1.3 解:格拉布斯法:

①算术平均值

$$\overline{U} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i = \frac{1}{9} (10.32 + 10.28 + 10.21 + 10.41 + 10.25 + 10.52 + 10.31 + 10.32 + 10.04 = 10.30 (mV))$$

②计算残差

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$U_{\rm i}$ (mv)	10. 32	10. 28	10. 21	10. 41	10. 25	10. 52	10. 31	10. 32	10.04
$v_{ m i}$ (mV)	0. 02	-0. 02	-0.09	0. 11	-0. 05	0. 22	0. 01	0. 02	-0. 26

③试验标准差

$$S(U) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (U_i - \overline{U})^2} = \{ \frac{1}{9-1} [(10.32 - 10.30)^2 + (10.28 - 10.30)^2 + (10.21 - 10.30)^2 + (10.41 - 10.30)^2 + (10.25 - 10.30)^2 + (10.52 - 10.30)^2 + (10.31 - 10.30)^2 + (10.32 - 10.30)^2 + (10.04 - 10.30)^2] \}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.13 (mV)$$

④判断:

测量次数为 9 次,置信概率 99%,查表可得 G=2.32

$$GS(V) = 2.32 \times 0.13 = 0.30 \quad (mV)$$

比较可得无残差大于 0.30 mV 的数据 :测得的数据中无异常值

1.4 解:

①平均值

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \frac{1}{9} (52.953 + 52.959 + 52.961 + 52.950 + 52.955 + 52.950 + 52.949 + 52.954 + 52.955)$$

$$= 52.954$$

②实验标准差

$$S(X) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2} = \{ \frac{1}{9} [(52.953 - 52.954)^2 + (52.959 - 52.954)^2 + (52.961 - 52.954)^2 + (52.955 - 52.954)^2 + (52.950 - 52.954)^2 + (52.954 - 52.954)^2 + (52.955 - 52.954)^2 + (52.$$

③A 类标准不确定度

$$u_A = S(\bar{x}) = \frac{S(x)}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.004}{\sqrt{9}} = 0.0014$$

1.5 解: 贝塞尔法:
$$\bar{x} = 802.44$$

$$S(x) = 0.040$$

$$u(\bar{x}) = S(\bar{x}) = \frac{0.04}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.015$$

$$V=7$$

$$S(x) = \frac{0.12}{2.85} = 0.042$$

$$u_B(x) = U(\bar{x}) = S(\bar{x}) = \frac{0.042}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.015$$

1.6 解: 因题中未特别指明分布, 按正态分布处理电阻估计值。可以认为阻值 R 以置信概率 99% 位于区间[10.000472-0.000129,10.000472+0.000129]内

(新版本:[10.000472-0.000029,10.000472+0.000029])。由于不为统计方法,评定该电阻器的标准不确定度为 B 类不确定度。

(新版本:
$$u_B = \frac{q}{k} = \frac{0.000029}{2.576} = 12\mu\Omega$$
) (老版本: $u_B = \frac{q}{k} = \frac{0.000129}{2.576} = 50.078\mu\Omega$)

1.7 解:

功率
$$P = UI = 12.6 \times 22.5 \times 10^{-3} = 283.5 mW$$

- :: I, U互不相关
- \therefore 相关系数 $\rho = 0$

新版本:

$$u_c(P) = \sqrt{\left(u(I) \cdot V\right)^2 + \left(u(U) \cdot I\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(0.0005 \times 12.6\right)^2 + \left(0.3 \times 0.0225\right)^2} \approx 9.3 mW$$

(老版本:

$$u_c(P) = \sqrt{(u(I) \cdot V)^2 + (u(U) \cdot I)^2} = \sqrt{(0.0005 \times 12.6)^2 + (0.1 \times 0.0225)^2} \approx 6.7 mW$$

1.10 解:

 $R=13.403 k\Omega$

标准不确定度的评定:

(1) 读数重复性引入的标准不确定度
$$u_1$$
 按 A 类评定 $S(R_K) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10-1} \sum_{k=1}^{10} (R_K - \overline{R})^2} = 0.27 k\Omega$

标准不确定度
$$u_1 = S(\overline{R}) = \frac{S(R_K)}{\sqrt{10}} = 0.084 \, k\Omega$$
,相对标准不确定度 $u_{1rel} = \frac{u_1}{\overline{R}} = 0.63 \, \%$,自由度 $v_1 = n-1=9$

(2)数字多用表的不准确引入的标准不确定度按 B 类评定, 服从均匀分布, $K = \sqrt{3}$,

A=0.1%
$$\times$$
 \overline{R} +0.1% \times 20=0.033 $k\Omega$, $u_2 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}$ =0.019 $k\Omega$, u_{2rel} =0.14% , 自由度 $v_2 \to \infty$

被测量的合成标准不确定度为
$$u_c=\sqrt{u_1^2+u_2^2}=0.086\,k\Omega$$
, $u_{rel}=\frac{u}{R}=0.64\,\%$, $v=\frac{u^4}{\frac{u_1}{v_1}+\frac{u_2}{v_2}}\approx 9$

扩展不确定度的评定:

接 T 分布处理,设 P=95 %, $v_{e\!f}$ =9, 可查表得到 t_{95} (9)= t_{95} =2.26

$$U_{95} = k_{95} u_c = 0.20 k\Omega$$
, $U_{95rel} = \frac{0.20}{\overline{R}} = 1.5\%$

完整测量结果为: $R=(13.14\pm0.19) k\Omega$ ($k_{os}=2.26$, P=95%)

$$v_{eff} = 9$$
, $U_{95rel} = 1.5\%$

1.11
$$mathref{m}$$
: $y = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_2 \cdot x_3^3}} = x_1 \cdot x_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x_3^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

幂指数
$$P_1 = 1$$
; $P_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$; $P_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$U_{crel}(y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[Pi \cdot u_{rel}(x_i) \right]^2} = \sqrt{(2\%)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} \times 1.5\%)^2 + (-\frac{3}{2} \times 1\%)^2}$$

有效自由度
$$V_{eff}(y) = \frac{V_{crel}^{4}(y)}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[\frac{Pi \cdot V_{rel}(x_{i})}{Vi}\right]^{4}} = 18$$

由 P=95%, V_{eff} =18, 查表得 t₉₅ (8) =2. 10,

故相对扩展不确定度为: U_{95rel}=2.1×2.6%