

Engineering Statistics

Deadline: 24, November



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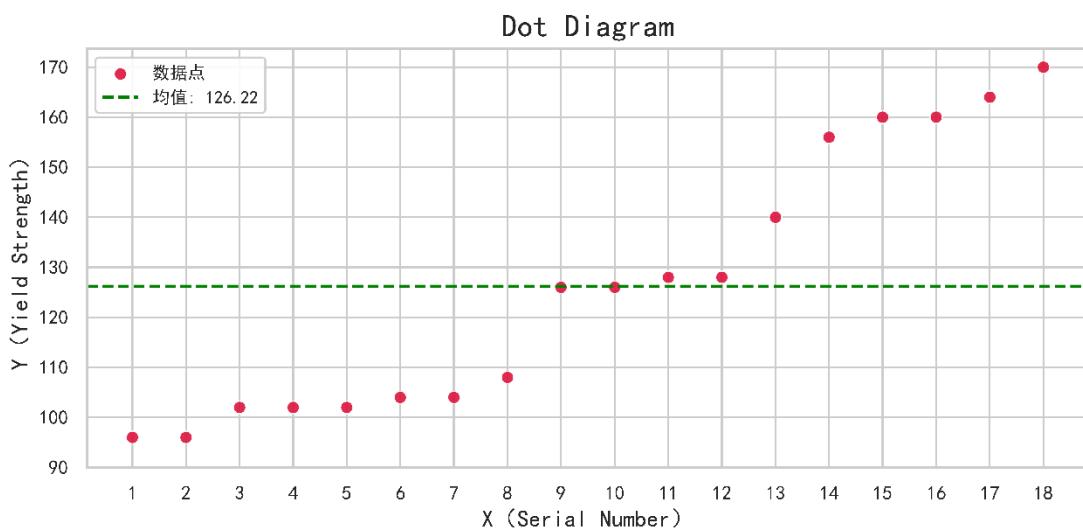
Engineering Statistics

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Page 28: EXERCISES FOR SECTION 2-1

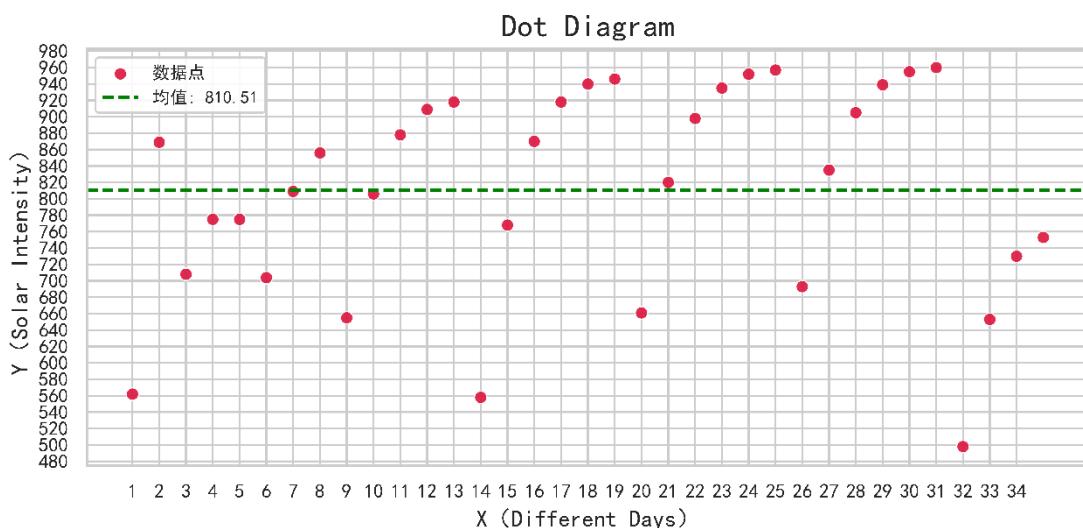
2-4. An article in the *Journal of Structural Engineering* (Vol. 115, 1989) describes an experiment to test the yield strength of circular tubes with caps welded to the ends. The first yields (in kN) are 96, 96, 102, 102, 102, 104, 104, 108, 126, 126, 128, 128, 140, 156, 160, 160, 164, and 170. Calculate the sample average and sample standard deviation. Construct a dot diagram of the data. 《结构工程期刊》（第115卷，1989年）上的一篇文章描述了一项测试端部焊接有帽盖的圆形管屈服强度的实验。首次屈服强度（单位为千牛）为96、96、102、102、102、104、104、108、126、126、128、128、140、156、160、160、164和170。计算样本平均值和样本标准差，并绘制该数据的点图。

均值 (mean): 126.2222 标准差 (std): 26.1389



2-7. The following data are direct solar intensity measurements on different days at a location in southern Spain: 562, 869, 708, 775, 775, 704, 809, 856, 655, 806, 878, 909, 918, 558, 768, 870, 918, 940, 946, 661, 820, 898, 935, 952, 957, 693, 835, 905, 939, 955, 960, 498, 653, 730, and 753. Calculate the sample mean and sample standard deviation. Prepare a dot diagram of these data. Indicate where the sample mean falls on this diagram. Provide a practical interpretation of the sample mean. 以下数据是在西班牙南部某地点不同日子的直接太阳强度测量值：562、869、708、775、775、704、809、856、655、806、878、909、918、558、768、870、918、940、946、661、820、898、935、952、957、693、835、905、939、955、960、498、653、730和753。计算样本均值和样本标准差。绘制这些数据的点图。在该图上标出样本均值的位置。对样本均值进行实际意义的解释。

均值 (mean): 810.5143 标准差 (std): 128.3184



样本均值的实际意义：反映了该地点这段时间内太阳强度的平均水平

Practical significance of the sample mean: It reflects the average level of solar intensity at this location during this period.

