

2012-2013 年 数理统计

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1. X_1, X_2, X_3 是来自总体 $N(0, 4)$ 的样本, $Y_1 = X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3$, $Y_2 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$, $Y_3 = X_1 - X_3$, 求 $P\{Y_1^2 < 37Y_2^2 + 55.5Y_3^2\}$

解. 由已知得

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由于 X_1, X_2, X_3 相互独立 $\Rightarrow Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$ 相互独立

$$Y_1 \sim N(0, 24); Y_2 \sim N(0, 12); Y_3 \sim N(0, 8)$$

$$\text{得: } \frac{Y_1^2}{24} \sim \chi^2(1), \quad \frac{Y_2^2}{12} \sim \chi^2(1), \quad \frac{Y_3^2}{8} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{Y_1^2/24}{(\frac{Y_2^2}{12} + \frac{Y_3^2}{8})/2} \sim F(1, 2)$$

$$\therefore P\{Y_1^2 < 37Y_2^2 + 55.5Y_3^2\} = P\left\{ \frac{Y_1^2/24}{(\frac{Y_2^2}{12} + \frac{Y_3^2}{8})/2} < \frac{444}{12} \right\}$$

$$= P\{F(1, 2) < 37\} = 0.95$$

2. 总体 X 服从均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$, θ 的先验分布服从于 $U(0, 1)$, 求 θ 的贝叶斯估计.

$$\text{解. 由 } \theta \sim U(0, 1), \text{ 得 } \pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < \theta < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } X \sim U(0, \theta), \text{ 得 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore h(y|x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto \pi(y) f(x_1, \dots, x_n|y) = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^n = y^{-(n+1)} \cdot (1-y)^{1-1}$$

$$\therefore h(y|x) \sim \beta(1-n, 1)$$

$$\therefore E(\theta|x) = \bar{\theta} = \frac{1-n}{2n}$$

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3. $X \sim N(0, \delta^2)$, 样本为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

(1) 求 δ^2 极大似然估计。

(2) 求均方误差是多少?

解: (1) $L(\delta^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2\delta^2}} = (2\pi\delta^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2\delta^2}}$

$$\ln L(\delta^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi\delta^2 - \frac{1}{2\delta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\delta^2)}{d\delta^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2\pi\delta^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{2\delta^4}$$

令 $\frac{d \ln L(\delta^2)}{d\delta^2} = 0$, 得: $\hat{\delta}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) = [E(X)]^2$$

(2) $MSE = E(\hat{\delta}^2 - \delta^2)^2$

$$MSE(\varphi) = E[\varphi - g(\theta)]^2$$

$$= D(\hat{\delta}^2 - \delta^2) + [E(\hat{\delta}^2 - \delta^2)]^2$$

$$= E[\varphi - E\varphi + (E\varphi - g(\theta))]^2$$

$$= D(\hat{\delta}^2) + [E(\hat{\delta}^2 - \delta^2)]^2$$

$$= D(\varphi) + (E\varphi - g(\theta))^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 D(S^2) + \left[\frac{n-1}{n} E(S^2 - \delta^2)\right]^2$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

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

$$D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2n-1}{n} \delta^4$$

4. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是一个总体样本, 服从 $N(\theta, \theta)$, $\theta > 0$ 未知, 求:
 θ 在置信水平 $1-\alpha$ 下区间估计。

(1) 当把问题看成方差未知, 对均值 θ 进行估计的问题时,

由 $\bar{X} \sim N(\theta, \frac{\theta}{n})$, 有: $\frac{\bar{X} - \theta}{\sqrt{\theta/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\theta} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

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

$$\text{由 } P\left\{-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) < \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\theta)}{S} < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right\} = 1-\alpha$$

$$\text{所求区间为: } \left[\bar{X} \pm \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right]$$

② 当把问题看成均值未知, 对方差 θ 进行估计时,

$$\text{由 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\theta} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$P\left\{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\theta} < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)\right\} = 1-\alpha$$

$$\text{区间为: } \left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right]$$

