

# Statistics Note

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Last math class, my youth ends!

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# 1 特征函数作业

## Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 4.2.1(P193) 设  $X$  是一个随机变量, 称

$$\varphi(t) = E(e^{itX}), \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

为  $X$  的特征函数

- 性质 4.2.3(P194) 若  $Y = aX + b$ , 其中  $a, b$  是常数, 则

$$\varphi_Y(t) = e^{ibt} \varphi_X(at)$$

- 性质 4.2.4(P194) 独立随机变量和的特征函数为每个随机变量的特征函数的积, 即设  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立, 则

$$\varphi_{X+Y}(t) = \varphi_X(t) \varphi_Y(t)$$

- 性质 4.2.5(P194) 若  $E(X^l)$  存在, 则  $X$  的特征函数  $\varphi(t)$  可  $l$  次求导, 且对  $1 \leq k \leq l$ , 有

$$\varphi^{(k)}(0) = i^k E(X^k)$$

特别地

$$E(X) = \frac{\varphi'(0)}{i}, \quad \text{Var}(X) = -\varphi''(0) + (\varphi'(0))^2$$

1.1

由定义 4.2.1 得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= E(e^{itx_k}) = \sum_{k=0}^3 e^{itk} p_k \\ &= 0.1 \cdot e^{3it} + 0.2 \cdot e^{2it} + 0.3 \cdot e^{it} + 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

1.2

由定义 4.2.1 得

$$\varphi(t) = E(e^{itx_k}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{itk} \cdot p(1-p)^{k-1} = pe^{it} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [e^{it}(1-p)]^{k-1} \quad (*)$$

式 (\*) 中,  $|e^{it}(1-p)| \leq |e^{it}| \cdot |(1-p)| < 1$  得

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{pe^{it}}{1 - e^{it}(1-p)}$$

即得

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{ipe^{it}}{(1 - e^{it}(1-p))^2} \quad \varphi''(t) = \frac{-pe^{it}(1 + e^{it}(1-p))}{(1 - e^{it}(1-p))^3}$$

由性质 4.2.5 得数学期望、方差

$$E(X) = \frac{\varphi'(0)}{i} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$Var(X) = -\varphi''(0) + (\varphi'(0))^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

## 2 大数定律与中心极限定理作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- **定义 4.3.1 (P206)** 设有一随机变量序列  $\{X_n\}$ , 如果它对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 满足

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)\right| < \varepsilon\right) = 1 \quad (4.3.1)$$

形式, 则称该随机变量序列  $\{X_n\}$  服从大数定律

- **定理 2.3.1(Chebyshev 不等式 P80)** 设随机变量  $X$  的数学期望和方差都存在, 则对任意常数  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{Var(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

或

$$P(|X - E(X)| < \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{Var(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

- **定理 4.3.2(Chebyshev 大数定律 P206)** 设  $\{X_n\}$  为一列两两不相关的随机变量序列, 若每个  $X_i$  的方差存在, 且有共同上界, 即  $Var(X_i) \leq c, i = 1, 2, \dots$ , 则  $\{X_n\}$  服从大数定律, 即对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 式 4.3.1 成立 (详见书)
- **定理 4.3.4(Khinchin 大数定律 P207)** 设  $\{X_n\}$  为一独立同分布的随机变量序列, 若  $X_i$  的数学期望存在, 则  $\{X_n\}$  服从大数定律, 即对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 式 4.3.1 成立 (详见书)

### 2.1 D

由  $X \sim P(2)$ , 所以  $E(X) = 2, Var(X) = 2$

由 Chebyshev 不等式

$$P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{Var(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$P(|X - E(X)| < \varepsilon) \geq 1 - \frac{Var(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

令  $\varepsilon = 2$  即可

### 2.2 D

先求  $E(X + Y), Var(X + Y)$

$$E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} \end{cases}$$

解得  $\text{Var}(X+Y) = 3$ , 再由 *Chebyshev* 不等式即可得到下界

### 2.3 D

由题意知  $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(2)$ , 即得  $E(X_i) = 1/2$ ,  $E(X_i^2) = 1/2$

$X_n$  是独立同分布, 由 *Khinchin* 大数定理

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 \xrightarrow{P} E(X_n^2) - (E(X_n))^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

### 2.4 A

由 *Khinchin* 大数定理

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i(X_i - 1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X_n^2) - E(X_n) = 1$$

#### Formula Or Theorem:

- **定理 4.4.1(Lindeberg-Levy 中心极限定理 P212)** 设  $X_n$  是独立同分布的随机变量序列, 且  $E(X_i) = \mu$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 > 0$  存在, 若记

$$Y_n^* = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n - n\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}$$

则对任意实数  $y$ , 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n^* \leq y) = \Phi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

- **定理 4.4.2(de Moivre-Laplace 中心极限定理 P214)** 设  $n$  重伯努利实验中, 事件  $A$  在每次试验中出现的概率为  $p(0 < p < 1)$ , 记  $S_n$  为  $n$  次试验中事件  $A$  出现的次数, 且记

$$Y_n^* = \frac{S_n - np}{\sqrt{npq}}$$

则对任意实数  $y$ , 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_n^* \leq y) = \Phi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^y e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

### 2.5 B

设最多可以装载  $n$  件产品, 由题意

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 5000\right) = 0.99 \quad (*)$$

利用 *Lindeberg - Levy* 中心极限定理得

$$(*) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 50n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{5000 - 50n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{5000 - 50n}{5\sqrt{n}}\right) = 0.99$$

解得  $n_{max} = 95$

## 2.6 C

设第  $i$  次称重的重量为  $X_i$ , 易知  $\bar{X}_n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)/n$

由 *Lindeberg - Levy* 中心极限定理

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - na}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right| < \frac{0.1n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{0.1n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}}\right) - 1 \geq 0.95$$

解得  $n_{min} = 16$

## 2.7 B

由题意得  $X_i \sim P(1)$ , 则  $E(X_i) = 1$ ,  $Var(X_i) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i > n\right) &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq n\right) \\ &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq 0\right) = 1 - \Phi(0) = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.8 C

