

学 院
班 级
学 号
姓 名

东北大学研究生考试试卷(A)
2010 — 2011 学年第 1 学期
课程名称: 应用数理统计

总分	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八

说明: 1. 共八题, 尽量详细写出计算与证明过程, 小数点后保留两位;
2. 样本均值与样本方差分别定义为

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

3. 分位点 Q_α 取为上分位点, 即: $P(X > Q_\alpha) = \alpha$.

一. (10分) 假设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 $N(5, 100)$ 的一组简单随机样本, 问样本容量 n 至少应多大才能保证 $P(X_{(n)} > 5) \leq 0.99$?

解: $P(X_{(n)} > 5) = 1 - P(X_1 \leq 5, X_2 \leq 5, \dots, X_n \leq 5)$
 $\because X_1, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立
 $\therefore P(X_{(n)} > 5) = 1 - P(X_1 \leq 5)^n$
 $\text{且 } X_i \sim N(5, 100)$
 $\therefore P(X_i \leq 5) = P\left(\frac{X_i - 5}{\sqrt{100}} \leq 0\right) = \Phi(0) = 0.5$
 $\therefore 1 - 0.5^n > 0.99$
 $\therefore 0.5^n < 0.01$
 $\therefore n > 7$
 $\therefore n \text{ 至少应取 } 8 \text{ 才能保证 } P(X_{(n)} > 5) > 0.99$

二. (10分) 设总体 X 的分布如下:

X	1	2	3
p	θ^2	$2\theta(1-\theta)$	$(1-\theta)^2$

现在随机抽取了 10 个样本, 发现 1 出现 2 次, 2 出现 4 次, 3 出现 4 次, 给出参数 θ 的矩估计.

解: $E(X) = \theta^2 + 4\theta(1-\theta) + 3(1-\theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta = \bar{X}$
 $\therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(3 - \bar{X})$
 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{10}(1 \times 2 + 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 4) = 2.2$
 $\therefore \hat{\theta} = 0.4$

$$1 - \hat{P}(X_{(n)} \leq 5)$$

三. (15分) 假设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一组简单随机样本.

1. (10分) 构造 Z 的一个置信水平 $1-\alpha$ 的区间估计.

2. (5分) 计算这个置信区间的平均长度 (即区间长度的数学期望).

解: 1. 因为 Z 是 $2\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu)$ 的统计量, 所以 $2\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu) \sim N(0, 1)$ 也成立.

置信水平 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间 $(\bar{X}-c, \bar{X}+c)$

2. 计算 Z 的期望

$$E(Z) = E\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{E(\bar{X}-\mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = 0$$

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四. (15分) 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自几何分布: $P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, k \geq 1$

的一组简单随机样本.

1. (10分) 求参数 p 的极大似然估计.

2. (5分) 依据这个极大似然估计给出 $1/p$ 的一个无偏估计.

解: 1. $L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(1-p)^{x_i-1} = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)}$

$$L(p) = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)} = p^n (1-p)^{n(\bar{x}-1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(p)}{\partial p} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{n(\bar{x}-1)}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

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$$E\left(\frac{1}{\bar{x}}\right) = E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \text{ 是 } 1/p \text{ 的无偏估计}$$

$$p + 2p(1-p) + 3p(1-p)^2$$

$$p(1-p)^4$$

几何分布期望

$$P(Y \leq 1) > 0.5$$

五. (15分) X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 $B(1, p)$ 的 n 个简单随机样本。对于假设:

$$H_0: p = 0.3 \quad H_1: p = 0.7$$

- (10分) 构造 H_0 的一个检验水平为 0.05 的否定域;
- (5分) 计算你的检验犯第二类错误的概率。

提示: $Y \sim B(1, p)$ 的分布函数值 $P_k = P(Y \leq k)$ 如下:

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
P_k	0.0283	0.1493	0.3828	0.6496	0.8494	0.9527	0.9894	0.9984	0.9998	0.9999

解: 1. $\{Y \leq 3\} = X_1 + \dots + X_n \leq 3$ 为 H_0 的否定域

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim B(1, p)$$

$$Y \sim B(n, p)$$

查表可知 $P(Y \leq 3) = 0.0283$ 所以 $\{Y \leq 3\}$ 为 H_0 的否定域

$$P(Y \leq 3) = 0.0283 < 0.05$$

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六. 构造检验水平为 0.05 的否定域 $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

$$P = P(Y \leq 3) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 3\right) = C_n^0 p^0 (1-p)^n + C_n^1 p^1 (1-p)^{n-1} + C_n^2 p^2 (1-p)^{n-2} + C_n^3 p^3 (1-p)^{n-3}$$

$$= 0.05$$

六. (10分) 把一个正四面体随机抛掷 40 次, 每个面出现的次数分别是 8 次、12 次、7 次、13 次。问在检验水平 0.05 下能不能认为这个正四面体是均匀的?