2-10. Suppose that everyone in a company receives a pay raise of \$200 per month. How does that affect the mean monthly pay for that organization? How does it affect the standard deviation of monthly pay?

假设公司里的每个人都加薪200美元。这会对该机构的月平均工资产生怎样的影响？又会对月工资的标准差产生怎样的影响？

解：设公司员工原来每个人的薪资分别为 $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_N$

$$\text{则原来月平均工资为} \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N}$$

$$\text{每个人每月加薪\$200 后} \mu' = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i + 200)}{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N} + 200 = \mu + 200$$

即公司的整体工资水平平均提高了\$200

$$\text{月工资标准差为} \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{每个人每月加薪\$200 后} \sigma' = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i + 200 - \mu')^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N [(X_i + 200) - (\mu + 200)]^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}} = \sigma$$

即标准差保持不变（注意上述所有计算是按照总体计算而不是按照样本计算）

2-12. The results of a set of measurements (in cm) are as follows: 20.1, 20.5, 20.3, 20.5, 20.6, 20.1, 20.2, and 20.4. Calculate the sample mean and sample standard deviation. Now suppose that these measurements were converted to inches (1 in. = 2.54 cm). What impact does this change in scale have on the sample mean and the sample standard deviation?

一组测量结果（单位：厘米）如下：20.1、20.5、20.3、20.5、20.6、20.1、20.2 和 20.4。计算样本均值和样本标准差。现在假设这些测量值被转换为英寸（1 英寸=2.54 厘米）。这种尺度的变化对样本均值和样本标准差有什么影响？

均值 (mean): 20.3375

标准差 (std): 0.1923

$$\text{样本均值 } \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_8}{8} = \frac{20.1 + 20.5 + 20.3 + 20.5 + 20.6 + 20.1 + 20.2 + 20.4}{8} = 20.3375$$

$$\text{样本标准差 } s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = 0.1923$$

$$\text{转换为英寸后} \bar{x}' = \frac{\frac{x_1}{2.54} + \frac{x_2}{2.54} + \dots + \frac{x_8}{2.54}}{n} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2.54} = 8.0069$$

$$s' = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x'_i - \bar{x}')^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i}{2.54} - \frac{\bar{x}}{2.54}\right)^2}{n-1}} = \frac{s}{2.54} = 0.0757$$

单位转换会使均值和标准差按相同比例变化

Page 33: EXERCISES FOR SECTION 2-2

2-15. The following data are the numbers of cycles to failure of aluminum test coupons subjected to repeated alternating stress at 21,000 psi, 18 cycles per second:

以下数据是铝制测试试样在21,000磅/平方英寸的反复交变应力、每秒18次循环条件下的失效循环次数：

1115	1567	1223	1782	1055	1310	1883	3 7 5	1522	1764
1540	1203	2265	1792	1330	1502	1270	1910	1000	1608
1258	1015	1018	1820	1535	1315	8 4 5	1452	1940	1781
1085	1674	1890	1120	1750	7 9 8	1016	2100	9 1 0	1501
1020	1102	1594	1730	1238	8 6 5	1605	2023	1102	9 9 0
2130	7 0 6	1315	1578	1468	1421	2215	1269	7 5 8	1512
1109	7 8 5	1260	1416	1750	1481	8 8 5	1888	1560	1642

(a) Construct a stem-and-leaf display for these data.

(b) Does it appear likely that a coupon will “survive” beyond 2000 cycles? Justify your answer.

(a) 为这些数据构建茎叶图。

(b) 试样“存活”超过2000次循环的可能性大吗？请说明理由。

Stem-and-Leaf Plot of Failure Cycles

Stem unit: 100, Leaf unit: 10

Frequency	Stem	Leaves
1	3	7.5
4	7	0.6 5.8 8.5 9.8
3	8	4.5 6.5 8.5
2	9	1.0 9.0
7	10	0.0 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.0 5.5 8.5
5	11	0.2 0.2 0.9 1.5 2.0
7	12	0.3 2.3 3.8 5.8 6.0 6.9 7.0
4	13	1.0 1.5 1.5 3.0
5	14	1.6 2.1 5.2 6.8 8.1
10	15	0.1 0.2 1.2 2.2 3.5 4.0 6.0 6.7 7.8 9.4
4	16	0.5 0.8 4.2 7.4
7	17	3.0 5.0 5.0 6.4 8.1 8.2 9.2
4	18	2.0 8.3 8.8 9.0
2	19	1.0 4.0
1	20	2.3
2	21	0.0 3.0
2	22	1.5 6.5

“存活”超过2000次的概率 $P = \frac{1+2+2}{70} \times 100\% = 7.14\%$, 超过2000次循环的样本仅占总样本的

约7%, 属于“小概率事件”, 故可能性不大。

2-16. An important quality characteristic of water is the concentration of suspended solid material. Following are 60 measurements on suspended solids from a certain lake. Construct a stem-and-leaf diagram for these data and comment on any important features that you notice.