易得

$$\begin{aligned} Var(X_i - Y_i) &= Var(X_i) + Var(Y_i) = \frac{13}{3} \\ E(X_i - Y_i) &= E(X_i) - E(Y_i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由 *Lindeberg - Levy* 中心极限定理

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - Y_i) > 0\right) &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - Y_i) \leq 0\right) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - Y_i)}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} \leq 0\right) = 1 - \Phi(0) = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.9 C

由 *deMoivre - Laplace* 中心极限定理得

$$\begin{aligned} P(14 < X < 30) &\approx \Phi\left(\frac{30 - 20 + 0.5}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{14 - 20 - 0.5}{4}\right) \\ &= \Phi(2.63) + \Phi(1.63) - 1 \approx 0.944 \end{aligned}$$

未修正的结果为

$$P(14 < X < 30) = \Phi(2.5) + \Phi(1.5) - 1 \approx 0.927$$

2.10

设每袋味精的质量为随机变量  $X_i (i = 1, \dots, 200)$ , 记随机变量序列为  $\{X_n\}$ , 即求

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i > 20500\right) \quad (*)$$

由 *Lindeberg - Levy* 中心极限定理得

$$(*) = P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{200} X_i - 100 \cdot 200}{10 \cdot \sqrt{200}} > \frac{500}{100 \cdot \sqrt{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \approx 0.0002326$$

2.11

设每次命中的环数为随机变量  $X_i$ , 记随机变量序列为  $\{X_n\}$ , 其中

$$E(X_i) = 10 \times 0.8 + 9 \times 0.1 + 8 \times 0.05 + 7 \times 0.02 + 6 \times 0.03 = 9.62$$

$$Var(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - (E(X_i))^2 = 0.82, \sigma = \sqrt{Var(X_i)} = 0.91$$

求 100 次射击命中环数在 900 环到 930 环之间的概率, 即求

$$P\left(900 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \leq 930\right) \quad (*)$$

由 *Lindeberg - Levy* 中心极限定理得

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= P\left(\frac{900 - 100 \times 9.62}{0.91 \times 10} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 100 \times 9.62}{0.91 \times 10} \leq \frac{930 - 100 \times 9.62}{0.91 \times 10}\right) \\ &\approx \Phi\left(\frac{930 - 100 \times 9.62}{0.91 \times 10}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{900 - 100 \times 9.62}{0.91 \times 10}\right) \\ &= \Phi(6.81) - \Phi(3.52) \approx 0.0002325 \end{aligned}$$

### 3 数理统计基本概念作业

#### Formula Or Theorem:

- **定义 5.3.1(P232)** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为取自某总体的样本, 若样本函数  $T = T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  中不含有任何未知参数, 则称  $T$  为**统计量**, 统计量的分布称为**抽样分布**
- **定义 5.3.2(P233)** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为取自某总体的样本, 其算数平均值称为**样本均值**, 一般用  $\bar{x}$  表示, 即

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

- **定义 5.3.3(P236)** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为取自某总体的样本, 则它关于样本均值  $\bar{x}$  的**平均偏差平方和**

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad (1)$$

称为**样本方差 (无偏方差)**, 其算数平方根  $s = \sqrt{s^2}$  称为**样本标准差**

- **定理 5.3.2(P237)** 设总体  $X$  具有二阶矩, 即  $E(X) = \mu$ ,  $Var(X) = \sigma^2 < \infty$ ,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为从该总体得到的样本,  $\bar{x}$  和  $s^2$  分别是样本均值和样本方差, 则

$$E(\bar{x}) = \mu, \quad Var(\bar{x}) = \sigma^2/n$$

$$E(s^2) = \sigma^2$$

#### 3.1 A

由**定理 5.3.2** 可知  $E(\bar{x}) = \mu$ 、 $E(s^2) = \sigma^2$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 0$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 x^2 e^x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx = 2$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 2S$$

即得  $E(\bar{x}) = 0$ 、 $E(s^2) = 2$

#### 3.2 D



将  $Y$  展开

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + x_{i+n} - 2\bar{x})^2 \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i+n}^2 + 4 \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{i+n} - 4 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{x} - 4 \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i+n} \bar{x} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2 + 4n\bar{x}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{i+n} - 4\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{i+n} - 4n\bar{x}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

进而可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y) &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2\right) + 2E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_{i+n}\right) - E(4n\bar{x}^2) \\
 &= 2n(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) + 2n\mu^2 - 4n(\mu^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2n}) \\
 &= 2(n-1)\sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3.3 C

由  $X \sim N(0, 1)$  可得  $\mu = 0$ 、 $\sigma^2 = 1$ ，又

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cov(Y_1, Y_n) &= E(Y_1 Y_n) - E(Y_1)E(Y_n) \\
 &= E((x_1 - \bar{x})(x_n - \bar{x})) - E(\bar{x})^2 \\
 &= E(x_1)E(x_n) - E((x_1 + x_n)\bar{x}) + E(\bar{x}^2) - E(\bar{x})^2 \\
 &= Var(\bar{x}) - E(x_1 \bar{x}) - E(x_n \bar{x})
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑  $E(x_t \bar{x})$

$$E(x_t \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_t x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_t)E(x_i) = \frac{n\mu^2}{n} = \mu^2 \quad (*)$$

故而  $Cov(Y_1, Y_n) = Var(\bar{x}) = \sigma^2/n$

注：(\*) 式想要说明，简单随机抽样下，样本均值与样本是独立的

### 3.4 D

根据定义 5.3.1

**Formula Or Theorem:**

- **定理 5.3.3(P241)** 设总体  $X$  的密度函数为  $p(x)$ , 分布函数为  $F(x)$ ,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为样本, 则第  $k$  个次序统计量  $x_{(k)}$  的密度函数为

$$p_k(x) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (1-F(x))^{n-k} p(x)$$

