

### 习题 5.3

1. 在一本书上我们随机的检查了 10 页，发现每页上的错误数为：

4 5 6 0 3 1 4 2 1 4

试计算其样本均值、样本方差和样本标准差。

解：样本均值  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{10}(4+5+6+\cdots+1+4) = 3$ ；

样本方差  $s^2 = \frac{1}{9}[(4-3)^2 + (5-3)^2 + (6-3)^2 + \cdots + (1-3)^2 + (4-3)^2] \approx 3.7778$ ；

样本标准差  $s = \sqrt{3.7778} \approx 1.9437$ 。

2. 证明：对任意常数  $c, d$ ，有  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)(y_i - d) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证：} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)(y_i - d) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x}) + (\bar{x} - c)][(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{y} - d)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{x} - c)(y_i - \bar{y}) + (x_i - \bar{x})(\bar{y} - d) + (\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{x} - c) \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}) + (\bar{y} - d) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + 0 + 0 + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) + n(\bar{x} - c)(\bar{y} - d). \end{aligned}$$

3. 设  $x_1, \cdots, x_n$  和  $y_1, \cdots, y_n$  是两组样本观测值，且有如下关系： $y_i = 3x_i - 4, i = 1, \cdots, n$ ，试求样本均值  $\bar{x}$  和  $\bar{y}$  间的关系以及样本方差  $s_x^2$  和  $s_y^2$  间的关系。

解： $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (3x_i - 4) = \frac{1}{n} \left( 3 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 4n \right) = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 4 = 3\bar{x} - 4$ ；

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(3x_i - 4) - (3\bar{x} - 4)]^2 = \frac{9}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 9s_x^2.$$

4. 记  $\bar{x}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ， $s_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2$ ， $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ ，证明

$$\bar{x}_{n+1} = \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n), \quad s_{n+1}^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2.$$

证： $\bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{n+1} x_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} x_{n+1} = \bar{x}_n + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)$ ；

$$s_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [(x_i - \bar{x}_n) - (\bar{x}_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 - (n+1)(\bar{x}_n - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 + (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 - (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left[ (n-1) \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 + \frac{n}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2 \right] = \frac{n-1}{n} s_n^2 + \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 从同一总体中抽取两个容量分别为  $n, m$  的样本, 样本均值分别为  $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2$ , 样本方差分别为  $s_1^2, s_2^2$ , 将两组样本合并, 其均值、方差分别为  $\bar{x}, s^2$ , 证明:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m}, \quad s^2 = \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{(n+m)(n+m-1)}.$$

证:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n+m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} + \sum_{j=1}^m x_{2j} \right) = \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m};$

$$\begin{aligned}
s^2 &= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (x_{2j} - \bar{x})^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + n(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (x_{2j} - \bar{x}_2)^2 + m(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x})^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n+m-1} \left[ (n-1)s_1^2 + n \left( \bar{x}_1 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m} \right)^2 + (m-1)s_2^2 + m \left( \bar{x}_2 - \frac{n\bar{x}_1 + m\bar{x}_2}{n+m} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm^2(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2 + mn^2(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1)^2}{(n+m-1)(n+m)^2} = \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{n+m-1} + \frac{nm(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{(n+m)(n+m-1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

6. 设有容量为  $n$  的样本  $A$ , 它的样本均值为  $\bar{x}_A$ , 样本标准差为  $s_A$ , 样本极差为  $R_A$ , 样本中位数为  $m_A$ . 现对样本中每一个观测值施行如下变换:  $y = ax + b$ , 如此得到样本  $B$ , 试写出样本  $B$  的均值、标准差、极差和中位数.

解:  $\bar{y}_B = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b) = \frac{1}{n} (a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + nb) = a \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b = a\bar{x}_A + b;$

$$s_B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_B)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - a\bar{x}_A - b)^2} = |a| \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_A)^2} = |a| s_A;$$

$$R_B = y_{(n)} - y_{(1)} = ax_{(n)} + b - ax_{(1)} - b = a[x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}] = aR_A;$$

当  $n$  为奇数时,  $m_{B0.5} = y_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} = ax_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} + b = am_{A0.5} + b,$

当  $n$  为偶数时,  $m_{B0.5} = \frac{1}{2} [y_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + y_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}] = \frac{1}{2} [ax_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + b + ax_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} + b] = \frac{a}{2} [x_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + x_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}] + b = am_{A0.5} + b,$

故  $m_{B0.5} = am_{A0.5} + b.$

7. 证明: 容量为 2 的样本  $x_1, x_2$  的方差为  $s^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - x_2)^2.$

证:  $s^2 = \frac{1}{2-1} \left[ \left( x_1 - \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \right)^2 + \left( x_2 - \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{(x_1-x_2)^2}{4} + \frac{(x_2-x_1)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} (x_1-x_2)^2.$

8. 设  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  是来自  $U(-1, 1)$  的样本, 试求  $E(\bar{X})$  和  $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$ .

