



班级: 计01

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科目: 统计

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$$4.100. (a) P(X=10) = \frac{\binom{40}{10}\binom{20}{10}}{\binom{60}{20}} \quad (b) P(X \leq 2) = \frac{\binom{40}{0}\binom{20}{20} + \binom{40}{1}\binom{20}{19} + \binom{40}{2}\binom{20}{18}}{\binom{60}{20}}$$

4.110 欲求 $P(X^2 > \pi) = 0.05$, 即求 $(X^2 \leq \pi) = 0.95$ 的 π 值.

由表知 (a) $\nu=8, \bar{X}=15.5$ (b) $\nu=19, \bar{X}=30.1$ (c) $\nu=28, \bar{X}=41.3$ (d) $\nu=40, \bar{X}=55.8$

$$4.113. (a) P(U > X_2^2) = 0.025 \Rightarrow P(U \leq X_2^2) = 0.975, \text{ 又 } \nu=7, \text{ 故 } X_2^2 = 16.0$$

$$(b) P(U < X_1^2) = 0.5 \text{ 由 } \nu=7 \text{ 知 } X_1^2 = 6.35$$

$$(c) \text{ 若左右两侧尾长相同, 则有 } X_2^2 = 14.1, X_1^2 = 2.17. \text{ (此时 } P(U < X_1^2) = 0.05, P(U > X_2^2) = 0.05)$$

$$4.119. (a) P(U > c) = 0.05 \Rightarrow P(U < c) = 0.95, \text{ 由表知 } c = 1.81$$

$$(b) P(-c \leq U \leq c) = P(U \leq c) - P(U \leq -c) = P(U \leq c) - (1 - P(U > -c)) = P(U \leq c) - 1 + P(U \leq c) = 0.98$$

$$\Rightarrow P(U \leq c) = 0.99, \text{ 由表知 } c = 2.76$$

$$(c) P(U \leq c) = P(U > -c) = 1 - P(U \leq -c) = 0.2, \text{ 故 } P(U \leq -c) = 0.8 \text{ 得 } -c = 0.879, \text{ 所以 } c = -0.879.$$

$$(d) P(U > c) = P(U \leq -c) = 0.9 \Rightarrow -c = 1.37 \Rightarrow c = -1.37.$$

$$5.49. (a) \mu = \frac{3+7+11+15}{4} = 9$$

$$(b) \sigma^2 = \frac{(3-9)^2 + (7-9)^2 + (11-9)^2 + (15-9)^2}{4} = 20, \sigma = 4.47.$$

$$(c) \mu_{\bar{X}} = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{E(X_1 + X_2)}{2} = E(X_1) = \mu = 9. \text{ [注 } \bar{X} = X_1 + X_2, X_1, X_2 \text{ 为 } \{3, 7, 11, 15\} \text{ 的随机变量。]}$$

$$(d) \sigma_{\bar{X}}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10, \sigma_{\bar{X}} = 3.16.$$

$$5.50 (a) \mu = \frac{3+7+11+15}{4} = 9, (b) \sigma^2 = \frac{(3-9)^2 + (7-9)^2 + (11-9)^2 + (15-9)^2}{4} = 20, \sigma = 4.47$$

$$(c) \mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu = 9, (d) \sigma_{\bar{X}}^2 = \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right) \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{4-2}{4-1} \cdot \frac{20}{2} = \frac{20}{3}, \sigma_{\bar{X}} = 2.58$$

$$5.58. \text{ 男生的概率 } p = \frac{1}{2}, q = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为女生的概率, 则 } 200 \text{ 个婴儿中 } \mu = np = 200 \times \frac{1}{2} = 100, \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{200 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} = 7.071$$

$$(a) \text{ 将 } 40\% \times 200 \text{ 标准化, } \frac{40\% \times 200 - 100}{7.071} = -2.83, \text{ 有 } P(X \leq -2.83) = 1 - P(X \leq 2.83) = 1 - 0.9977 = 0.0023.$$

1000 份样本会出现 $1000 \times 0.0023 = 2.3 \approx 2$ 份.

$$(b) 40\% \sim 60\% \text{ 为女生, 则有 } 40\% \sim 60\% \text{ 为男生, 又 } \frac{40\% \times 200 - 100}{7.071} = -2.83, \frac{60\% \times 200 - 100}{7.071} = 2.83.$$

$$P(-2.83 \leq X \leq 2.83) = 2P(X \leq 2.83) - 1 = 2 \times 0.9977 - 1 = 0.9954$$

1000 份样本中出现 $1000 \times 0.9954 = 995.4 \approx 995$ 份.

$$(c) 53\% \text{ 以上为女生, 则有 } 47\% \text{ 以下为男生, 由 } \frac{47\% \times 200 - 100}{7.071} = -0.85.$$

$$\text{故 } P(X \leq -0.85) = 1 - P(X \leq 0.85) = 1 - 0.8023 = 0.1977.$$

1000 份样本中出现 $1000 \times 0.1977 = 197.7 \approx 198$ 份.



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5.74. 由 $\frac{nS^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \text{Chisq}(n-1)$ 得 $\frac{5S^2}{15} = \frac{S^2}{3} \sim \text{Chisq}(4)$

又, $f_4(x) = \frac{1}{4}x \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$, 故 $P(X \leq a) = \int_0^a \frac{1}{4}x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a+2)e^{-\frac{a}{2}}$

(a) $P(X \leq \frac{10}{3}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{10}{3}+2) \cdot e^{-\frac{10}{6}} = 0.496$

(b) $P(X \geq \frac{20}{3}) = 1 - P(X < \frac{20}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{20}{3}+2) e^{-\frac{20}{6}} = 0.155$

(c) $P(\frac{5}{3} \leq X \leq \frac{10}{3}) = \int_{5/3}^{10/3} \frac{1}{4}x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = 0.293$

5.76. 考虑 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{(S/\sqrt{n})}$, 由 5.1 有 T:

...	-7	-1	-1/3	1/9
-7	...	-1	-1/5	1/4
-1	-1	...	1	1
-1/3	-1/5	1	...	7/3
1/9	1/4	1	7/3	...

满足 $-1 \leq T \leq 1$ 的 T 有 16 个, 但期望的个数应为 $0.5 \times 25 = 12.5 \approx 13$ 个.

造成误差的原因在于 样本数量不足.