特别地

$$p_1(x) = n \cdot (1-F(x))^{n-1} p(x)$$

$$p_n(x) = n \cdot (F(x))^{n-1} p(x)$$

### 3.5 D

由  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ , 写出分布函数以及密度函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

由定理 5.3.3

$$p_1(x) = n(1-x)^{n-1} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$p_n(x) = nx^{n-1} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

分别求出  $E(x_{(1)})$ 、 $E(x_{(n)})$

$$E(x_{(1)}) = \int_0^1 nx(1-x)^{n-1} dx = n \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$E(x_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 nx^n dx = n \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(n+2)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

因此

$$E(x_{(n)}) - E(x_{(1)}) = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

注: P242 例 5.3.8

## 4 三大抽样分布作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 5.4.1、5.4.2、5.4.3  $\chi^2$  分布 (P250)、 $F$  分布 (P252)、 $t$  分布 (P254)
- 定理 5.4.1(P251) 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是来自正态总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的样本, 其样本均值和样本方差分别为

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

则有

- (1)  $\bar{x}$  和  $s^2$  相互独立
- (2)  $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$
- (3)  $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

### 4.1 C

这里未指明  $X, Y$  相互独立

### 4.2 A

易知

$$X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20)$$

$$3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 100)$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{\sqrt{20}} \sim N(0, 1) &\Rightarrow \frac{(X_1 - 2X_2)^2}{20} \sim \chi^2(1) \\ \frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{\sqrt{100}} \sim N(0, 1) &\Rightarrow \frac{(3X_3 - 4X_4)^2}{100} \sim \chi^2(1) \end{aligned}$$

易得  $a = 1/20, b = 1/100, n = 2$

### 4.3 B

由定理 5.3.2 可知  $E(s^2) = \sigma^2 = Var(X)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-u} du = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(s^2) = Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 3$$

#### 4.4 D

$$E\left(\bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}s^2\right) = E(\bar{x}^2) - \frac{1}{n}E(s^2)$$

由定理 5.4.1, 可知  $\bar{x} \sim N(0, 1/n)$ , 易得

$$E(\bar{x}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{x}) + E(\bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n}$$

而  $E(s^2) = \sigma^2 = 1$ , 所以

$$E\left(\bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}s^2\right) = 0$$

由定理 5.4.1, 可知  $\bar{x}$  与  $s^2$  相互独立, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}\left(\bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}s^2\right) &= \text{Var}(\bar{x}^2) + \frac{1}{n^2}\text{Var}(s^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}\text{Var}(n\bar{x}^2) + \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)^2}\text{Var}((n-1)s^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}\text{Var}\left(\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{1/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2\right) + \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)^2}\text{Var}\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{1}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

由于

$$\frac{\bar{x}}{1/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{1/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

由定理 5.4.1 可以知道

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{1} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

因而有

$$\text{Var}\left(\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{1/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2\right) = 2, \quad \text{Var}\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{1}\right) = 2(n-1)$$

带入 (\*) 即得

$$\text{Var}\left(\bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}s^2\right) = \frac{2}{n(n-1)}$$

#### 4.5 C

(法 1) 因为  $X \sim F(n, n)$ , 所以  $1/X \sim F(n, n)$  所以有

$$P(X < 1) = P\left(\frac{1}{X} < 1\right) = P(X > 1)$$

当然又有

$$P(X < 1) + P(X > 1) = 1$$

因此

$$P(X < 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(法 2) 因为  $X \sim F(n, n)$ , 记  $X$  的密度函数为  $p(x)$ , 则

$$p(x) = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (1+x)^{-n}$$

所以

$$P(X < 1) = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (1+x)^{-n} dx \quad (*)$$

考虑 (\*) 式的积分部分

$$\int_0^1 x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (1+x)^{-n} dx = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x})^{n-2} (1+x)^{-n} dx \quad (I)$$

令  $t = \sqrt{x}$ , 则  $dx = 2t dt$ , 带入 (I) 式

$$(I) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1+t^2)^n} dt \quad (II)$$

这里令  $t = \tan u$ , 则  $dt = \sec^2 u du$ , 带入 (II) 式

$$\begin{aligned} (II) &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^{n-1} u}{\sec^{2n} u} \cdot \sec^2 u du = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{n-1} u \cdot \cos^{n-1} u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2 \cdot \sin u \cdot \cos u)^{n-1} du = \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{n-1} 2u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} v dv \end{aligned}$$

当  $2 \nmid n$  时

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} v dv = \frac{(n-2)!!}{(n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

带入 (\*) 式得

$$(*) = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{(n-2)!!}{(n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!}{((n-2)!!)^2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{(n-2)!!}{(n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当  $2 \mid n$  时, 同理可得  $(*) = 1/2$

注

$$I_m = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x dx$$

则有

$$I_m = \begin{cases} \frac{(m-1)!!}{m!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & 2 \mid m \\ \frac{(m-1)!!}{m!!}, & 2 \nmid m \end{cases}$$

## 5 三大抽样分布第二次作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- **推论 5.4.1(P254)** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  是来自  $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  的样本,  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  是来自  $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  的样本, 且两样本相互独立, 记

$$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2, \quad s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

则有

$$F = \frac{s_x^2/\sigma_1^2}{s_y^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1)$$

特别, 若  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ , 则  $F = s_x^2/s_y^2 \sim F(m-1, n-1)$

- **推论 5.4.2(P256)** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是来自正态分布  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的一个样本,  $\bar{x}$  与  $s^2$  分别是该样本的样本均值与样本方差, 则有

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu)}{s} \sim t(n-1)$$

### 5.1 A

容易知道  $X, Y$  相互独立 (P133  $\rho = 0$ )

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{12\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{8}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{18}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 2^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 3} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{2 \cdot 3^2}}$$

即可得到

$$X \sim N(0, 4) \quad \text{and} \quad Y \sim N(1, 9)$$

则

$$\left(\frac{X}{2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{Y-1}{3}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

即

$$\frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{X^2}{(Y-1)^2} \sim F(1, 1)$$

