第一章习题练习

1.29 设随机变量 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, 当n 较大时, 近似地有

 $\sqrt{2X} \sim N(\sqrt{2n-1},1)$,用该结论证明近似计算公式(1.9):

$$\chi_p^2(n) \approx \frac{1}{2} (u_p + \sqrt{2n-1})^2$$
.

证明: 记 $Y = \sqrt{2X}$, 则 $Y - \sqrt{2n-1} \stackrel{.}{\sim} N(0,1)$

$$P(X \le \chi_p^2(n)) = p \Leftrightarrow P(\frac{1}{2}Y^2 \le \chi_p^2(n)) = p \Leftrightarrow P(0 < Y \le \sqrt{2\chi_p^2(n)}) = p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(Y-\sqrt{2n-1} \le \sqrt{2\chi_p^2(n)}-\sqrt{2n-1})=p$$
,

所以
$$\sqrt{2\chi_p^2(n)} - \sqrt{2n-1} \approx u_p$$
,即 $\chi_p^2(n) \approx \frac{1}{2}(u_p + \sqrt{2n-1})^2$.

- **1.30** 试求下列分布的中位数: (1) 指数分布 $E(\lambda)$;
- (2) 正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$; (3) 柯西分布,它的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x - \theta)^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < \theta < +\infty.$$

解: 即要求满足 $\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$ 的值 a.

(1)
$$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{a} = 1 - e^{-\lambda a} \implies a = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda};$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{2} = P(X \le a) = \Phi(\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma}) \Rightarrow \frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \mu;$$

(3)
$$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x - \theta)^{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a - \theta} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + t^{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \arctan(a - \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \arctan(a - \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \theta.$$

1.24 设随机变量 X 服从 Γ 分布 G(a,b) ,它的密度函数为

试证(1)指数分布 $E(\lambda)$ 恰是 Γ 分布 $G(\lambda,1)$;(2) χ^2 分布

$$\chi^2(n)$$
恰是 Γ 分布 $G(\frac{1}{2},\frac{n}{2})$;(3)对任意一个 $r > -b$,

$$E(X^r) = \frac{\Gamma(b+r)}{a^r\Gamma(b)}$$
; (4) Γ 分布具有可加性,即当 X 与 Y 相互

独立, 且 $X \sim G(a,b_1)$, $Y \sim G(a,b_2)$ 时, $X + Y \sim G(a,b_1+b_2)$.

证明: (1) x>0时, $G(\lambda,1)$ 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^{1}}{\Gamma(1)} x^{1-1} e^{-\lambda x} = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \Gamma(1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1, \quad \text{!!} \text{!!} \text{!!} \text{!!}$$

(2)
$$x > 0$$
 时, $G(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{n}{2})$ 的密度函数为

$$f(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad \text{\mathbb{R}}.$$

(3)
$$E(X^r) = \int_0^\infty x^r \cdot \frac{a^b}{\Gamma(b)} x^{b-1} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{a^b}{\Gamma(b)} \int_0^\infty x^{b+r-1} e^{-ax} dx$$

$$\stackrel{ax=t}{=} \frac{a^b}{\Gamma(b)} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^{b+r-1} e^{-t} \frac{1}{a} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^b}{\Gamma(b)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{b+r} \int_0^\infty t^{b+r-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{a^r \Gamma(b)} \Gamma(b+r), \quad \text{Piff.}$$

(4) 由卷积公式,Z = X + Y在z > 0处的密度函数为

$$f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z - x) dx = \int_0^z \frac{a^{b_1}}{\Gamma(b_1)} x^{b_1 - 1} e^{-ax} \cdot \frac{a^{b_2}}{\Gamma(b_2)} (z - x)^{b_2 - 1} e^{-a(z - x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{a^{b_1}}{\Gamma(b_1)} \cdot \frac{a^{b_2}}{\Gamma(b_2)} \cdot e^{-az} \int_0^z x^{b_1 - 1} (z - x)^{b_2 - 1} dx = \frac{a^{b_1}}{\Gamma(b_1)} \cdot \frac{a^{b_2}}{\Gamma(b_2)} \cdot e^{-az} \int_0^1 (zt)^{b_1 - 1} (z - zt)^{b_2 - 1} z dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{b_1}}{\Gamma(b_1)} \cdot \frac{a^{b_2}}{\Gamma(b_2)} \cdot e^{-az} \cdot z^{b_1 + b_2 - 1} \int_0^1 t^{b_1 - 1} (1 - t)^{b_2 - 1} dt = \frac{a^{b_1}}{\Gamma(b_1)} \cdot \frac{a^{b_2}}{\Gamma(b_2)} \cdot e^{-az} \cdot z^{b_1 + b_2 - 1} \cdot B(b_1, b_2)$$

$$=\frac{a^{b_1+b_2}}{\Gamma(b_1+b_2)}\cdot z^{b_1+b_2-1}\cdot e^{-az}$$
, 即证.

