

## 2021 年春季学期/数理统计/第十三周/课后作业解答

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2 证明. 由题设条件 ( $\sigma^2$  已知),  $\mu$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \bar{x} - \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

其长度为  $2\mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ 。给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 有  $\mu_{1-\alpha/2} = \mu_{0.975} = 1.96$ 。若使置信区间的长度

$$2\mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 2 \times 1.96 \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq k$$

故

$$\sqrt{n} \geq 3.92 \times \frac{\sigma}{k} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{15.3664\sigma^2}{k^2}$$

3 证明. (a). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma^2$  已知),  $\mu$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \bar{y} - \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{y} + \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 有  $\mu_{1-\alpha/2} = \mu_{0.975} = 1.96$ , 且有

$$\sigma = 1, \quad n = 4, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{4}(\ln 0.50 + \ln 1.25 + \ln 0.80 + \ln 2.00) = 0$$

故  $\mu$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ 0 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right] = [-0.98, 0.98]$$

(b). 因  $Y = \ln X$  服从正态分布  $N(\mu, 1)$ , 有  $X = e^Y$ 。且  $Y$  的密度函数为

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2 - 2\mu y + \mu^2 - 2}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2 - 2(\mu+1)y + (\mu+1)^2 - 2\mu - 1}{2}} dy \\ &= e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu-1)^2}{2}} dy = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $E(X) = e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}$  为  $\mu$  的严格单调增函数, 因此,  $E(X)$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$[e^{-0.98+0.5}, e^{0.98+0.5}] = [0.6188, 4.3929]$$

5 证明. (a). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma^2$  未知),  $\mu$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \bar{x} - t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 对于  $n = 10$ , 有  $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.975}(9) = 2.2622$ , 且有

$$\bar{x} = 457.5, \quad s = 35.2176$$

故  $\mu$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ 457.5 \pm 2.2622 \times \frac{35.2176}{\sqrt{10}} \right] = [432.3064, 482.6936]$$

(b). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma^2$  已知),  $\mu$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \bar{x} - \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$  有  $\mu_{1-\alpha/2} = u_{0.975} = 1.96$  且有

$$n = 10, \bar{x} = 457.5, \quad \sigma = 30$$

故  $\mu$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ 457.5 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{30}{\sqrt{10}} \right] = [438.9058, 476.0942]$$

(c). 由题设条件 ( $\mu$  未知),  $\sigma^2$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 对于  $n = 10$ , 有

$$\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.025}^2(9) = 2.7004, \quad \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 19.0228$$

且有  $s = 35.2176$ . 故  $\sigma^2$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{9 \times 35.2176^2}{19.0228}, \frac{9 \times 35.2176^2}{2.7004} \right] = [586.7958, 4133.6469]$$

因此,  $\sigma$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$[\sqrt{586.7958}, \sqrt{4133.6469}] = [24.2239, 64.2934]$$

9 证明. (a). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  已知),  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}, (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) + \mu_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 有  $\mu_{1-\alpha/2} = \mu_{0.975} = 1.96$ , 且有

$$\bar{x} = 82, \quad \bar{y} = 76, \quad \sigma_1^2 = 64, \quad \sigma_2^2 = 49, \quad n_1 = 10, \quad n_2 = 15$$

故  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ (82 - 76) \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{64}{10} + \frac{49}{15}} \right] = [-0.0939, 12.0939]$$

(b). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ ),  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} s_w \cdot t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \right]$$

给定置信度  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 对于  $n_1 = 10, n_2 = 15$ , 有  $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.975}(23) = 2.0687$ , 且有

$$\bar{x} = 82, \quad s_x^2 = 56.5, \quad \bar{y} = 76, \quad s_y^2 = 52.4, \quad s_w = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 56.5 + 14 \times 52.4}{23}} = 7.3488$$

故  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ (82 - 76) \pm 2.0687 \times 7.3488 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}} \right] = [-0.2063, 12.2063]$$

(c). 由题设条件 ( $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  未知),  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_y^2}{n_2}} \right]$$

其中,

$$l_0 \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{s_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_y^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{s_x^4}{n_1^2(n_1-1)} + \frac{s_y^4}{n_2^2(n_2-1)}} \right]$$

对于  $n_1 = 10, n_2 = 15, s_x^2 = 56.5, s_y^2 = 52.4$ , 有

$$\frac{\left( \frac{56.5}{10} + \frac{52.4}{15} \right)^2}{\frac{56.5^2}{10^2 \times 9} + \frac{52.4^2}{15^2 \times 14}} = 18.9201$$

取  $l_0 = 19$ 。给定置信度为  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 有  $t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) = t_{0.975}(19) = 2.0930$ , 且有

$$\bar{x} = 82, \quad s_x^2 = 56.5, \quad \bar{y} = 76, \quad s_y^2 = 52.4$$

故  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ (82 - 76) \pm 2.0930 \times \sqrt{\frac{56.5}{10} + \frac{52.4}{15}} \right] = [-0.3288, 12.3288]$$

(d).  $\sigma_1^2/\sigma_2^2$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right]$$

给定置信度  $1-\alpha=0.95$ , 对于  $n_1=10, n_2=15$ , 有

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(9, 14) = 3.21$$

$$F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(9, 14) = \frac{1}{F_{0.975}(14, 9)} = \frac{1}{3.80}$$

且有  $s_x^2 = 56.5$ ,  $s_y^2 = 52.4$ 。故  $\sigma_1^2/\sigma_2^2$  的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{56.50}{52.4} \times \frac{1}{3.21}, \frac{56.50}{52.4} \times 3.80 \right] = [0.3359, 4.0973]$$