解: 因  $X_i \sim U(-1, 1)$ , 有  $E(X_i) = \frac{-1+1}{2} = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{(1+1)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

故  $E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3n}.$

9. 设总体二阶矩存在,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  是样本, 证明  $X_i - \bar{X}$  与  $X_j - \bar{X}$  ( $i \neq j$ ) 的相关系数为  $-(n-1)^{-1}$ .

证: 因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 有  $\text{Cov}(X_l, X_k) = 0$ , ( $l \neq k$ ),

则  $\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}) = \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) - \text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) - \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, X_j) + \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X})$

$$= 0 - \text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j\right) - \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j, X_j\right) + \text{Var}(\bar{X})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_i) - \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_j) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 = -\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2,$$

且  $\text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X}) = \text{Var}(X_i) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n X_j)$

$$= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_j - \bar{X}),$$

故  $\text{Corr}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X_i - \bar{X}, X_j - \bar{X})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X})} \cdot \sqrt{\text{Var}(X_j - \bar{X})}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} = -\frac{1}{n-1}.$

10. 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  为一个样本,  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$  是样本方差, 试证:

$$\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = s^2.$$

证: 因  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right),$

则  $\sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_j)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i^2 + x_j^2 - 2x_i x_j) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2n\bar{x} \cdot n\bar{x} \right) = n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right) = n(n-1)s^2,$$

故  $\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 = s^2.$

11. 设总体 4 阶中心矩  $\nu_4 = E[X - E(X)]^4$  存在, 试对样本方差  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ , 有

$$\text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4}{n(n-1)^2},$$

其中  $\sigma^2$  为总体  $X$  的方差.

证: 因  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right]$ , 其中  $\mu = E(X)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{Var}(S^2) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \text{Var} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ \text{Var} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \right] - 2 \text{Cov} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2, n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right) + \text{Var}[n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i - \mu)^2 - 2n \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}((X_i - \mu)^2, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) + n^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

因  $E(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sigma^2$ ,  $E(X_i - \mu)^4 = \nu_4$ ,

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \{E(X_i - \mu)^4 - [E(X_i - \mu)^2]^2\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \{\nu_4 - (\sigma^2)^2\} = n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4),$$

因  $E(X_i - \mu) = 0$ ,  $E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$ , 且当  $i \neq j$  时,  $X_i - \mu$  与  $X_j - \mu$  相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}((X_i - \mu)^2, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \{E[(X_i - \mu)^2 (\bar{X} - \mu)^2] - E(X_i - \mu)^2 E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ E \left[ (X_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu) \right)^2 \right] - \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ E(X_i - \mu)^4 + E(X_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \sum_{k \neq i} E(X_k - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^4 \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} [\nu_4 + \sigma^2 \cdot (n-1)\sigma^2] - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^4 \right\} = \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - \sigma^4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Var}(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = E(\bar{X} - \mu)^4 - [E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2]^2 = E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) \right]^4 - \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n^4} E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^4 + \binom{4}{2} \sum_{i < j} (X_i - \mu)^2 (X_j - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^4} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - \mu)^4 + 6 \sum_{i < j} E(X_i - \mu)^2 E(X_j - \mu)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^4} \left[ n\nu_4 + 6 \cdot \binom{n}{2} \sigma^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \right] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{1}{n^4} [n\nu_4 + 3n(n-1)\sigma^4] - \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{1}{n^3} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + \frac{2}{n^2} \sigma^4,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \text{Var}(S^2) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2n \cdot \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - \sigma^4) + n^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n^3} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + \frac{2}{n^2} \sigma^4 \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) + \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) + 2\sigma^4 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left\{ n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4) - 2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4) + \frac{1}{n} (\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4) \right\} = \frac{n(\nu_4 - \sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{2(\nu_4 - 2\sigma^4)}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{\nu_4 - 3\sigma^4}{n(n-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

12. 设总体  $X$  的 3 阶矩存在, 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是取自该总体的简单随机样本,  $\bar{X}$  为样本均值,  $S^2$  为样本方差, 试证:  $\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) = \frac{\nu_3}{n}$ , 其中  $\nu_3 = E[X - E(X)]^3$ .

$$\text{证: 因 } S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right], \text{ 其中 } \mu = E(X),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) &= \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, S^2) = \text{Cov} \left( \bar{X} - \mu, \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right] \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) - n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) \right], \end{aligned}$$

因  $E(\bar{X} - \mu) = E(X_i - \mu) = 0$ ,  $E(X_i - \mu)^2 = \sigma^2$ ,  $E(X_i - \mu)^3 = \nu_3$ , 且当  $i \neq j$  时,  $X_i - \mu$  与  $X_j - \mu$  相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu), (X_i - \mu)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i - \mu, (X_i - \mu)^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [E(X_i - \mu)^3 - E(X_i - \mu)E(X_i - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\nu_3 = \nu_3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X} - \mu, (\bar{X} - \mu)^2) = E(\bar{X} - \mu)^3 - E(\bar{X} - \mu)E(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 = E \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) \right]^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^3 \right] = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i - \mu)^3 = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot n\nu_3 = \frac{1}{n^2} \nu_3,$$

$$\text{故 } \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, S^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \nu_3 - n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \nu_3 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \nu_3 = \frac{\nu_3}{n}.$$

13. 设  $\bar{X}_1$  与  $\bar{X}_2$  是从同一正态总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  独立抽取的容量相同的两个样本均值. 试确定样本容量  $n$ , 使得两样本均值的距离超过  $\sigma$  的概率不超过 0.01.

