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第一章 随机事件及其概率

1.1 解: (1) $\Omega = \{(\text{正}, \text{正}), (\text{正}, \text{反}), (\text{反}, \text{正}), (\text{反}, \text{反})\}$.

$$(2) \Omega = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$(3) \quad ① \Omega = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2)\};$$

$$② \Omega = \{(1, 1)(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)\};$$

$$③ \Omega = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}.$$

1.2 解: (1) $\overline{ABC}$; (2) $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$; (3) $\overline{A}(B \cup C)$;

$$(4) A \cup B \cup C ; \quad (5) \overline{A}\overline{B} \cup \overline{B}\overline{C} \cup \overline{C}\overline{A}.$$

1.3 解: 样本点 ω_i 表示 "出现 i 点", $i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$

$$\overline{A} = \{\omega_1, \omega_3, \omega_5\}, \text{表示"出现奇数点"}$$

$$\overline{B} = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_4, \omega_5\}, \text{表示"出现的点数不能被 3 整除"}$$

$$A \cup B = \{\omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_6\}, \text{表示"出现的点数能被 2 或 3 整除"}$$

$$\overline{A \cup B} = \{\omega_1, \omega_5\}, \text{表示"出现的点数既不能被 2 整除也不能被 3 整除"}$$

$$AB = \{\omega_6\}, \text{表示"出现的点数能被 6 整除"}$$

1.4 解: 若事件 A 表示抽到的两张都是前 10 号考签

$$P(A) = \frac{C_{10}^2}{C_{50}^2} = 0.037$$

$$1.5 \text{ 解: (1) } P(A) = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3}{6^4} = 0.2778$$

$$(2) \quad P(B) = \frac{C_4^2 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{6^4} = 0.5556$$

$$(3) \quad P(D) = \frac{C_4^3 \times 6 \times 5}{6^4} = 0.0926$$

$$(4) \quad P(E) = \frac{6}{6^4} = 0.0046$$

$$1.6 \text{ 解: } P(A) = \frac{\left[\frac{100}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{100}{3}\right] + \left[\frac{100}{5}\right] - \left[\frac{100}{6}\right] - \left[\frac{100}{10}\right] - \left[\frac{100}{15}\right] + \left[\frac{100}{30}\right]}{100} = 0.74$$

1.7 解: 方法 1: 若设 A 表示取出的 3 个产品中有次品,

A_i 是取出的 3 个产品中恰有 i 个次品 ($i=1, 2, 3$), $A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{C_5^1 C_{45}^2}{C_{50}^3} = 0.2526, \quad P(A_2) = \frac{C_5^2 C_{45}^1}{C_{50}^3} = 0.0230, \quad P(A_3) = \frac{C_5^3}{C_{50}^3} = 0.0005$$

$$P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) = 0.276$$

方法 2: $\bar{A}$ 就是取出的 3 个产品全是合格品

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{C_{45}^3}{C_{50}^3} = 0.724 \quad P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 0.276$$

1.8 解: 基本事件的总数为 $(2n)!$, 每对恰好排在一起可分为两步, 第一步确定各对之间的

排序, 共有 $n!$ 种, 然后每对新人内部均有 2 种排序, 于是由乘法规则每对每对新人每

对恰好排在一起的排法共有 $2^n n!$ 种, 从而其概率为 $\frac{2^n n!}{(2n)!}$

$$1.9 \text{ 解: } P(A) = \frac{10}{16} = 0.625$$

$$1.10 \text{ 解: } P(A) = \frac{3! \times 8!}{10!} = 0.067$$

$$1.11 \text{ 解: } P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{C_6^3}{C_{10}^3} = \frac{5}{6};$$

$$1.12 \text{ 解: } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{15}{30} + \frac{10}{30} - \frac{5}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$$

1.13 解: A_1, A_2, A_3 分别表示甲、乙、丙三厂生产; C 表示次品. 则

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.02 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.06 + \frac{1}{6} \times 0.03 = 0.035$$

1.14 解: 设 A 表示 “考生选出正确答案”; B 表示 “考生会解这道题”;

$$\text{则全概率公式: } P(A) = P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.8 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 0.25 = 0.85$$

