

第七章 假设检验

习题 7.1

1. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的样本, 考虑如下假设检验问题

$$H_0: \mu = 2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu = 3,$$

若检验由拒绝域为 $W = \{\bar{x} \geq 2.6\}$ 确定.

(1) 当 $n = 20$ 时求检验犯两类错误的概率;

(2) 如果要使得检验犯第二类错误的概率 $\beta \leq 0.01$, n 最小应取多少?

(3) 证明: 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, $\beta \rightarrow 0$.

解: (1) 犯第一类错误的概率为

$$\alpha = P\{\bar{X} \in W | H_0\} = P\{\bar{X} \geq 2.6 | \mu = 2\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{2.6 - 2}{1/\sqrt{20}} = 2.68\right\} = 1 - \Phi(2.68) = 0.0037,$$

犯第二类错误的概率为

$$\beta = P\{\bar{X} \notin W | H_1\} = P\{\bar{X} < 2.6 | \mu = 3\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{1/\sqrt{20}} = -1.79\right\} = \Phi(-1.79) = 0.0367;$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } \beta = P\{\bar{X} < 2.6 | \mu = 3\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}} = -0.4\sqrt{n}\right\} = \Phi(-0.4\sqrt{n}) \leq 0.01,$$

则 $\Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.99$, $0.4\sqrt{n} \geq 2.33$, $n \geq 33.93$, 故 n 至少为 34;

$$(3) \alpha = P\{\bar{X} \geq 2.6 | \mu = 2\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{2.6 - 2}{1/\sqrt{n}} = 0.6\sqrt{n}\right\} = 1 - \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$\beta = P\{\bar{X} < 2.6 | \mu = 3\} = P\left\{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{1/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2.6 - 3}{1/\sqrt{n}} = -0.4\sqrt{n}\right\} = \Phi(-0.4\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

2. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{10} 是来自 0-1 总体 $b(1, p)$ 的样本, 考虑如下检验问题

$$H_0: p = 0.2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: p = 0.4,$$

取拒绝域为 $W = \{\bar{x} \geq 0.5\}$, 求该检验犯两类错误的概率.

解: 因 $X \sim b(1, p)$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i = 10\bar{X} \sim b(10, p)$,

$$\text{则 } \alpha = P\{\bar{X} \in W | H_0\} = P\{\bar{X} \geq 0.5 | p = 0.2\} = P\{10\bar{X} \geq 5 | p = 0.2\} = \sum_{k=5}^{10} C_{10}^k \cdot 0.2^k \cdot 0.8^{10-k} = 0.0328,$$

$$\beta = P\{\bar{X} \notin W | H_1\} = P\{\bar{X} < 0.5 | p = 0.4\} = P\{10\bar{X} < 5 | p = 0.4\} = \sum_{k=0}^4 C_{10}^k \cdot 0.4^k \cdot 0.6^{10-k} = 0.6331.$$

3. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{16} 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, 4)$ 的样本, 考虑检验问题

$$H_0: \mu = 6 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu \neq 6,$$

拒绝域取为 $W = \{|\bar{x} - 6| \geq c\}$, 试求 c 使得检验的显著性水平为 0.05, 并求该检验在 $\mu = 6.5$ 处犯第二类错误的概率.

解：因 $\alpha = P\{\bar{X} \in W \mid H_0\} = P\{|\bar{X} - 6| \geq c \mid \mu = 6\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{2/\sqrt{16}}\right| \geq \frac{c}{2/\sqrt{16}} = 2c\right\} = 2[1 - \Phi(2c)] = 0.05$,

则 $\Phi(2c) = 0.975$, $2c = 1.96$, 故 $c = 0.98$;

故 $\beta = P\{\bar{X} \notin W \mid H_1\} = P\{|\bar{X} - 6| < 0.98 \mid \mu = 6.5\} = P\{-1.48 < \bar{X} - 6.5 < 0.48 \mid \mu = 6.5\}$

$$= P\left\{-2.96 < \frac{\bar{X} - 6.5}{2/\sqrt{16}} < 0.96\right\} = \Phi(0.96) - \Phi(-2.96) = 0.83.$$

4. 设总体为均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本, 考虑检验问题

$$H_0: \theta \geq 3 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \theta < 3,$$

拒绝域取为 $W = \{\bar{x}_{(n)} \leq 2.5\}$, 求检验犯第一类错误的最大值 α , 若要使得该最大值 α 不超过 0.05, n 至少应取多大?

解：因均匀分布最大顺序统计量 $X_{(n)}$ 的密度函数为 $p_n(x) = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n} I_{0 < x < \theta}$,

$$\text{则 } \alpha = P\{\bar{X} \in W \mid H_0\} = P\{X_{(n)} \leq 2.5 \mid \theta = 3\} = \int_0^{2.5} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{3^n} dx = \frac{x^n}{3^n} \bigg|_0^{2.5} = \frac{2.5^n}{3^n} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{要使得 } \alpha \leq 0.05, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n \leq 0.05, \quad n \geq \frac{\ln 0.05}{\ln(5/6)} = 16.43,$$

故 n 至少为 17.

5. 在假设检验问题中, 若检验结果是接受原假设, 则检验可能犯哪一类错误? 若检验结果是拒绝原假设, 则又有可能犯哪一类错误?

答：若检验结果是接受原假设, 当原假设为真时, 是正确的决策, 未犯错误;

当原假设不真时, 则犯了第二类错误.

若检验结果是拒绝原假设, 当原假设为真时, 则犯了第一类错误;

当原假设不真时, 是正确的决策, 未犯错误.

