

2019-2020 数理统计期末答案

一、填空题

$$1. \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1. \quad \mu_1 = E(X) = \frac{1}{2}(a+1), \text{ then } a = 2\mu_1 - 1. \text{ Thus, } \hat{a} = 2A_1 - 1 = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1.$$

$$2. \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2. \quad D(\bar{X} - X_1) = D\left(\left(\frac{1}{n} - 1\right)X_1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n X_i\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n} - 1\right)^2 D(X_1) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=2}^n D(X_i) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{易错解答:} \\ \text{① } D(\bar{X} - X_1) = D(\bar{X}) + D(X_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \sigma^2 = \left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right) \sigma^2. \text{ 因为 } \bar{X} \text{ 与 } X_1 \text{ 不相互独立} \\ \text{② } D(\bar{X} - X_1) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n (X_i - X_1)\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=2}^n D(X_i - X_1). \text{ 因 } X_i - X_1 \text{ 与 } X_j - X_1 \text{ 不独立} \end{array} \right]$$

$$3. 0.5. \quad F_{1-\alpha}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n_2, n_1)}, \text{ then } F_{0.9}(20, 8) = \frac{1}{F_{0.1}(8, 20)} = 0.5.$$

4. 0.15. 第一类错误：对判错 (H_0 成立时, 样本值落入拒绝域. 弃真, 一般较激进.)
第二类错误：错判对 (H_0 不成立时, 样本值不落入拒绝域. 取伪, 一般较保守)

5. $D(\hat{\theta}) \leq D(\hat{\beta})$. 点估计量有效性定义.

$$6. (4.4, 5.6). \quad 1 - \alpha = 0.95 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.05. \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| < U_{\alpha/2} \Rightarrow \bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\alpha/2} < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\alpha/2} \Rightarrow (4.4, 5.6).$$

二、单选题

1. B. 统计量是且仅是样本的函数.

$$2. B. \quad \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} = F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1), \text{ then } \frac{S_1^2/4}{S_2^2/5} = \frac{5S_1^2}{4S_2^2} \sim F(7, 9).$$

3. D. 解析如下：无偏估计即为数字特征法进行点估计.

$$\text{①② 无偏估计: } \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2.$$

$$\text{③④ 矩估计: } \begin{cases} \mu_1 = E(X) = \mu \\ \mu_2 = E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 \end{cases}$$

因样本 k 阶矩 $A_k \left(A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k \right)$ 是总体 k 阶矩的无偏估计量,

$$\text{故用 } A_1, A_2 \text{ 分别代替 } \mu_1, \mu_2. \text{ Then } \begin{cases} \hat{\mu} = A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X} \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = A_2 - A_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \end{cases}$$

4. D. A. 检验方差 \Rightarrow 检验均值 B. 双边检验 \Rightarrow 单边检验 CD. SS_E 组内, SS_A 组间 (效应间).

5. A. B. 两处 '备择假设' \Rightarrow 原假设 C. 不变 \Rightarrow 变小 D. 接受备择假设 \Rightarrow 接受原假设.

6. D. 区间估计: 估计一个范围, 且知其包含参数 θ 真值的可信程度.

三、解答题

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - x_i \bar{y} - \bar{x} y_i + \bar{x} \bar{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n\bar{x} \bar{y} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \bar{y} \cdot n\bar{x} - \bar{x} \cdot n\bar{y} + n\bar{x} \bar{y} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x} \bar{y} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}. \end{aligned}$$

2.解: 记 X 为某段时间内开动的机床数, 设所供电能最多同时供 N 台机床工作.

由题知, $X \sim B(100, 0.8)$. $E(X) = 80$, $D(X) = 16$. 题目化为: 求满足 $P\{X \leq N\} \geq 95\%$ 的最小的 N .

由 *De Moivre - Laplace* 定理知, $P\{X \leq N\} = P\left\{\frac{X-80}{\sqrt{16}} \leq \frac{N-80}{\sqrt{16}}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{N-80}{\sqrt{16}}\right)$.

令 $\Phi\left(\frac{N-80}{4}\right) \geq 95\% = \Phi(1.65)$, 则 $\frac{N-80}{4} \geq 1.65$, 得 $N \geq 86.6$. 因 $N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 故 $N \geq 87$, $15 \cdot N \geq 1305$.

于是, 最少供应该车间1305个单位电能, 才有95%的概率保证不致因供电不足而影响生产.

3. (1) 因 $X_i \sim N(0, 0.3^2)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$, 则 $\frac{X_i - 0}{0.3} \sim N(0, 1)$.

于是, $\sum_{i=1}^3 X_i \sim N(0, 0.27)$, $\sum_{i=4}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i - 0}{0.3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{0.3^2} \sum_{i=4}^{10} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(7)$.

进而, $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 X_i - 0}{\sqrt{0.27}} / \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{0.3^2} \sum_{i=4}^{10} X_i^2\right) / 7} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i / \sqrt{\sum_{i=4}^{10} X_i^2} \sim t(7)$, 知 $a = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$.

(2) $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i - 0}{0.3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{0.3^2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$, 则 $P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\right\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{0.3^2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 16\right\}$.

