东北大学研究生院《应用数理统计》

1、样本均值与祥本方差分别定义为

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}, \quad S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (X_{k} - \overline{X})^{2},$$
Eq. (2)

分位点 Q_a 取为<u>上分位点</u>,即: $P(X > Q_a) = \alpha$.

共七题,满分100分,不必抄题,可能有用的一些数据已给出。计算过程中的数 据及最终结果都保留小数点后两位; 步骤尽量详细写出.

一 (10 分)、已知 X_1 , X_1 是来自正态总体 N(0,0.08) 的简单随机样本,计算概率: $P\{(X_1+X_1)^2<648(X_1-X_1)^2\}$ · $\binom{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}{\lambda_1-\lambda_1}$ · N(0,1) · $\Sigma=\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot|}{2}\binom{|\cdot$ 提示: 考虑 F分布 · $\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 - \xi_2 = \frac{\xi_1 + \xi_2}{\xi_3 + \xi_4} \sim \mathcal{N}^{(6)}_{6,6,4} \circ (8,-8)$ · $(\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim F(I-I)$. $(\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim F(I-I)$. $(\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim F(I-I)$. $(\xi_1 + \xi_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}/(\xi_1 - \xi_$ (名,43) 生(名-名) 足经生成 $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad \lambda > 0, x > 0$ 1407= 21 e-12 1 (10 分)、给出参数 2 的矩估计 元、极大似然估计 元、) (5分)、如果丢失了祥本的具体观察值,只保留"n个样本里有n。个(n。>0) 落在区间 $(c, +\infty)$ 内"这一信息,c为已知正常数,应该如何估计参数 2?

提示: 利用频率估计概率。 PR>C): e-AC · 用Mi 的付加的 P(8>C)=e-xc=no -: -2c = 11 no/n

(10分)、假定 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_{16}$ 是来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本,构造参数 σ^2 的置信水平 0.95 的区间估计。 (Ax(In)) 参数 σ² 的置信水平 0.95 的区间位计。 (Ax(In)) Ax(In) P(1 10) < 174 / 02 < 1027 (N)) = 0.95

四 (15 分)、假定 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 是來自正态总体 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ 的简单随机样本, (\cdot, \cdot) 47 Σ_{i_1} (\cdot, \cdot) 1947 Σ_{i_2} $Y_1,Y_2,...,Y_n$ 是来自另一个独立正态总体 $N(\mu_2,\sigma_2^1)$ 的简单随机样本, $\binom{0.03}{1}$ $N(\mu_1,\sigma_2^1)$ 的简单随机样本, $\binom{0.03}{1}$ $N(\mu_2,\sigma_2^1)$ $N(\mu_2,\sigma_2^1)$

以 C. 是已知的某个正常数。具体构造如下假设 则 Zi にでいる(VC, LL, CO) 竹件比户1 至义。

り 付 化 $f_L \leq \lambda$.

H. $:\sigma_i^2 \leq C_0 \sigma_i^2 : \Leftrightarrow_i H_i : \sigma_i^2 > C_0 \sigma_i^2$ 代 $i = \sqrt{c_0} \cdot i$ に $i = \sqrt{c_0}$

| St > C Fu(m-1, m-1) | 大阪 (m-1) | (c) (m-1) | (m-1)

 $P_{A00} = P_{B}(x_{+}, y_{+}, z_{+}) = P_{B$

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52.个样本取值为 1,26 个样本取值为 2。在检验水平 0.05 下能不能认为总体
                                                              序。好[2)=5-991. 第0.75(1)=0.575. 例对, 在明的对因 0.75 小新楼爱 Ho:
                                                六. (15分) 随机从三台机器生产的产品中抽检部分样本数据如下。
                                                                                甲: 12, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19, 21, \overline{\chi}_1 = 17, \zeta_1 = 7
                                                                为. 丙: 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 19, 23;
                                                                  假定各机器产品数据服从正态且方差相等, 问在水平
                                                  提示: 三台机器数据的粹本均值、样本方差分别为: 甲: x_1 = 17, s_1^2 = 7; y_2 = 16x 7.4 = 192.4
                                                                 全部 27 个数据的样本均值与样本方差为: x=17.63, x^2=7.40 : CS=(.8)
                                               七. (20 分) 已知y. 关于x 具有线性回归关系 y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon, \varepsilon \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2),
                                                    1. (12分) 计算(B)、(B)、 o² 的量小二乘估计;
2. (8分) 在水平 0.05 下检验回归方程成为。 存成的 F 看 fo.of [1,6] = 5.49
                                                提示:,自变量 x 与因变量 y 各自的存本
                                                                                        样本协方差为\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-x)(y_i-y_i)=497.75.
1) Sy^{2}; \hat{\beta}_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                             \gamma^{2} = \frac{(8 \times 497.75)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{7 \times 63.7 \times 7 \times 1729.57} = 0.85
                                                                                                                                                                              963.96.
                                     \widehat{D}^2 = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{7 \times 5750.\overline{57} - \overline{\beta_1} \times 8 \times 497.75}{1 - 2} \right) = 961.65. \quad \widehat{T} = 6 \times \frac{7}{1 - 2} = 35.775
                                           11.1 (Lyy) 是复数的以 双面 NH 的成(1/1-)
                                                                                                                              Lxx= (n-1).5x
                                                                                                                          Lxy = (n-1) \cdot Sy^{2}
Lxy = N \cdot 15W_{12}^{2}
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$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k$$
, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (X_k - \overline{X})^2$;

分位点 Q_a 取为上分位点,即: $P(X>Q_a)=\alpha$.