水的一个重要质量特征是悬浮固体物质的浓度。以下是来自某湖泊的60个悬浮固体测量值。为这些数据构建一个茎叶图，并评论你注意到的任何重要特征。

42.4	65.7	29.8	58.7	52.1	55.8	57.0	68.7	67.3	67.3
54.3	54.0	73.1	81.3	59.9	56.9	62.2	69.9	66.9	59.0
56.3	43.3	57.4	45.3	80.1	49.7	42.8	42.4	59.6	65.8
61.4	64.0	64.2	72.6	72.5	46.1	53.1	56.1	67.2	70.7
42.6	77.4	54.7	57.1	77.3	39.3	76.4	59.3	51.1	73.8
61.4	73.1	77.3	48.5	89.8	50.7	52.0	59.6	66.1	31.6

Stem-and-Leaf Plot of Suspended Solids

Stem unit: 10, Leaf unit: 1

Frequency	Stem	Leaves
1	2	9.8
2	3	1.6 9.3
9	4	2.4 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.3 5.3 6.1 8.5 9.7
21	5	0.7 1.1 2.0 2.1 3.1 4.0 4.3 4.7 5.8 6.1 6.3 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.4 8.7 9.0 9.3 9.6 9.6 9.9
14	6	1.4 1.4 2.2 4.0 4.2 5.7 5.8 6.1 6.9 7.2 7.3 7.3 7.3 8.7 9.9
10	7	0.7 2.5 2.6 3.1 3.1 3.8 6.4 7.3 7.3 7.4
3	8	0.1 1.3 9.8

分布近似正态，轻微右偏，数据主要集中在 50.7~59.9 区间（频数=21，占比 35%）和 61.4~69.9 区间（频数=14，占比 23.3%），两者合计占比超过 58.3%，说明该湖泊悬浮固体浓度的“核心范围”为 50.7~69.9，中位数大概率落在该区间内。所有数据均落在 29.8~89.8 范围内，无明显脱离整体分布的极端值（如远高于 89.8 或远低于 29.8 的数值），数据可靠性较高。

