

§3 参数的区间估计



参数点估计是用样本算得的一个值去估计未知参数. 但是点估计值仅仅是未知参数的一个近似值,它没有反映出这个近似值的误差范围,使用起来把握不大.

区间估计正好弥补了点估计的这个缺陷

定义 设总体 X 的分布中含有一个未知参数 θ , X_1 , X_2 , ..., X_n 是来自总体 X 的样本. 如果对于给定常数 $\alpha(0 < \alpha < 1)$, 统计量 $\theta_1 = \theta_1(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 与 $\theta_2 = \theta_2(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ 满足

$$P\{\theta_1 < \theta < \theta_2\} = 1 - \alpha,$$

则称 $1-\alpha$ 为置信度(置信水平),随机区间(θ_1 , θ_2)是 θ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间,分别称 θ_1 与 θ_2 为 θ 的置信下限与置信上限.



含义 随机区间 (θ_1,θ_2) 以 $1-\alpha$ 的概率包含着 θ .

即对每一个样本值 $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ 可求得一个具体的区间

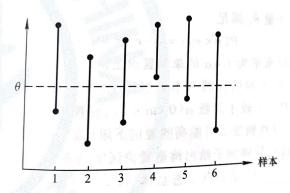
$$(\theta_1(x_1, x_2,..., x_n), \theta_2(x_1, x_2,..., x_n)),$$

若重复抽样100次,得100个不同区间,那么包含 θ 的有 $100(1-\alpha)$ 个.

注 可靠性高(置信度 $1-\alpha$ 尽可能大);

精度高(置信区间的长度 $\theta_2 - \theta_1$ 尽可能小).

 α 确定后,置信区间选取方法不唯一,常选最小的一个.



求未知参数的置信区间的一般方法



(1)明确问题,确定所求未知参数 θ 及置信度1- α .

构造样本 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ 的样本函数,仅包含未知参数 θ ,不含有其他未知参数,且其分布已知,

$$T = T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; \theta).$$

(2)对于给定的置信度 $1-\alpha$,根据T的分布,找到两个常数a和b,使得

$$P\{a < T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; \theta) < b\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

(3)等价变形

$$P\{\theta_1(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) < \theta < \theta_2(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

得到 θ 的一个置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间(θ_1,θ_2).

主要讨论总体为正态分布的情况,否则样本容量很大时,根据中心极限定理,可以近似为正态分布.



回顾正态总体的统计量分布

设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,从总体X中抽取样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots X_n$,样本均值为 \bar{X} ,样本方差为 S^2 .

1.
$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$2. \ t = \frac{X - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n - 1)$$

3.
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$4. \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

设总体 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$,总体 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$,X与Y独立, X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n , Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 分别来自 X 与 Y 相互独立的样本,样本均值分别为 \bar{X} 和 \bar{Y} ,样本 分别为 S_1^2, S_2^2 .

5.
$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$6. \stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$$
时,

$$t = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_W \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t \left(n_1 + n_2 - 2\right), \not\exists + S_W = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}.$$

7.
$$F = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \mu_2)^2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$$
8.
$$F = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$$

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§4 正态总体均值与方差的区间估计

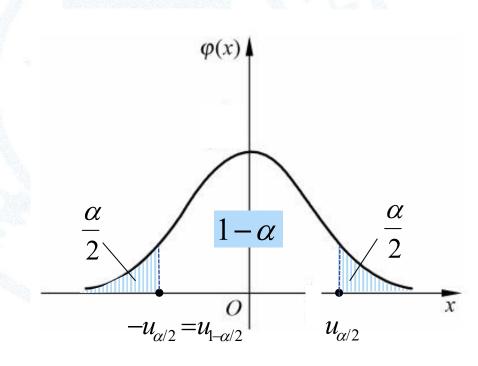
- 1. 单个正态总体均值与方差的区间估计
- 2. 两个正态总体均值差与方差比的区间估计
- 3. 单侧置信区间



学 单个正态总体均值和方差的区间估计

设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,从总体X中抽取样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots X_n$,样本均值为 \overline{X} ,样本方差为 S^2 .

4.1 设 σ^2 已知,求 μ 的置信度为1- α 的置信区间



设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,从总体X中抽取样本 $X_1, X_2, \cdots X_n$,样本均值为 \bar{X} ,样本方差为 S^2 .