七五题,满分 100 分,不必抄题,可能有用的 据及最终结果都保留小数点后两位;

一 (10 分)、假定 $X_1, X_1, ..., X_n$ 是来自总体 $N(\mu \rho)$ 的

容量 n 应该至少多大才能保证 图 又一川 ≤ 0.0 区 (人) 人人(人) 子子叫引来 かきれがのこと292

 $=(15\, \%)$ 、假定 $X_1,X_2,...,X_n$ 是从如下总体中抽取的n个简单随机样本。 $f(x)=\lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \ \lambda>0,x>0$ $\in X=-\lambda$ 。 1 (19分)、给出参数 2 的矩估计、极大似然估计;

分)、如果丢失了样本的具体观察值,只保留"n个样本里有 n_0 个($n_0 > 0$)

落在区间(0, c)内"这一信息,c为已知正常数。应该如何估计参数 1? 注 利用频率估计概率。 P(8×C)+(2 - \cdot \cd 提示:、利用频率估计概率。

 Ξ (10 分)、假定 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_{16}$ 是来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^1)$ 的简单随机样本,构造 δ 数 σ^2 的置信水平 0.99 的区间估计。 $\Delta X_1/\sigma \sim N(0, 1)$, $\Delta X_2/\sigma \sim N(0, 1)$, $\Delta X_3/\sigma \sim N(0, 1)$, $\Delta X_3/$ 四 (15 分)、假定 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ 的简单随机

 Y_1 , Y_2 ,..., Y_m 是来自另一个独立正态总体 $N(\mu_2, \sigma_1^2)$ 的简单随机样本

 μ , μ , σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 都未知。 C_0 是已知的某个正常数。具体构造如下假设

 $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{g}}: \sigma_{1}^{2} \leq \underbrace{C_{\mathfrak{g}}\sigma_{2}^{2}} \; \leftrightarrow \; \mathbf{H}_{1}: \sigma_{1}^{2} > C_{\mathfrak{g}}\sigma_{2}^{2}$ 的检验水平α的拒绝域。(提示: 考虑功效函数). 名言元がん(taple, Co Os);

= (Hody

53 个样本取值为 1, 26 个样本取值为 2。在检验水平 0.05 下能不能认为总体

参数 p = 0.5? 如果把检验水平换成 0.75 呢? 提示: 考虑之检验 必饰物, 0 / 2 T2= 100 [4x2] + 2x53+4x262] -/00

六. (15 分) 随机从三台机器生产的产品中抽检部分样本数据如下

甲: 12, 15; 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19, 21;

Z: 13; 14, 15, 17, 17, 17, 19; 20, 22, 23;

丙: 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 19, 23;

假定各机器产品数据服从正态且方差相等,问在水平 0.025 下这三台机器 产品的平均数据是否具有显著差异?

.提示:三台机器数据的样本均值、样本方兰分别为: 甲: $x_1 = 17$, $s_1^2 = 7$,

 \mathbb{Z} : $\overline{x}_2 = 17.7$, $s_2^2 = 10.9$; \overline{n} : $\overline{x}_3 = 18.25$, $s_3^2 = 4.5$.

全部 27 个数据的样本均值与样本方差为: x=17.63, $s^2=7.40$ TSS = 26×7.4=191.4.

Tss = $24 \times 17 + 3194 \times 1$.

ks = $6 \times 7 + 9 \times 17 \times 17 \times 15 \times 6$.

CSS = 6×8 . $F = \frac{CeV_1}{kss/us} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

1. (12 分) 计算 $\beta_{\rm c}$ 、 $\beta_{\rm l}$ 、 σ^2 的最小二乘估计;

2. (8分) 在水平 0.05 下检验回归方程成立。

提示: 自变量 x 与因变量 y 各自的样本均值、样本方差如下: 机线为下> [0.15] 1.6) = 5.99 $\bar{x} = 11.5$, $s_x^2 = 65.71$; $\bar{y} = 104$, $s_y^2 = 5750.57$;

样本协方差为 $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\overline{x})(y_i-\overline{y})=497.75$.

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{Lx_0}{Lx_0} = \frac{8 \times 497.75}{7 \times 65.71} = 8.657.$$

Po = \(\bar{y} - \bar{p}_1 \cdot \bar{x} = 4.4)

B2 = 6 x (7x5750.57 - P1 x 8x 497.75) = 961.65

$$F = 6 \times \frac{Y^2}{1 + 1^2} = 35.775.$$

被复版度. 我的的内部成长.