### 5.2 D

这里仅证明 D 选项

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_{2i-1} X_{2i} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_{2i-1} X_{2i} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{2i-1}^2 + 2X_{2i-1} X_{2i} + X_{2i}^2) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_{2i-1} + X_{2i}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

由于  $X_{2i-1} + X_{2i} \sim N(0, 2)$ , 所以  $(*) \sim \chi^2(n)$

### 5.3 D

因为  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 所以  $\bar{x}^2$ 、 $s^2$  相互独立

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) &= \text{Var}(cn\bar{x}^2) + \text{Var}((1-c)s^2) \\ &= c^2\text{Var}(n\bar{x}^2) + (1-c)^2\text{Var}(s^2) \\ &= \sigma^4 c^2 \text{Var}\left(\frac{n\bar{x}^2}{\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{(1-c)^2\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} \text{Var}\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

由定理 5.4.1

$$\bar{x} \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

即

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}\bar{x}}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

带入 (\*) 式即得

$$(*) = 2\sigma^4 c^2 + \frac{2(1-c)^2\sigma^4}{(n-1)} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}(nc^2 - 2c + 1)$$

易知, 当  $c = 1/n$  时, (\*) 式取最小值

### 5.4 A

易得

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^i X_k^2 / (\sigma^2 \cdot i)}{\sum_{k=i+1}^{10} X_k^2 / (\sigma^2 \cdot (10-i))} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^i X_k^2}{\sum_{k=i+1}^{10} X_k^2} \cdot \frac{10-i}{i}$$

所以

$$\frac{10-i}{i} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i = 2$$

### 5.5 C

$$\begin{aligned} P(|X| < x) &= 1 - P(|X| \geq x) \\ \Rightarrow P(|X| \geq x) &= 1 - \alpha \\ &= P(X \leq -x) + P(X \geq x) = 2P(X \geq x) \\ \Rightarrow P(X \geq x) &= \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$

即  $x = U_{(1-\alpha)/2}$

## 6 矩估计作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 替换原理与矩法估计 (P272)

- (1) 用样本矩去替换总体矩，这里的矩可以是原点矩也可以是中心矩
- (2) 用样本矩的函数去替换相应的总体矩的函数

对于一个待估计参数  $\theta$ ，需要用样本均值替换总体均值；对于两个待估计参数  $\theta$ 、 $\lambda$ ，需要用样本均值替换总体均值，样本方差替换总体方差

### 6.1 D

首先求出总体均值  $E(X)$

$$E(X) = -1 \cdot 2\theta + 0 \cdot \theta + 1 \cdot (1 - 3\theta) = 1 - 5\theta$$

用样本均值  $\bar{x}$  替换总体均值

$$1 - 5\hat{\theta} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1 - \bar{x}}{5}$$

### 6.2 D

请读者验证

### 6.3 C

求总体均值  $E(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_0^\theta \frac{6x^2}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = 6\theta \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right) d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= 6\theta \int_0^1 t^2(1-t) dt = 6\theta \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(5)} = \frac{\theta}{2} \quad [\text{附录 I}] \end{aligned}$$

用样本均值  $\bar{x}$  替换总体均值

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}}{2} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = 2\bar{x}$$

那么

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = 4\text{Var}(\bar{x}) = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n}$$

需要求出  $\sigma^2$ ，即  $\text{Var}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_0^\theta \frac{6x^3}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = 6\theta^2 \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right) d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= 6\theta^2 \int_0^1 t^3(1-t) dt = 6\theta^2 \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(6)} = \frac{3\theta^2}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{20}$$



因此  $Var(\hat{\theta}) = \theta^2/5n$

#### 6.4 C

利用积分求  $E(X)$ 、 $Var(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \cdot (-\lambda) \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x d e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \\ &= -e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \left( x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} - \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx \right) = -e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \left( -\theta e^{-\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} + \lambda e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \lambda + \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \cdot (-\lambda) \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x^2 d e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \\ &= -e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \left( x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} - 2 \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx \right) = -e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} (-\theta^2 e^{-\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} - 2I) \end{aligned}$$

由上可知

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \cdot I = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}} dx = \lambda + \theta$$

即得到

$$I = \lambda(\lambda + \theta) e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}}$$

带入得

$$E(X^2) = -e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \left( -\theta^2 e^{-\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} - 2\lambda(\lambda + \theta) e^{-\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \right) = \theta^2 + 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\theta$$

即得

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \lambda^2$$

令  $\bar{x} = \lambda + \theta$  and  $s^2 = \lambda^2$  即可

这里复习一下 4.2 特征函数求均值和方差

求  $p(x)$  特征函数

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} e^{itx} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}(x-\theta)} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} e^{(-\frac{1}{\lambda}+it)x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{1}{it - 1/\lambda} \cdot e^{(-\frac{1}{\lambda}+it)x} \Big|_{\theta}^{+\infty} = \frac{e^{i\theta t}}{1 - i\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{i\theta e^{i\theta t}(1 - i\lambda t) + i\lambda e^{i\theta t}}{(1 - i\lambda t)^2} = e^{i\theta t} \cdot \frac{i(\lambda + \theta) + \lambda\theta t}{(1 - i\lambda t)^2}$$

$$\varphi''(t) = i\theta e^{i\theta t} \cdot \frac{i(\lambda + \theta) + \lambda\theta t}{(1 - i\lambda t)^2} + e^{i\theta t} \cdot \frac{-2\lambda^2 - \lambda\theta + \lambda^2\theta t i}{(1 - i\lambda t)^3}$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(0) &= i(\lambda + \theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi''(0) = i\theta \cdot i(\lambda + \theta) + (-2\lambda^2 - \lambda\theta) \\ &= -(\theta^2 + 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda\theta)\end{aligned}$$

由性质 4.2.5 得

$$E(X) = \frac{\varphi'(0)}{i} = \lambda + \theta$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = -\varphi''(0) + (\varphi'(0))^2 = \lambda^2$$

