

数理统计常用公式:

1、单个正态总体  $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$ ,  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ; 两个

独立正态总体  $U = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ;  $F = \frac{S_X^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_Y^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$ ; 当  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$  但

未知时,  $T = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$ ,  $S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_X^2 + (n_2-1)S_Y^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$ .

2、费希尔信息量  $I(\theta) = E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right]^2 = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right]$ ,  $g(\theta)$  的 C-R 下界为  $\frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)}$ .

3、分类数据  $\chi^2$  检验  $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{(n_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \sim \chi^2(r-1)$ ; 若  $p_i$  的计算与  $k$  个未知参数有关, 有

$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{(n_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2}{n\hat{p}_i} \sim \chi^2(r-k-1)$ ; 独立性检验  $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(n_{ij} - n\hat{p}_{ij})^2}{n\hat{p}_{ij}} \sim \chi^2((r-1)(c-1))$ .

4、方差分析中  $S_T = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} Y_{ij}^2 - \frac{1}{n} T^2$ ,  $S_A = \sum_{i=1}^r m_i (\bar{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{T_i^2}{m_i} - \frac{1}{n} T^2$ ,

$S_e = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} Y_{ij}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{T_i^2}{m_i}$ ; 满足  $S_T = S_e + S_A$ , 以及  $\frac{S_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-r)$ , 并且当  $H_0$ :

$a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_r = 0$  成立时,  $\frac{S_A}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(r-1)$ , 且  $S_e$  与  $S_A$  相互独立.

此外,  $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ ,  $\bar{Y}_i \sim N(\mu_i, \frac{\sigma^2}{m_i})$ ,  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{S_e}{n-r} = MS_e$ .

5、回归分析中,  $l_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$ ,  $l_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}$ ,

$l_{yy} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{l_{xy}}{l_{xx}} \sim N\left(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{l_{xx}}\right)$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \sim N\left(\beta_0, \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{l_{xx}}\right) \sigma^2\right)$ ;

$\hat{Y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 \sim N\left(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0, \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{l_{xx}}\right] \sigma^2\right)$ ,  $Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0 \sim N\left(0, \left[1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{l_{xx}}\right] \sigma^2\right)$ ;

$S_T = \sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = l_{YY}$ ,  $S_R = \sum (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 l_{xx} = \frac{l_{xy}^2}{l_{xx}}$ ,  $S_e = \sum (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2 = l_{YY} - \frac{l_{xy}^2}{l_{xx}}$ ;

$S_T = S_e + S_R$ , 以及  $\frac{S_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$ , 当  $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$  成立时,  $\frac{S_R}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$ , 且  $S_e$  与  $S_R$  独立.