

概率论与数理统计 第二次习题课

2023 年 12 月 18 日

第十一次作业

第七章

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 X 的一个简单随机样本, 试求在 X 具有下列概率分布时参数 θ 的极大似然估计.

$$(3) p(x; \theta) = (x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}, \quad x = 2, 3, \dots; 0 < \theta < 1.$$

解: (3) 似然函数: $l(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (X_i - 1) \theta^2 (1 - \theta)^{X_i - 2}$.

对数似然函数: $L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln(X_i - 1) + 2 \ln \theta + (X_i - 2) \ln(1 - \theta)]$.

令 $\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{X_i - 2}{1 - \theta} \right] = 0$.

$$\therefore \frac{2n}{\theta} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 2n}{1 - \theta} = 0 \quad \therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{\bar{X}}, \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$$

11. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 X 的一个简单随机样本, 试求在 X 具有下列概率密度时参数 θ 的极大似然估计.

$$(1) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\theta^2}(\theta - x), & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} (\theta + 1)x^\theta, & 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 似然函数: $l(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{\theta^2} (\theta - X_i) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{0 < X_i < \theta\}} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{\theta^2} (\theta - X_i) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{\theta > X_{(n)}\}}$

对数似然函数: $L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln 2 - 2 \ln \theta + \ln(\theta - X_i)] \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{\theta > X_{(n)}\}}$.

令 $\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n \left[-\frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta - X_i} \right] = 0$.

设 $\bar{\theta}$ 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\bar{\theta} - X_i} - \frac{2}{\bar{\theta}} \right) = 0$ 且 $\bar{\theta} \geq X_{(n)}$, 记 Θ 为 $\bar{\theta}$ 构成的集合, 则极大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\bar{\theta} \in \Theta \cup \{X_{(n)}\}} L(\bar{\theta})$.

(2) 似然函数: $l(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta + 1) X_i^\theta \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{\theta > 0\}} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{0 < X_i < 1\}}$.

对数似然函数: $L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \ln X_i] \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{\theta > 0\}} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{0 < X_i < 1\}}$.

令 $\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$ 有 $\hat{\theta} = - \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i} + 1 \right)$. θ 的 MLE 为 $\max\{\hat{\theta}, 0\}$.

注：在求解极大似然估计的时候要注意参数的取值范围。虽然在本题求解过程中省略了对（对数）似然函数的导数何时大于 0，何时小于 0 的分析，直接求解导数等于 0 的解，但是这个解同时需要满足在其左侧导数大于 0，右侧小于 0 的条件。

15. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是取自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本，其中 $-\infty < \mu < +\infty, \sigma^2 > 0$ 为未知参数. 求 $\theta = \mathbb{P}(X \geq 2)$ 的极大似然估计.

解:

$$\theta = P(x \geq 2) = 1 - P(x < 2) = 1 - P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

μ 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$ σ^2 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$, 由 MLE 的不变性得:
 θ 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\theta} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2 - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right)$.

17. 设总体 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x^2/\theta}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

其中 θ 为未知参数且大于零, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的简单随机抽样.

- (1) 求 $\mathbb{E}X, \mathbb{E}[X^2]$;
- (2) 求 θ 的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}$;
- (3) 是否存在实数 a , 使得对任何 $\epsilon > 0$, 都有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(|\hat{\theta} - a| \geq \epsilon) = 0$?

解: 由题知 X 的密度函数为 $f(x, \theta) = \frac{2x}{\theta} \cdot e^{-x^2/\theta} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{x \geq 0\}}$.

- (1)

$$\mathbb{E}X = \int_0^\infty x \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta} \cdot e^{-x^2/\theta} dx \stackrel{t=x^2/\theta}{=} \sqrt{\theta} \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{\theta} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}\pi}{2},$$

$$\mathbb{E}X^2 = \int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-x^2/\theta} dx \stackrel{t=x^2/\theta}{=} \theta \int_0^\infty t \cdot e^{-t} dt = \theta \cdot \Gamma(2) = \theta.$$

- (2) $l(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2X_i}{\theta} e^{-X_i^2/\theta} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{X_i \geq 0\}}$,

$$L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln 2X_i - \ln \theta - X_i^2/\theta].$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \text{ 有 } -\frac{n}{\theta} + (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2) \theta^{-2} = 0. \quad \therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n}$$

- (3) 由大数定律知, $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n} \xrightarrow{P} \mathbb{E}X^2 = \theta (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

\therefore 令 $a = \theta$ 得: 对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta} - a| \geq \epsilon) = 0$.