1.15 解: 用 A_1, A_2, A_3 分别表示 “玻璃杯在第一、二、三次掉下时被摔碎”; B 表示 “玻璃

杯被摔碎”. 则 $B = A_1 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3$, 由于 $A_1, \bar{A}_1 A_2, \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3$ 互不相容, 所以

$$P(B) = P(A_1 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1 A_2) + P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P(A_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(A_2 | \bar{A}_1) + P(\bar{A}_1)P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1)P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2) \\
&= 0.6 + (1-0.6)0.8 + (1-0.6)(1-0.8)0.9 = 0.992
\end{aligned}$$

1.16 解: 设事件 B 表示“出现次品”, A_i 表示从第 i 个工厂所进商品

$$P(A_1) = 0.2, P(A_2) = 0.45, P(A_3) = 0.25, P(A_4) = 0.1$$

$$P(B|A_1) = 0.05, P(B|A_2) = 0.03, P(B|A_3) = 0.01, P(B|A_4) = 0.04$$

$$P(B) = 0.2 \times 0.05 + 0.45 \times 0.03 + 0.25 \times 0.01 + 0.1 \times 0.04 = 0.03$$

1.17 解: 设 A_i 分别表示事件“报名表是第 i 个地区考生的” ($i=1,2,3$); B 表示“抽到的报名表是女生的”. 则

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B|A_1) = \frac{3}{10}, P(B|A_2) = \frac{7}{15}, P(B|A_3) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(B) = P(A_1)P(B|A_1) + P(A_2)P(B|A_2) + P(A_3)P(B|A_3) = \frac{29}{90}$$

1.18 解: 设事件 A 是试验结果呈阳性反应, 事件 B 是被检查者患有癌症.

$$P(B) = 0.004, P(A|B) = 0.95, P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = 0.96$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 0.996, P(\bar{A}|B) = 0.05, P(A|\bar{B}) = 0.04$$

$$(1) P(B|A) = \frac{P(B)P(A|B)}{P(B)P(A|B) + P(\bar{B})P(A|\bar{B})} = 0.0871$$

故试验结果呈阳性的被检者患癌的可能性不大, 要进一步检查才能确诊.

$$(2) P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{B})P(\bar{A}|\bar{B})}{P(B)P(\bar{A}|B) + P(\bar{B})P(\bar{A}|\bar{B})} = 0.9998$$

这表明试验结果呈阴性反应的被检查者未患癌症的可能性极大.

1.19 解: 设 A_i 表示第 i 台不需要工人照看, $i=1, 2, 3$

B 表示一小时内至多有一台需要工人照看

$$P(A_1) = 0.9 \quad P(A_2) = 0.8 \quad P(A_3) = 0.7$$

$$P(A_1A_2A_3 + A_1A_2\bar{A}_3 + A_1\bar{A}_2A_3 + \bar{A}_1A_2A_3) = 0.902$$

1.20 解: $\frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{1-P(B)}$

$$P(AB) - P(AB)P(B) = P(A\bar{B})P(B)$$

$$P(AB) = P(B)[P(AB) + P(A\bar{B})] = P(A)P(B)$$

1.21 解: 设 A_i : 第 i 次取得次品 ($i=1,2$), 则 $P(\overline{A_1}A_2) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{45}$

1.22 解: $P_6(10) = C_{10}^6 \times 0.2^6 \times 0.8^4 = 0.0055$

1.23 解: 设 B : 三次射击中恰好有一次命中

C : 三次射击中至少有一次命中, A_i : 第 i 次命中, $i=1, 2, 3$

则 $B = A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \cup \overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3} \cup \overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3$, $C = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$

$$P(B) = P(A_1 \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1} A_2 \overline{A_3}) + P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} A_3) = 0.36$$

$$P(C) = P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3}) = 0.91$$

1.24 解: 设 A_i 是甲投中 i 次, B_i 是乙投中 i 次

$$P(A_0 B_0) = (C_3^0 \times 0.7^0 \times 0.3^3) \times (C_3^0 \times 0.6^0 \times 0.4^3) = 0.027 \times 0.064$$

$$P(A_1 B_1) = (C_3^1 \times 0.7^1 \times 0.3^2) \times (C_3^1 \times 0.6^1 \times 0.4^2) = 0.189 \times 0.288$$

$$P(A_2 B_2) = (C_3^2 \times 0.7^2 \times 0.3^1) \times (C_3^2 \times 0.6^2 \times 0.4^1) = 0.441 \times 0.432$$