1.25 利用习题 1.24 证明: (1) 当 $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$ 时, $E(\chi^2) = n, D(\chi^2) = 2n$;

(2) χ^2 分布具有可加性; (3) 当 $F \sim F(m,n)$ 时, $E(F) = \frac{n}{n-2} (n > 2)$,

$$D(F) = \frac{2n^2(m+n-2)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)} (n > 4); \quad (4) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T \sim t(n) \text{ iff}, \quad D(T) = \frac{n}{n-2} (n > 2).$$

解: (1) 已知结论: $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n) = G(a,b), a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{n}{2}, E(X^r) = \frac{\Gamma(b+r)}{a^r \Gamma(b)} (r > -b)$

$$\Rightarrow D(\chi^2) = E[(\chi^2)^2] - E^2(\chi^2) = 2n.$$

(2)设
$$X$$
与 Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim \chi^2(m)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$,则有 $X \sim G(\frac{1}{2},\frac{m}{2})$, $Y \sim G(\frac{1}{2},\frac{n}{2})$.

由伽马分布可加性即知 $X+Y\sim G(\frac{1}{2},\frac{m+n}{2})$,即 $X+Y\sim\chi^2(m+n)$.

(3) 设
$$X$$
与 Y 相互独立,且 $X \sim \chi^2(m)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$,则 $F = \frac{\frac{X}{m}}{\frac{Y}{n}} \sim F(m,n)$,故

$$E(F) = \frac{n}{m}E(\frac{X}{Y}) = \frac{n}{m}E(X \cdot \frac{1}{Y}) = \frac{n}{m}E(X) \cdot E(Y^{-1}) = \frac{n}{m} \cdot m \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} - 1)}{(\frac{1}{2})^{-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} = \frac{n}{2(\frac{n}{2} - 1)} = \frac{n}{n - 2}$$

$$E(F^{2}) = \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{2} E\left(\frac{X^{2}}{Y^{2}}\right) = \frac{n^{2}}{m^{2}} E(X^{2}) \cdot E(Y^{-2}) = \frac{n^{2}}{m^{2}} \cdot (2m + m^{2}) \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} - 2)}{(\frac{1}{2})^{-2} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{n^2(2+m)}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{4(\frac{n}{2}-1)(\frac{n}{2}-2)} = \frac{n^2(m+2)}{m(n-2)(n-4)}$$

故
$$D(F) = \frac{n^2(m+2)}{m(n-2)(n-4)} - (\frac{n}{n-2})^2 = \frac{2n^2(m+n-2)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)}$$
.

(4) 已知 $T \sim t(n)$, $T^2 \sim F(1,n)$, 且t-分布对称, 故

$$E(T) = 0, D(T) = E(T^{2}) = E(F(1, n)) = \frac{n}{(n-2)}.$$

1.16 设(X_1, \dots, X_n) 是取自某总体的一个样本,总体分布为 威布尔(Weibull)分布 $W(\alpha, \beta)$,它的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\{-(\frac{x}{\alpha})^{\beta}\}, & x \ge 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$
 . 其中 $\alpha, \beta > 0$. (通常称 α

为尺度参数,称 β 为形状参数)试证:最小次序统计量 $X_{(1)}$ 服从

尺度参数为 $\alpha n^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}$ 、形状参数仍为 β 的威布尔分布 $W(\alpha n^{-\beta},\beta)$.

解: 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,最小次序统计量的分布函数为

$$X_{(1)} \sim F_1^*(x) = 1 - \left[\exp\left\{-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}\right\}\right]^n = 1 - \exp\left\{-n\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta}\right\},$$

$$=1-\exp\{-(\frac{x}{\alpha n^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}})^{\beta}\}$$
,比较威布尔分布即得结论.