19. 设总体 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\theta \in (0, +\infty)$ 为未知参数, X_1, X_2, X_3 为总体 X 的简单随机抽样, 令 $T = \max(X_1, X_2, X_3)$.

- (1) 求 T 的概率密度;
 (2) 确定 a , 使得 aT 为 θ 的无偏估计.

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} P(T \leq t) &= P(\max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\} \leq t) \quad 0 < t < \theta \\ &= P(X_1 \leq t, X_2 \leq t, X_3 \leq t) = \prod_{i=1}^3 P(X_i \leq t) \\ &= \left(\int_0^t \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx \right)^3 = \frac{t^9}{\theta^9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f_T(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9}, & 0 < t < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \mathbb{E}T = \int_0^\theta t \cdot \frac{9t^8}{\theta^9} dt = \frac{9\theta}{10} \therefore \mathbb{E}(aT) = a \cdot \frac{9\theta}{10} = \theta \Rightarrow a = \frac{10}{9}.$$

20. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 的一个简单随机样本, $\mathbb{E}X = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$.

- (1) 确定常数 c 使得 $c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计.
 (2) 记 \bar{X}, S^2 分别是样本均值和样本方差. 确定常数 c 使 $\bar{X}^2 - cS^2$ 是 μ^2 的无偏估计.

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_{i+1}^2 + X_i^2 - 2X_{i+1}X_i \right] = (2n-2) \left[\mathbb{E}X_1^2 - (\mathbb{E}X_1)^2 \right] \\ &= (2n-2)\sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \mathbb{E} \left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 \right] = \sigma^2, \text{ 得 } c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\bar{X}^2 &= \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} X_i X_j \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} [n(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) + (n^2 - n)\mu^2] \\ &= \mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 \\ \mathbb{E}S^2 &= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[n(\mu^2 + \sigma^2) - n \left(\mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 \right) \right] \\ &= \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}^2 - cS^2] = \mu^2, \quad \therefore c = \frac{1}{n}, \quad \hat{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}S^2.$$

21. 设从均值为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 的总体中, 分别抽取容量为 n_1, n_2 的两个独立样本. 设 \bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2 分别是两样本的均值. 试证明对于任意常数 $a, Y = a\bar{X}_1 + (1-a)\bar{X}_2$ 是 μ 的无偏估计, 并确定常数 a 使 Y 的方差达到最小.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}Y &= \mathbb{E}[a\bar{X}_1 + (1-a)\bar{X}_2] = \mathbb{E}\left[a \cdot \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i^{n_1} + (1-a) \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} X_i^{n_2}\right] \\ &= \frac{a}{n_1} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i^{n_1}\right] + \frac{1-a}{n_2} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} X_i^{n_2}\right] \\ &= \frac{a}{n_1} \cdot n_1 \mu + \frac{1-a}{n_2} \cdot n_2 \mu = \mu.\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore Y$ 为 μ 无偏估计。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var } Y &= \text{Var}(a\bar{X}_1 + (1-a)\bar{X}_2) = a^2 \text{Var } \bar{X}_1 + (1-a)^2 \text{Var } \bar{X}_2 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{n_1} \text{Var } X + \frac{(1-a)^2}{n_2} \text{Var } X = \left[\frac{a^2}{n_1} + \frac{(1-a)^2}{n_2}\right] \sigma^2.\end{aligned}$$

关于 a 求导有 $\frac{\partial \text{Var } Y}{\partial a} = \left[\frac{2a}{n_1} - \frac{2(1-a)}{n_2}\right] \sigma^2$. 令导数 = 0 有 $\left[\frac{2a}{n_1} - \frac{2(1-a)}{n_2}\right] \sigma^2 = 0$.

$$\therefore a = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}$$

\therefore 当 $a = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}$ 时, $\text{Var } Y$ 最小, 为 $\frac{1}{n_1+n_2} \sigma^2$.

