ | $np_4$ | $np_5$ | $np_6$ | $n(1 - \sum_{j=1}^6 p_j)$ |     |

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_0 &= \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{n_i^2}{n p_i (1-p)^{i-1}} + \frac{n_7^2}{n (1 - \sum_{j=1}^6 p_j)} - n \\
 &= \frac{1}{np} \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{n_i^2}{(1-p)^{i-1}} + \frac{n_7^2}{n (1 - \sum_{j=1}^6 p (1-p)^{j-1})} - n \\
 &= 131.868 - 130 = 1.868
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \chi_{7-1}^2(0.05) = \chi_5^2(0.05) = 11.071$$

当  $Z_0 > \chi_5^2(0.05)$  时可以拒绝  $H_0$

但  $z_0 = 1.868 < \chi^2_{(0.05)} = 11.071$

故不能拒绝  $H_0$ , 即可认为 "X 服从几何分布" 是正确的

3. 列联表  $H_0$ : 两班水平大致相当  $\leftrightarrow H_1$ : 两班水平不同

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
|          | 8  | 27 | 10 | 6  | 8  | 6  | 65  |
|          | 15 | 25 | 8  | 7  | 6  | 4  | 65  |
| $n_{.j}$ | 23 | 52 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 130 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(n_{ij} - n_{i.} n_{.j} / n)^2}{n_{i.} n_{.j} / n} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(130 n_{1j} - 65 n_{.j})^2}{65 \times 130 n_{.j}} + \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(130 n_{2j} - 65 n_{.j})^2}{65 \times 130 n_{.j}} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(2n_{1j} - n_{.j})^2}{2n_{.j}} + \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(2n_{2j} - n_{.j})^2}{2n_{.j}} \\
 &\quad \frac{n_{1j} + n_{2j} = n_{.j}}{\sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(n_{1j} - n_{2j})^2}{2n_{.j}} \cdot 2 = \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{(n_{1j} - n_{2j})^2}{n_{.j}}} \\
 &= \frac{7^2}{23} + \frac{2^2}{52} + \frac{2^2}{18} + \frac{1^2}{13} + \frac{2^2}{14} + \frac{2^2}{10} \\
 &= 3.1922
 \end{aligned}$$

而  $\chi^2_{1 \times 5}(0.05) = \chi^2_5(0.05) = 11.071$

由  $z < \chi^2_5(0.05)$  故不能拒绝  $H_0$

可以认为两班英语水平相当。