

习题六

一、填空题

1、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自于总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的随机样本，且随机变量

$$Y = c \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \text{ 则常数 } c = \frac{1}{n\sigma^2}.$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sum X_i}{\sqrt{E}} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{D(\sum X_i)} = \frac{1}{n\sigma^2}$$

2、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自于总体 $\chi^2(n)$ 的随机样本， \bar{X} 为样本均值，则

$$E(\bar{X}) = n, D(\bar{X}) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &\sim \chi^2(n) \Rightarrow E(\bar{X}) = n, D(\bar{X}) = 2n \\ D(\bar{X}) &= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} D(\sum X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot 2n = \frac{2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

3、设随机变量 $X \sim t(n)$, $n > 1$, $Y = X^2$, 则 Y 服从的分布是 $F(1, n)$.

4、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自于总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的随机样本，则 \bar{X} 服从的分布是 $N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$.

5、设 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 是取自于正态总体 $X \sim N(0, 2^2)$ 的样本，且

$$Y = a \cdot (X_1 - 2X_2)^2 + b \cdot (3X_3 - 4X_4)^2, \text{ 则当 } a = \frac{1}{20}, b = \frac{1}{100} \text{ 时,}$$

$$Y \text{ 服从 } \chi^2 \text{ 分布, 自由度为 } 2.$$

$$X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20) \Rightarrow \frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{\sqrt{20}} \sim N(0,1)$$

二、选择题

1、设随机变量 $X \sim F(n_1, n_2)$, 则 $\frac{1}{X}$ 服从的分布是 [③].

① $N(0, 1)$

② $\chi^2(n_1 + n_2)$

③ $F(n_2, n_1)$

④ 不确定

2、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自于总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的随机样本，则样本二阶原点矩

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \text{ 的数学期望为 [①]}.$$

① σ^2

② $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

③ $\frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$

④ $\frac{\sigma^4}{n}$

3、设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是取自于总体 X 中的一个

样本， $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是样本均值， $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 为样本方差，则下列正确

的是 [③].

① $\frac{\sqrt{n-1} \cdot (\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

② $\frac{\sqrt{n-1} \cdot (\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1)$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot (\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

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

4、设随机变量 X, Y 都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ ($\sigma \neq 0$), 且 X, Y 相互独立,

则随机变量 $Z = \frac{(X+Y)^2}{(X-Y)^2}$ 服从的分布是 [$\textcircled{2}$]. $\Rightarrow \frac{X+Y-0}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{X+Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

$$\textcircled{1} \chi^2(1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} F(1,1)$$

$$\textcircled{3} t(1)$$

$$\textcircled{4} N(0,1)$$

$$Z = \frac{(X+Y)^2}{(X-Y)^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{X+Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{X-Y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right)^2} \sim F(1,1)$$

三、计算题

1、在总体 $N(12, 4)$ 中随机抽一容量为 5 的样本 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 , 求

(1) 样本均值与总体均值之差的绝对值大于 1 的概率;

(2) $P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) > 15\}$, $P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) < 10\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) X &\sim N(12, 4) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - 12}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ 或 } \frac{\bar{X} - 12}{2/\sqrt{5}} \sim N(0,1) \\ P(|\bar{X} - 12| > 1) &= 1 - P(|\bar{X} - 12| \leq 1) = 1 - P(-1 \leq \bar{X} - 12 \leq 1) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\frac{-1}{2/\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - 12}{2/\sqrt{5}} \leq \frac{1}{2/\sqrt{5}}\right) = 1 - (2\Phi(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) - 1) \\ &= 2 - 2\Phi(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}) = 0.2628 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) > 15\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 \leq 15, X_2 \leq 15, X_3 \leq 15, X_4 \leq 15, X_5 \leq 15\} \\ &= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 P(X_i \leq 15) = 1 - [P(X_1 \leq 15)]^5 \\ &= 1 - \left[P\left(\frac{X_1 - 12}{2} \leq \frac{15 - 12}{2}\right) \right]^5 \\ &= 1 - [\Phi(\frac{3}{2})]^5 = 1 - (0.9332)^5 = 0.2923 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5) < 10\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 \geq 10, X_2 \geq 10, X_3 \geq 10, X_4 \geq 10, X_5 \geq 10\} \\ &= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 P(X_i \geq 10) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^5 (1 - P(X_i < 10)) \\ &= 1 - (1 - P(X_1 < 10))^5 \\ &= 1 - \left[1 - P\left(\frac{X_1 - 12}{2} < \frac{10 - 12}{2}\right) \right]^5 \\ &= 1 - [1 - \Phi(-1)]^5 = 1 - [\Phi(1)]^5 \\ &= 1 - (0.8413)^5 = 0.5785 \end{aligned}$$

2、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} 为总体 $N(0, 0.3^2)$ 的一个样本, 求 $P\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\}$.

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10} 为总体 $N(0, 0.3^2)$ 的一个样本

$\Rightarrow X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}$ 相互独立且 $X_i \sim N(0, 0.3^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X_i - 0}{0.3} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{0.3} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{0.09} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{0.09} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > \frac{1.44}{0.09}\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{0.09} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 16\right)$$

$$= 0.1$$