令  $\bar{x} = \lambda + \theta$  and  $s^2 = \lambda^2$  即可

## 6.5 B

请读者验证

# 7 极大似然估计作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 6.3.1(P278) 设总体的概率函数为  $p(x|\theta)$ ,  $\theta \in \Theta$ , 其中  $\theta$  是一个未知参数或几个未知参数组成的参数向量,  $\Theta$  是参数空间,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是来自该总体的样本, 将样本的联合概率函数看成  $\theta$  的函数, 用  $L(\theta|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  表示, 简记为  $L(\theta)$ ,

$$L(\theta) = L(\theta|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = p(x_1|\theta)P(x_2|\theta) \cdots p(x_n|\theta)$$

$L(\theta)$  称为似然函数. 如果某统计量  $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  满足

$$L(\hat{\theta}) = \max_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$$

则称  $\hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的最大似然估计

- In brief, a statistic  $\hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  is a **maximum likelihood estimator** of  $\theta$  if, for each sample  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ,  $\hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  is a value for the parameter that maximizes the likelihood function  $L(\theta|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

### 7.1 C

对  $F(x|\theta)$  求导得到密度函数

$$p(x|\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\theta}{x^3}, & x \geq \theta (\theta > 1) \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

写出似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2\theta}{x_i^3} \quad (x_i \geq \theta)$$

两边取对数得

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln 2\theta - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i^3$$

显然  $L(\theta)$  单调递增, 又有  $x_i \geq \theta$ , 所以  $\hat{\theta} = \min\{x_i\} = x_{(1)}$

### 7.2 B

写出似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + \theta)x_i^\theta$$

两边取对数得

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

对  $\theta$  求导

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

令导数等于 0, 求导极大值点为

$$\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} - 1$$

### 7.3 B

请读者验证

### 7.4 C

求出总体均值

$$E(X) = -\theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2 = 1 - 2\theta$$

用样本均值替换总体均值

$$1 - 2\theta = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{\theta}_M = \frac{1 - \bar{x}}{2}$$

写出似然函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= \theta^{2N_1} \cdot (2\theta(1 - \theta))^{N_2} \cdot (1 - \theta)^{2(n - N_1 - N_2)} \\ &= 2^{N_2} \cdot \theta^{2N_1 + N_2} \cdot (1 - \theta)^{2n - 2N_1 - N_2} \end{aligned}$$

令  $s = 2N_1 + N_2$ ,  $t = 2n - 2N_1 - N_2$ , 对  $\theta$  求导

$$L(\theta) = 2^{N_2} \cdot \theta^s \cdot (1 - \theta)^t$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} L(\theta) = 2^{N_2} \cdot \theta^{s-1} (1-\theta)^{t-1} (s - (s+t)\theta)$$

求出极大值点为

$$\hat{\theta}_L = \frac{s}{s+t} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2n}$$

## 7.5 A

求出总体均值

$$E(X) = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{t}{N} = \frac{1+N}{2}$$

用样本均值替换总体均值

$$\frac{1+N}{2} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{N}_M = 2\bar{x} - 1$$

写出似然函数

$$L(N) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} = \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^N \quad (x_i \leq N)$$

显然  $L(N)$  单调递减, 又有  $x_i \leq N$ , 所以  $\hat{N}_L = \max\{x_i\} = x_{(n)}$

## 8 估计量的评判标准作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 6.2.1(P267) 设  $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  是  $\theta$  的一个估计,  $\theta$  的参数空间为  $\Theta$ , 若对任意的  $\theta \in \Theta$ , 有

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$

则称  $\hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的无偏估计, 否则称为有偏估计

- A statistic  $\hat{\theta}$  is said to be an **unbiased estimator**, or its value an unbiased estimate, if and only if the mean of the sampling distribution of the estimator  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$ , whatever the value of  $\theta$

## 8.1 C

因为  $x_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 容易知道

$$x_{i+1} - x_i \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$

标准化后得

$$\frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

求和得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

求数学期望得

$$\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} E \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \right) = n - 1$$

即得

$$cE \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \right) = 2c\sigma^2(n - 1)$$

因为目标统计量是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计, 可知

$$2c\sigma^2(n - 1) = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2(n - 1)}$$

## 8.2 A

求数学期望

$$E(\bar{x} + cs^2) = E(\bar{x}) + cE(s^2) = np(1 + c - cp)$$

由定义 6.2.1

$$1 + c - cp = p \Rightarrow c = -1$$

## 8.3 D

这里仅证明 D 选项先求分布函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(x-\theta)}, & x \geq \theta \\ 0, & x < \theta \end{cases}$$

根据定理 5.3.3

$$p_1(x) = n \cdot (1 - F(x))^{n-1} p(x)$$

带入得到

$$p_1(x) = ne^{-n(x-\theta)}$$

求  $x_{(1)}$  的数学期望

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_{(1)}) &= \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} nxe^{-n(x-\theta)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} n(t + \theta)e^{-nt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} nte^{-nt} d(nt) + n\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \Gamma(2) + \theta = \frac{1}{n} + \theta \end{aligned}$$

所以  $E(x_{(1)} - 1/n) = \theta$

## 8.4 C

直接求  $E(\hat{p})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{p}) &= cE \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(x_i - 1) \right) = c \sum_{i=1}^n (E(x_i^2) - E(x_i)) \\ &= c \sum_{i=1}^n (Var(x_i) + E(x_i)^2 - E(x_i)) = c \sum_{i=1}^n (mp(1 - p) + m^2p^2 - mp) \\ &= cnp^2m(m - 1) \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\hat{p}$  是  $p^2$  的无偏估计, 根据定义 6.2.1

$$cnp^2m(m-1) = p^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{mn(m-1)}$$

#### Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 6.1.3 设  $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$  是  $\theta$  的两个无偏估计, 如果对任意的  $\theta \in \Theta$  有

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) \leq \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

且至少有一个  $\theta \in \Theta$  使得上述不等号严格成立, 则称  $\hat{\theta}_1$  比  $\hat{\theta}_2$  有效