27. 一袋中有 N 个均匀硬币, 其中 θ 个是普通的硬币, 其余 $N - \theta$ 个两面都是正面. 现从袋中随机摸出一个把它连郑两次, 记下结果, 但是不看它属于哪种硬币, 又把它放回袋中, 如此重复 n 次. 如果掷出 0, 1, 2 次正面的次数分别是 n_0, n_1, n_2 次, 其中 $n_0 + n_1 + n_2 = n$, 试分别用矩估计法和极大似然法这两种方法估计袋中普通硬币数 θ .

解: X : 把硬币连瓶两次出现正面的次数. X 的分布如下: $P(X=0) = \frac{\theta}{4N}, P(X=1) = \frac{\theta}{2N}, P(X=2) = \frac{4N-3\theta}{4N}$.

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}X = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{4N} + 1 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2N} + 2 \cdot \frac{4N-3\theta}{4N} = \frac{4N-2\theta}{2N} = 2 - \frac{\theta}{N}.$$

$$\text{而 } \bar{X} = 0 \cdot \frac{n_0}{n} + 1 \cdot \frac{n_1}{n} + 2 \cdot \frac{n_2}{n} = \frac{n_1+2n_2}{n}.$$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ 矩估计 } \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{2n-n_1-2n_2}{n} N = \frac{2n_0+n_1}{n} N.$$

X 的似然函数为

$$l(\theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{4N}\right)^{n_0} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta}{2N}\right)^{n_1} \cdot \left(\frac{4N-3\theta}{4N}\right)^{n_2}$$

则对数似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = n_0(\ln \theta - \ln 4N) + n_1(\ln \theta - \ln 2N) + n_2(\ln(4N-3\theta) - \ln 4N).$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \text{ 有 } \frac{n_0}{\theta} + \frac{n_1}{\theta} - \frac{3n_2}{4N-3\theta} = 0. \therefore \theta \text{ 的 MLE 估计 } \hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{4N(n_0+n_1)}{3n}.$$

第十二次作业

40. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为抽自指数分布

$$f(x, \theta) = e^{-(x-\mu)}, x \geq \mu, -\infty < \mu < +\infty$$

的简单样本.

- (1) 试求 μ 的极大似然估计 $\hat{\mu}^*$, $\hat{\mu}^*$ 是 μ 的无偏估计吗? 如果不是, 试对它作修改, 以得到 μ 的无偏估计 $\hat{\mu}^{**}$.
- (2) 试求 μ 的矩估计 $\hat{\mu}$, 并证明它是 μ 的无偏估计.
- (3) 试问 $\hat{\mu}^{**}$ 和 $\hat{\mu}$ 哪一个有效?

解: (1) $l(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-(X_i - \mu)} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{X_i \geq \mu\}}$. $L(\theta) = \ln l(\theta) = (-\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\mu) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{X_{(1)} \geq \mu\}} \leq 0$.
在 $\mu = X_{(1)}$ 处达到最大. $\therefore \hat{\mu}^* = X_{(1)}$. $X_{(1)}$ 的分布如下

$$f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = ne^{-n(x-\mu)} \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{x \geq \mu\}}.$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}] = \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x \cdot ne^{-n(x-\mu)} dx = \mu + \frac{1}{n}. \quad \therefore \hat{\mu}^* = X_{(1)} \text{ 不是无偏估计.}$$

$$\mu \text{ 的无偏估计 } \hat{\mu}^{**} = \hat{\mu}^* - \frac{1}{n}.$$

(2)

$$\mathbb{E}X = \int_{\mu}^{\infty} xe^{-(x-\mu)} dx = e^{\mu} \int_{\mu}^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx = e^{\mu}(\mu + 1)e^{-\mu} = \mu + 1$$

$$\therefore \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1.$$

$$E[\hat{\mu}] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] - 1 = \frac{1}{n} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] - 1 = \mu.$$