解: 因  $E(\bar{X}_1) = E(\bar{X}_2) = \mu$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_1) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ ,  $\bar{X}_1$  与  $\bar{X}_2$  相互独立, 且总体分布为  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,

则  $E(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) = \mu - \mu = 0$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}$ , 即  $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(0, \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}\right)$ ,

因  $P\{|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2| > \sigma\} = 2\left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma\sqrt{2/n}}\right)\right] = 2 - 2\Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right) \leq 0.01$ , 有  $\Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right) \geq 0.995$ ,  $\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \geq 2.5758$ ,

故  $n \geq 13.2698$ , 即  $n$  至少 14 个.

14. 利用切比雪夫不等式求抛均匀硬币多少次才能使正面朝上的频率落在 (0.4, 0.6) 间的概率至少为 0.9. 如何才能更精确的计算这个次数? 是多少?

解: 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次正面朝上,} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次反面朝上,} \end{cases}$  有  $X_i \sim B(1, 0.5)$ , 且正面朝上的频率为  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ,

则  $E(X_i) = 0.5$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_i) = 0.25$ , 且  $E(\bar{X}) = 0.5$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{0.25}{n}$ ,

由切比雪夫不等式得  $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} = P\{|\bar{X} - 0.5| < 0.1\} \geq 1 - \frac{0.25}{0.1^2 n} = 1 - \frac{25}{n}$ ,

故当  $1 - \frac{25}{n} \geq 0.9$  时, 即  $n \geq 250$  时,  $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} \geq 0.9$ ;

利用中心极限定理更精确地计算, 当  $n$  很大时  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  的渐近分布为正态分布  $N(0.5, \frac{0.25}{n})$ ,

则  $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} = F(0.6) - F(0.4) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.6 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0.4 - 0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}}\right) = \Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - \Phi(-0.2\sqrt{n})$

$$= 2\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.9,$$

即  $\Phi(0.2\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.95$ ,  $0.2\sqrt{n} \geq 1.64$ ,

故当  $n \geq 67.24$  时, 即  $n \geq 68$  时,  $P\{0.4 < \bar{X} < 0.6\} \geq 0.9$ .

15. 从指数总体  $\text{Exp}(1/\theta)$  抽取了 40 个样品, 试求  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布.

解: 因  $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \theta$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{1}{40} \theta^2$ , 故  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布为  $N(\theta, \frac{1}{40} \theta^2)$ .

16. 设  $X_1, \dots, X_{25}$  是从均匀分布  $U(0, 5)$  抽取的样本, 试求样本均值  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布.

解: 因  $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{(5-0)^2}{25 \times 12} = \frac{1}{12}$ , 故  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布为  $N(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{12})$ .

17. 设  $X_1, \dots, X_{20}$  是从二点分布  $b(1, p)$  抽取的样本, 试求样本均值  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布.

解: 因  $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = p$ ,  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{p(1-p)}{20}$ , 故  $\bar{X}$  的渐近分布为  $N(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{20})$ .

18. 设  $X_1, \dots, X_8$  是从正态分布  $N(10, 9)$  中抽取的样本, 试求样本均值  $\bar{X}$  的标准差.

解: 因  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{9}{8}$ , 故  $\bar{X}$  的标准差为  $\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

19. 切尾均值也是一个常用的反映样本数据的特征量, 其想法是将数据的两端的值舍去, 而用剩下的当中的值为计算样本均值, 其计算公式是

$$\bar{X}_\alpha = \frac{X_{([n\alpha]+1)} + X_{([n\alpha]+2)} + \cdots + X_{(n-[n\alpha])}}{n - 2[n\alpha]},$$

其中  $0 < \alpha < 1/2$  是切尾系数,  $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq X_{(n)}$  是有序样本. 现在我们在高校采访了 16 名大学生, 了解他们平时的学习情况, 以下数据是大学生每周用于看电视的时间:

15 14 12 9 20 4 17 26 15 18 6 10 16 15 5 8

取  $\alpha = 1/16$ , 试计算其切尾均值.

