

参考数据: $z_{0.025} = 1.96, z_{0.05} = 1.645, t_{0.025}(24) = 2.0639, t_{0.025}(25) = 2.0595$

$$t_{0.05}(24) = 1.7109, t_{0.05}(25) = 1.7081, t_{0.005}(15) = 2.9467, t_{0.005}(16) = 2.9208$$

$$t_{0.05}(8) = 1.8595, t_{0.025}(8) = 2.3060, \chi^2_{0.025}(24) = 39.364, \chi^2_{0.975}(24) = 12.401,$$

$$\chi^2_{0.025}(25) = 40.646, \chi^2_{0.975}(25) = 13.120$$

1. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为总体 X 的简单样本, 密度 $f(x; \alpha) = \begin{cases} \alpha x^{\alpha-1}, & \alpha > 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$

计算参数 α 的矩估计量.

$$\text{解: } EX = \int_0^1 x f(x; \alpha) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot \alpha x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}, \quad \alpha = \frac{EX}{1-EX},$$

用样本均值 \bar{X} 估计 (或替换) 总体期望 EX 得 α 矩估计为 $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{X}}{1-\bar{X}}$.

2. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, X_2, X_3 为总体的一个样本, 试证明:

$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{5}{12}X_3$, $\hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{1}{2}X_3$ 都是 μ 的无偏估计量, 并分析哪一个较好.

证:

$$E(\mu_1) = E\left(\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{5}{12}X_3\right) = \frac{1}{3}EX_1 + \frac{1}{4}EX_2 + \frac{5}{12}EX_3 = \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{4}\mu + \frac{5}{12}\mu = \mu,$$

同理 $E(\mu_2) = \mu$.

$$D(\mu_1) = D\left(\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{4}X_2 + \frac{5}{12}X_3\right) = \frac{1}{9}DX_1 + \frac{1}{16}DX_2 + \frac{25}{144}DX_3 = \frac{25}{72}\sigma^2,$$

$$D(\mu_2) = D\left(\frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{1}{2}X_3\right) = \frac{1}{9}DX_1 + \frac{1}{36}DX_2 + \frac{1}{4}DX_3 = \frac{7}{18}\sigma^2.$$

因 $D(\mu_1)$ 较小, 故 μ_1 较好.

3. 设某厂生产的电器零件的电阻 X 服从正态分布, 其标准差 $\sigma = 1 \Omega$, 现随机抽取 100 个零件测试电阻值, 样本均值为 $\bar{x} = 2.62 \Omega$, 试求该厂生产的电器零件的平均电阻值的置信水平为 95% 的置信区间.

解: $\bar{x} = 2.62$, $\sigma = 1$, $n = 100$

$$z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\text{置信区间为 } [\bar{x} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } & [2.62 - 1.96 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}, 2.62 + 1.96 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}] \\ & = [2.62 - 0.196, 2.62 + 0.196] \\ & = [2.424, 2.816] \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ 设总体 } X \text{ 具有概率密度 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^2} x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } \theta > 0 \text{ 为未知参数,}$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为总体 X 的一个样本, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为相应的样本值, 试求 θ 的最大似然估计量.

$$\text{解: 似然函数 } L(\theta) = \theta^{-2n} \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = -2n \cdot \ln(\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d(\ln(L(\theta)))}{d\theta} = \frac{-2n}{\theta} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^2} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2}$$

$$\text{最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{2}$$

5. 已知某种铁钉长度(单位: cm)服从正态分布, μ 和 σ^2 均未知. 今从一批这种铁钉中随机抽取 25 件, 测得其长度的样本均值 $\bar{x} = 2.125(cm)$, 样本均方差 $s = 0.015(cm)$. 问能否认为这批铁钉的方差 $\sigma^2 = 0.0004$? (取 $\alpha = 0.05$)

解: $H_0: \sigma^2 = 0.0004, \quad H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 0.0004$

构造检验统计量, $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ ————— χ^2 检验法

$$\alpha = 0.05, \quad \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = 39.364, \quad \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = 12.401$$

拒绝域: $\{\chi^2 \leq \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = 12.401\} \cup \{\chi^2 \geq \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = 39.364\}.$

计算, $s = 0.015, \chi^2 = 13.5, 12.401 < 13.5 < 39.364.$

接受 H_0 , 可以认为这批铁钉的方差为 0.0004.