由于 $\chi_{0.1}^2(10) = 15.987$ (题目数据有误), 则 $P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 1.44\right\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{0.3^2} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 16\right\} = 0.1$.

$$4. \text{矩估计: } \mu_1 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-x^2/(2\theta^2)} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x^2/(2\theta^2)} \\ = -xe^{-x^2/(2\theta^2)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2/(2\theta^2)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\pi}\theta, \text{故 } \theta = \mu_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

因样本 k 阶矩 $A_k \left(A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k \right)$ 是总体 k 阶矩的无偏估计量, 故用 A_1 代替 μ_1 ,

$$\text{得到参数 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \bar{X}.$$

$$\left[\text{Poisson 积分 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}. \text{或用正态分布概率密度函数性质 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 1 \right]$$

$$\text{极大似然估计量: 似然函数为 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\theta^2} e^{-x_i^2/(2\theta^2)}, & x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } L(\theta) > 0 \text{ 时, 对数似然函数 } \ln L(\theta) = \ln \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\theta^2} e^{-x_i^2/(2\theta^2)} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\ln x_i - 2 \ln \theta - \frac{x_i^2}{2\theta^2} \right).$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{x_i^2}{\theta^3} \right) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{\theta^3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2n\theta^2 \right) = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } \theta \text{ 的极大似然估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}, \text{ 故参数 } \theta \text{ 的极大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}.$$

5. 由题总体服从正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且参数 μ, σ^2 均未知, $n=10, \bar{x}=0.452\%, s=0.037\%$.

(1) 依题需在显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$ 下检验假设: $H_0: \mu \geq \mu_0=0.5\%, H_1: \mu < \mu_0=0.5\%$.

由于 σ^2 未知, 故采用 t 检验. 取检验统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$. 又 $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(9) = 1.8331$,

$$\text{则拒绝域为 } t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \leq -t_{\alpha}(n-1). \text{ 因 } t \text{ 的观察值为 } t = \frac{0.452\% - 0.5\%}{0.037\%/\sqrt{10}} = -4.10241 < -1.8331,$$

落在拒绝域内, 故在显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$ 下拒绝原假设 H_0 .

(2) 依题需在显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$ 下检验假设: $H_0: \sigma \leq \sigma_0=0.03\%, H_1: \sigma > \sigma_0=0.03\%$.

由于 μ 未知, 故采用 χ^2 检验. 取检验统计量 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$. 又 $\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(9) = 16.919$,

$$\text{则拒绝域为 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \geq \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1). \text{ 因 } \chi^2 \text{ 的观察值为 } \chi^2 = \frac{(10-1) \cdot (0.037\%)^2}{(0.03\%)^2} = 13.69 < 16.919,$$

不落在拒绝域内, 故在显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$ 下接受原假设 H_0 .

6.作出方差分析表如下:

方差来源	平方和	自由度	均方和	$F_{\text{比}}$
A	352.933	2	176.4665	$\overline{S_A}/\overline{S_E} = 3.9157$
e	540.8	12	45.0667	
T	893.733	14		

以 μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 依次表示三台机器各自五天的日产量均值.在显著性水平 α 下检验假设:

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3, H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3 \text{ 不全相等.}$$

由 $F_{0.05}(2, 12) = 3.89 < F_{\text{比}}$,故在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下拒绝 H_0 ,

认为三台机器各自五天的日产量均值有显著的差异,即认为三台机器的生产能力有显著的差异.

四、应用题

1.记 X 为掷一次骰子出现的点数.依题需在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$

下检验假设 H_0 : X 的分布律为 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.1667, k = 1, 2, \dots, 6$.

在假设 H_0 成立的前提下, 将 X 的全体可能取值分成6个两两

互不相交的子集 $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_6 (A_i = \{X = i\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$.列表如下(其中 $n = 120$):

A_i	f_i	p_i	np_i	$f_i^2/(np_i)$
A_1	x	1/6	20	$x^2/20$
A_2	20	1/6	20	20
A_3	20	1/6	20	20
A_4	20	1/6	20	20
A_5	20	1/6	20	20
A_6	$40 - x$	1/6	20	$(40 - x)^2/20$

令 $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{f_i^2}{np_i} - n = 0.1x^2 - 4x + 40$.由分组数 $k = 6, r = 0$,知

χ^2 的自由度为 $k - r - 1 = 5, \chi_{\alpha}^2(k - r - 1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.070$.

要使原假设 H_0 被接受, 需使 $\chi^2 < \chi_{\alpha}^2(k - r - 1)$, 解得 $9.4786 < x < 30.5214$.

故当 $x \in \{a | 10 \leq a \leq 30, a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 时, 此骰子是均匀的假设可在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下被接受.

2.(1)计算数据: $n = 6, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 21, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 79.6, \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 3.5, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 13.2667, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 91,$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = 1076.9, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = 297.5. S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 17.5, S_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 = 20.8733,$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) = 18.9. \text{故 } \hat{b} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = 1.08, \hat{a} = 9.4867, \text{得到回归方程 } \hat{y} = 9.4867 + 1.08x.$$

(2) σ^2 的无偏估计量为 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} (S_{yy} - \hat{b}S_{xy}) = 0.1153$,则 $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = 0.3396$.

于是,由 $|t| = \frac{|\hat{b}|}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{S_{xx}} = 13.3038 > 4.6041 = t_{0.005}(4) = t_{\alpha/2}(n-2)$,知线性回归的效果是显著的.