

1. 从正态总体  $N(3.4, 6^2)$  中抽取容量为  $n$  的样本, 如果要求其样本均值位于区间  $(1.4, 5.4)$  内的概率不小于 0.95, 问样本容量  $n$  至少应取多大?

附表: 标准正态分布表

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$z$	1.28	1.645	1.96	2.33
$\Phi(z)$	0.900	0.950	0.975	0.990

2. 设总体  $X$  服从正态分布  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  ( $\sigma > 0$ ), 该总体中抽取简单随机样本  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), 其样本均值为  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i$ , 求统计量

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i} - 2\bar{X})^2$$

的数学期望  $E(Y)$ .

3. 设随机变量  $X \sim t(n)$  ( $n > 1$ ),  $Y = \frac{1}{X^2}$ , 则 ( ).

(A)  $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ ;

(B)  $Y \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ;

(C)  $Y \sim F(n, 1)$ ;

(D)  $Y \sim F(1, n)$ .

4. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) 为来自总体  $N(0, 1)$  的简单随机样本,  $\bar{X}$  为样本均值,  $S^2$  为样本方差, 则 ( ).

(A)  $n\bar{X} \sim N(0, 1)$ ;

(B)  $nS^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$ ;

(C)  $\frac{(n-1)\bar{X}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$ ;

(D)  $\frac{(n-1)X_1^2}{\sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2} \sim F(1, n-1)$ .

1. 设总体  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (\theta+1)x^\theta, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

其中  $\theta > -1$  是未知参数,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是来自总体  $X$  的一个容量为  $n$  的简单随机样本. 试分别用矩估计法和最大似然估计法求的估计量.

97数一考研题

2. 设总体  $X$  的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{6x}{\theta^3}(\theta-x), & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是取自总体  $X$  的简单随机样本

(1) 求  $\theta$  的矩估计量  $\hat{\theta}$ ;

(2) 求  $\hat{\theta}$  的方差  $D(\hat{\theta})$ .

99数一考研题

小测一:

1.  $n$  至少取 35.

2.  $2(n-1)\sigma^2$ .

3.  $C$

4.  $D$

小测二:

$$1. \frac{2\bar{X}-1}{1-\bar{X}}, -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}.$$

$$2. (1) 2\bar{X}; (2) \frac{\theta^2}{5n}.$$

## 期中小测答案解析

——独立完成，如有错漏，欢迎提出！

1.  $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| < z_{\alpha/2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2} < \frac{d}{2}$ . 其中  $d$  为区间长度. 由题,  $1 - \alpha = 0.95, \alpha = 0.05$ ,

$\sigma = 6, z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96, d = 5.4 - 1.4 = 4$ . 于是,  $n > \left( \frac{2\sigma}{d} z_{\alpha/2} \right)^2 = 34.5744$ . 故  $n$  至少取 35.

2. 解法一:  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i} - 2\bar{X})^2$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 + X_{n+i}^2 + 4\bar{X}^2 + 2X_i X_{n+i} - 4X_i \bar{X} - 4X_{n+i} \bar{X})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 + X_{n+i}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^n 4\bar{X}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n 2X_i X_{n+i} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-4X_i \bar{X} - 4X_{n+i} \bar{X})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + 4n\bar{X}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i} - 4\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 + 4n\bar{X}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i} - 4\bar{X} \cdot 2n\bar{X}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i^2 - 4n\bar{X}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_{n+i}$$

因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n} (n \geq 2)$  为简单随机样本, 故两两相互独立且  $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) (\sigma > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n)$ .

故对  $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n, E(X_i) = \mu, D(X_i) = \sigma^2, E(X_i^2) = D(X_i) + E(X_i)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2, E(\bar{X}) = \mu,$

$$D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2n}, E(\bar{X}^2) = D(\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2n} + \mu^2, E(X_i X_{n+i}) = E(X_i) E(X_{n+i}) = \mu^2.$$

进而,  $E(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} E(X_i^2) - 4nE(\bar{X}^2) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i X_{n+i})$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - 4n \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{2n} + \mu^2 \right) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \mu^2 = 2n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - (2\sigma^2 + 4n\mu^2) + 2n\mu^2 = 2(n-1)\sigma^2.$$

解法二: 考虑  $(X_1 + X_{n+1}), (X_2 + X_{n+2}), \dots, (X_n + X_{2n})$ , 将其视作取自总体  $N(2\mu, 2\sigma^2)$  的简单随机样本,

则其样本均值为  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + X_{n+i}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i = 2\bar{X}$ , 样本方差为  $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n ((X_i + X_{n+i}) - 2\bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} Y$ .

由于  $E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} Y\right) = 2\sigma^2$ , 知  $E(Y) = 2(n-1)\sigma^2$ .

3. C.  $X = \frac{A}{\sqrt{B/n}}$ , which  $A \sim N(0, 1), B \sim \chi^2(n), A^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \frac{1}{X^2} = \frac{B/n}{A^2/1} \sim F(n, 1)$ .

A.  $D(n\bar{X}) = n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = n \neq 1$ ; B.  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = (n-1)S^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$  或检验方差.

4. D.

C.  $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot \bar{X}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$ ; D.  $X_1^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \sum_{i=2}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ , 由定义显然...

1. **矩估计量:**  $\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot (\theta + 1)x^\theta dx = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2} \quad (\theta > -1),$

解得  $\theta = \frac{2\mu_1 - 1}{1 - \mu_1}$ . 用样本矩  $A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$  替换总体矩  $\mu_1$ , 得  $\theta$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X} - 1}{1 - \bar{X}}$ .

**最大似然估计量:** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是相应于样本  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的样本值, 则似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n [(\theta + 1)x_i^\theta], & 0 < x_i < 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n). \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

当  $0 < x_i < 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  时,  $L(\theta) > 0$ , 且有  $\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln [(\theta + 1)x_i^\theta] = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(\theta + 1) + \theta \ln x_i)$ .

令  $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{\theta + 1} + \ln x_i \right) = 0$ , 解得参数  $\theta$  的最大似然估计值为  $\hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$ .

从而可知参数  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$ .

2. (1)  $\mu_1 = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{\theta}{2},$

解得  $\theta = 2\mu_1$ . 用样本矩  $A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$  替换总体矩  $\mu_1$ , 得  $\theta$  的矩估计量为  $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$ .

(2)  $D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\bar{X}) = D\left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i).$

$E(X_i) = E(X) = \frac{1}{2}\theta, E(X_i^2) = E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{3}{10}\theta^2.$

$D(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - E(X_i)^2 = \frac{3}{10}\theta^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{1}{20}\theta^2$ , 进而  $D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{20}\theta^2 \cdot n = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}.$