5. 两台机器服从正态分布, 且方差已知 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 . μ_1, μ_2 为两台机器的平均产量. X_1, \dots, X_{n_1} 为甲机器样本, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2} 为乙机器产量样本. $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$. 求: 在 $1-\alpha$ 水平下的 H_0 拒绝域

$$\text{解: 由题得, } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1}), \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2})$$

$$2\bar{X} \sim N(2\mu_1, \frac{4\sigma_1^2}{n_1}), 2\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(2\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{4\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2})$$

$$\text{由 } P\left\{\frac{2\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (2\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{4\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} < -U_{1-\alpha}\right\} = \alpha, \text{ 得所求拒绝域为}$$

$$\left\{\frac{2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{4\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} < -U_{1-\alpha}\right\}$$

6. 秩和检验. 在 $n_1 > 10, n_2 > 10, H_0: F_1(x) = F_2(x), H_1: F_1(x) \neq F_2(x)$

$R_1 \sim N\left(\frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2}, \frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}\right)$ 求在 $1-\alpha$ 水平的 H_0 的拒绝域.

解: 由 $R_1 \sim N\left(\frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2}, \frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}\right)$

$$\text{得: } \frac{R_1 - \frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{由 PS } \left| \frac{R_1 - \frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}}} \right| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \} = \alpha.$$

$$\text{得拒绝域为: } R_1 > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}} + \frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } R_1 < \frac{n_1(n_1+n_2+1)}{2} - U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1+n_2+1)}{12}}$$

7. $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon, \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n), X$ 是 415×7 满秩阵

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_6 = 0.$$

(1) 利用 X 求 $\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}, Y)$

(2) 填表, 并对 H_0 作 $1-\alpha$ 水平的参数检验

来源	平方和	自由度	均方	F值
组间	55860	5	11192	10.03
组内	10040	9	1115.56	
总平方和	66000	14		

$$\text{解: (1) } \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}, Y) = \text{Cov}[(X'X)^{-1}X'Y, Y) = \text{Cov}(L'X'Y, Y) \\ = L'X' \text{Cov}(Y, Y) = L'X'\sigma^2 I_n \quad (\text{其中 } L' = (X'X)^{-1})$$

② 填表

因为 X 是 15×7 的满秩阵 则 $n=15, k+1=7, \Rightarrow n=15, k=6$ \therefore 自由度分别为: $n-k=9; k-1=5$.

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{15} \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1,6} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{2,6} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{15,1} & \cdots & x_{15,6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{15} \end{bmatrix}$$

满足关系式: $y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{t1} + \cdots + \beta_6 x_{t6} + \varepsilon_t, \quad t=1, \dots, 15$. $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ (矩阵形式), 其中 X 为已知的 $n \times (k+1)$ 阶矩阵.8. $y = a \cdot e^{-\beta x} \cdot \varepsilon, \ln \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 样本 $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$
给出 a 的最小二乘估计.解. $\ln y = -\beta x + \ln a + \ln \varepsilon \cdots (1)$ $\therefore z = \ln y, \quad \beta_0 = \ln a$, 从而 (1) 式变为: $z = -\beta x + \beta_0 + \ln \varepsilon$.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln y_i, \quad L_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2, \quad L_{zz} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\ln y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \ln y_j \right)^2$$

$$L_{xz} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(z_i - \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \left(\ln y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \ln y_j \right)$$

$$\therefore \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{L_{z0}}{L_{xx}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \ln \hat{a} = \bar{z} + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} - \bar{z} + \frac{L_{xz}}{L_{xx}} \cdot \bar{x}$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{a} = e^{\hat{\beta}_0} = \exp \left\{ \bar{z} + \frac{L_{z0}}{L_{xx}} \cdot \bar{x} \right\}$$

$$= \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln y_i + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \left(\ln y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \ln y_j \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

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