$$P(A_3 B_3) = (C_3^3 \times 0.7^3 \times 0.3^0) \times (C_3^3 \times 0.6^3 \times 0.4^0) = 0.343 \times 0.216$$

$$P(C) = P(A_0 B_0) + P(A_1 B_1) + P(A_2 B_2) + P(A_3 B_3) = 0.321$$

第二章 一维随机变量及其分布

2.1 解: ζ 的取值为 0,1,2,3,4,5。 $p(\zeta=0) = \frac{C_{95}^{20}}{C_{100}^{20}}$, $p(\zeta=1) = \frac{C_{95}^{19}C_5^1}{C_{100}^{20}}$, $p(\zeta=2) = \frac{C_{95}^{18}C_5^2}{C_{100}^{20}}$,

$p(\zeta=3) = \frac{C_{95}^{17}C_5^3}{C_{100}^{20}}$, $p(\zeta=4) = \frac{C_{95}^{16}C_5^4}{C_{100}^{20}}$, $p(\zeta=5) = \frac{C_5^6C_{95}^0}{C_{100}^{20}}$, ξ 的分布列:

ξ	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{C_{95}^{20}}{C_{100}^{20}}$	$\frac{C_{95}^{19}C_5^1}{C_{100}^{20}}$	$\frac{C_{95}^{18}C_5^2}{C_{100}^{20}}$	$\frac{C_{95}^{17}C_5^3}{C_{100}^{20}}$	$\frac{C_{95}^{16}C_5^4}{C_{100}^{20}}$	$\frac{C_5^6C_{95}^0}{C_{100}^{20}}$

2.2 解: $P(c \leq x < b) = P(a \leq x < b) + P(c \leq x < d) - P(a \leq x < d) = 0$.

2.3 解: ζ 的取值为 1,2,3,4。 $p(\zeta=1) = \frac{C_{10}^1}{C_{13}^1} = \frac{10}{13}$, $p(\zeta=2) = \frac{3 \times 11}{13 \times 13} = \frac{33}{169}$,

$p(\zeta=3) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 12}{13^3} = \frac{72}{2197}$, $p(\zeta=4) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{13^3} = \frac{6}{2197}$,

ξ 的分布列:

ξ	1	2	3	4
P	$\frac{10}{13}$	$\frac{33}{169}$	$\frac{72}{2197}$	$\frac{6}{2197}$

分布函数为:

$$F(x) = P(\xi \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{10}{13} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{10}{13} + \frac{33}{169} = \frac{163}{169} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{163}{169} + \frac{72}{2197} = \frac{2191}{2197} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases} .$$

2.4 解: ξ 的分布列:

ξ	1	2
P	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

所以分布函数为

$$F(x) = P(\xi \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}.$$

2.5 解: $A(\frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{2}{n}) = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{2}.$

2.6 解: ξ 的取值为 1, 2, 3, 4. $P(\xi=1) = \frac{C_4^1}{C_7^1} = \frac{4}{7}, P(\xi=2) = \frac{3 \times 4}{7 \times 6} = \frac{12}{42},$

$$P(\xi=3) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 4}{7 \times 6 \times 5} = \frac{24}{210}, P(\xi=4) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 4}{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4} = \frac{6}{210},$$

ξ 的分布列:

ξ	1	2	3	4
p	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{12}{42}$	$\frac{24}{210}$	$\frac{6}{210}$

2.7 解: 设随机变量 ξ 表示射中次数, $P(\xi=0) = (0.98)^{400}, P(\xi=1) = C_{400}^1 (0.02)^1 (0.98)^{399}$

$$P(\xi \geq 2) = 1 - P(\xi=0) - P(\xi=1) = 0.997.$$

2.8 解: 由题意知 $\frac{\lambda^1}{1!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} e^{-\lambda}$, 可得 $\lambda = 2$. 所以 $P(\xi=4) = \frac{2^4}{4!} e^{-2} = \frac{2}{3} e^{-2}.$

2.9 解: 由题意知

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5} & 0 \leq x \leq 5, \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$P(\xi \leq 3) = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{5} dx = \frac{3}{5}.$$

2.10 解: (1) 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = 1$ 可得 $A = \frac{2}{\pi};$

$$(2) P\left(0 < X < \frac{1}{2} \ln 3\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3} \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \frac{1}{6};$$

$$(3) F(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{e^t + e^{-t}} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan e^x.$$