$\therefore \hat{\mu}$ 是无偏估计。

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}^2] &= \int_{n\mu}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot ne^{-n(x-\mu)} dx = \int_{n\mu}^{\infty} \frac{t^2}{n^2} e^{-t+n\mu} dt = \frac{e^{n\mu}}{n^2} \int_{n\mu}^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{e^{n\mu}}{n^2} \cdot (t^2 + 2t + 2) \cdot e^{-t} \Big|_{n\mu}^{\infty} = \mu^2 + \frac{2\mu}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Var}[X_{(1)}] &= \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}^2] - \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}]^2 = \mu^2 + \frac{2\mu}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} - \mu^2 - \frac{2\mu}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2}, \\ \therefore \text{Var}[\hat{\mu}^{**}] &= \text{Var}[X_{(1)}] = \frac{1}{n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\hat{\mu}^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2 - \frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + 1\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} X_i X_j\right) - \frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + 1\right] \\ &= \mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{\mu}^2] - \mathbb{E}[\hat{\mu}]^2 = \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}^{**}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n} = \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}), \quad n \geq 1. \therefore \hat{\mu}^{**} \text{ 更有效.}$$

45. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 自下列总体中抽取的简单样本,

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

证明: 样本均值 \bar{X} 及 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i + \frac{1-n}{2(n+1)}$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计, 问何者更有效?(习题册中写的是 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i + \frac{n+3}{2(n+1)}$.)

证明:

$$\mathbb{E}\bar{X} = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \mathbb{E}X = \theta$$

$\therefore \bar{X}$ 为无偏估计.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}X_{(n)} &= \int_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot n \left(x - \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} dx \stackrel{x-\theta+\frac{1}{2}=t}{=} \int_0^1 \left(t + \theta - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot nt^{n-1} dt \\ &= \theta + \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X_{(n)} + \frac{1-n}{2(1+n)}$ 为 θ 无偏估计.

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}X^2 = \int_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \theta^2 + \frac{1}{12}, \therefore \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var} X = \frac{1}{12n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}X_{(n)}^2 &= \int_{\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\theta+\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \cdot n \left(x - \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \left(t + \theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot nt^{n-1} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 nt^{n+1} dt + 2\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^1 nt^n dt + \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \int_0^1 nt^{n-1} dt \\ &= \frac{n}{n+2} + 2\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{n}{n+1} + \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}\left(X_{(n)} + \frac{1-n}{2(n+n)}\right) = \text{Var} X_{(n)} = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}.$$

当 $n \leq 7$ 时, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) \leq \text{Var}\left(X_{(n)} + \frac{1-n}{2(1+n)}\right)$ 前者更有效.

当 $n \geq 8$ 时, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) \geq \text{Var}\left(X_{(n)} + \frac{1-n}{2(1+n)}\right)$ 后者更有效.

48. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为抽自均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$ 的简单随机样本.

(1) 选取适当的参数 a_n, b_n, c_n 使得, $\hat{\theta}_1 = a_n \bar{X}$, $\hat{\theta}_2 = b_n \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_3 = c_n \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计.

(2) 比较 $\hat{\theta}_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ 哪个更有效.

解: (1) $\mathbb{E}\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}X_i = \mathbb{E}X = \frac{\theta}{2}$

\therefore 当 $a_n = 2$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_1 = a_n \bar{X}$ 是无偏估计.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}X_{(1)} &= \int_0^\theta x \cdot n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x \cdot (\theta - x)^{n-1} dx \\ &\stackrel{x=\theta t}{=} n\theta \int_0^1 t(1-t)^{n-1} dt = n\theta B(2, n) = n\theta \frac{\Gamma(2) \cdot \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n+2)} = \frac{\theta}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 当 $b_n = n+1$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_2 = b_n X_{(1)}$ 是无偏估计.

$$\mathbb{E}X(n) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot n \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x^n dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