Page 39: EXERCISES FOR SECTION 2-3

2-26. Construct a cumulative frequency plot and histogram for the weld strength data from Exercise 2-14. 为习题2-14中的焊接强度数据绘制累积频率图和直方图。

5408	5431	5475	5442	5376	5388	5459	5422	5416	5435
5420	5429	5401	5446	5487	5416	5382	5357	5388	5457
5407	5469	5416	5377	5454	5375	5409	5459	5445	5429
5463	5408	5481	5453	5422	5354	5421	5406	5444	5466
5399	5391	5477	5447	5329	5473	5423	5441	5412	5384
5445	5436	5454	5453	5428	5418	5465	5427	5421	5396
5381	5425	5388	5388	5378	5481	5387	5440	5482	5406

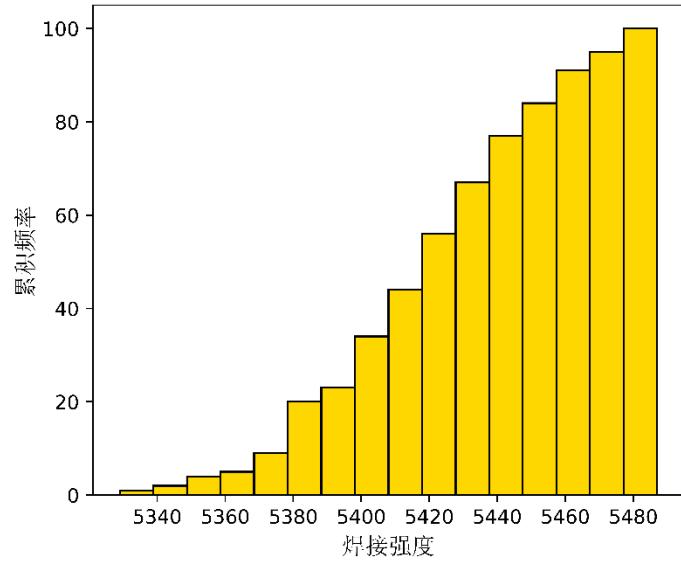
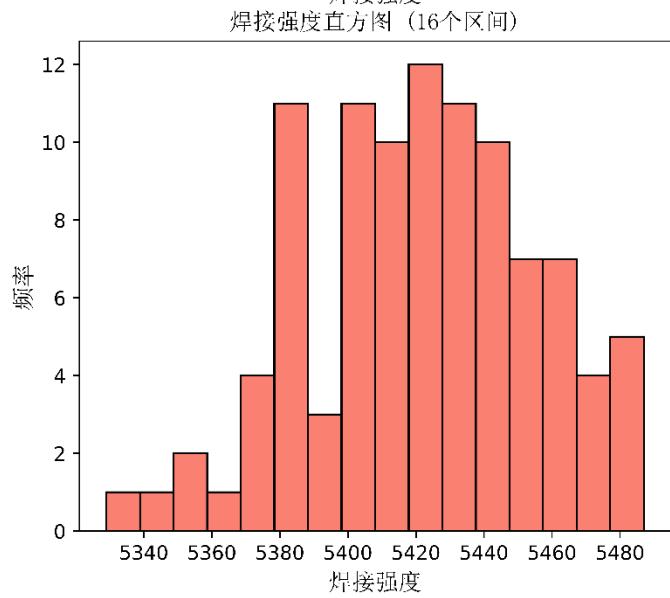
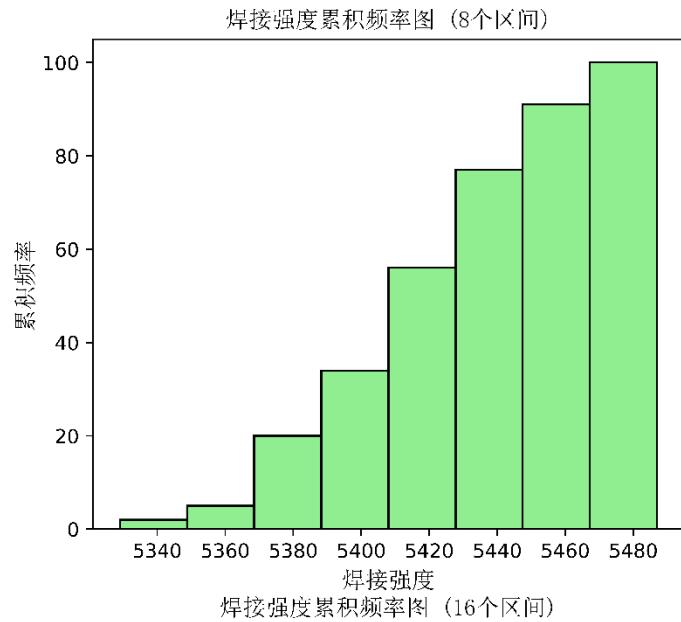
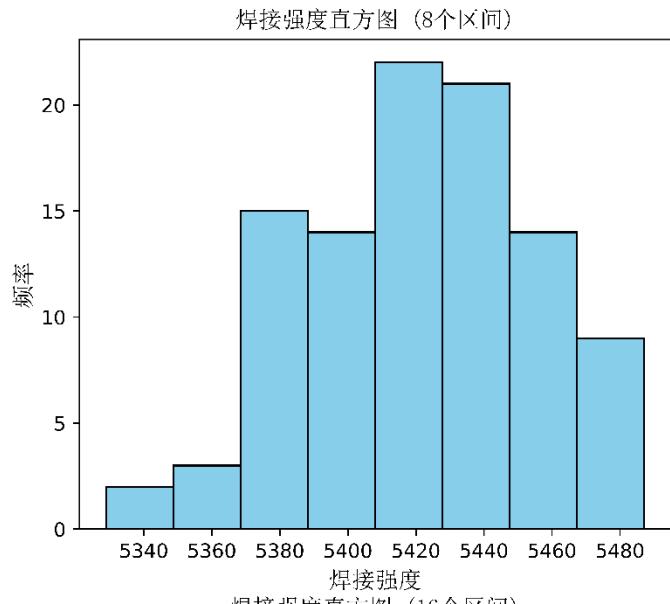
5401	5411	5399	5431	5440	5413	5406	5342	5452	5420
5458	5485	5431	5416	5431	5390	5399	5435	5387	5462
5383	5401	5407	5385	5440	5422	5448	5366	5430	5418