解: 设 $H_0: H_0$ 为正四面体, $H_1: H_1$ 不是正四面体

$$H_0: H_0: p = 0.25$$

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{np}$$

A_i	V_i	$n p_i$	V_i^2	$V_i^2 / n p_i$
A_1	8	10	64	6.4
A_2	12	10	144	14.4
A_3	7	10	49	4.9
A_4	13	10	169	16.9

$$\sum 45.6$$

$\chi^2_{0.05}(3) = 7.815 > \sum V_i^2 / n p_i = 45.6$

拒绝 H_0 , 即认为四面体不是均匀的

注意: 查表

新题

七、(10分) 设有3台机器A, B, C制造同一种产品, 假定各机器日产量服从正态分布且方差相等。对每台机器随机观测5天的日产量如下(单位: 件)

A	41	48	41	57	49
B	65	57	54	72	64
C	45	51	56	48	48

问在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下各台机器的日产量是否有显著差异?

提示: 三台机器数据的均值与样本方差分别为: $A: \bar{x} = 47.2, s^2 = 44.2$

$B: \bar{x} = 62.4, s^2 = 50.3$; $C: \bar{x} = 49.6, s^2 = 17.3$; $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

全部15个数据的样本均值与样本方差为: $\bar{x} = 53.07, s^2 = 79.64$

解: 设 A, B, C 分别代表机器A, B, C的产量, 则 $A_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = \mu_1 = \mu_2$

检验统计量 $F = \frac{SSA}{SSB} \sim F(2, 12)$

计算 F 值: $F = \frac{5 \times (41^2 - 53.07^2) + 5 \times (48^2 - 53.07^2) + 5 \times (41^2 - 53.07^2) + 5 \times (57^2 - 53.07^2) + 5 \times (49^2 - 53.07^2)}{5 \times (65^2 - 62.4^2) + 5 \times (57^2 - 62.4^2) + 5 \times (54^2 - 62.4^2) + 5 \times (72^2 - 62.4^2) + 5 \times (64^2 - 62.4^2)}$

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八、(15分) 已知汽车产量 X (单位: 万辆) 与薄钢板的需求量 Y (单位: 万吨) 具有线性关系 $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 现在有5组观测数据:

X	13.98	13.52	12.54	14.91	18.6
Y	191.8	199.37	217.19	302.62	303.99

1、(10分) 计算 β_0, β_1 的最小二乘估计:

2、(5分) 给出 $H_0: \beta_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow H_1: \beta_0 \neq 0$ 的检验水平为 0.05 的否定域。

提示: 自变量 X 与因变量 Y 各自的样本均值与样本方差分别为

$\bar{X} = 14.71, s_x^2 = 5.46$; $\bar{Y} = 242.99, s_y^2 = 3116.37$;

样本协方差为: $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y}) = 78.90$

1. 解: $l_{xy} = \sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y}) = 78.9 \times 5 = 394.5$

$l_{xx} = \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 4 \times 5.46 = 21.84$

$l_{yy} = \sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = 4 \times 3116.37 = 12465.48$

$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{l_{xy}}{l_{xx}} = 8.06$; $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X} = 242.99 - 18.06 \times 14.71 = -22.6$

2. 检验统计量 $F = \frac{l_{xy}^2}{l_{xx} l_{yy}} = \frac{394.5^2}{21.84 \times 12465.48} = 6.17$

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$$Cov = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{L_{xx}}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{xx}} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{L_{xx}^2}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$F = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_1 / \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{xx}} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{L_{xx}^2}})^2}{\frac{1}{n-2} \sum \varepsilon_i^2 / (n-2)} \sim F(1, n-2)$$

$$= \frac{\hat{\beta}_0^2 (n-2)}{F(1, n-2)} \sim F(1, n-2)$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 22.6^2 \times 5.46 \times 5.46}{12465.48 \times 0.05} > 10.13$$