解: 因  $n\alpha = 1$ , 且有序样本为 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26,

$$\text{故切尾均值 } \bar{x}_{1/16} = \frac{1}{16-2} (5+6+8+\cdots+20) = 12.8571.$$

20. 有一个分组样本如下:

区间	组中值	频数
(145,155)	150	4
(155,165)	160	8
(165,175)	170	6
(175,185)	180	2

试求该分组样本的样本均值、样本标准差、样本偏度和样本峰度.

$$\text{解: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{20} (150 \times 4 + 160 \times 8 + 170 \times 6 + 180 \times 2) = 163;$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{19} [(150-163)^2 \times 4 + (160-163)^2 \times 8 + (170-163)^2 \times 6 + (180-163)^2 \times 2]} = 9.2338;$$

$$\text{因 } b_2 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^2 \times 4 + (160-163)^2 \times 8 + (170-163)^2 \times 6 + (180-163)^2 \times 2] = 81,$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^3 \times 4 + (160-163)^3 \times 8 + (170-163)^3 \times 6 + (180-163)^3 \times 2] = 144,$$

$$b_4 = \frac{1}{20} [(150-163)^4 \times 4 + (160-163)^4 \times 8 + (170-163)^4 \times 6 + (180-163)^4 \times 2] = 14817,$$

$$\text{故样本偏度 } \gamma_1 = \frac{b_3}{b_2^{3/2}} = 0.1975, \text{ 样本峰度 } \gamma_2 = \frac{b_4}{b_2^2} - 3 = -0.7417.$$

21. 检查四批产品, 其批次与不合格品率如下:

批号	批量	不合格品率
1	100	0.05
2	300	0.06
3	250	0.04
4	150	0.03

试求这四批产品的总不合格品率.

$$\text{解: } \bar{p} = \frac{1}{800} (100 \times 0.05 + 300 \times 0.06 + 250 \times 0.04 + 150 \times 0.03) = 0.046875.$$

22. 设总体以等概率取 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 现从中抽取一个容量为 4 的样本, 试分别求  $X_{(1)}$  和  $X_{(4)}$  的分布.

解: 因总体分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{5}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{2}{5}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{3}{5}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{4}{5}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

则  $F_{(1)}(x) = P\{X_{(1)} \leq x\} = 1 - P\{X_{(1)} > x\} = 1 - P\{X_1 > x, X_2 > x, X_3 > x, X_4 > x\} = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^4$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{369}{625}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{544}{625}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{609}{625}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{624}{625}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

且  $F_{(4)}(x) = P\{X_{(4)} \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x, X_3 \leq x, X_4 \leq x\} = [F(x)]^4$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{625}, & 1 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{16}{625}, & 2 \leq x < 3, \\ \frac{81}{625}, & 3 \leq x < 4, \\ \frac{256}{625}, & 4 \leq x < 5, \\ 1, & x \geq 5, \end{cases}$$

故  $X_{(1)}$  和  $X_{(4)}$  的分布为

$X_{(1)}$	1	2	3	4	5	$X_{(4)}$	1	2	3	4	5
$P$	$\frac{369}{625}$	$\frac{175}{625}$	$\frac{65}{625}$	$\frac{15}{625}$	$\frac{1}{625}$	$P$	$\frac{1}{625}$	$\frac{15}{625}$	$\frac{65}{625}$	$\frac{175}{625}$	$\frac{369}{625}$

23. 设总体  $X$  服从几何分布, 即  $P\{X=k\} = pq^{k-1}$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$ , 其中  $0 < p < 1$ ,  $q=1-p$ ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  为该总体的样本. 求  $X_{(n)}, X_{(1)}$  的概率分布.

解: 因  $P\{X \leq k\} = \sum_{j=1}^k pq^{j-1} = \frac{p(1-q^k)}{1-q} = 1 - q^k$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$ ,

故  $P\{X_{(n)} = k\} = P\{X_{(n)} \leq k\} - P\{X_{(n)} \leq k-1\} = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i \leq k\} - \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i \leq k-1\} = (1 - q^k)^n - (1 - q^{k-1})^n$ ;

且  $P\{X_{(1)} = k\} = P\{X_{(1)} > k-1\} - P\{X_{(1)} > k\} = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i > k-1\} - \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i > k\} = q^{n(k-1)} - q^{nk}$ .

24. 设  $X_1, \dots, X_{16}$  是来自  $N(8, 4)$  的样本, 试求下列概率  
(1)  $P\{X_{(16)} > 10\}$ ;



$$(2) P\{X_{(1)} > 5\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1)} \quad P\{X_{(16)} > 10\} &= 1 - P\{X_{(16)} \leq 10\} = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{16} P\{X_i \leq 10\} = 1 - [F(10)]^{16} = 1 - [\Phi(\frac{10-8}{2})]^{16} \\ &= 1 - [\Phi(1)]^{16} = 1 - 0.8413^{16} = 0.9370; \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad P\{X_{(1)} > 5\} = \prod_{i=1}^{16} P\{X_i > 5\} = [1 - F(5)]^{16} = [1 - \Phi(\frac{5-8}{2})]^{16} = [\Phi(1.5)]^{16} = 0.9332^{16} = 0.3308.$$

25. 设总体为韦布尔分布, 其密度函数为

$$p(x; m, \eta) = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m\right\}, \quad x > 0, m > 0, \eta > 0.$$

现从中得到样本  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ , 证明  $X_{(1)}$  仍服从韦布尔分布, 并指出其参数.

$$\text{解: 总体分布函数 } F(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{mt^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} dt = \int_0^x e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} d\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m = -e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m}, \quad x > 0,$$

则  $X_{(1)}$  的密度函数为

$$p_1(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} p(x) = ne^{-n\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} \cdot \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} = \frac{mnx^{m-1}}{\eta^m} e^{-n\left(\frac{x}{\eta}\right)^m} = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{(\eta/\sqrt[m]{n})^m} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\eta/\sqrt[m]{n}}\right)^m},$$

故  $X_{(1)}$  服从参数为  $\left(m, \frac{\eta}{\sqrt[m]{n}}\right)$  的韦布尔分布.

