

# 第一章

## 统计学的基本概念(3)

## § 1.6 抽样分布

1.单正态总体下的抽样分布

2.次序统计量的分布

3.双正态总体下的抽样分布

统计量是样本的函数,故也是一个随机变量.统计量的分布即称为抽样分布.

## 1.单正态总体下的抽样分布

**定理1.9** 设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  是取自正态总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的一个简单随机样本, 则有

$$(1) \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \text{ 即 } \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1);$$

$$(2) \frac{(n-1)S^{*2}}{\sigma^2} = \frac{nS^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1);$$

(3)  $\bar{X}$  与  $S^2$  ( $S^{*2}$ ) 相互独立.

准备：①设  $Y_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$

独立同分布, 且都服从标准正态分布;

②设  $Z_i = c_{i1}Y_1 + c_{i2}Y_2 + \dots + c_{in}Y_n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$

而  $Z_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}Y_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}Y_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}Y_n,$

且  $C \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} c_{1,1} & \cdots & c_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{n-1,1} & \cdots & c_{n-1,n} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{pmatrix}$  为正交阵, 即  $C^{-1} = C^T$ .

因此  $Z_1, \dots, Z_n$  也相互独立, 且都服从标准正态分布.

③ 记  $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T$ ,  $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)^T$ , 则

上述正交变换可简记为  $Z = CY$ ; 注意到  $C^{-1} = C^T$ ,

则有  $\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 = Z^T Z = (CY)^T (CY) = Y^T Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2$ ;

$$\text{证明(1)} \quad \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} (\bar{X} - \mu) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \mu \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\mu \right\} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = Z_n \sim N(0,1); \quad \text{即证.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{证明(2)} \quad \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \mu) - (\bar{X} - \mu)]^2 \\
& = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)(\bar{X} - \mu) \right\} \\
& = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 - 2n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \right\} \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 - n \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \left( \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 - Z_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Z_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)
\end{aligned}$$

注意到  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = n\bar{X}$

证明(3) 由前面的证明可知  $S^2(S^{*2})$  只和  $Z_1, \dots, Z_{n-1}$  有关,  
而  $\bar{X}$  只与  $Z_n$  有关, 因此  $\bar{X}$  与  $S^2(S^{*2})$  相互独立.



推论1.1 设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  是取自正态总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的简单随机样本, 则  $\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S^*} = \sqrt{n-1} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t(n-1)$ .

证明: 由定理1.9的(1)(3)(4)知

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1), \quad \frac{(n-1)S^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

且  $\bar{X}$  与  $S^{*2}$  相互独立, 因此

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

例22 设总体  $X \sim N(40, 5^2)$ , 试求解下列各题:

(1) 抽取容量为 36 的样本, 求概率  $P(38 \leq \bar{X} \leq 43)$ ;

(2) 抽取容量为 64 的样本, 求概率  $P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1)$ ;

(3) 问样本容量  $n$  多大时, 才能使  $P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1) = 0.95$  ?

解 (1) 由  $X \sim N(40, 5^2)$ ,  $n = 36 \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N(40, \frac{25}{36})$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } P(38 \leq \bar{X} \leq 43) &= \Phi\left(\frac{43 - 40}{5/6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{38 - 40}{5/6}\right) \\ &= \Phi(3.6) - 1 + \Phi(2.4) \approx 0.9918. \end{aligned}$$

(2)抽取容量为 64 的样本, 求概率  $P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1)$ ;

由  $X \sim N(40, 25)$ ,  $n = 64 \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N(40, \frac{25}{64})$ ,

即  $\frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5/8} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1) &= P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5/8}\right| < \frac{1}{5/8}\right) \\ &= P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5/8}\right| < 1.6\right) = 2\Phi(1.6) - 1 \approx 0.8904. \end{aligned}$$

(3)问样本容量  $n$ 多大时, 才能使  $P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1) = 0.95$  ?

由  $X \sim N(40, 25) \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5} \sim N(0, 1)$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned} 0.95 &= P(|\bar{X} - 40| < 1) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5 / \sqrt{n}}\right| < \frac{1}{5 / \sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &= P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - 40}{5 / \sqrt{n}}\right| < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right) - 1 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{5}\right) = 0.975 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{5} = u_{0.975} = 1.96 \Rightarrow n = 96.04,$$

所以, 取  $n = 97$ .

例23 设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是取自正态总体  $N(0,1)$  的样本,

记  $T = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}S^{*2}$ , 其中  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, S^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ ,

试计算方差  $D(T)$ .

