1. 在某总体中抽取一个容量为 5 的样本,测得样本值为: 98.5, 98.3, 99, 100.6, 95.8, 求其样本均值和样本方差.

解答: 
$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \frac{1}{5} (98.5 + 98.3 + 99 + 100.6 + 95.8) = 98.44$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \overline{X})^{2} = \frac{1}{4} (0.06^{2} + 0.14^{2} + 0.56^{2} + 2.16^{2} + 2.64^{2}) = 2.993$$

注:易得样本方差的另一个计算方法 
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n \overline{X}^2 \right)$$

- 2. 查表计算:
- (1)  $\chi^2_{0.05}(15)$ ,  $\chi^2_{0.95}(9)$ ,  $\chi^2_{0.025}(3)$
- (2)  $t_{0.05}(12)$ ,  $t_{0.025}(2)$ ,  $t_{0.01}(54)$
- (3)  $F_{0.05}(12,15)$ ,  $F_{0.95}(12,15)$ ,  $F_{0.025}(12,15)$

解答: (1) 
$$\chi_{0.05}^2(15) = 24.996$$
,  $\chi_{0.95}^2(9) = 3.325$ ,  $\chi_{0.025}^2(3) = 9.348$ 

(2) 
$$t_{0.05}(12) = 1.782$$
,  $t_{0.025}(2) = 4.303$ ,  $t_{0.01}(54) \approx u_{0.01} = 2.33$ 

(3) 
$$F_{0.05}(12,15) = 2.475$$
,  $F_{0.95}(12,15) = \frac{1}{F_{0.05}(15,12)} = \frac{1}{2.617} \cdot 0.3821$ ,  $F_{0.025}(12,15) = 2.963$ 

- 3. 抽水机每天的停机时间服从正态分布 N(4, 0.64) , 求
- (1)一个月(30天)每天的平均停机时间在1个小时至5个小时之间的概率;
- (2) 一个月(30天), 总的停机时间小于115个小时的概率.

解答:记每天的停机时间为 X ,由题意  $X \sim N(4,0.64)$  ,因此 30 天的平均停机时间  $\overline{X} \sim N(4,\frac{0.64}{30})$  ,于是  $\frac{\overline{X}-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}} \sim N(0,1)$ 

(1) 
$$P\{1 \le \overline{X} \le 5\} = P\{\frac{1-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}} \le \frac{\overline{X}-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}} \le \frac{5-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}}\}$$

$$=\Phi(\frac{5-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}})-\Phi(\frac{1-4}{0.8/\sqrt{30}})=\Phi(6.8465)-\Phi(-20.5396)$$

$$= \Phi(6.8465) - [1 - \Phi(20.5396)] = \Phi(6.8465) + \Phi(20.5396) - 1$$

=1+1-1=1

(2) 
$$P{30\overline{X} < 115} = P{\overline{X} < 3.833} = \Phi(\frac{3.833 - 4}{0.8 / \sqrt{30}}) = \Phi(-1.14) = 1 - \Phi(1.14)$$

=1-0.8729=0.1271

注: 
$$P{30\overline{X} < 114} = P{\overline{X} < 3.8} = \Phi(\frac{3.8 - 4}{0.8 / \sqrt{30}}) = \Phi(-1.37)$$
  
=  $1 - \Phi(1.37) = 1 - 0.9147 = 0.0853$ 

4. 若总体  $X\sim N(\mu,\sigma^2)$  ,  $X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n$  为其简单随机样本 ,  $\overline{X}$  为样本均值 ,  $S^2$  为样本方差. 试问

(1) 统计量
$$U = n \left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2$$
 服从什么分布?

(2) 统计量
$$V = n \left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S}\right)^2$$
 服从什么分布?