\therefore 当 $c_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_3 = c_n X_{(n)}$ 是无偏估计.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_1^2] &= 4\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}^2] = 4\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} X_i X_j\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{4}{n} \mathbb{E}X^2 + 4 \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2} (\mathbb{E}X)^2 \\ &= \frac{4\theta^2}{3n} + 4 \cdot \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3n}\right) \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\hat{\theta}_1^2 - (E\hat{\theta}_1)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3n}\right) \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \theta^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_2^2] &= \frac{n(n+1)^2}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot (\theta - x)^{n-1} dx \stackrel{x=\theta t}{=} \frac{n(n+1)^2}{\theta^n} \int_0^1 (\theta t)^2 \theta^{n-1} (1-t)^{n-1} \theta dt \\ &= n\theta^2 B(3, n) = n(n+1)^2 \theta^2 \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n+3)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n+2} \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_3^2] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}\right)^2\right] = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot n \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x^{n+1} dx = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2,$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 \leq \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{1}{3n} \theta^2 \leq \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2, \quad n \geq 1$$

$\therefore \hat{\theta}_3$ 更有效.

63. 随机从一批钉子中抽取 9 枚, 测得其长度 (cm) 为:

2.15, 2.13, 2.10, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.12, 2.11, 2.13

假设钉子长度服从正态分布, 分别在下面两种情况下, 求出总体均值的 90% 置信区间:

(1) $\sigma = 0.01$

(2) σ 未知.

解: (1) $\sigma = 0.01, \alpha = 0.10$.

μ 的 90% 的置信区间 $\left[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right]$ 其中 $u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 为标准正态上分位数。
 $\therefore \phi(u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = \phi(u_{0.05}) = 0.95. \quad \therefore u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.645, \bar{X} = 2.13222, n = 9.$
 $\therefore \mu$ 的 90% 置信区间 $[2.12674, 2.13770]$

(2) σ 未知, $\alpha = 0.10$.

μ 的 90% 置信区间 $\left[\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right]$ 其中 $\bar{X} = 2.13222$ 。样
 本方差 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 3.7764 \therefore S = 0.019433, n = 9, t_8(0.05) =$
 $1.8595.$

$\therefore \mu$ 的 90% 置信区间 $[2.12017, 2.14427]$

64. 从某一小学的一年级学生中随机选了 9 名男生和 9 名女生, 测量他们的身高 (cm), 假设身高服从正态分布.

男孩	126	131	120	125	116	126	117	130	117
女孩	122	123	124	125	125	118	120	120	114

(1) 求这所小学一年级学生平均身高的 95% 置信区间;

(2) 求这所小学一年级男孩平均身高的 95% 置信区间;

(3) 求这所小学一年级女孩平均身高的 95% 置信区间.

解: μ 的 95% 置信区间 $\left[\bar{X}_i - \frac{S_i}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right), \bar{X}_i + \frac{S_i}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right]$

(1) $[119.80, 124.54]$

(2) $[118.69, 127.53]$

(3) $[118.43, 124.01]$

65. 假设 0.4, 2.5, 1.8, 0.7 是来自总体 X 的简单随机样本. 已知 $Y = \ln(X)$ 服从正态 $N(\mu, 1)$.

(1) 求 X 的数学期望 $a = \mathbb{E}X$;

(2) 求 μ 的 95% 置信区间;

(3) 求 a 的 95% 置信区间.

解: (1)

$$a = \mathbb{E}X = \mathbb{E}[e^Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}} dy \stackrel{x=y-\mu}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}} dx = e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2) 来自 X 简单样本 0.4, 2.5, 1.8, 0.7, $Y = \ln X$ 简单样本 -0.91629, 0.91629, 0.58779, -0.35667

$$\bar{Y} = 0.05778, \quad \sigma = 1, \quad n = 4, \quad \alpha = 0.05, \quad \phi(u_{0.025}) = 0.975 \quad \therefore u_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\mu \text{ 的 } 95\% \text{ 置信区间 } \left[\bar{Y} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{Y} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right] = [-0.922, 1.038]$$

$$(3) a \text{ 的 } 95\% \text{ 置信区间 } [e^{-0.922+1/2}, e^{1.038+1/2}] = [0.656, 4.655]$$

71. 一批零件的长度 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 从这批零件中随机地抽取 10 件, 测得长度值分别为 (单位: mm): 49.5, 50.4, 49.7, 51.1, 49.4, 49.7, 50.8, 49.9, 50.3, 50.0. 在下列条件下求这批零件长度总体方差 σ^2 的 95% 置信区间.