26. 设总体密度函数为  $p(x) = 6x(1-x)$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_9$  是来自该总体的样本, 试求样本中位数的分布.

$$\text{解: 总体分布函数 } F(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt = \int_0^x 6t(1-t) dt = (3t^2 - 2t^3) \Big|_0^x = 3x^2 - 2x^3, \quad 0 < x < 1,$$

因样本容量  $n = 9$ , 有样本中位数  $m_{0.5} = x_{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} = x_{(5)}$ , 其密度函数为

$$p_5(x) = \frac{9!}{4!4!} [F(x)]^4 [1 - F(x)]^4 p(x) = \frac{9!}{4!4!} (3x^2 - 2x^3)^4 (1 - 3x^2 + 2x^3)^4 \cdot 6x(1-x).$$

27. 证明公式

$$\sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \int_p^1 x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1} dx, \quad \text{其中 } 0 \leq p \leq 1.$$

证: 设总体  $X$  服从区间  $(0, 1)$  上的均匀分布,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  为样本,  $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$  是顺序统计量,

则样本观测值中不超过  $p$  的样品个数服从二项分布  $b(n, p)$ , 即最多有  $r$  个样品不超过  $p$  的概率为

$$P\{X_{(r+1)} > p\} = \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k},$$

因总体  $X$  的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则  $X_{(r+1)}$  的密度函数为

$$p_{r+1}(x) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} [F(x)]^r [1-F(x)]^{n-r-1} p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = P\{X_{(r+1)} > p\} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r-1)!} \int_p^1 x^r (1-x)^{n-r-1} dx.$$

28. 设总体  $X$  的分布函数  $F(x)$  是连续的,  $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$  为取自此总体的次序统计量, 设  $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$ , 试证:

(1)  $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2 \leq \dots \leq \eta_n$ , 且  $\eta_i$  是来自均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$  总体的次序统计量;

$$(2) E(\eta_i) = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n;$$

(3)  $\eta_i$  和  $\eta_j$  的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2} & \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} \\ \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} & \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } a_1 = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad a_2 = \frac{j}{n+1}.$$

注: 第 (3) 问应要求  $i < j$ .

解: (1) 首先证明  $Y = F(X)$  的分布是均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$ ,

因分布函数  $F(x)$  连续, 对于任意的  $y \in (0, 1)$ , 存在  $x$ , 使得  $F(x) = y$ ,

$$\text{则 } F_Y(y) = P\{Y = F(X) \leq y\} = P\{F(X) \leq F(x)\} = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x) = y,$$

即  $Y = F(X)$  的分布函数是

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

可得  $Y = F(X)$  的分布是均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$ , 即  $F(X_1), F(X_2), \dots, F(X_n)$  是均匀分布总体  $U(0, 1)$  的样本,

因分布函数  $F(x)$  单调不减,  $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$ , 且  $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$  是总体  $X$  的次序统计量,

故  $\eta_1 \leq \eta_2 \leq \dots \leq \eta_n$ , 且  $\eta_i$  是来自均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$  总体的次序统计量;

(2) 因均匀分布  $U(0, 1)$  的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则  $\eta_i = F(X_{(i)})$  的密度函数为

$$p_i(y) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} [F_Y(y)]^{i-1} [1-F_Y(y)]^{n-i} p_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(n-i)!} y^{i-1} (1-y)^{n-i}, & 0 < y < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

即  $\eta_i$  服从贝塔分布  $Be(i, n-i+1)$ , 即  $Be(a, b)$ , 其中  $a = i$ ,  $b = n-i+1$ ,

$$\text{故 } E(\eta_i) = \frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)} = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n;$$

(3) 当  $i < j$  时,  $(\eta_i, \eta_j)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p_{ij}(y, z) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} [F_Y(y)]^{i-1} [F_Y(z) - F_Y(y)]^{j-i-1} [1-F_Y(z)]^{n-j} p_Y(y) p_Y(z) I_{y < z}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} y^{i-1} (z-y)^{j-i-1} (1-z)^{n-j} I_{0 < y < z < 1},$$

$$\text{则 } E(\eta_i \eta_j) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} yz \cdot p_{ij}(y, z) dy dz = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z y^i (z-y)^{j-i-1} \cdot z(1-z)^{n-j} dy,$$