- A statistic  $\hat{\theta}_1$  is said to be a **more efficient unbiased estimator** of the parameter  $\theta$  than the statistic  $\hat{\theta}_2$  if
  - (1)  $\hat{\theta}_1$  and  $\hat{\theta}_2$  are both unbiased estimators of  $\theta$
  - (2) the variance of the sampling distribution of the first estimator is no larger than that of the second and is smaller for at least one value of  $\theta$

#### 8.5 C

因为  $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ , 写出总体的分布函数以及密度函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}, \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

求出  $x_{(1)}$  的密度函数, 根据定理 5.3.3

$$p_1(x) = n \cdot (1 - F(x))^{n-1} p(x) = n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$$

求出  $E(x_{(1)})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_{(1)}) &= \frac{n}{\theta} \int_0^\theta x \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \theta n \int_0^\theta \frac{x}{\theta} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= \theta n \int_0^1 t(1-t)^{n-1} dt = \theta n \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n+2)} = \frac{\theta}{n+1} \quad [\text{附录 I}] \end{aligned}$$

求出  $\text{Var}(x_{(1)})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_{(1)}^2) &= \frac{n}{\theta} \int_0^\theta x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \theta^2 n \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= \theta^2 n \int_0^1 t^2(1-t)^{n-1} dt = \theta^2 n \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n+3)} = \frac{2\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)} \\ \text{Var}(x_{(1)}) &= E(x_{(1)}^2) - E(x_{(1)})^2 = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

求出  $x_{(n)}$  的密度函数, 根据定理 5.3.3

$$p_n(x) = n \cdot (F(x))^{n-1} p(x) = n \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta}$$

求出  $E(x_{(n)})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_{(n)}) &= \frac{n}{\theta} \int_0^\theta x \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \theta n \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= \theta n \int_0^1 t^n (1-t)^0 dt = \theta n \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(n+2)} = \frac{n\theta}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

求出  $Var(x_{(n)})$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_{(n)}^2) &= \frac{n}{\theta} \int_0^\theta x^2 \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \theta^2 n \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n+1} d\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right) \\ &= \theta^2 n \int_0^1 t^{n+1} (1-t)^0 dt = \theta^2 n \frac{\Gamma(n+2)\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(n+3)} = \frac{\theta^2 n}{n+2} \\ Var(x_{(n)}) &= E(x_{(n)}^2) - E(x_{(n)})^2 = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

求  $E(\hat{\theta}_1)$  与  $E(\hat{\theta}_2)$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n\theta}{n+1} = \theta$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = (n+1) \cdot \frac{\theta}{n+1} = \theta$$

所以  $\hat{\theta}_1$  与  $\hat{\theta}_2$  都是  $\theta$  的无偏估计, 再求  $Var(\hat{\theta}_1)$  和  $Var(\hat{\theta}_2)$

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_1) = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{n+2}$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_2) = (n+1)^2 \cdot \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} = \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2}$$

显然  $Var(\hat{\theta}_1) < Var(\hat{\theta}_2)$ , 所以  $\hat{\theta}_1$  更有效

## 8.6 D

由定理 5.4.1

$$\bar{x} \sim N(0, \sigma^2/n) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

即有

$$\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

所以

$$E(\bar{x}^2) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2}$$

由定理 5.4.1

$$\frac{x_n}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x_n}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

所以

$$E(x_n) = \sigma^2, \quad Var(x_n) = 2\sigma^4$$

由定理 5.4.1

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

所以

$$E(s^2) = \sigma^2, \quad Var(s^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

由定理 5.4.1

$$\frac{x_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

即有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

所以

$$E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right) = \sigma^2, \quad Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$$

因此  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2/n$  是最有效的无偏估计量

## 8.7 D

容易知道

$$T \sim N((4a+9b)\mu, 4a^2+9b^2)$$

因为  $T$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计, 所以

$$4a+9b=1$$

当  $4a^2+9b^2$  最小时,  $T$  最有效, 带入即可知道  $a=4/25, b=1/25$

## 8.8 B

请读者验证



## 9 区间估计作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 定义 6.6.1(P300) 设  $\theta$  是总体的一个参数, 其参数空间为  $\Theta$ ,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是来自该总体的样本, 对给定的一个  $\alpha (0 < \alpha < 1)$ , 假设有两个统计量  $\hat{\theta}_L = \hat{\theta}_L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  和  $\hat{\theta}_U = \hat{\theta}_U(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 若对任意的  $\theta \in \Theta$ , 有

$$P_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_L \leq \theta \leq \hat{\theta}_U) \geq 1 - \alpha$$

则称随机区间  $[\hat{\theta}_L, \hat{\theta}_U]$  为  $\theta$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间,  $\hat{\theta}_L$  和  $\hat{\theta}_U$  分别称为  $\theta$  的置信下限和置信上限

- Large sample confidence interval for  $\mu$  ( $\sigma$  known)

$$\bar{x} - u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

### 9.1 A

由题意得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x} - u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 43.88 \\ \bar{x} + u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 46.52 \end{cases}$$

消去  $\bar{x}$

$$1.6u_{1-\alpha/2} = 2.64 \Rightarrow u_{1-\alpha/2} = 1.65$$

即得

$$\Phi(1.65) = 0.9505 = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.10$$

置信水平  $1 - \alpha = 0.90$

### 9.2 C

由题意得

$$E = u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = u_{0.975} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} < 2$$

即得

$$\sqrt{n} \geq 2u_{0.975} \Rightarrow n \geq 16$$

### 9.3 B

由题意得

$$E = u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = u_{0.975} \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{15}}$$

置信区间为

$$I = [\bar{x} - E, \bar{x} + E] = [2.88 - E, 2.88 + E]$$

### 9.4 B

请读者验证

## 10 区间估计第二次作业

### Formula Or Theorem:

- Small sample confidence interval for  $\mu$  of normal population ( $\sigma$  unknown)

$$\bar{x} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{x} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- Confidence interval of  $\sigma^2$  when  $\mu$  unknown (P305)

