§5.2 统计量与抽样分布

1. 统计量的定义

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总体X的一个样本, $g(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的函数,若g中不含未知参数,则称 $g(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是一个统计量. 统计量的分布称为抽样分布.

设 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n 是相应于样本 X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 的观察值,则称 $g(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ 是 $g(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n)$ 的观察值.







例1 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 是来自总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个 样本,其中 μ 为已知, σ^2 为未知,判断下列各式些是 统计量,哪些不是?

$$T_1 = X_1,$$
 $T_2 = X_1 + X_2 e^{X_3},$ $T_3 = \frac{1}{3}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3),$ $T_4 = \max(X_1, X_2, X_3),$ $T_5 = X_1 + X_2 - X_3 + X_4 - X_4 - X_5 -$

 $T_5 = X_1 + X_2 - 2\mu$

$$T_6 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2).$$
 $T_7 = X + 2\mu.$





2. 几个常用统计量的定义

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自总

 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是这一样本的观

它反映了总体均值 的信息

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i;$$

其观察值

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i.$$

它反映了总体方差 的信息

(2)样本方差

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right).$$







其观察值

$$s_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right).$$

(3)样本标准差

$$S_n = \sqrt{S_n^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$
;

其观察值

$$S_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$
.

(4)修正样本方差

$$S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\overline{X}^2 \right).$$





其观察值
$$S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right).$$

(5) 样本
$$k$$
 阶(原点)矩 $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k, k = 1, 2, \dots;$

其观察值
$$a_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k, k = 1, 2, \cdots$$

(6)样本 k 阶中心矩

$$B_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^k, k = 2, 3, \dots;$$

其观察值
$$b_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^k, k = 2, 3, \cdots$$







例2 从某高校一年级男生中任意抽取12名,测得他们的身高如下(单位: cm): 171, 165, 174, 175, 168, 164, 173, 178, 168, 170, 172, 173 试估计该年级男生的平均身高,并估计其方差和标准差

#:
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{12}(171 + 165 + 174 + \dots + 173) \approx 170.92$$

$$s_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{11} \left(171^2 + 165^2 + \dots + 173^2 - 12 \times 170.92^2 \right) \approx 16.99$$

$$s_n^* = \sqrt{s_n^{*2}} \approx 4.12$$







定理5.1 设总体X(不管服从什么分布,只要均值和方差存在)的均值为 μ ,方差为 σ^2 , X_1 , X_2 , ..., X_n 是来自总体X的样本,则有

(1)
$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu;$$
 (2) $D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n};$

(3)
$$E(S_n^2) = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2; \qquad E(S_n^{*2}) = \sigma^2;$$

若总体的四阶矩存在, 记 $E(X-\mu)^k = \mu_k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$,则有

(4)
$$D(S_n^2) = \frac{\mu_4 - \mu_2^2}{n} - \frac{2(\mu_4 - 2\mu_2^2)}{n^2} + \frac{\mu_4 - 3\mu_2^2}{n^3};$$

(5)
$$\operatorname{cov}(\bar{X}, S_n^2) = \frac{n-1}{n^2} \mu_3.$$







证明

$$(1) E(\overline{X}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}E(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu = \mu$$

$$(2)D(\overline{X}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{n}D(X_{i}) = \frac{1}{n^{2}}\cdot n\sigma^{2} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}$$

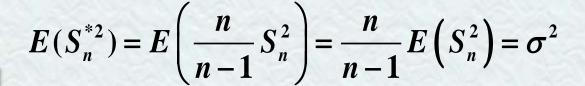






(3)
$$E(S_n^2) = E\left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{n}E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\overline{X}^2\right]$$

 $= \frac{1}{n}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - nE(\overline{X}^2)\right]$
 $= \frac{1}{n}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n \left[D(X_i) + \left(EX_i\right)^2\right] - n\left[D(\overline{X}) + \left(E\overline{X}\right)^2\right]\right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{n}\left[n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right)\right] = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2$









(4)
$$D(S_n^2) = E(S_n^2)^2 - \left[E(S_n^2)\right]^2$$

$$(S_n^2)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2\right]^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 - n(\overline{X} - \mu)^2\right]^2$$

 $记Y_i = X_i - \mu$, 则 $EY_i = 0$, $D(Y_i) = \sigma^2$, $EY_i^4 = \mu_4$, 则有

$$(nS_n^2)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - n\overline{Y}^2\right)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right)^2 - \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j\right)^4$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i^4 + \sum_{i \neq j} \sum_{i \neq j} Y_i^2 Y_j^2\right) - \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{i \neq j} \sum_{i \neq j} Y_i^2 Y_j^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i^4 + \sum_{k} \sum_{i \neq j} \sum_{i \neq j} Y_k^2 Y_i Y_j\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{n^2}\left(\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^4 + 3\sum_{i \neq j} \sum_{i \neq j} Y_i^2 Y_j^2 + 4\sum_{i \neq j} \sum_{i \neq j} Y_i^3 Y_j\right)$$

$$+6\sum_{k}\sum_{i\neq j\neq k}\sum_{j\neq k}Y_{i}^{2}Y_{i}Y_{j}+\sum_{j}\sum_{k}\sum_{j\neq k\neq l}\sum_{j\neq k\neq l}Y_{k}Y_{i}Y_{j}Y_{l})$$