解 由题意知  $\sqrt{n}\bar{X} \sim N(0,1)$ , 即有  $n\bar{X}^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ . 又

$(n-1)S^{*2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ , 且  $\bar{X}$  与  $S^{*2}$  相互独立, 故

$$\begin{aligned} D(T) &= \frac{1}{n^2} D(n\bar{X}^2) + \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)^2} D((n-1)S^{*2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot 2 + \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2(n-1)^2} = \frac{2}{n(n-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

## 2.次序统计量的分布

定理1.3 设总体  $X$  具有分布函数  $F(x)$  及密度函数  $f(x)$ , 则最小次序统计量具有密度函数

$$f_1(y) = n[1 - F(y)]^{n-1} f(y);$$

最大次序统计量具有密度函数

$$f_n(y) = nF(y)^{n-1} f(y).$$

记  $U = \max(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) = X_{(n)}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F_U(y) &= P(U \leq y) = P(\max(X_1, \cdots, X_n) \leq y) \\ &= P(X_i \leq y, i = 1, \cdots, n) = P(X_1 \leq y) \cdots P(X_n \leq y) \\ &= F_{X_1}(y) \cdots F_{X_n}(y) = F^n(y) \end{aligned}$$

求导即得  $X_{(n)} \sim f_n(y) = nF^{n-1}(y)f(y)$ ;

记  $V = \min(X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n) = X_{(1)}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
F_V(y) &= P(V \leq y) = P(\min(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq y) \\
&= 1 - P(\min(X_1, \dots, X_n) > y) \\
&= 1 - P(X_i > y, i = 1, \dots, n) \\
&= 1 - P(X_1 > y) \cdots P(X_n > y) \\
&= 1 - (1 - P(X_1 \leq y)) \cdots (1 - P(X_n \leq y)) \\
&= 1 - (1 - F_{X_1}(y)) \cdots (1 - F_{X_n}(y)) = 1 - (1 - F(y))^n
\end{aligned}$$

求导即得  $X_{(1)} \sim f_1(y) = n(1 - F(y))^{n-1} f(y)$  .



例24 设  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  是来自均匀总体  $R(0, \theta)$  的样本, 则

(1)  $y \in (0, \theta)$  时,  $F_{X_{(n)}}(y) = (\frac{y}{\theta})^n$ , 故

$$f_n(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其余.} \end{cases}$$

(2)  $y \in (0, \theta)$  时,  $F_{X_{(1)}}(y) = 1 - (1 - \frac{y}{\theta})^n$ , 故

$$f_1(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(\theta - y)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 < y < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其余.} \end{cases}$$

### 3.双正态总体下的抽样分布:

设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  是取自正态总体  $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  的一个样本,  
 $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  是取自正态总体  $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  的另一个样本, 且  
 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  与  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  相互独立;

$$\text{记 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i, \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i;$$

$$S_1^{*2} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_2^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2;$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_w^2 &= \frac{1}{m+n-2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{m-1}{m+n-2} S_1^{*2} + \frac{n-1}{m+n-2} S_2^{*2} \end{aligned}$$

(1) 若  $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  已知, 则  $G \triangleq \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ;

证 由  $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{m}), \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n})$ , 且  $\bar{X}, \bar{Y}$  相互独立,

可推出  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n})$ , 标准化后即得.

(2) 若  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \triangleq \sigma^2$  未知, 则

$$G \triangleq \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} \sim t(m+n-2)$$

证 因为  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$  与  $S_w^2$  相互独立, 且由卡方分布可加性、

$$\frac{(m+n-2)S_w^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{m-1}{\sigma^2} S_1^{*2} + \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} S_2^{*2} \sim \chi^2(m+n-2),$$

再结合(1)的结论由 t-分布定义即得.

(3) 若  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  已知, 则  $G \triangleq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu_1)^2 / m\sigma_1^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \mu_2)^2 / n\sigma_2^2} \sim F(m, n)$ ;

证 因为  $\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{X_i - \mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(m)$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{Y_i - \mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$ ,

且两个总体相互独立, 由 F-分布的定义即得上述结论.

(4) 若  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  未知, 则  $G \triangleq \frac{S_1^* / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^* / \sigma_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1)$ .

证 因为  $\frac{m-1}{\sigma_1^2} S_1^{*2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$ ,  $\frac{n-1}{\sigma_2^2} S_2^{*2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ ,

由独立性及 F-分布的定义即得.