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2}$$

### 10.1 D

$\sigma$  未知, 考虑使用  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu)/s$  作为枢轴量,  $\mu$  的置信区间为

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

所以  $e^\mu$  的置信区间为

$$\left[ e^{\bar{x} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}, \quad e^{\bar{x} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \right]$$

### 10.2 A

已知  $\ln X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ , 断言 (\*)  $E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}$ , 所以可以考虑  $\mu$  的置信区间 ( $\sigma$  已知)

记  $Y = \ln X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ , 则

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{y} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right| < u_{1-\alpha/2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

即  $\mu$  的置信区间为

$$\bar{y} - u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{y} + u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

其中  $\bar{y} = 0$ ,  $u_{0.975} = 1.96$ ,  $\sigma = 1$ ,  $n = 4$ , 则

$$-0.98 < \mu < 0.98$$

所以

$$e^{-0.48} < E(X) < e^{1.48}$$

证明 (\*) 处的一个结论 (P115 习题 2.6.13) 设随机变量  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 求  $Y = e^X$  的数学期望与方差

求出  $Y$  的分布 ( $Y > 0$ )

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = F_X(\ln y)$$

所以

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{d}{dy} F_X(\ln y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma y} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (y > 0)$$

求  $E(Y)$

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

令  $(\ln y - \mu)/\sigma = t$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\sigma t + \mu} \sigma dt = \frac{e^{\mu}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 2\sigma t)} dt \\ &= e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-\sigma)^2}{2}} dt = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

求  $Var(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{(\ln y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-2\sigma)^2}{2}} dt \\ &= e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Var(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 = e^{2\mu + \sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1)$$

题目中  $Y = \ln X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ , 所以  $X = e^Y$ , 则  $E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}$

### 10.3 C

显然, 读者自证

### 10.4 B

$\mu$  未知, 考虑使用  $(n-1)s^2/\sigma^2$  作为枢轴量,  $\sigma^2$  的置信区间为

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2}$$

带入  $n=9$ ,  $s^2=11$ ,  $\alpha=0.5$  即可

## 11 单侧置信区间作业

### 11.1 A

选定枢轴量

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

则

$$P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_{1-\alpha}(n-1)\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

即

$$P\left(\mu \geq \bar{x} - t_{1-\alpha}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

所以  $\mu$  的置信下限为  $\bar{x} - t_{1-\alpha}(n-1) \cdot s/\sqrt{n}$

### 11.2 D

选定枢轴量

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

则

$$P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \geq t_{\alpha}(n-1)\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

即

$$P\left(\mu \leq \bar{x} - t_{\alpha}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

所以  $\mu$  的置信上限为  $\bar{x} - t_{\alpha}(n-1) \cdot s/\sqrt{n}$

注:  $t_{\alpha} = -t_{1-\alpha}$  读者自证不难

### 11.3 D

易知

$$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \sim N\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n}\right)$$

则选定枢轴量为

$$\frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

则有

$$P\left(\frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)/n}} \geq u_{\alpha}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

即

$$P\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - u_{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

所以  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信上限为  $(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - u_{\alpha} \cdot \sqrt{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)/n}$

注:  $u_{\alpha} = -u_{1-\alpha}$  读者自证不难

### 11.4 B

显然  $\bar{x} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma/\sqrt{n}$

## 12 假设检验的思想及单正态总体检验

### Formula Or Theorem:

- 假设检验的基本步骤 (P315)

- (1) 建立假设 ( $H_0 : vs H_1 :$ )
- (2) 选择检验统计量 (t or u)
- (3) 选择显著性水平  $\alpha =$
- (4) 给出拒绝域  $W =$
- (5) 做出判断 (reject or not reject)

- some definitions

$H_0$ : Null hypothesis

$H_1$ : Alternative hypothesis

**Type I error:** Rejection of  $H_0$  when  $H_0$  is true

**Type II error:** Nonrejection of  $H_0$  when  $H_1$  is true

$\alpha$ : probability of making a Type I error(also called the level of significance)

$\beta$ : probability of making a Type II error

### 12.1 C

definition of Type II error

### 12.2 D

1. Null hypothesis:  $\sigma \leq \sigma_0 = 0.50$

Alternative hypothesis:  $\sigma > \sigma_0 = 0.50$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.05$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

rejection regions:

$$W = \{\chi^2 > \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1)\}$$

4. Calculations:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(25-1) \cdot 0.58^2}{0.50^2} = 32.294 < \chi_{0.95}^2(24) = 36.415$$

5. Decision:

$\chi^2 \notin W$ , the null hypothesis cannot be rejected

### 12.3 B

test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

#### 12.4 D

rejection regions:

$$W = \left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \right| > t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) \right\}$$

#### 12.5 D

test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

and

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{Q}{n-1}}, \quad \mu = 4$$

substitute

$$t = \sqrt{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\bar{x} - 4}{\sqrt{Q}}$$

#### 12.6 B

1. Null hypothesis:  $\mu \geq 1000$

Alternative hypothesis:  $\mu < 1000$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.05$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

rejection regions:

$$W = \{u < u_\alpha\}$$

4. Calculations:

$$u = \frac{950 - 1000}{100/\sqrt{25}} = -2.5 < u_{0.05} = -1.6$$

5. Decision:

$u \in W$ , the null hypothesis must be rejected

#### 12.7 B

1. Null hypothesis:  $\mu = 2.64$

Alternative hypothesis:  $\mu \neq 2.64$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.01$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

rejection regions:

$$W = \{u < u_{\alpha/2} \text{ or } u > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$$

4. Calculations:

$$u = \frac{2.61 - 2.64}{0.06/\sqrt{36}} = -3 < u_{0.005} = -2.58$$

5. Decision:

$u \in W$ , the null hypothesis must be rejected

12.8 C

I don't know !

