We want to test the hypothesis that more than 30% of U.S. households have Internet access (with a significance level of 5%). We collect a sample of 150 households and find that 57 have access.

# (1) 假设:

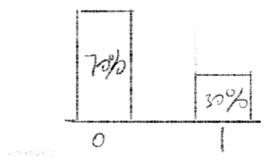
 $H_0: P \le 30\%$  $H_1: P > 30\%$ 

## (2) 求均值

如果零假设成立,接入互联网最大的概率为30%:

$$P_{H_0}=0.3$$

## 则分布如下:



这是个伯努利分布。可以求得方差与标准差:

$$egin{aligned} \sigma_{H_0}^2 &= P_{H0}(1-P_{H0}) = 0.3 imes 0.7 = 0.21 \ \sigma_{H_0} &= \sqrt{0.21} = 0.46 \end{aligned}$$

#### (3) 样本的统计量

求样本的概率:

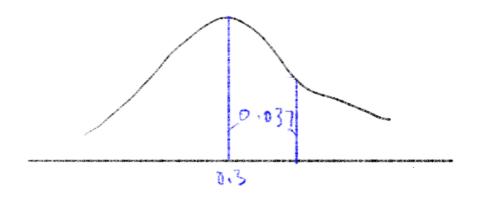
$$\bar{P} = \frac{57}{150} = 0.38$$

## (4) 抽样分布的统计量

零假设成立,则抽样分布统计量如下:

$$\mu_{\bar{P}} = 0.3$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{P}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{150}} = \frac{0.46}{12.25} = 0.037$$



# (5) 置信度

我们要判断抽样的概率在零假设误差为5%的置信程度,也就是看抽样的概率是否在抽样分布的95%置信区间内。

查z分布表,95%的置信度的z统计量是1.65。而我们的样本的z统计量为:

$$Z = \frac{0.38 - 0.3}{0.037} = 2.14$$

样本的z值2.14大于p值(极端值)1.65。所以倾向于拒绝零假设