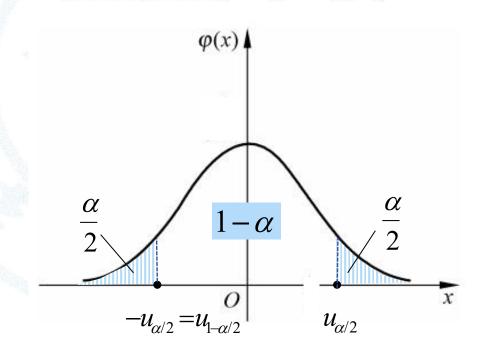
4.1 设 σ^2 已知,求 μ 的置信度为1- α 的置信区间

$$(\overline{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \quad \overline{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}).$$

推导
$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

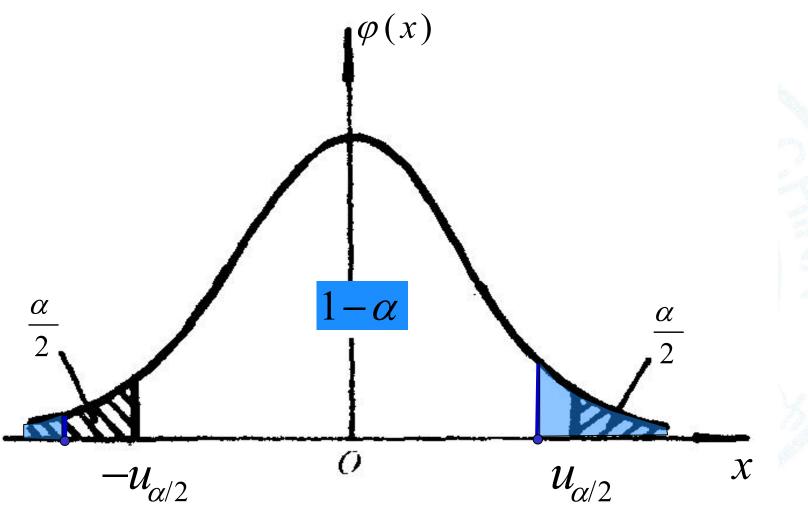
$$P\left\{-u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left\{\overline{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \mu < \overline{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$



$$P\left\{-u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$





$$(\overline{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \quad \overline{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}).$$



置信区间的中点 \bar{X}

置信区间的长度
$$l=2\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

给定 α 时,l与 \sqrt{n} 成反比,为使 $l \leq \varepsilon$,

$$n \ge \left(2u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}\right)^2.$$

例 某车间生产的螺杆直径服从正态分布 $N(\mu,0.09)$,今随机地从中抽取5只测得直径值为



22.3, 21.5, 22.0, 21.8, 21.4.

求 μ 的置信水平为0.95置信区间.

解
$$n=5$$
, $\bar{x}=\frac{1}{5}\sum_{i=1}^{5}x_{i}=21.8$. 已知 $\sigma=0.3$, $\alpha=0.05$, 查表得 $u_{\alpha/2}=1.96$

 μ 的置信水平为0.95置信区间

$$(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \quad \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$$

=
$$(21.8 - \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{5}} \times 1.96, \quad 21.8 + \frac{0.3}{\sqrt{5}} \times 1.96)$$

$$=(21.537, 22.063).$$



4.2 设 σ^2 未知,求 μ 的置信度为1- α 的置信区间

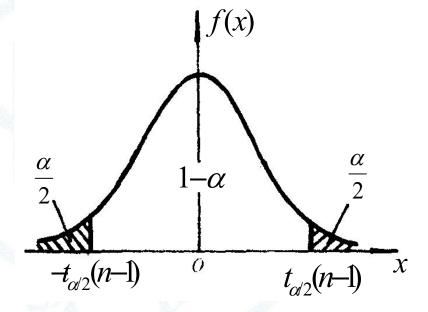


$$\left(\overline{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \quad \overline{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right).$$

推导 由于 S^2 是 σ^2 的无偏估计,因此用 S^2 代替 σ^2 ,有

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

$$P\left\{-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)<\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}< t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right\}=1-\alpha,$$



$$P\left\{\overline{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) < \mu < \overline{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

例 某车间生产的螺杆直径服从正态分布 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$,今随机地从中抽取5只测得直径值为



22.3, 21.5, 22.0, 21.8, 21.4.