(1) $\mu = 50$ mm.

(2) μ 未知.

解: (1) σ^2 的 95% 置信区间 $\left[\frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{x_n^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})}, \frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{x_n^2(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})} \right] = [0.141, 0.893]$, 其中 $S_{\mu}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{n}$.

(2) σ^2 的 95% 置信区间 $\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{x_{n-1}^2-1(\frac{\alpha}{2})}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{x_{n-1}^2-1(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})} \right] = [0.149, 1.050]$, 其中 $S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$.

第十三次作业

76. 假设到一商场的顾客有 p 的概率购买商品, 现随机抽取了 500 个顾客, 其中 15 个购买了商品. 求 p 的 95% 置信区间.

解: 由题知 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim B(n, p)$.

由中心极限定理

$$\frac{s_{n-np}}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \xrightarrow{L} N(0, 1).$$

$$\therefore \hat{p} = \frac{S_n}{n} \xrightarrow{P} p. \quad \therefore \sqrt{\frac{p(p)}{\hat{p}(-\hat{p})}} \xrightarrow{P} 1. \quad \text{而 } \frac{\sqrt{n}(\hat{p}-p)}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \xrightarrow{L} N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{n}(\hat{p}-p)}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}} \xrightarrow{L} N(0, 1).$$

$\therefore p$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为 $\left[\hat{p} - u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right]$, 其中 $\hat{p} = \frac{S_n}{n} = 0.03, \alpha = 0.05, u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$. p 的 96% 置信区间 [0.01505, 0.04495]。

81. 设一农作的单位面积产量服从正态分布 $N(80, \sigma^2)$, 其标准差 $\sigma = 5$, 问至少需要几块试验田, 才能有 99% 的把握保证这些试验田的单位面积平均产量大于 75?

解: μ 的 $(1-\alpha)$ 置信上限: $\mu \leq \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha}$. 其中 u_{α} 为标准正态上分位数.

$$\therefore \bar{X} \geq \mu - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha}. \text{ 其中 } \mu = 80, \sigma = 5. \quad u_{\alpha} = u_{0.01} = 2.33. \therefore \bar{X} \geq 80 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 2.33$$

由题知, 当 $80 - \frac{11.65}{\sqrt{n}} > 75$ 时, 有 99% 把握保证试验田平均产量 > 75 .

则 $n > 5.4289 \therefore$ 至少需要 6 块试验田.

86. 为了了解一批灯泡的使用寿命, 共测试了 16 个灯泡的寿命, 得到寿命的平均为 1600h, 样本标准差为 15h. 假设寿命服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.

(1) 求 μ 的 95% 置信下限;

(2) 求 σ^2 的 95% 置信上限.

解: 已知 $n = 16$, $\bar{X} = 1600$, $S = 15$

(1) μ 的 95% 置信下限为 $\mu \geq \bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1}(\alpha)$

其中 $\alpha = 0.05$. $t_5(0.05) = 1.7531$

$$\therefore \mu \geq 1600 - \frac{15}{4} \cdot 1.7531 = 1593.426$$

(2) σ^2 的 95% 置信上限为 $\sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{n-1}^2(1-\alpha)}$

其中 $\alpha = 0.05$, $\chi_{15}^2(0.95) = 7.261$

$$\therefore \sigma^2 \leq \frac{15 \cdot 15^2}{7.261} = 464.812$$

第八章

1. 假设 X_1, \dots, X_{16} 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 0.16)$. 检验问题

$$H_0: \mu = 0.5 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu > 0.5,$$

显著水平为 0.05 .

(1) 检验的拒绝域是什么?

(2) $\mu = 0.65$ 时犯第二类错误的概率是多少?

解: (1) $U = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

在 H_0 下: $n = 16, \mu = 0.5, \alpha = 0.05, \sigma = 0.4, u_\alpha = 1.645$.