12.9 A

obviously

12.10 A

obviously

12.11 C

检验是否有显著增加，所以是单边假设

12.12 C

1. 建立假设

$$H_0: \mu \leq 0.8 \quad vs \quad H_1: \mu > 0.8$$

2. 检验统计量

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

3. 显著性水平

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

4. 拒绝域

$$W = \{t > t_{1-\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.95}(15)\}$$

5. 做出判断因为

$$t = \frac{0.92 - 0.8}{0.32/\sqrt{16}} = 1.5 < t_{0.95}(15) = 1.753$$

即  $t \notin W$ ，所以不能够拒绝原假设，也就是说厂方断言正确

## 13 双正态总体分布的假设检验作业

### 13.1 D

calculate  $s^2$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

calculate  $s_X$  and  $s_Y$

$$s_X^2 = \frac{1}{5} \left( 6978.93 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot (204.6)^2 \right) = 0.414$$

$$s_Y^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left( 15280.173 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot (370.8)^2 \right) = 0.402$$

1. Null hypothesis:  $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$

Alternative:  $\sigma_X^2 \neq \sigma_Y^2$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.05$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$F = \frac{s_X^2}{s_Y^2} \sim F(5, 8)$$

rejection regions:

$$W = \{F < F_{\alpha/2}(5, 8) \quad \text{or} \quad F > F_{1-\alpha/2}(5, 8)\}$$

Calculations:

$$F = \frac{s_X^2}{s_Y^2} = 1.030 \in (0.207, 6.67)$$

Decision:

$F \notin W$ , the null hypothesis cannot be rejected

### 13.2 A

obviously

### 13.3 B

1. Null hypothesis:  $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2$

Alternative hypothesis:  $\mu_1 < \mu_2$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.01$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{n}}} \sim t(2n - 2)$$



rejection regions:

$$W = \{t < t_{\alpha}(2n - 2)\}$$

4. Calculations:

$$t = -4.6468 \text{ (by Excel)} < -2.5524$$

5. Decision:

$t \in W$ , the null hypothesis must be rejected

### 13.4 C

1. Null hypothesis:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

Alternative hypothesis:  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

2. Level of significance:  $\alpha = 0.05$

3. Criterion:

test statistic:

$$u = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

**note:** because of large sample

rejection regions:

$$W = \{|u| > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$$

4. Calculations:

$$u = \frac{2805 - 2680}{\sqrt{\frac{120.96^2}{110} + \frac{105.53^2}{100}}} = 7.996 > 1.96$$

5. Decision:

$u \in W$ , the Null hypothesis must be rejected

### 13.5 B

1. 建立假设

$$H_0 : \sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2 \quad vs \quad H_1 : \sigma_1 > \sigma_2$$

2. 检验统计量

$$F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \sim F(9, 11)$$

3. 显著性水平

$$\alpha = 0.005$$

4. 拒绝域

$$W = \{F > F_{0.995}(9, 11)\}$$

5. 做出判断, 因为

$$F = \frac{50^2}{20^2} = 6.25 > 5.536$$

即  $F \in W$ , 所以拒绝原假设, 也就是说新生产工艺下灯管寿命的稳定性显著提高

## 14 非参数假设检验

### 14.1 A

obviously

### 14.2 D

公司	A	B	others
理论频率	45%	40%	15%
实测频数	102	82	16

#### 1. 提出假设

$$H_0: \pi_A = 0.45 \wedge \pi_B = 0.40 \wedge \pi_O = 0.15$$

$$H_1: \pi_A \neq 0.45 \vee \pi_B \neq 0.40 \vee \pi_O \neq 0.15$$

注：仅记 A 公司的市场占有率为  $\pi_A$

#### 2. 显著性水平

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

#### 3. 标准

检验统计量

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \sim \chi^2(2)$$

拒绝域

$$W = \{\chi^2 > \chi_{0.95}(2)\}$$

#### 4. 计算

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{(f_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} = 8.183 > 5.991$$

#### 5. 决定

$\chi^2 \in W$ ，拒绝原假设，广告战后各公司市场占有率有显著变化

### 14.3 B

#### 1. 提出假设

$$H_0: \text{骰子是均匀的} \quad vs \quad H_1: \text{骰子是不均匀的}$$

#### 2. 显著性水平

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

#### 3. 标准

检验统计量

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \sim \chi^2(5)$$

拒绝域

$$W = \{\chi^2 > \chi_{0.95}(5)\}$$

4. 计算

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{(f_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} = 18.7 > 11.07$$

注:  $np_i = 120 \times 1/6 = 20$

5. 决定

$\chi^2 \in W$ , 拒绝原假设, 骰子是不均匀的



## 15 附录

### I. $\Gamma$ 函数和 $B$ 函数 (P102 - P105)

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$B(a, b) = \int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$

### II. 区间估计

点估计	总体分布	样本容量	$\sigma$ 未知		$\sigma$ 已知	
			统计量	区间	统计量	区间
总体均值 $\mu$	正态分布	小样本 ( $n < 30$ )	$t = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$z = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
		大样本 ( $n \geq 30$ )	$z = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$		
	非正态分布	大样本 ( $n \geq 30$ )				
		小样本 ( $n < 30$ )	具体分布未知			
总体方差 $\sigma^2$	正态分布	无要求	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$	$\left[ \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)} \right] \quad (\mu \text{ 未知})$		
			$z = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$	$\sigma > \frac{(\bar{x}-\mu)\sqrt{n}}{z_{\alpha/2}} \quad (\mu \text{ 已知})$		

### III. F、t、u 分布分位数

$$F_{\alpha}(n, m) = \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(m, n)}$$

$$u_{1-\alpha} = -u_{\alpha}$$

$$t_{1-\alpha} = -t_{\alpha}$$

### IV. 勘误

P6 2.5

$$\Phi\left(\frac{1000-10n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.99$$

查表得

$$\Phi(2.33) = 0.9901$$

那么

$$\frac{1000-10n}{\sqrt{n}} \geq 2.33 \Rightarrow n = 98$$