6. 设 X_1, \dots, X_{20} 是来自 0-1 总体 $b(1, p)$ 的样本, 考虑如下检验问题

$$H_0: p = 0.2 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: p \neq 0.2,$$

$$\text{取拒绝域为 } W = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i \geq 7 \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i \leq 1 \right\},$$

(1) 求 $p = 0, 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 0.9, 1$ 的势并由此画出势函数的图;

(2) 求在 $p = 0.05$ 时犯第二类错误的概率.

解：(1) 因 $X \sim b(1, p)$, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \sim b(20, p)$, 势函数 $g(p) = P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \in W \mid p\right\} = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} p^k (1-p)^{20-k}$,

$$\text{故 } g(0) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0^k \times 1^{20-k} = 1, \quad g(0.1) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.1^k \times 0.9^{20-k} = 0.3941,$$

$$g(0.2) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.2^k \times 0.8^{20-k} = 0.1559, \quad g(0.3) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.3^k \times 0.7^{20-k} = 0.3996,$$

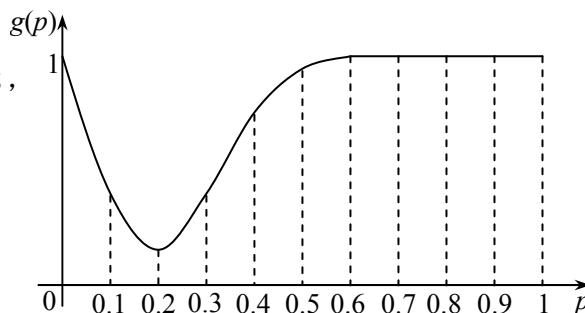
$$g(0.4) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.4^k \times 0.6^{20-k} = 0.7505, \quad g(0.5) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.5^k \times 0.5^{20-k} = 0.9424,$$

$$g(0.6) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.6^k \times 0.4^{20-k} = 0.9935, \quad g(0.7) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.7^k \times 0.3^{20-k} = 0.9997,$$

$$g(0.8) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.8^k \times 0.2^{20-k} = 0.999998,$$

$$g(0.9) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.9^k \times 0.1^{20-k} \approx 1,$$

$$g(1) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 1^k \times 0^{20-k} = 1;$$



(2) 在 $p = 0.05$ 时犯第二类错误的概率

$$\beta = P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \notin W \mid p = 0.05\right\} = \sum_{k=2}^6 \binom{20}{k} \times 0.05^k \times 0.95^{20-k} = 0.2641.$$

7. 设一个单一观测的样本取自密度函数为 $p(x)$ 的总体, 对 $p(x)$ 考虑统计假设:

$$H_0: p_0(x) = I_{0 < x < 1} \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: p_1(x) = 2x I_{0 < x < 1}.$$

若其拒绝域的形式为 $W = \{x: x \geq c\}$, 试确定一个 c , 使得犯第一类, 第二类错误的概率满足 $\alpha + 2\beta$ 为最小, 并求其最小值.

解: 当 $0 < c < 1$ 时, $\alpha = P\{X \in W \mid H_0\} = P\{X \geq c \mid X \sim p_0(x)\} = 1 - c$,

$$\text{且 } \beta = P\{X \notin W \mid H_1\} = P\{X < c \mid X \sim p_1(x)\} = \int_0^c 2x dx = c^2,$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha + 2\beta = 1 - c + 2c^2 = \frac{7}{8} + 2\left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{2}c + c^2\right) = \frac{7}{8} + 2\left(\frac{1}{4} - c\right)^2,$$

故当 $c = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, $\alpha + 2\beta$ 为最小, 其最小值为 $\frac{7}{8}$.

8. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{30} 为取自泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ 的随机样本.

(1) 试给出单侧假设检验问题 $H_0: \lambda \leq 0.1$ vs $H_1: \lambda > 0.1$ 的显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 的检验;

(2) 求此检验的势函数 $\beta(\lambda)$ 在 $\lambda = 0.05, 0.2, 0.3, \dots, 0.9$ 时的值, 并据此画出 $\beta(\lambda)$ 的图像.

解: (1) 因 $n\bar{X} = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{30} \sim P(30\lambda)$,

假设 $H_0: \lambda \leq 0.1$ vs $H_1: \lambda > 0.1$,

统计量 $n\bar{X} \sim P(30\lambda)$,

当 H_0 成立时, 设 $n\bar{X} \sim P(3)$, 其 p 分位数 $P_p(3)$ 满足 $\sum_{k=0}^{P_p(3)-1} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} < p \leq \sum_{k=0}^{P_p(3)} \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3}$

显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$, 可得 $P_{1-\alpha}(3) = P_{0.95}(3) = 6$, 右侧拒绝域 $W = \{n\bar{x} \geq 7\}$;

$$(2) \text{ 因 } \beta(\lambda) = P\{n\bar{X} \in W \mid \lambda\} = P\{n\bar{X} \geq 7 \mid \lambda\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{(30\lambda)^k}{k!} e^{-30\lambda},$$

$$\text{故 } \beta(0.05) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{1.5^k}{k!} e^{-1.5} = 0.0001, \quad \beta(0.2) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{6^k}{k!} e^{-6} = 0.3937,$$

$$\beta(0.3) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{9^k}{k!} e^{-9} = 0.7932, \quad \beta(0.4) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{12^k}{k!} e^{-12} = 0.9542,$$

$$\beta(0.5) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{15^k}{k!} e^{-15} = 0.9924, \quad \beta(0.6) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{18^k}{k!} e^{-18} = 0.9990,$$

$$\beta(0.7) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{21^k}{k!} e^{-21} = 0.9999,$$

$$\beta(0.8) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{24^k}{k!} e^{-24} \approx 1,$$

$$\beta(0.9) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{27^k}{k!} e^{-27} \approx 1.$$