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域 } W = \{U > u_\alpha\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{16}(\bar{X} - 0.5)}{0.4} > 1.645 \right\} = \{\bar{X} > 0.6645\}.$$

(2) 第二类错误的概率

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{X} \notin W | H_1) &= P(\bar{X} \leq 0.6645 | \mu = 0.65) \\ &= P\left(\frac{\sqrt{16}(\bar{X} - 0.65)}{0.4} < 0.145 | \mu = 0.65\right) \\ &= \Phi(0.145) = 0.5576 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Phi(0.14) = 0.5557 \quad \Phi(0.15) = 0.5596).$$

5. 设样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 取自参数为 λ 的泊松分布总体, 对检验问题

$$H_0: \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \longleftrightarrow H_1: \lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

取检验的拒绝域为 $\{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \leq 1 \text{ 或 } \geq 12\}$

(1) 求此检验在 $\lambda = 0.25, 0.5, 1$ 处的功效函数值, 并求出该检验的水平.

(2) 求犯第一类错误的概率及在 $\lambda = 0.25, 0.75$ 处犯第二类错误的概率.

解: (1) $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim P(n\lambda), n = 10$. 拒绝域 $W = \{T \leq 1 \text{ 或 } T \geq 12\}$. 此检验的功效函数

$$g(\lambda) = P_\lambda(X \in W) = \begin{cases} \alpha(\lambda), & \lambda \in H_0, \\ 1 - \beta(\lambda), & \lambda \in H_1 \end{cases},$$

其中 $\alpha(\lambda), \beta(\lambda)$ 为第一、二类错误发生的概率。

(i) $\lambda = 0.25 \in H_1$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda) &= 1 - \beta(\lambda) = 1 - P(T \notin W \mid \lambda = 0.25) = 1 - P(1 < T < 12 \mid \lambda = 0.25) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=2}^{11} \frac{2.5^i}{i!} e^{-2.5} = 0.2873 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\lambda = 0.5 \in H_0$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda) &= \alpha(\lambda) = P(T \in W \mid \lambda = 0.5) = P(T \leq 1 \text{ 或 } T \geq 12 \mid \lambda = 0.5) \\ &= 1 - P(1 < T < 12 \mid \lambda = 0.5) = 1 - \sum_{i=2}^{11} \frac{5^i}{i!} e^{-5} = 0.0459 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $\lambda = 1 \in H_1$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda) &= 1 - \beta(\lambda) = 1 - P(T \notin W \mid \lambda = 1) = 1 - P(1 < T < 12 \mid \lambda = 1) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=2}^{11} \frac{10^i}{i!} e^{-10} = 0.3037 \end{aligned}$$

对 $\lambda = 0.5$. $g(0.5) = \alpha(0.5) = 0.0459$. \therefore 该检验的水平是 0.0459

(2) 犯第一类错误概率

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 0.0459, & \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

犯第二类错误概率

$$\beta(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 0, & \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ P(T \notin W \mid \lambda), & \lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

当 $\lambda = 0.25$ 时, $\beta(\lambda) = 0.7127$.

当 $\lambda = 0.75$ 时, $\beta(\lambda) = P(1 < T < 12 \mid \lambda = 0.75) = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{7.5^i}{i!} e^{-7.5} = 0.9161$.

13. 令 X_1, \dots, X_{10} 是从 $N(\mu, 16)$ 中抽取的随机样本, 假设样本均值 $\bar{X} = 4.8$. 在 5% 显著水平下, 检验:

(1) $H_0 : \mu = 7 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \mu \neq 7$;

$$(2) H_0: \mu \geq 7 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu < 7;$$

$$(3) H_0: \mu \leq 2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu > 2.$$

解: $F = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $\sigma = 4$, $\bar{X} = 4.8$ $u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$, $u_{\alpha} = 1.645$.