(a) Use 8 bins.

(b) Use 16 bins and compare with part (a).

(a) 使用 8 个区间。

(b) 使用 16 个区间，并与 (a) 部分进行比较。



使用 8 个区间时，每个区间覆盖的数据范围更广，可以更清晰地看到数据的整体分布趋势，但可能会忽略一些局部分布的细节。使用 16 个区间时，每个区间更窄，可以更详细地展示数据的分布情况，例如可以发现数据在某个小范围内的集中或稀疏。然而，过多的区间也可能导致图形看起来过于杂乱，使得整体趋势不易观察。

对于累积频率图，区间的数量同样会影响曲线的平滑度。8 个区间的累积曲线相对更平滑，而 16 个区间的曲线则更能反映出数据在不同强度值上累积速度的变化。

综上所述，8 个区间的图表适合观察宏观分布，而 16 个区间的图表则适合进行更精细的分析。选择合适的区间数量取决于分析的目的。

2-30. Construct a cumulative frequency plot and histogram for the gene expression data from each group separately in Exercise 2-8. Comment on any differences.

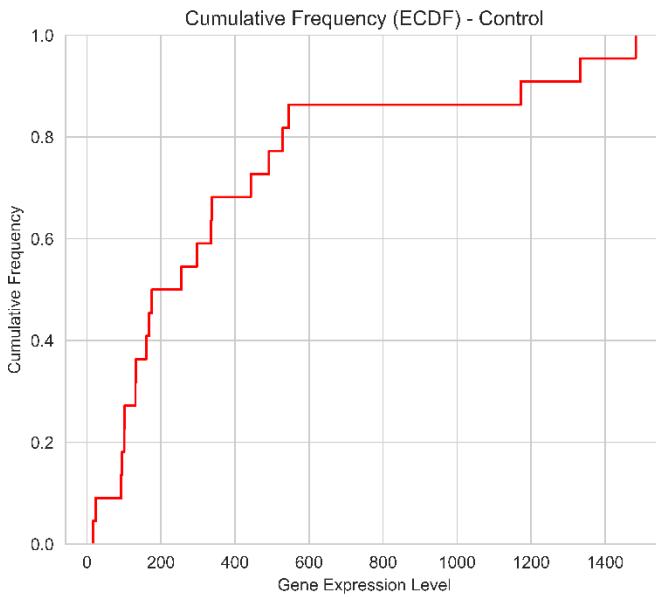
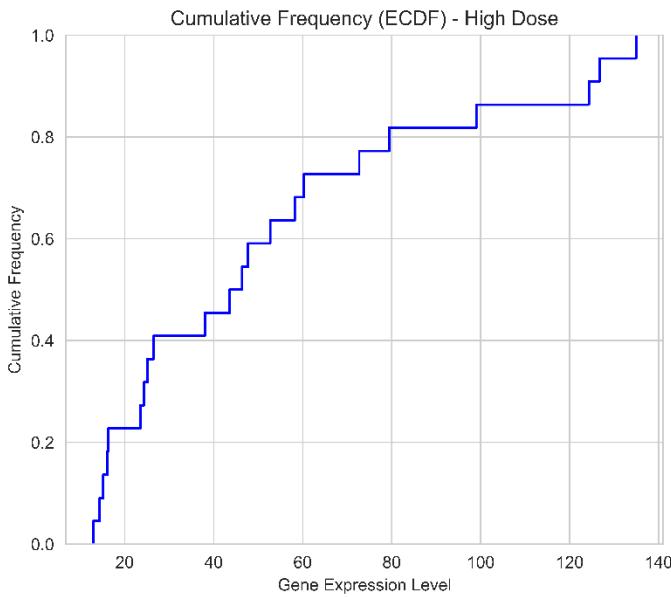
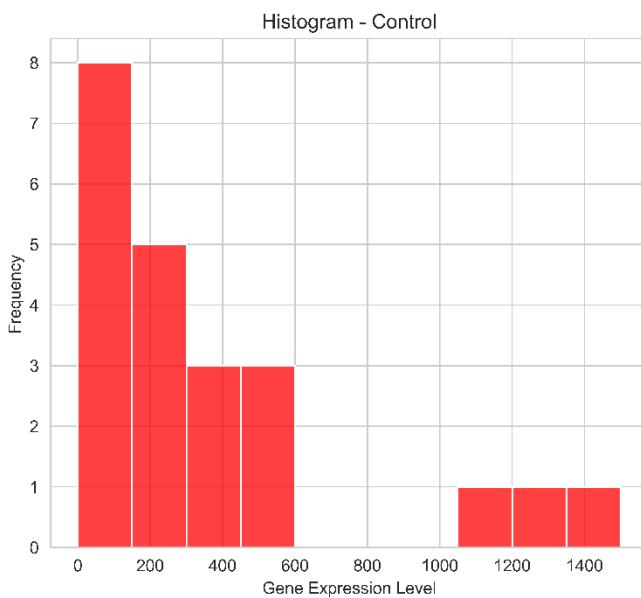
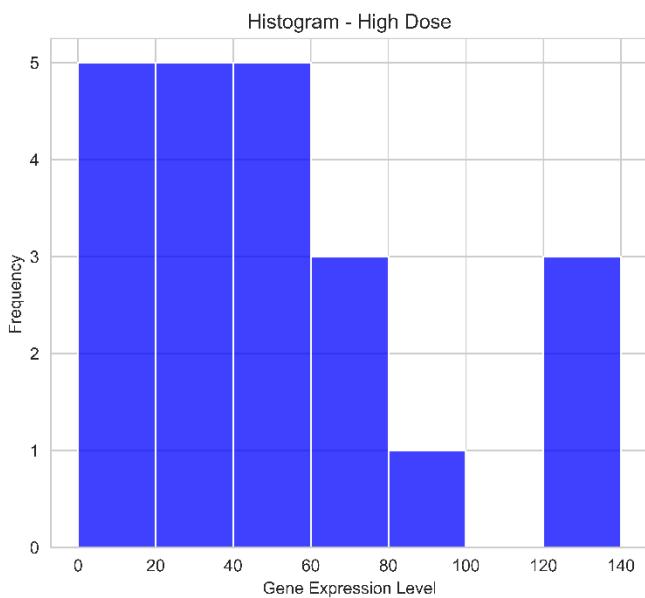
2-30. 分别为练习2-8中每组的基因表达数据构建累积频率图和直方图。对任何差异进行评论。

High Dose	Control	High Dose	Control
126.7	255.1	16.1	297.1
46.4	100.5	134.9	491.8
60.3	159.9	52.7	1332.9
23.5	168.0	14.4	1172.0
43.6	95.2	124.3	1482.7
79.4	132.5	99.0	335.4
38.0	442.6	24.3	528.9
58.2	15.8	16.3	24.1
26.5	175.6	15.2	545.2
25.1	131.1	12.9	337.1
		72.7	102.3

High Dose 组数据: 16.1、134.9、52.7、14.4、124.3、99.0、24.3、16.3、15.2、47.7、12.9、72.7、126.7、46.4、60.3、23.5、43.6、79.4、38.0、58.2、26.5、25.1

Control 组数据: 297.1、491.8、1332.9、1172.0、1482.7、335.4、528.9、24.1、545.2、92.9、337.1、102.3、255.1、100.5、159.9、168.0、95.2、132.5、442.6、15.8、175.6、131.1

Gene Expression Data Analysis



1. 中心趋势 (Central Tendency):

直方图与 ECDF: “Control”组的基因表达水平显著高于“High Dose”组。 “High Dose”组的数据大多集中在 140 以下，而“Control”组的数据则广泛分布，甚至超过 1500。

2. 数据离散程度 (Dispersion):

直方图与 ECDF: “Control”组的数据分布范围远比“High Dose”组要宽，显示出更高的波动性和不稳定性。 “High

Dose"组的数据则相对集中。

3. 分布形状 (Shape of Distribution):

两组数据都呈现出明显的右偏分布，即大部分数据集中在较低值，但有少数极高的“长尾”数据。这种现象在“Control”组中尤为突出。

总结：“High Dose”处理显著抑制了该基因的表达，使其维持在较低且相对稳定的水平。相比之下，“Control”组不仅表达水平高得多，而且个体差异巨大。这有力地表明，高剂量处理对该基因具有强烈的抑制效应。