令  $y = zu$ , 有  $dy = zdu$ , 且当  $y = 0$  时,  $u = 0$ ; 当  $y = z$  时,  $u = 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^z y^i (z-y)^{j-i-1} \cdot z(1-z)^{n-j} dy &= z(1-z)^{n-j} \int_0^1 (zu)^i (z-zu)^{j-i-1} \cdot zdu \\ &= z(1-z)^{n-j} \cdot z^j \int_0^1 u^i (1-u)^{j-i-1} du = z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j} \cdot B(i+1, j-i) = \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } E(\eta_i \eta_j) &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \int_0^1 \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} z^{j+1} (1-z)^{n-j} dz \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \cdot \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} B(j+2, n-j+1) \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} \cdot \frac{i!(j-i-1)!}{j!} \cdot \frac{(j+1)!(n-j)!}{(n+2)!} = \frac{i(j+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可得 } \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) = E(\eta_i \eta_j) - E(\eta_i)E(\eta_j) = \frac{i(j+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{i}{n+1} \cdot \frac{j}{n+1} = \frac{i(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)},$$

$$\text{因 } a_1 = \frac{i}{n+1}, \quad a_2 = \frac{j}{n+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) = \frac{i(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2},$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Var}(\eta_i) = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2}, \quad \text{Var}(\eta_j) = \frac{j(n+1-j)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2},$$

故  $\eta_i$  和  $\eta_j$  的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{Var}(\eta_i) & \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) \\ \text{Cov}(\eta_i, \eta_j) & \text{Var}(\eta_j) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1(1-a_1)}{n+2} & \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} \\ \frac{a_1(1-a_2)}{n+2} & \frac{a_2(1-a_2)}{n+2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

29. 设总体  $X$  服从  $N(0, 1)$ , 从此总体获得一组样本观测值

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0.2, x_3 = 0.25, x_4 = -0.3, x_5 = -0.1, x_6 = 2, x_7 = 0.15, x_8 = 1, x_9 = -0.7, x_{10} = -1.$$

(1) 计算  $x = 0.15$  (即  $x_{(6)}$ ) 处的  $E[F(X_{(6)})]$ ,  $\text{Var}[F(X_{(6)})]$ ;

(2) 计算  $F(X_{(6)})$  在  $x = 0.15$  的分布函数值.

解: (1) 根据第 28 题的结论知  $E[F(X_{(i)})] = \frac{i}{n+1}$ ,  $\text{Var}[F(X_{(i)})] = \frac{i(n+1-i)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$ , 且  $n = 10$ ,

$$\text{故 } E[F(X_{(6)})] = \frac{6}{11}, \quad \text{Var}[F(X_{(6)})] = \frac{6 \times 5}{11^2 \times 12} = \frac{5}{242};$$

(2) 因  $F(X_{(i)})$  服从贝塔分布  $Be(i, n-i+1)$ , 即这里的  $F(X_{(6)})$  服从贝塔分布  $Be(6, 5)$ ,

$$\text{则 } F(X_{(6)}) \text{ 在 } x = 0.15 \text{ 的分布函数值为 } F_6(0.15) = \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 4!} \int_0^{0.15} x^5 (1-x)^4 dx,$$

故根据第 27 题的结论知

$$F_6(0.15) = \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 4!} \int_0^{0.15} x^5 (1-x)^4 dx = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{10}{k} \times 0.15^k \times 0.85^{10-k} = 0.0014.$$

30. 在下列密度函数下分别寻求容量为  $n$  的样本中位数  $m_{0.5}$  的渐近分布.

$$(1) p(x) = 6x(1-x), \quad 0 < x < 1;$$

$$(2) p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\};$$

$$(3) p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) p(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda|x|}.$$

解：样本中位数  $m_{0.5}$  的渐近分布为  $N\left(x_{0.5}, \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(x_{0.5})}\right)$ ，其中  $p(x)$  是总体密度函数， $x_{0.5}$  是总体中位数，

$$(1) \text{ 因 } p(x) = 6x(1-x), \quad 0 < x < 1, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = \int_0^{x_{0.5}} 6x(1-x)dx = (3x^2 - 2x^3)\Big|_0^{x_{0.5}} = 3x_{0.5}^2 - 2x_{0.5}^3,$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = 0.5, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(0.5)} = \frac{1}{4n \times (6 \times 0.5 \times 0.5)^2} = \frac{1}{9n},$$

$$\text{故样本中位数 } m_{0.5} \text{ 的渐近分布为 } N\left(0.5, \frac{1}{9n}\right);$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = F(\mu),$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = \mu, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(\mu)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^2} = \frac{\pi\sigma^2}{2n},$$

$$\text{故样本中位数 } m_{0.5} \text{ 的渐近分布为 } N\left(\mu, \frac{\pi\sigma^2}{2n}\right);$$

$$(3) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = \int_0^{x_{0.5}} 2xdx = x^2\Big|_0^{x_{0.5}} = x_{0.5}^2,$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{8n},$$

$$\text{故样本中位数 } m_{0.5} \text{ 的渐近分布为 } N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{8n}\right);$$

$$(4) \text{ 因 } p(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda|x|}, \text{ 有 } 0.5 = F(x_{0.5}) = F(0),$$

$$\text{则 } x_{0.5} = 0, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{4n \cdot p^2(0)} = \frac{1}{4n \times \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2},$$

故样本中位数  $m_{0.5}$  的渐近分布为  $N\left(0, \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}\right)$ .