求 μ 的置信水平为0.95置信区间;

$$m = 5$$
, $\bar{x} = 21.8$. $s^2 = \frac{1}{5-1} \sum_{i=1}^{5} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 0.135, s = 0.367$,

查表得
$$t_{\alpha/2}(5-1) = t_{0.025}(4) = 2.7764$$

因此 μ 的0.95置信区间为

$$(\overline{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \quad \overline{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1))$$

$$= (21.8 - \frac{0.367}{\sqrt{5}} \times 2.7764, \quad 21.8 + \frac{0.367}{\sqrt{5}} \times 2.7764)$$

$$=(21.345, 22.255).$$



4.3 设 μ 已知, 求 σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间

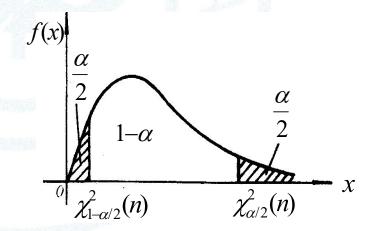


$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}\right).$$

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

$$P\left\{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n) < \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2} < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n)\right\} = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$P\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n)} < \sigma^{2} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n)}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$



4.4 设 μ 未知, 求 σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间

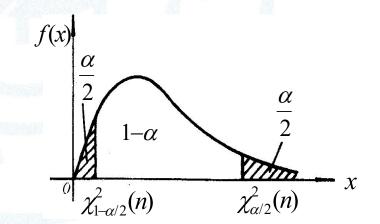


$$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right).$$

推导
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

$$P\left\{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} < \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)\right\} = 1-\alpha,$$

$$P\left\{\frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)} < \sigma^{2} < \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^{2}(n-1)}\right\} = 1-\alpha,$$



例 从正态总体 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 中抽取容量为5的样本,其观测值为



1.86 3.22 1.46 4.01 2.64

- (1)已知 $\mu = 3$,求 σ^2 的置信度为0.95置信区间;
- (2)如果 μ 未知,求 σ^2 的置信度为0.95置信区间.

解
$$n=5$$
, $\alpha=0.05$

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(1)已知 $\mu=3$, 查表得 $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n)=\chi^2_{0.975}(5)=0.831$

$$\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n) = \chi^2_{0.025}(5) = 12.833$$

由已知数据算得 $\sum (x_i - \mu)^2 = 4.8693$. 因此 σ^2 的**0.95**置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} (x_i - \mu)^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)}\right) = \left(\frac{4.8693}{12.833}, \frac{4.8693}{0.831}\right) = (0.379, 5.860).$$

例 从正态总体 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 中抽取容量为5的样本,其观测值为



1.86 3.22 1.46 4.01

2.64

- (1)已知 $\mu = 3$,求 σ^2 的0.95置信区间;
- (2)如果 μ 未知,求 σ^2 的0.95置信区间.

$$\mu$$
 $n=5$, $\alpha=0.05$

(2)
$$\mu$$
 未知, 查表得 $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) = \chi^2_{0.975}(4) = 0.484$,
$$\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = \chi^2_{0.025}(4) = 11.143$$
,

由已知数据算得 $\bar{x} = 2.64$, $(n-1)s^2 = 4.2141$,因此 σ^2 的**0.95**置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}\right) = \left(\frac{4.2141}{11.143}, \frac{4.2141}{0.484}\right) = (0.378, 8.707).$$



团 两个正态总体均值差和方差比的区间估计

设总体 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$,总体 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$,X与Y独立, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n_1} 与 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_2} 分别来自X与Y相互独立的样本,样本均值分别为 \overline{X} 和 \overline{Y} ,样本方差分别为 S_1^2, S_2^2 .