Page 40: EXERCISES FOR SECTION 2-4

2-33. The following data are the joint temperatures of the O-rings ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) for each test firing or actual launch of the space shuttle rocket motor (from *Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident*, Vol. 1, pp. 129–131):
 以下数据是航天飞机火箭发动机每次试验发射或实际发射时O型环的结合温度 ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) (来自《总统委员会关于航天飞机“挑战者”号事故的报告》第1卷, 第129 - 131页) :

84, 49, 61, 40, 83, 67, 45, 66, 70, 69, 80, 58, 68, 60, 67, 72, 73, 70, 57, 63, 70, 78, 52, 67, 53, 67, 75, 61, 70, 81, 76, 79, 75, 76, 58, 31.

- (a) Compute the sample mean and sample standard deviation.
 - (b) Find the upper and lower quartiles of temperature.
 - (c) Find the median.
 - (d) Set aside the smallest observation (31°F) and recompute the quantities in parts (a), (b), and (c). Comment on your findings. How “different” are the other temperatures from this smallest value?
 - (e) Construct a box plot of the data and comment on the possible presence of outliers.
 - (a) 计算样本均值和样本标准差。
 - (b) 找出温度的上四分位数和下四分位数。
 - (c) 找出中位数。
 - (d) 剔除最小的观测值 (31° F)，重新计算 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 部分中的量。对结果进行评论。其他温度与这个最小值的“差异”有多大？
 - (e) 构建数据的箱线图，并评论可能存在的离群值。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \bar{x} &= \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} \\
 &= \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{36}}{36} \\
 &= \frac{84 + 49 + 61 + 40 + 83 + 67 + 45 + 66 + 70 + 69 + 80 + 58 + 68 + 60 + 67 + 72 + 73 + 70}{36} \\
 &\quad - \frac{+57 + 63 + 70 + 78 + 52 + 67 + 53 + 67 + 75 + 61 + 70 + 81 + 76 + 79 + 75 + 76 + 58 + 31}{36}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2371}{36} \approx 65.86$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \frac{2371}{36})^2}{35}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{\left(84 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(49 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(61 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(40 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(83 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(45 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(66 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(69 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(80 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(58 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(68 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(60 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(72 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(73 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(57 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(63 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(78 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(52 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(53 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(75 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(61 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(81 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{\left(76 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(79 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(75 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(76 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(58 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(31 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2}{35}}
 \end{aligned}$$

≈ 12.16

(b) 其按从小到大排列的顺序为 31 40 45 49 52 53 57 58 58 60 61 61 63 66 67 67 67 67 68 69 70 70 70 70
72 73 75 75 76 76 78 79 80 81 83 84

故 $36 \times 25\% = 9$; $36 \times 50\% = 18$; $36 \times 75\% = 27$

则 $Q_1 = \frac{58+60}{2} = 59$; $Q_3 = \frac{75+75}{2} = 75$

(c) Median = $\frac{67+68}{2} = 67.5$

(d) $\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n}{n} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_{35}}{35}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 84 + 49 + 61 + 40 + 83 + 67 + 45 + 66 + 70 + 69 + 80 + 58 + 68 + 60 + 67 + 72 + 73 + 70 \\
 & = \frac{+57 + 63 + 70 + 78 + 52 + 67 + 53 + 67 + 75 + 61 + 70 + 81 + 76 + 79 + 75 + 76 + 58}{35} \\
 & = \frac{2340}{35} \approx 66.86
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_1)^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2}{34}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{\left(84 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(49 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(61 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(40 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(83 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(45 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(66 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(69 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(80 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(58 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(68 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(60 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(72 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(73 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(57 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(63 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(78 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(52 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & \left(53 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(67 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(75 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(61 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(70 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(81 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{\left(76 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(79 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(75 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(76 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2 + \left(58 - \frac{2371}{36}\right)^2}{34}}
 \end{aligned}$$

≈ 10.74

其按从小到大排列的顺序为 40 45 49 52 53 57 58 58 60 61 61 63 66 67 67 67 67 68 69 70 70 70 70
 72 73 75 75 76 76 78 79 80 81 83 84

