概率论与数理统计作业卷 (五)

一、 填空题

1. 设 $X_1,...,X_5 \sim i.i.d.N(0,1)$,若 $\frac{C \cdot (X_1 + X_2)}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2}} \sim t(n)$,则(C,n) =______

解: $X_1+X_2\sim N(0,2), X_3^2+X_4^2+X_5^2\sim \chi^2(3)$ 且两者独立,由 t 分布定义得 $C=\sqrt{1.5}, n=3$

解:由 $\bar{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2)$ 和 $X_{n+1} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且两者相互独立得 $X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n \sim N(0, \frac{n+1}{n}\sigma^2)$ 从而 $\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sim N(0, 1)$,再由 $\frac{nS_n}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 及 t 分布定义得 $\frac{X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} / \sqrt{\frac{nS_n}{\sigma^2}/(n-1)} = \frac{X_i - \bar{X}_n}{S_n} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n+1}} \sim t(n-1)$

解: $X_1 - X_2 \sim (0, 2 \times 9)$, 即 $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{3\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$ $3X_3 + 4X_4 \sim (0, 25 \times 9)$, 即 $\frac{3X_3 + 4X_4}{15} \sim N(0, 1)$

根据 $\chi^2(2)$ 分布定义知

$$Y = \left(\frac{X_1 - X_2}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3X_3 + 4X_4}{15}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$$
$$Y = \frac{1}{18}(X_1 - X_2)^2 + \frac{1}{225}(3X_3 + 4X_4)^2$$

故 $a = \frac{1}{18}, b = \frac{1}{225}$

4. 从正态总体 $N(3.4,6^2)$ 中抽取容量为 n 的一组样本 $X_1,...,X_n$,若要求样本均值 $\bar{X} \in (1.4,5.4)$ 的概率不小于 0.95,则样本容量 n 至少取 ______

解: $: \bar{X} \in N(3.4, \frac{36}{n}) :: P(1.4 < \bar{X} < 5.4) = 2\Phi(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) - 1 \ge 0.95$ $\Rightarrow \Phi(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}) \ge 0.975 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3} \ge 1.96 \Rightarrow n \ge 34.5744$ 故 $n \subseteq 0.95$

二、 选择题

- 1. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 其中 μ 已知, σ^2 未知, X_1, X_2, X_3 是取自该总体的三个样本,则不是统计量的是 _____
 - $(A)X_1 + X_2 + X_3$ $(B) \max\{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$ $(C)\sigma^2(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)$ $(D)\frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3)$

解:统计量是不含任何未知参数的样本的函数 故应选择(C)

2. 设 $X_1,...,X_n$ 是正态总体 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 的一组样本, μ 和 σ^2 均已知, \bar{X} 和 S^2 分别为样本均值和样本方差,则下列选项错误的是

$$(A)\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \qquad (B)\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1) \qquad (C)\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \qquad (D)\frac{(n-1)S}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$
 解:由数理统计基本知识知 $(A)(B)(C)$ 正确,而 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 故应选择 (D)

3. 设 $X_1,...,X_n$ 的样本均值为 \bar{X} ,样本方差为 $S_X^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$,作变换 $Y_i = \frac{X_i - a}{b}$,i = 1,...,n, $a,b \neq 0$ 均为常数, $Y_1,...,Y_n$ 的样本均值为 \bar{Y} ,样本方差为 $S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$,则正确的是

$$(A)\bar{X} = a + b\bar{Y}, \, S_X^2 = b^2 S_Y^2 \qquad (B)\bar{Y} = a + b\bar{X}, \, S_X^2 = b^2 S_Y^2$$

$$(C)\bar{X} = a + b\bar{Y}, \, S_Y^2 = b^2 S_X^2 \qquad (D)\bar{Y} = a + b\bar{X}, \, S_Y^2 = b^2 S_X^2$$

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$$(B)\bar{Y} = a + b\bar{Y},$$

4. 设 (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) 为取自正态总体 $N(1, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本,则统计量 $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{|X_3 + X_4 - 2|}$ 服从的分布 为 ______

$$(A)N(0,1) \qquad (B)t(1) \qquad (C)\chi^2(1) \qquad (D)F(1,1)$$
 解: 易得 $X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0,2\sigma^2)$, 标准化有 $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$. 同理可得 $\frac{X_3 + X_4 - 2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$. 由 χ^2 分布的定义得 $(\frac{X_3 + X_4 - 2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma})^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 显然这里 $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$ 与 $(\frac{X_3 + X_4 - 2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma})^2$ 独立, 因此由 t 分布的定义有 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)/\sqrt{2}\sigma}{\sqrt{(\frac{X_3 + X_4 - 2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma})^2/1}} = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{|X_3 + X_4 - 2|} \sim t(1)$ 故应选择 (B)

三、 计算、证明题

1. 设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 2^2)$, $X_1, ..., X_7$ 是取自总体 X 的七个样本,若要求统计量 $a(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2 + b(X_4 - X_5 + X_6 - X_7)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$, 则 a, b, n 应取何值?

解:
$$: E(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3) = 0, D(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3) = DX_1 + 4DX_2 + DX_3 = 24$$
 $:: X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3 \sim N(0, 24)$ $\frac{X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3}{\sqrt{24}} \sim N(0, 1)$ $:: \frac{1}{24}(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 类似可得 $\frac{1}{16}(X_4 - X_5 + X_6 - X_7)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 由独立 χ^2 -分布随机变量具有可加性得 $\frac{1}{24}(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(X_4 - X_5 + X_6 - X_7)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$ 故 $a = \frac{1}{24}, b = \frac{1}{16}, n = 2$

2. 设总体 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, &$ 其他 $\\ \min\{X_1, ..., X_5\}$ 和 $X_{(5)} = \max\{X_1, ..., X_5\}$ 的概率密度。

解: 易得总体
$$X$$
 的分布函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^3, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 由 $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} f(x), f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} f(x)$ 得
$$f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 15x^2(1 - x^3)^4, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$
 $f_{X_{(5)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 15x^{14}, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

3. 已知 $T \sim t(n)$, 证明 $T^2 \sim F(1, n)$

证明: 设
$$X \sim N(0,1), Y \sim \chi^2(n)$$
, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立, 则由 t -分别定义知
$$T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$$

又因为 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ 并由 F-分布定义知 $T^2 = \frac{X^2}{Y/n} = \frac{X^2/1}{Y/n} \sim F(1,n)$