11 证明. 总体  $X$  服从指数分布  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ , 有

$$Y = 2\lambda X \sim \text{Exp}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \text{Ga}\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(2)$$

因此,

$$n\bar{Y} = Y_1 + \dots + Y_n \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

选取枢轴量

$$\chi^2 = 2n\lambda\bar{x} \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

给定置信度  $1-\alpha$ , 即

$$P\left\{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n) \leq 2n\lambda\bar{x} \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)\right\} = 1-\alpha$$

则

$$\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n) \leq 2n\lambda\bar{x} \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)$$

即

$$\frac{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\bar{x}} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\bar{x}}$$

故  $\lambda$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\bar{x}}, \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\bar{x}} \right]$$

17 证明. 总体  $X$  的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \mathbf{I}_{\theta_1 < x < \theta_2}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta_1 \\ \frac{x - \theta_1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, & \theta_1 \leq x < \theta_2 \\ 1, & x \geq \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

则  $(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1n}(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)}) &= n(n-1) [F(x_{(n)}) - F(x_{(1)})]^{n-2} p(x_{(1)}) p(x_{(n)}) \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})^{n-2}}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}, \quad \theta_1 \leq x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

(a). 令

$$u = x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}$$

当  $0 < u < \theta_2 - \theta_1$  时,

$$p_u(u) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2 - u} \frac{n(n-1) [(u + x_{(1)}) - x_{(1)}]^{n-2}}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} dx_{(1)} = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}(\theta_2 - \theta_1 - u)}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}$$

当  $u \leq 0$  或  $u \geq \theta_2 - \theta_1$  时,

$$p_u(u) = 0$$

令

$$Y = \frac{u}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}$$

因此,  $Y$  的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_Y(y) = (\theta_2 - \theta_1) p_u((\theta_2 - \theta_1)y) = \begin{cases} n(n-1)y^{n-2}(1-y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ ny^{n-1} - (n-1)y^n, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

可得  $Y$  服从贝塔分布  $\text{Be}(n-1, 2)$ , 其分布与未知参数  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  无关。

选取枢轴量

$$Y = \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}$$

令其  $p$  分位数为

$$y_p = \text{Be}_p(n-1, 2)$$

满足方程

$$F_Y(y_p) = ny_p^{n-1} - (n-1)y_p^n = p$$

给定置信度为  $1 - \alpha$ , 即

$$P \left\{ \text{Be}_{\alpha/2}(n-1, 2) \leq \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \leq \text{Be}_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1, 2) \right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

则

$$\text{Be}_{\alpha/2}(n-1, 2) \leq \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \leq \text{Be}_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1, 2)$$

即

$$\frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\text{Be}_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1, 2)} \leq \theta_2 - \theta_1 \leq \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\text{Be}_{\alpha/2}(n-1, 2)}$$

故  $\theta_2 - \theta_1$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\text{Be}_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1, 2)}, \frac{x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}}{\text{Be}_{\alpha/2}(n-1, 2)} \right]$$

(b). 令

$$\begin{cases} u = x_{(n)} - x_{(1)} \\ v = x_{(n)} + x_{(1)} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x_{(1)} = \frac{v-u}{2} \\ x_{(n)} = \frac{u+v}{2} \end{cases}$$

则

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

根据  $\theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2$ , 可得  $2\theta_1 < v - u < v + u < 2\theta_2$ , 即

$$0 < u < \theta_2 - \theta_1, \quad 2\theta_1 + u < v < 2\theta_2 - u$$

有

$$p_{uv}(u, v) = p_{1n} \left( \frac{v-u}{2}, \frac{v+u}{2} \right) \cdot |J| = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}$$

令  $v^* = v - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)$ ,  $(u, v^*)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p_{uv^*}(u, v^*) = p_{uv}(u, v^* + (\theta_2 + \theta_1)) = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n}$$

$$0 < u < \theta_2 - \theta_1, u - (\theta_2 - \theta_1) < v < (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - u$$

令

$$z = \frac{v^*}{2u} = \frac{(x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})}$$

当  $z < 0$  时,

$$p_z(z) = \int_0^{\theta_2 - \theta_1} 1 - 2z \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \cdot 2u \, du = \frac{(n-1)u^n}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{1-2z}} = \frac{n-1}{(1-2z)^n}$$

当  $z \geq 0$  时,

$$p_z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{1+2z}} \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \cdot 2u \, du = \frac{(n-1)u^n}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{1+2z}} = \frac{n-1}{(1+2z)^n}$$

则  $Z$  的分布函数为

$$F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(1-2z)^{1-n}, & z < 0; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1+2z)^{1-n}, & z \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

其分布与未知参数  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  无关。

令枢轴量为

$$z = \frac{(x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})}$$

当  $p < 0.5$  时, 其  $p$  分位数  $z_p$  满足

$$F_Z(z_p) = \frac{1}{2}(1-2z_p)^{1-n} = p$$

即

$$z_p = \frac{1 - (2p)^{\frac{1}{1-n}}}{2}$$

当  $p \geq 0.5$  时, 其  $p$  分位数  $z_p$  满足

$$F_z(z_p) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2z_p)^{1-n} = p$$

即

$$z_p = \frac{[2(1-p)]^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2}$$

给定置信度为  $1 - \alpha$ , 即

$$P \left\{ z_{\alpha/2} \leq \frac{(x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})} \leq z_{1-\alpha/2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

即

$$z_{\alpha/2} = -\frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} \leq \frac{(x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})} \leq z_{1-\alpha/2} = \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2}$$

即

$$\frac{x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}}{2} - \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}) \leq \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2} \leq \frac{x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})$$

故  $\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ \frac{x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}}{2} - \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}), \frac{x_{(n)} + x_{(1)}}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}) \right]$$