故 $35 \times 25\% = 8.75$; $35 \times 50\% = 17.5$; $35 \times 75\% = 26.25$

则 $Q_1 = 60$; $Q_3 = 75$; Median = 68

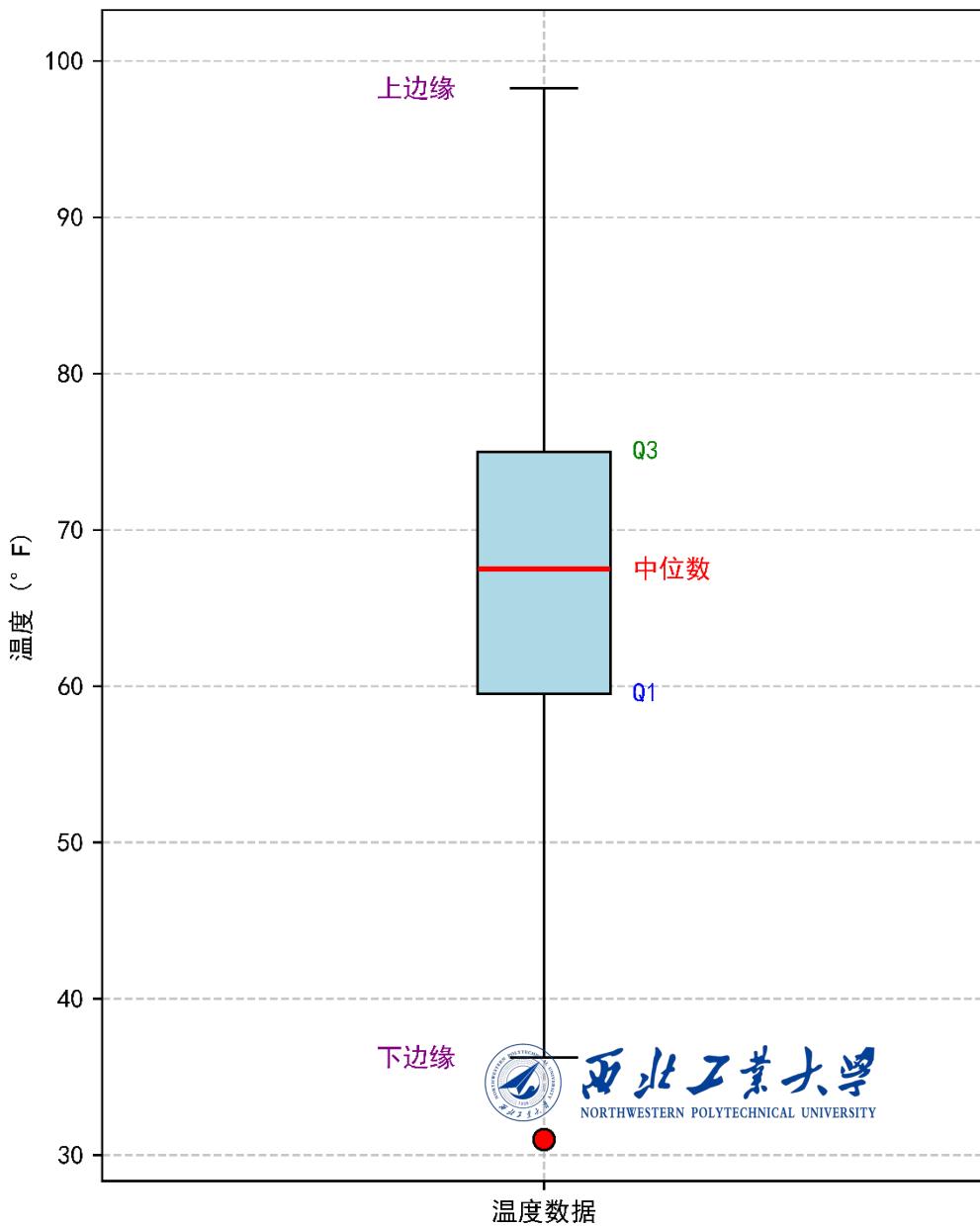
结果评论：剔除最低温度 31°F 后，样本均值从 65.86°F 上升到 66.86°F，更接近数据中心。标准差从 12.16°F 减小到 10.74°F，表明数据的离散程度减小了，数据点更集中。中位数和四分位数的变化相对较小，因为它们对极端值不那么敏感。这说明 31°F 这个值是一个异常低的温度，与其他观测值相比差异显著，它对均值和标准差等统计量产生了较大影响。

$$(e) IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 75 - 59 = 16$$

$$Lower Margin = Q_1 - 1.5IQR = 59 - 1.5 \times 16 = 35$$

$$Upper Margin = Q_3 + 1.5IQR = 75 + 1.5 \times 16 = 99$$

航天飞机0型环结合温度箱线图



红色的圆点代表离群值，从图中可以明显看到，31°F 这个数据点是一个离群值 (outlier)。它在 $[Q_1 - 1.5IQR, Q_1 - 3IQR]$ 区间，远低于箱体是一个与其他温度相比异常低的值。

2-41. A battery-operated pacemaker device helps the human heart to beat in regular rhythm. The activation rate is important in stimulating the heart, when necessary. Fourteen activation rates (in sec.) were collected on a newly designed device:
 一种电池供电的心脏起搏器设备有助于人类心脏以规律的节奏跳动。在必要时，激活率对于刺激心脏至关重要。已收集了一款新设计设备的 14 个激活率 (单位: 秒):

0.670 0.697 0.699 0.707 0.732 0.733 0.737
 0.747 0.751 0.774 0.777 0.804 0.819 0.827

- (a) Compute the sample mean and sample variance.
- (b) Find the sample upper and lower quartiles.
- (c) Find the sample median.
- (d) Construct a box plot of the data.
- (e) Find the 5th and 95th percentiles of the inside diameter.
 (a) 计算样本均值和样本方差。
 (b) 找出样本的上四分位数和下四分位数。
 (c) 找出样本中位数。
 (d) 绘制数据的箱线图。
 (e) 找出内径的第 5 百分位数和第 95 百分位数。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \bar{x} &= \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \\
 &= \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{14}}{14} \\
 &= \frac{0.670 + 0.697 + 0.699 + 0.707 + 0.732 + 0.733 + 0.737 + \\
 &\quad 0.747 + 0.751 + 0.774 + 0.777 + 0.804 + 0.819 + 0.827}{14} \\
 &= \frac{10.474}{14} = 0.7481
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{(0.670 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.697 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.699 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.707 - 0.7481)^2 + \\
 &\quad (0.732 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.733 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.737 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.747 - 0.7481)^2 + \\
 &\quad (0.751 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.774 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.777 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.804 - 0.7481)^2 + \\
 &\quad (0.819 - 0.7481)^2 + (0.827 - 0.7481)^2 + }{15} \\
 &= 0.002255
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 其按从小到大排列的顺序为 0.670 0.697 0.699 0.707 0.732 0.733 0.737 0.747
 0.751 0.774 0.777 0.804 0.819 0.827