对上式两边取期望得:

$$n^{2}E(S_{n}^{2}) = n\mu_{4} + n(n-1)\mu_{2}^{2} - \frac{2}{n}[n(n-1)\mu_{2}^{2} + n\mu_{4}] + \frac{1}{n^{2}}[n\mu_{4} + 3n(n-1)\mu_{2}^{2}]$$

$$= (n-2 + \frac{1}{n})\mu_{4} + (n-2 + \frac{3}{n})(n-1)\mu_{2}^{2}$$

由于

$$D(S_n^2) = E(S_n^2)^2 - (ES_n^2)^2$$

得证。







$$(5) \quad \operatorname{cov}\left(\overline{X}, S_{n}^{2}\right)$$

$$= E\left[\left(\overline{X} - \mu\right)\left(S_{n}^{2} - \frac{n-1}{n}\mu_{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= E\left[\overline{Y}\left(S_{n}^{2} - \frac{n-1}{n}\mu_{2}\right)\right] = E\left[\overline{Y}S_{n}^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\overline{Y}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_{i}^{2} - \overline{Y}^{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_{i}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_{i}^{2}\right)\right] - E\left(\overline{Y}^{3}\right)$$

 $=\frac{\mu_3}{n}-\frac{\mu_3}{n^2}=\frac{n-1}{n^2}\,\mu_3$







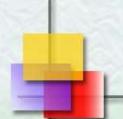
定理5.2

设
$$\boldsymbol{\xi}^T = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n), \boldsymbol{\eta}^T = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$
是两个随机向量,

且
$$\eta = A\xi$$
,其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为常数方阵,则有

$$E\eta = A(E\xi), \quad D\eta = A(D\xi)A^{T}.$$

证明: 见书P242







定理5.3 (1) 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, \bar{X} 是样本均值,则有 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$.

(2) 若总体分布未知或不是正态分布,根据中心极限定理,当n较大时, \bar{X} 的渐近分布为 $N\left(\mu,\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$,即 $\bar{X}\sim AN\left(\mu,\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$ 。









证明: (1) $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \square N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

根据性质:独立正态分布r.v.的线性组合 仍然服从正态分布;

$$\nabla E(\bar{X}) = \mu, \quad D(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n},$$

故
$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$
.

标准化:
$$U = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
.







定理4.3.2 (林德贝格-勒维中心极限定理)

设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n, \dots$ 是独立同分布的随机变量列, 具有有限数学期望和方差:

$$E\xi_k = \mu, \ D\xi_k = \sigma^2, \ k = 1, 2, \cdots.$$

则对任意实数x,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P\left(\frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^n \xi_k - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \le x\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \Phi(x).$$







(2) 由中心极限定理, $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}-\mu)/\sigma \stackrel{L}{\longrightarrow} N(0,1)$,这表明 n 较大时 \bar{x} 的新近分布为 $N(\mu,\sigma^2/n)$,证明完成.







定理5.4(Fisher引理)

 $\partial X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 是总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, \overline{X}, S_n^2 分别是样本均值和样本方差,则有

(1)
$$\frac{nS_n^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(n-1)S_n^{*2}}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1);$$

(2) \overline{X} 与 S_n^2 , \overline{X} 与 S_n^{*2} 分别独立.







推论1 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的

样本, \overline{X} , S_n^{*2} 分别是样本均值和修正样本方差,则有

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S_n / \sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S_n^* / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

证明
$$\therefore \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1), \qquad \frac{(n-1)S_n^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

且两者独立,由 t 分布的定义知

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S_n^* / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} / \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_n^{*2}}{\sigma^2(n-1)}} \sim t(n-1).$$







推论2

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n_1} 与 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_2} 分别是来自

两个正态总体 $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的样本,且这

两个样本互相独立,设
$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} Y_i$$
分

别是这两个样本的均值,

$$S_1^{*2} = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \bar{X})^2, \quad S_2^{*2} = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

分别是这两个样本的修正样本方差,则有





(1)
$$\frac{S_1^{*2} / \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2}{S_2^{*2} / \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1);$$

(2) 当
$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$$
 时,

$$\frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2),$$

其中
$$S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^{*2} + (n_2 - 1)S_2^{*2}}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$
, $S_w = \sqrt{S_w^2}$.







证明 (1) 由定理5.4

$$\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^{*2}}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1-1), \frac{(n_2-1)S_2^{*2}}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi^2(n_2-1),$$

由假设 S_1^{*2} , S_2^{*2} 独立,则由 F 分布的定义知

$$\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^{*2}}{(n_1-1)\sigma_1^2} / \frac{(n_2-1)S_2^{*2}}{(n_2-1)\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1,n_2-1),$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{S_1^{*2}/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^{*2}/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1,n_2-1).$$







(2) 因为
$$\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \sim N\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2}\right)$$

所以
$$U = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim N(0,1),$$

且它们相互独立,故由 22 分布的可加性知





$$V = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^{*2}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{(n_2 - 1)S_2^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1 + n_2 - 2),$$

由于U与V相互独立,按t分布的定义

$$\frac{U}{\sqrt{V/(n_1+n_2-2)}}$$

$$=\frac{(\overline{X}-\overline{Y})-(\mu_{1}-\mu_{2})}{S_{w}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1}}+\frac{1}{n_{2}}}}\sim t(n_{1}+n_{2}-2).$$







作业: 5.1, 5.3, 5.14(2),

5.22, 5.6, 5.9, 5.10