5.1 求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间

1) 当 σ_1^2 和 σ_2^2 均已知时

$$\left(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}, \quad \overline{X} - \overline{Y} + u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1).$$



对于给定的置信度 $1-\alpha$, 查表得 $u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, 使

$$P\left\{\frac{\left|\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})\right|}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}}{n_{1}}}} < u_{\underline{\alpha}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left\{ \overline{X} - \overline{Y} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\underline{\alpha}} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \overline{X} - \overline{Y} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\underline{\alpha}} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

例 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu_1, 4)$,总体 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, 6)$,分别独立地从这两个总体中抽取样本,样本容量依次为16和24,样本均值依次为16.9和15.3,求两个总体均值差 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信度为0.95的置信区间.

解由 $n_1 = 16$, $n_2 = 24$, $\overline{x} = 16.9$, $\overline{y} = 15.3$, $\sigma_1^2 = 4$, $\sigma_2^2 = 6$, $\alpha = 0.05$,

查附表得 $u_{a/2} = u_{0.025} = 1.96$,从而 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 置信度为 **0.95** 的置信区间为

$$\left(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}, \quad \overline{X} - \overline{Y} + u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$= \left(16.9 - 15.3 - 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{4}{16} + \frac{6}{24}}, \quad 16.9 - 15.3 + 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{4}{16} + \frac{6}{24}}\right) = (0.214, \quad 2.986).$$

2) 当
$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$$
 未知时



$$\left(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)S_w\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}, X - \overline{Y} + t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)S_w\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right).$$

其中
$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

推导
$$t = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_W \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t (n_1 + n_2 - 2).$$

$$P\left\{\frac{\left|(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})\right|}{S_{W}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}}} < t_{\alpha/2}(n_{1} + n_{2} - 2)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

例 为了估计磷肥对某种农作物增产的作用,选20块条件大致相同的地块进行对比试验.其中10块地施磷肥,另外10块地不施磷肥,得到单位面积的产量(kg)如下:

施磷肥: 620 570 650 600 630 580 570 600 600 580

不施磷肥: 560 590 560 570 580 570 600 550 570 550

设施磷肥的地块单位面积产量 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$,不施磷肥的地块单位面积产量 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$,求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信度为**0.95**的置信区间.

解 由题设,两个正态总体的方差相等,但 σ^2 未知,

$$n_1 = 10, n_2 = 10, \alpha = 0.05, \overline{x} = 600, \overline{y} = 570, s_1^2 = \frac{6400}{9}, s_2^2 = \frac{2400}{9}$$

$$s_{w} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_{1} - 1)s_{1}^{2} + (n_{2} - 1)s_{2}^{2}}{n_{1} + n_{2} - 2}} = 22$$



查表得
$$t_{a/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.025}(18) = 2.1009$$

因此 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信度为0.95的置信区间为

$$\left(\overline{x} - \overline{y} - s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{a/2} (n_1 + n_2 - 2), \quad \overline{x} - \overline{y} + s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{a/2} (n_1 + n_2 - 2)\right)$$

$$= \left(600 - 570 - 22 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} \times 2.1009, \quad 600 - 570 + 22 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} \times 2.1009\right)$$

$$=(9,51).$$

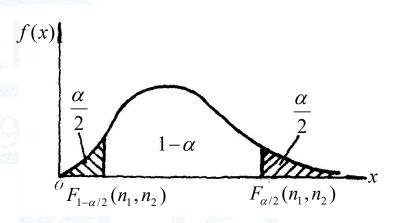
5.2 求 σ_1^2 / σ_2^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间



1) 当 μ_1 和 μ_2 均已知时

推导
$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2}}$$

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \cdot \frac{n_2 \sigma_2^2}{n_1 \sigma_1^2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$$



对于给定的置信度 $1-\alpha$,

$$P\left\{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1,n_2) < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \frac{n_2 \sigma_2^2}{n_1 \sigma_1^2} < F_{\alpha/2}(n_1,n_2)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$



对于给定的置信度 $1-\alpha$,

$$\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$1-\alpha$$

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1, n_2)$$

$$F_{\alpha/2}(n_1, n_2)$$

$$P\left\{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1, n_2) < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \frac{n_2 \sigma_2^2}{n_1 \sigma_1^2} < F_{\alpha/2}(n_1, n_2)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left\{\frac{n_{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}}(X_{i}-\mu_{1})^{2}}{n_{1}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{2}}(Y_{j}-\mu_{2})^{2}}\frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_{1},n_{2})} < \frac{\sigma_{1}^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}} < \frac{n_{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}}(X_{i}-\mu_{1})^{2}}{n_{1}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{2}}(Y_{j}-\mu_{2})^{2}}\frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_{1},n_{2})}\right\} = 1-\alpha$$