$$14 \times 25\% = 3.5; \quad 14 \times 50\% = 7; \quad 14 \times 75\% = 10.5$$

$$Q_1 = 0.707; \quad Q_3 = 0.777;$$

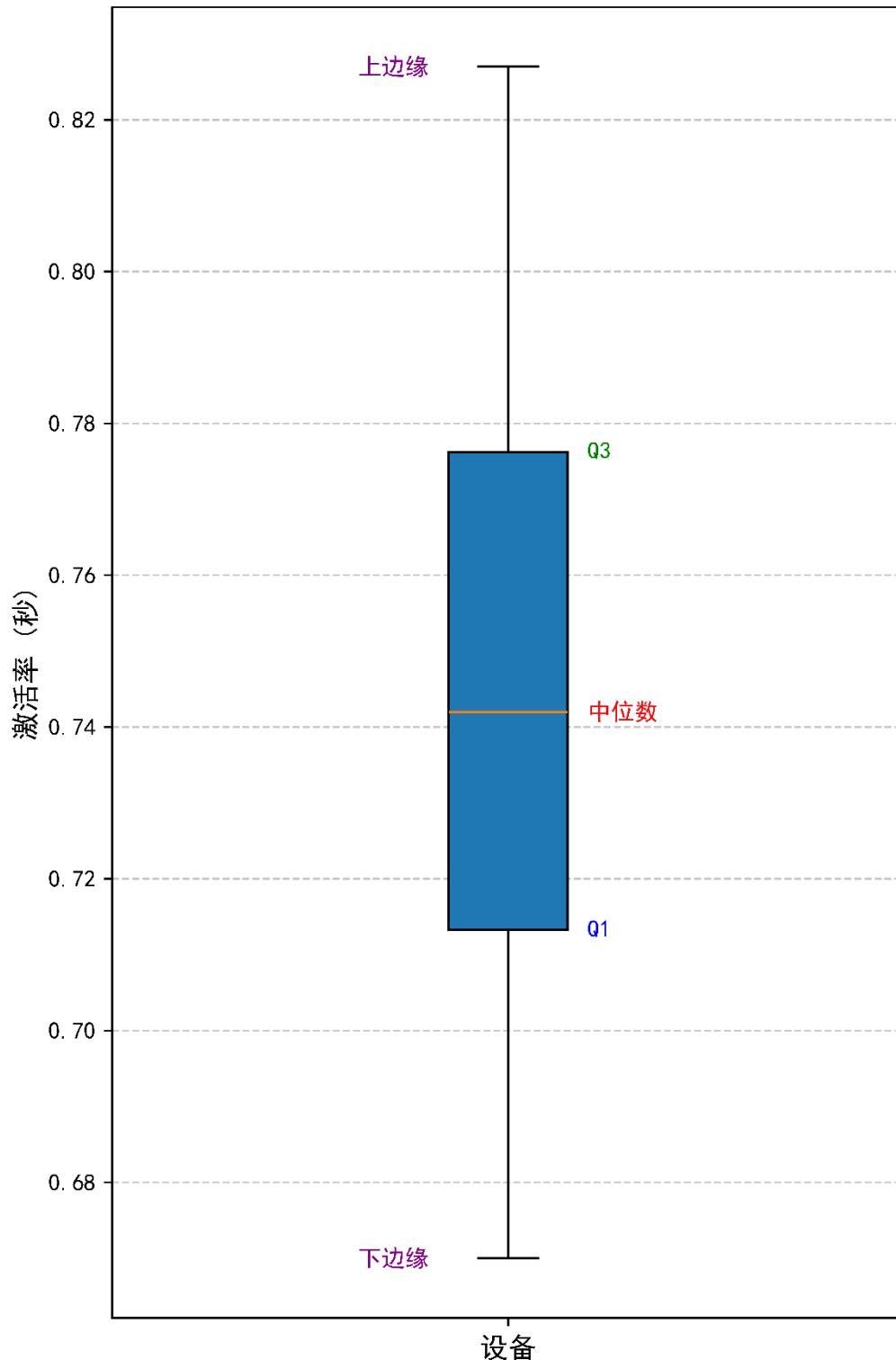
$$(c) \quad Median = \frac{0.737 + 0.747}{2} = 0.742$$

$$(d) \quad IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 0.777 - 0.707 = 0.07$$

$$Lower Margin = Q_1 - 1.5IQR = 0.707 - 1.5 \times 0.07 = 0.602$$

$$Upper Margin = Q_3 + 1.5IQR = 0.777 + 1.5 \times 0.07 = 0.882$$

心脏起搏器激活率的箱线图



第5百分位数: $(14 - 1) \times 5\% + 1 = 1.65$, 故第5百分位数为 $0.670 + 0.65 \times (0.697 - 0.670) = 0.68755$

95百分位数: $(14 - 1) \times 95\% + 1 = 13.35$, 故第95百分位数为 $0.819 + 0.35 \times (0.827 - 0.819) = 0.8218$

Notice:

1. You can utilize the software mentioned by the slides to complete these assignments, except 2-33 and 2-41.

注意:

1. 你可以利用幻灯片中提到的软件来完成这些作业，但 2-33 和 2-41 除外。