$$(1) \text{ 拒绝域 } W = \{|T| > u_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{10}|\bar{X}-7|}{4} > 1.96 \right\}, \frac{\sqrt{10}|\bar{X}-7|}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10} \cdot 2.2}{4} = 1.739 < 1.96. \text{ 接受 } H_0$$

$$(2) \text{ 拒绝域 } W = \{T < -u_{\alpha}\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{10}(\bar{X}-7)}{4} < -1.645 \right\}, \frac{\sqrt{10}(\bar{x}-7)}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10} \cdot (-2.2)}{4} = -1.739 < -1.645. \text{ 拒绝 } H_0$$

$$(3) \text{ 拒绝域 } W = \{T > u_{\alpha}\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{10}(\bar{X}-2)}{4} > 1.645 \right\}, \frac{\sqrt{10}(\bar{X}-2)}{4} = 2.21359 > 1.645. \text{ 拒绝 } H_0$$

26. 令 1.7, 4, 2.3, 3.2 是从 $N(2.5, \sigma^2)$ 中抽取的随机样本, 5% 显著水平下, 检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 1 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 1$

解: $\mu = 2.5$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $\sigma = 1$, $n = 4$,

$$\chi_{\mu}^2 = \frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_n^2, S_{\mu}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 / n, \chi_n^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 11.143, \chi_n^2\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 0.484.$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } W = \{\chi_{\mu}^2 < \chi_n^2\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \text{ 或 } \chi_{\mu}^2 > \chi_n^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\} = \left\{ \frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{\sigma^2} < 0.484 \text{ 或 } \frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{\sigma^2} > 11.143 \right\}.$$

$$S_{\mu}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 / n = 0.855 \quad \therefore \text{接受 } H_0$$

27. 令 X_1, \dots, X_9 是从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 中抽取的随机样本, 假设样本均值 $\bar{X} = 48$, 样本方差为 $\sigma^2 = 64$, 5% 显著水平下, 检验

$$(1) H_0: \mu \leq 40 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu > 40;$$

$$(2) H_0: \sigma^2 \geq 70 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 < 70.$$

解: (1) $T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}-\mu)}{S} \sim t_{n-1}$, $\mu = 40$, $n = 9$, $\bar{X} = 48$, $S^2 = 64$, $\alpha = 0.05$.

$$\text{拒绝域 } W = \{T > t_{n-1}(0.05)\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{9}(\bar{X}-40)}{S} > 1.8553 \right\}.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9}(\bar{X}-40)}{S} = 3 > 1.8553 \quad \therefore \text{拒绝 } H_0$$

$$(2) \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2, n = 9, \sigma^2 = 70, S^2 = 64. \quad \alpha = 0.05.$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } W = \{\chi^2 < \chi_{n-1}^2(1 - \alpha)\} = \left\{ \frac{8S^2}{70} < 2.733 \right\} = \{S^2 < 23.91375\}.$$

$$\frac{8S^2}{70} = \frac{8 \times 66^4}{70} = 7.314 > 2.733. \text{ 接受 } H_0$$

30. 随机从一批钉子中抽取 9 枚, 测得其长度 (cm) 为:

$$2.15, 2.13, 2.10, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.12, 2.11, 2.13$$

假设钉子长度服从正态分布, 分别在下面两种情况, 5% 显著水平下, 检验 $H_0: \sigma \leq 0.01 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma > 0.01$:

$$(1) \mu = 2.12;$$

$$(2) \mu \text{ 未知}.$$

解: (1)

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_n^2, \quad n = 9, \quad \alpha = 0.05, \quad \sigma = 0.01, \quad \bar{X} = 2.1322, \quad \chi_n^2(\alpha) = 16.919$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } W = \{\chi^2 > \chi_n^2(\alpha)\} = \left\{ \frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} > 16.919 \right\}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = 45 > 16.919, \quad \text{拒绝 } H_0.$$

(2)

$$U = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2, \quad n = 9, \quad \alpha = 0.05, \quad \sigma = 0.01,$$

$$\bar{X} = 2.1322, \quad \chi_{n-1}^2(\alpha) = 15.507, \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 0.0199^2$$

$$\text{拒绝域 } W = \{U > \chi_{n-1}^2(\alpha)\} = \left\{ \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} > 15.507 \right\}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = 31.6808 > 15.507. \quad \text{拒绝 } H_0.$$