31. 设总体  $X$  服从双参数指数分布, 其分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}, & x > \mu; \\ 0, & x \leq \mu. \end{cases}$$

其中,  $-\infty < \mu < +\infty$ ,  $\sigma > 0$ ,  $X_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$  为样本的次序统计量. 试证明  $(n-i-1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$  服从自由度为 2 的  $\chi^2$  分布 ( $i=2, \dots, n$ ).

注: 此题有误, 讨论的随机变量应为  $(n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$ .

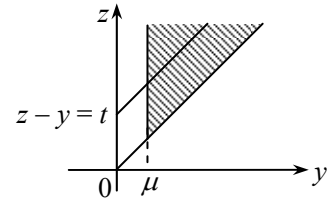
证: 因  $(X_{(i-1)}, X_{(i)})$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{(i-1)i}(y, z) &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)!} [F(y)]^{i-2} [1-F(z)]^{n-i} p(y)p(z) I_{y < z} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)!} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} I_{\mu < y < z} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{z-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i+1} I_{\mu < y < z}, \end{aligned}$$

则  $T = X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)}$  的密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_T(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_{(i-1)i}(y, y+t) \cdot 1 \cdot dy \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{i-2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y+t-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i+1} dy \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{t}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i+1} \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i+1} \left[1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{i-2} (-\sigma) d\left[\exp\left\{-\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}\right] \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma^2} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{t}{\sigma}\right\}\right]^{n-i+1} \int_1^0 u^{n-i+1} (1-u)^{i-2} (-\sigma) du \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} \int_0^1 u^{n-i+1} (1-u)^{i-2} du \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} B(n-i+2, i-1) \\ &= \frac{n!}{(i-2)!(n-i)! \sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\} \cdot \frac{(n-i+1)!(i-2)!}{n!} = \frac{n-i+1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(n-i+1)t}{\sigma}\right\}, \quad t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

可得  $S = (n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}(X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)}) = (n-i+1)\frac{2}{\sigma}T$  的密度函数为



$$p_S(s) = p_T\left(\frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)}s\right) \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)} = \frac{n-i+1}{\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{s}{2}\right\} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{2(n-i+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left\{-\frac{s}{2}\right\}, \quad s > 0,$$

故  $S = (n-i+1) \frac{2}{\sigma} (X_{(i)} - X_{(i-1)})$  服从参数为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的指数分布, 也就是服从自由度为 2 的  $\chi^2$  分布.

32. 设总体  $X$  的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq X_{(5)}$  为容量为 5 的取自此总体的次序统计量, 试证  $\frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$  与  $X_{(4)}$  相互独立.

证: 因总体  $X$  的密度函数和分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 < x < 1; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

则  $(X_{(2)}, X_{(4)})$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{24}(x_{(2)}, x_{(4)}) &= \frac{5!}{1! \cdot 1! \cdot 1!} [F(x_{(2)})]^1 [F(x_{(4)}) - F(x_{(2)})]^1 [1 - F(x_{(4)})]^1 p(x_{(2)}) p(x_{(4)}) I_{x_{(2)} < x_{(4)}} \\ &= 120 x_{(2)}^3 (x_{(4)}^3 - x_{(2)}^3) (1 - x_{(4)}^3) \cdot 3x_{(2)}^2 \cdot 3x_{(4)}^2 I_{0 < x_{(2)} < x_{(4)} < 1} = 1080 x_{(2)}^5 x_{(4)}^2 (x_{(4)}^3 - x_{(2)}^3) (1 - x_{(4)}^3) I_{0 < x_{(2)} < x_{(4)} < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

设  $Y_1 = \frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$ ,  $Y_2 = X_{(4)}$ , 有  $X_{(2)} = Y_1 Y_2$ ,  $X_{(4)} = Y_2$ ,

则  $(X_{(2)}, X_{(4)})$  关于  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  的雅可比行列式为

$$J = \frac{\partial(x_{(2)}, x_{(4)})}{\partial(y_1, y_2)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_2,$$

且  $0 < X_{(2)} \leq X_{(4)} < 1$  对应于  $0 < Y_1 < 1, 0 < Y_2 < 1$ , 可得  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_1, y_2) &= p_{24}(y_1 y_2, y_2) \cdot |J| = 1080 (y_1 y_2)^5 y_2^2 [y_2^3 - (y_1 y_2)^3] (1 - y_2^3) I_{0 < y_1 < 1, 0 < y_2 < 1} \cdot y_2 \\ &= 1080 y_1^5 (1 - y_1^3) I_{0 < y_1 < 1} \cdot y_2^{11} (1 - y_2^3) I_{0 < y_2 < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  的联合密度函数  $p(y_1, y_2)$  可分离变量,

故  $Y_1 = \frac{X_{(2)}}{X_{(4)}}$  与  $Y_2 = X_{(4)}$  相互独立.