5.2 求 σ_1^2 / σ_2^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间



1) 当 μ_1 和 μ_2 均已知时

$$\frac{\left(n_{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}}(X_{i}-\mu_{1})^{2}}{n_{1}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{2}}(Y_{j}-\mu_{2})^{2}}\frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_{1},n_{2})}, \frac{n_{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}}(X_{i}-\mu_{1})^{2}}{n_{1}\sum_{j=1}^{n_{2}}(Y_{j}-\mu_{2})^{2}}F_{\alpha/2}(n_{2},n_{1})\right)$$

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \cdot \frac{n_2 \sigma_2^2}{n_1 \sigma_1^2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$$

例 设总体 $X \sim N(24, \sigma_1^2)$, 总体 $Y \sim N(20, \sigma_2^2)$. 从总体X和 Y中独立地位

抽得样本值如下

X: 23, 22, 26, 24, 22, 25;

Y: 22, 18, 19, 23, 17.

求 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信度为0.95的置信区间.

解 已知
$$\mu_1 = 24$$
, $n_1 = 6$; $\mu_2 = 20$, $n_2 = 5$, $\sum_{i=1}^{6} (x_i - 24)^2 = 14$, $\sum_{j=1}^{5} (y_j - 20)^2 = 27$.

 $\alpha = 0.05$. 查附表得 $F_{0.025}(6, 5) = 6.98$, $F_{0.025}(5, 6) = 5.99$.

从而可得 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信度为0.95的置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{n_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{n_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1, n_2)}, \frac{n_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{n_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} F_{\alpha/2}(n_2, n_1)\right) = \left(\frac{5 \times 14}{6 \times 27 \times 6.98}, \frac{5 \times 14 \times 5.99}{6 \times 27}\right) = (0.06, 2.59).$$

2) 当 μ_1 和 μ_2 均未知时



$$\left(\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} F_{\alpha/2}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1)\right)$$

推导
$$F = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$$

$$P\left\{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)<\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2}\cdot\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}< F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)\right\}=1-\alpha$$

$$P\left\{\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)} < \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} < \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

例 从参数 μ_1 , μ_2 , σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 都未知的两正态总体 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 中分别独立地抽取样本,它们的样本容量分别为 $n_1 = 10$, $n_2 = 8$, 样本方差分别为 $s_1^2 = 3.6$, $s_2^2 = 2.8$, 求二总体方差比 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信度为**0.95**的置信区间.

解 这里 $1-\alpha = 0.95, \alpha = 0.05$,查 F 分布表得

$$F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(9,7) = 4.82 \ F_{\alpha/2}(n_2-1,n_1-1) = F_{0.025}(7,9) = 4.20$$

 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信度为0.95的置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}, \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \cdot F_{\alpha/2}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1)\right) = \left(\frac{3.6}{2.8} \times \frac{1}{4.82}, \frac{3.6}{2.8} \times 4.20\right) = (0.27, 5.42).$$





单侧置信区间

定义 设总体X的分布中含有未知参数 θ ,从总体X中抽取样本 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n ,对于给定的概率 $1-\alpha \left(0<\alpha<1\right)$,



如果统计量 $\theta_1 = \theta_1(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 满足 $P\{\theta > \theta_1\} = 1 - \alpha$

则称随机区间 $(\theta_1,+\infty)$ 为 θ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信区间,

 θ_1 称为置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信下限.

如果统计量 $\theta_2 = \theta_2(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 满足 $P\{\theta < \theta_2\} = 1 - \alpha$

则称随机区间 $(-\infty, \theta_2)$ 为 θ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信区间, θ_2 称为置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信上限.