解答: (1) 由题目条件, 
$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
,其平方  $\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}\right)^2 = n \left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ ,即  $U = n \left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 

(2) 由题目条件,
$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
,其平方 $\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}\right)^2 = n\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 

而
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
,由F分布的定义

$$\frac{n\left(\frac{\overline{X}-\sigma}{\sigma}\right)^{2}}{\frac{1}{\frac{(n-1)S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}}} = \frac{n\left(\frac{\overline{X}-\sigma}{\sigma}\right)^{2}}{\frac{S^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}} = n\left(\frac{\overline{X}-\sigma}{S}\right)^{2} \sim F(1, n-1)$$

5. 若 $T \sim t(n)$  ,  $n \ge 2$  , 证明 : E(T) = 0

证明:由题目条件,T 的密度函数为 
$$f(t)=rac{\Gammaigg(rac{n+1}{2}igg)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gammaigg(rac{n}{2}igg)}igg(1+rac{t^2}{n}igg)^{\!\!-rac{n+1}{2}}$$
,因此

$$E(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} dt = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} dt$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma\!\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma\!\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}\cdot\frac{n}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\!\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{\!\!-\frac{n+1}{2}}d\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)=\frac{\Gamma\!\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma\!\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}\cdot\frac{n}{2}\!\left[\frac{2}{1-n}\!\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{\!\!\frac{1-n}{2}}\right]_{\!\!-\infty}^{\!\!+\infty}$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}\cdot\frac{n}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{1-n}\left[\left(1+\frac{t^2}{n}\right)^{\frac{1-n}{2}}\right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}=\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}\cdot\frac{n}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{1-n}\left[0-0\right]=0$$

注:这里没有用积分的奇偶性,因为定积分的奇偶性对广义积分并不成立。

6. 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}$ 为来自总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本

(1) 若
$$\mu$$
=0, $\sigma$ =0.3 , 求 $P\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\}$  ;

(2) 若 $\sigma$ =4而 $\mu$ 未知, $S^2$ 为样本方差且满足 $P\{S^2>A\}=0.1$ ,求 A

解答: (1)由于
$$X_i \sim N(0, 0.3^2)$$
 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$ ),因此 $\frac{X_i - 0}{0.3} \sim N(0, 1)$ ,即

$$\frac{X_i}{0.3} \sim N(0,1)$$
。而  $X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_{10}$  相互独立,因此  $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{0.3}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$ ,即

$$\frac{1}{0.09} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$$
 ,从而

$$P\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\} = P\{\frac{1}{0.09} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > \frac{1.44}{0.09}\} = P\{\chi^2(10) > 16\}$$

查表知  $P\{\chi^2(10) > 15.987\} = 0.1$ 

所以 $P\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\} \approx 0.1 \frac{50}{50}$ 分

(2)由于
$$\frac{(10-1)S^2}{4^2}$$
~ $\chi^2(10-1)$ ,即 $\frac{9S^2}{16}$ ~ $\chi^2(9)$ ,因此

$$P{S^2 > A} = P{\frac{9S^2}{16} > \frac{9A}{16}} = P{\chi^2(9) > \frac{9A}{16}} = 0.1$$

所以
$$\frac{9A}{16} = \chi_{0.1}^2(9) = 14.684$$
,从而 $A = \frac{16}{9} \times 14.684 = 26.105$ 50分

7. 设某县农民人均收入(单位:万元)服从正态分布 N(1.5,0.25),现随机调查了n个人,若这n个人的人均收入不超过 1.6 万元的概率为 0.9,求至少调查多少人?

解答:记农民收入为 X ,由题意  $X \sim N(1.5, 0.25)$  ,于是这 n 个农民的人均收入  $\overline{X} \sim N(1.5, \frac{0.25}{n})$  ,从而  $\overline{X-1.5} \sim N(0,1)$  ,于是

$$0.9 = P\{\overline{X} \le 1.6\} = P\{\frac{\overline{X} - 1.5}{0.5 / \sqrt{n}} \le \frac{1.6 - 1.5}{0.5 / \sqrt{n}}\} = P\{U \le \frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\}$$

查表得
$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{5} \approx 1.28$$
,因此 $n \approx 40.96$ 

所以应至少调查 41 人.