33. (1) 设  $X_{(1)}$  和  $X_{(n)}$  分别为容量  $n$  的最小和最大次序统计量, 证明极差  $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$  的分布函数

$$F_{R_n}(x) = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy$$

其中  $F(y)$  与  $p(y)$  分别为总体的分布函数与密度函数;

(2) 利用 (1) 的结论, 求总体为指数分布  $Exp(\lambda)$  时, 样本极差  $R_n$  的分布.

注: 第 (1) 问应添上  $x > 0$  的要求.

解: (1) 分布函数法, 因  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$  的联合密度函数为

$$p_{1n}(y, z) = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) I_{y < z} = n(n-1)[F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) I_{y < z},$$

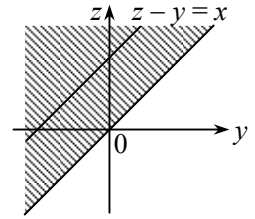
故  $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$  的分布函数为

$$F_{R_n}(x) = P\{R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)} \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{y+x} p_{1n}(y, z) dz$$

$$= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_y^{y+x} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} p(y)p(z) dz$$

$$= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \cdot p(y) \int_y^{y+x} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-2} d[F(z)]$$

$$= n(n-1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \cdot p(y) \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} [F(z) - F(y)]^{n-1} \Big|_y^{y+x} = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy, \quad x > 0;$$



(2) 因指数分布  $Exp(\lambda)$  的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故  $R_n = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$  的分布函数为

$$F_{R_n}(x) = n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(y+x) - F(y)]^{n-1} p(y) dy = n \int_0^{+\infty} [(1 - e^{-\lambda(y+x)}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda y})]^{n-1} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy$$

$$= n \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\lambda y})^{n-1} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1} \cdot (-1) d e^{-\lambda y} = n(1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) (e^{-\lambda y})^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} = (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{n-1}, \quad x > 0.$$

34. 设  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  是来自  $U(0, \theta)$  的样本,  $X_{(1)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$  为次序统计量, 令

$$Y_i = \frac{X_{(i)}}{X_{(i+1)}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad Y_n = X_{(n)},$$

证明  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  相互独立.

解: 总体密度函数  $p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{0 < x < \theta}$ ,

且  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$  联合密度函数为  $p(x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)}) = n! \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{0 < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)} < \theta}$ ,

由于  $Y_i = \frac{X_{(i)}}{X_{(i+1)}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad Y_n = X_{(n)},$

有  $X_{(1)} = Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_n, \quad X_{(2)} = Y_2 \dots Y_n, \quad \dots, \quad X_{(n-1)} = Y_{n-1} Y_n, \quad X_{(n)} = Y_n,$

则  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$  关于  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  的雅可比行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(n)})}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 \dots y_n & y_1 y_3 \dots y_n & \dots & y_1 y_2 \dots y_{n-1} \\ 0 & y_3 \dots y_n & \dots & y_2 y_3 \dots y_{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_2 y_3^2 \dots y_n^{n-1},$$

且  $0 < X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)} < \theta$  对应于  $0 < Y_1 \leq 1, 0 < Y_2 \leq 1, \dots, 0 < Y_{n-1} \leq 1, 0 < Y_n < \theta,$

可得  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  的联合密度函数为

$$p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = n! \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^n} y_2 y_3^2 \dots y_n^{n-1} I_{0 < y_1 \leq 1} I_{0 < y_2 \leq 1} \dots I_{0 < y_{n-1} \leq 1} I_{0 < y_n < \theta},$$

由于  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  的联合密度函数  $p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$  可分离变量,

故  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  相互独立.

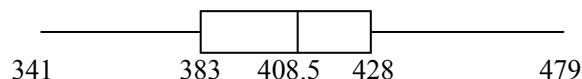
35. 对下列数据构造箱线图

472	425	447	377	341	369	412	419
400	382	366	425	399	398	423	384
418	392	372	418	374	385	439	428
429	428	430	413	405	381	403	479
381	443	441	433	419	379	386	387

解:  $x_{(1)} = 341$ ,  $m_{0.25} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(10)} + x_{(11)}) = 383$ ,  $m_{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(20)} + x_{(21)}) = 408.5$ ,  $m_{0.75} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(30)} + x_{(31)}) = 428$ ,

$x_{(n)} = 479$ ,

箱线图



36. 根据调查, 某集团公司的中层管理人员的年薪数据如下 (单位: 千元)

40.6	39.6	43.8	36.2	40.8	37.3	39.2	42.9
38.6	39.6	40.0	34.7	41.7	45.4	36.9	37.8
44.9	45.4	37.0	35.1	36.7	41.3	38.1	37.9
37.1	37.7	39.2	36.9	44.5	40.4	38.4	38.9
39.9	42.2	43.5	44.8	37.7	34.7	36.3	39.7
42.1	41.5	40.6	38.9	42.2	40.3	35.8	39.2

试画出箱线图.

解:  $x_{(1)} = 34.7$ ,  $m_{0.25} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(12)} + x_{(13)}) = 37.5$ ,  $m_{0.5} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(24)} + x_{(25)}) = 39.4$ ,  $m_{0.75} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(36)} + x_{(37)}) = 41.6$ ,

$x_{(n)} = 45.4$ ,

箱线图

