

题目 1. 如果 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的随机样本, 求样本标准差 $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$ 的期望与方差.

解答. 令 $Y = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$ 则 $Y \sim \chi(n-1)$, 由于 $S = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n-1}}\sqrt{Y}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sqrt{Y}) &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n-1}} \int_0^\infty \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} x^{\frac{n-1}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} \int_0^\infty x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } E(S) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n-1}} E(\sqrt{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\sqrt{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由样本方差性质可知 } E(S^2) &= \sigma^2, \text{ 于是 } \text{Var}(S) = E(S^2) - E(S)^2 = \sigma^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\sqrt{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} = \\ &\sigma^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma^2(\frac{n-1}{2})} \right). \end{aligned}$$

题目 2. 如果 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自均匀分布总体 $U(0, 1)$ 的随机样本, 求 $Y = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$ 的分布.

解答. 由于 $\log Y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -\log X_i$, 令 $Z = -\log X$, 则

$$f_Z(z) = f_X(e^{-z}) \cdot |-e^{-z}| = e^{-z},$$

则 $-\log X_i = Z \sim \Gamma(1, 1)$. 令 $U = \sum_{i=1}^n -\log X_i$, 则由 Gamma 函数的可加性可知, $U \sim \Gamma(n, 1)$, 于是

$$f_{\frac{U}{n}}(x) = f_U(nx) \cdot n = \frac{n}{\Gamma(n)} (nx)^{n-1} e^{-nx} = \frac{n^n}{\Gamma(n)} x^{n-1} e^{-nx},$$

所以

$$f_Y(y) = f_{\log Y}(e^y) = f_{\frac{U}{n}}(e^y) \cdot e^y = \frac{n^n}{\Gamma(n)} e^{ny} e^{-e^y}.$$

题目 3. 设 X_1, X_2 是来自 $N(0, 1)$ 的随机样本.

- (1) 求 $(X_2 - X_1)/\sqrt{2}$ 的分布.
- (2) 求 $X_1^2 + X_2^2$ 的分布.
- (3) 求 $(X_1 + X_2)^2/(X_2 - X_1)^2$ 的分布.
- (4) 求 $(X_2 + X_1)/\sqrt{(X_1 - X_2)^2}$ 的分布.
- (5) 求 X_1^2/X_2^2 的分布.

解答. (1) 由正态分布的线性性可知 $X_2 - X_1 \sim N(0, 2)$, 于是 $(X_2 - X_1)/\sqrt{2} \sim N(0, 1)$.

(2) 由卡方分布性质可知 $X_1^2 + X_2^2 \sim \chi(2)$.

(3) 由卡方分布性质可知 $(X_1 + X_2)^2/2 \sim \chi(1)$, $(X_2 - X_1)^2/2 \sim \chi(1)$, 再由 F 分布的性质可知 $(X_1 + X_2)^2/(X_2 - X_1)^2 \sim F(1, 1)$.

(4) 由正态分布性质可知 $(X_2 + X_1)/\sqrt{2} \sim N(0, 1)$, $(X_1 - X_2)^2/2 \sim \chi(1)$, 再由 t 分布的性质可知 $(X_2 + X_1)/\sqrt{(X_1 - X_2)^2} \sim t(1)$.

(5) 由卡方分布性质可知 $X_1^2, X_2^2 \sim \chi(1)$, 再由 F 分布可知 $X_1^2/X_2^2 \sim F(1, 1)$.

题目 4. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自总体 X 的随机样本, $E(X) = \mu$, 且 $\text{Var}(X) = 0.25$, 假设至少以 95% 的概率保证 $|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.001$, 问样本量 n 至少应取多大?

解答. 由 Chebyshev 不等式可知

$$P(|\bar{X} - \mu| > \varepsilon) = P(|\bar{X} - \mu|^2 > \varepsilon^2) \leq \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu|^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

取 $\varepsilon = 0.01$, 则 $\frac{0.25}{n(0.01)^2} \leq 0.05 \Rightarrow n \geq 500$, 则 n 至少为 500.

题目 5. 如果 X 服从自由度为 m 和 n 的 F 分布.

(1) 求 $W = \frac{mX/n}{1 + mX/n}$ 的分布.

(2) 根据 (1) 的计算结果, 计算 X 的期望与方差.

解答. (1) 设两个独立的随机变量 $U \sim \chi^2(m), V \sim \chi^2(n)$, 有 F 分布的性质可知, $X = \frac{U/m}{V/n} \sim F(m, n)$, 于是 $W = \frac{U}{U+V}$. 做变量代换如下

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{u+v}, \\ u = v. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{xy}{1-x}, \\ v = y. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \det(J) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y}{(1-x)^2} & \frac{x}{1-x} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2-x}{(1-x)^2} y.$$

则

$$p(x, y) = p_{U,V} \left(\frac{xy}{1-x}, y \right) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \frac{x^{\frac{m}{2}-1}}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) (1-x)^{\frac{m}{2}+1}} y^{\frac{m+n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2(1-x)}}$$

于是

$$p_W(x) = \int_0^\infty p(x, y) dy \stackrel{\text{凑}\Gamma\text{函数}}{=} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \frac{x^{\frac{m}{2}-1}}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) (1-x)^{\frac{m}{2}+1}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\left(\frac{1}{2(1-x)}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (1-x)^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$$

所以 $W \sim \text{Beta}\left(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)$.

(2) 由于 $W = \frac{mX}{n+mX} \Rightarrow X = \frac{n}{m} \cdot \frac{W}{1-W}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \frac{n}{m} E\left(\frac{W}{1-W}\right) = \frac{n}{m} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^1 w^{\frac{m}{2}} (1-w)^{\frac{n}{2}-2} dw \\ &\stackrel{\text{凑Beta分布}}{=} \frac{n}{m} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2}+1)\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}-1)}{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})} = \frac{n}{m} \frac{m/2}{n/2-1} = \frac{n}{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E}(X^2) &= \frac{n^2}{m^2} \mathbf{E} \left(\frac{W^2}{(1-W)^2} \right) = \frac{n^2}{m^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^1 w^{\frac{m}{2}+1} (1-w)^{\frac{n}{2}-3} \mathrm{d}w \\
&\stackrel{\text{凑Beta分布}}{=} \frac{n^2}{m^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2}+2)\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}-2)}{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})} = \frac{n^2(m+2)}{m(n-4)(n-2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Var}(X) = \mathbf{E}(X^2) - \mathbf{E}(X)^2 = \frac{n^2(m+2)}{m(n-4)(n-2)} - \frac{n^2}{(n-2)^2} = \frac{2n^2(n+m-2)}{m(n-4)(n-2)^2}.$$