

第六章 样本及抽样分布 习 题 课

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例1 设 X 服从 $N(0,1)$, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6) 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本,

$$Y = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2$$

试决定常数 C , 使得 CY 服从 χ^2 分布.

解 根据正态分布的性质,

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \sim N(0,3),$$

$$X_4 + X_5 + X_6 \sim N(0,3),$$

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$$\text{则 } \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0,1), \quad \frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \sim N(0,1),$$

$$\text{故 } \left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \quad \left(\frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1),$$

因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6 相互独立及 χ^2 分布的可加性,

$$\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_4 + X_5 + X_6}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)^2 + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6)^2] \sim \chi^2(2),$$

所以 $C = \frac{1}{3}$, CY 服从 χ^2 分布.

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例2 设 \bar{X}_1 和 \bar{X}_2 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的容量为 n 的两样本 $(X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1n})$ 和 $(X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2n})$ 的样本均值, 试确定 n , 使得这两个样本均值之差超过 σ 的概率大约为 0.01.

$$\text{解 } \bar{X}_1 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \quad \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right),$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}\right),$$

$$P\{|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2| > \sigma\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{2/n}\sigma}\right| > \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right\}$$

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$$= 1 - P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{2/n}\sigma}\right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right\}$$

$$\approx 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right)\right] = 2 - 2\Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right) = 0.01,$$

有 $\Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right) \approx 0.995$, 查标准正态分布表知

$$\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} = 2.58, \quad \text{于是 } n = 14.$$

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例3 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 从此总体中取一个容量为 $n = 16$ 的样本 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{16})$, 求概率

$$(1) P\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \leq 2\sigma^2\right\};$$

$$(2) P\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \leq 2\sigma^2\right\}.$$

解 (1) 因为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{16} 是来自正态总体的样本,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n),$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{于是 } P\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \leq 2\sigma^2\right\} \\
&= P\left\{8 \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \mu)^2 \leq 32\right\} \\
&= P\{8 \leq \chi^2(16) \leq 32\} \\
&= P\{\chi^2(16) \leq 32\} - P\{\chi^2(16) \leq 8\} \\
&= [1 - P\{\chi^2(16) \geq 32\}] - [1 - P\{\chi^2(16) \geq 8\}] \\
&= 0.94;
\end{aligned}$$

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$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad (\text{定理二})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{于是 } P\left\{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \leq 2\sigma^2\right\} \\
&= P\left\{8 \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \leq 32\right\} \\
&= P\{8 \leq \chi^2(15) \leq 32\} \\
&= P\{\chi^2(15) \geq 8\} - P\{\chi^2(15) \geq 32\} = 0.98.
\end{aligned}$$

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例4、在总体 $N(12,4)$ 中随机抽一容量为5的样本 X_1, \dots, X_5 .

(1) 求样本均值与总体均值之差的绝对值大于1的概率;

(2) 求概率 $P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) > 15\}$;

$P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) < 10\}$.

解

(1) 由 $\bar{X} \sim N(12, \frac{4}{5})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
P\{|\bar{X} - 12| > 1\} &= 1 - P\left\{\frac{-1}{2/\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - 12}{2/\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{1}{2/\sqrt{5}}\right\} \\
&= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \\
&= 2 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 0.2628
\end{aligned}$$

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例4、在总体 $N(12,4)$ 中随机抽一容量为5的样本 X_1, \dots, X_5 .

(1) 求样本均值与总体均值之差的绝对值大于1的概率;

(2) 求概率 $P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) > 15\}$;

$P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) < 10\}$.

$$(2) P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) > 15\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) \leq 15\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X_1 \leq 15, X_2 \leq 15, X_3 \leq 15, X_4 \leq 15, X_5 \leq 15\}$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 P\{X_i \leq 15\} = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 P\left\{\frac{X_i - 12}{2} \leq \frac{15 - 12}{2}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 \Phi(1.5)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(1.5)^5 = 0.2923$$

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$$(3) P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) < 10\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) \geq 10\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X_1 \geq 10, X_2 \geq 10, X_3 \geq 10, X_4 \geq 10, X_5 \geq 10\}$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 P\{X_i \geq 10\}$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 \left[1 - P\left\{\frac{X_i - 12}{2} < \frac{10 - 12}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 [1 - \Phi(-1)] = 1 - \Phi(1)^5 = 0.5785$$

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