考虑 σ^2 未知,置信度为1- α ,求 μ 的单侧置信下限

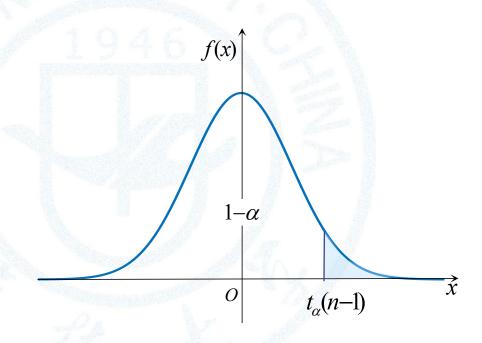


$$\left(\overline{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\alpha}(n-1), +\infty\right).$$

推导
$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

$$P\left\{\frac{\overline{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < t_{\alpha}(n-1)\right\} = 1-\alpha,$$

$$P\left\{\mu > \overline{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\alpha}(n-1)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$



考虑 μ 已知,求 σ^2 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信上限



$$\left(0, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{\chi_{1-\alpha}^{2}(n)}\right).$$

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

$$P\left\{\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2} > \chi_{1-\alpha}^{2}(n)\right\} = 1-\alpha, \quad P\left\{\sigma^{2} < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{\chi_{1-\alpha}^{2}(n)}\right\} = 1-\alpha$$

例 从某批灯泡中随机地取5只作寿命试验. 测得其寿命(单位: h)如

1050 1100 1120 1250 1280

设灯泡的寿命服从正态分布,试求均值的置信度为0.95的单侧置信下限.

解 设灯泡寿命为 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

本题中, $n=5, 1-\alpha=0.95, \alpha=0.05, \overline{x}=1160, s=99.75, t_{\alpha}(n-1)=t_{0.05}(4)$

 μ 的置信度为 $1-\alpha$ 的单侧置信区间为

$$\left(\overline{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\alpha}(n-1), +\infty\right) = \left(1160 - \frac{99.78}{\sqrt{4}} \times 2.1318, +\infty\right) = (1065, +\infty)$$

亦即 μ 的0.95置信下限为1065.

附表 单个正态总体未知参数的置信区间

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未知参数	条件	统计量及其分布	计算公式	置信区间
μ	σ^2 已 知	$u = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \sim N(0, 1)$	$P\left\{-u_{\alpha/2} < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < u_{\alpha/2}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$	$(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2})$
	σ^2 未 知	$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S} \sqrt{n} \sim t(n-1)$	$P\left\{-t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} < t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$	$\left(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)\right)$
σ^2	μ己 知	$\chi^{2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2} \sim \chi^{2}(n)$	$P\left\{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^{2}(n) < \frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \mu)^{2} < \chi_{\alpha/2}^{2}(n)\right\}$ $= 1 - \alpha,$	$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^{2}(n)}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^{2}(n)}\right).$
	μ未 知	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$	$P\left\{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^{2}(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} < \chi_{\alpha/2}^{2}(n-1)\right\}$ $= 1 - \alpha,$	$\left(\frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^{2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^{2}(n-1)}\right).$

附表 两个正态总体未知参数的置信区间

未知参数	条件	统计量及其分布	计算公式	置信区间
			$P\left\{\frac{\left \overline{X} - \overline{Y} - (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})\right }{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}} + \frac{\sigma_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}}} < u_{\alpha/2}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$	
$\mu_1 - \mu$	$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 未知	$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$ $S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$	$P\left\{\frac{\left \overline{X} - \overline{Y} - (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})\right }{S_{w}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1}} + \frac{1}{n_{2}}}} < t_{\frac{1}{2}}(n + n_{2} - 2)\right\}$ $= 1 - \alpha$	$(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} $ $X - \overline{Y} + t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$
$rac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$	μ ₁ ,μ ₂ 已知	$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \mu_2)^2} \cdot \frac{n_2 \sigma_2^2}{n_1 \sigma_1^2} \sim F \left(n_1 \mu_2 \right)$	$P\left\{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_{1},n_{2}) < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{1}} (X_{i} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{2}} (Y_{j} - \mu_{2})^{2}} \frac{n_{2}\sigma_{2}^{2}}{n_{1}\sigma_{1}^{2}} < F_{\alpha/2}(n_{1},n_{2})\right\}$ $= 1 - \alpha$	n.
	μ ₁ ,μ ₂ 未 知	$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1)$	$ \left P \left\{ F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) < \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} < F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) \right\} \right $ $= 1 - \alpha $	$(\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} F_{\alpha/2}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1))$