2.11 解: (1) $F(-\infty) = A - \frac{\pi}{2}B = 0, F(+\infty) = A + \frac{\pi}{2}B = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{\pi};$

(2) $p(|\xi| < 1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan 1 - [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(-1)] = \frac{1}{2};$

(3) $f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$

2.12 解: (1) $p(7 < \xi < 15) = p\left(\frac{7-10}{2} < \frac{\xi-10}{2} < \frac{15-10}{2}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-1.5) \\ &= 0.9938 - (1 - 0.9332) \\ &= 0.927 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $p(|\xi - 10| < d) = p\left(\frac{|\xi - 10|}{2} < \frac{d}{2}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.9$, 则

$$d = 3.29.$$

2.13 解: $p(\xi < 60) = p\left(\frac{\xi - 70}{10} < \frac{60 - 70}{10}\right) = \Phi(-1) = 0.1587 = 15.9\% ;$

$$p(\xi \geq 85) = p\left(\frac{\xi - 70}{10} \geq \frac{85 - 70}{10}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.5) = 0.0668 = 7\% .$$

2.14 解: $p(\xi \geq 250) = 1 - p(\xi < 250) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{250 - 300}{35}\right) = 0.9236 ;$

$$p(300 - x < \xi < 300 + x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x}{35}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-x}{35}\right) = 0.9 \Rightarrow x = 57.75, \text{ 即区间为}$$

$$[242.25, 357.75].$$

2.15 解: $\eta = \frac{\pi \zeta^2}{4}$, 其中 ζ 的概率密度为

$$f_{\zeta}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 5 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$F_{\eta}(y) = p(\eta \leq y) = p\left(\frac{\pi \zeta^2}{4} \leq y\right) = p\left(\zeta \leq \sqrt{\frac{4y}{\pi}}\right),$$

$$\text{当 } y < \frac{25}{4}\pi, F_{\eta}(y) = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{25}{4}\pi \leq y \leq 9\pi, F_{\eta}(y) = \int_5^{\sqrt{\frac{4y}{\pi}}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{4y}{\pi}} - 5,$$

当 $y > 9\pi$, $F_\eta(y) = 1$,

$$\text{所以 } f_\eta(y) = F'_\eta(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi y}}, & \frac{25}{4}\pi \leq y \leq 9\pi \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

2.16 解: $F_\eta(y) = p(\eta \leq y) = p(a + b\xi \leq y) = p(\xi \leq \frac{y-a}{b}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y-a}{b}} f_\xi(x) dx,$

$$f_\eta(y) = F'_\eta(y) = f_\xi\left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{y-a}{b}\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}b\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y-a-b\mu)^2}{2b^2\sigma^2}}.$$

2.17 解: η 的取值为 2, 5, 10, 17,

$$\eta \text{ 的分布列: } \begin{array}{ccccc} \eta & 2 & 5 & 10 & 17 \\ p & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{array}.$$

2.18 解: $F_\eta(y) = p(\eta \leq y) = p(\xi^2 \leq y) = p(\xi \leq \sqrt{y}),$

当 $y < 0$, $F_\eta(y) = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 4, F_\eta(y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{2} x dx,$$

当 $y > 4$, $F_\eta(y) = 1$,

$$\text{所以 } f_\eta(y) = F'_\eta(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

2.19 解: ξ 的取值为 0, 1, 2,

$$p(\xi=0) = C_2^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad p(\xi=1) = C_2^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$p(\xi=2) = C_2^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\xi \text{ 的分布列: } \begin{array}{ccc} \xi & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ p & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}.$$

2.20 解: ξ 的取值为 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

$$p(\xi=1) = 0.9, \quad p(\xi=2) = 0.1 \times 0.9 = 0.09,$$

$$p(\xi=3) = 0.1^2 \times 0.9 = 0.009, \quad p(\xi=4) = 0.1^3 \times 0.9 = 0.0009,$$

$$p(\xi=5)=0.1^4 \times 0.9+0.1^5=0.0001,$$

ξ 的分布列:

ξ	1	2	3	4	5
p	0.9	0.09	0.009	0.0009	0.0001

$$\mathbf{2.21} \text{ 解: } (1) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{4}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases};$$

$$(2) p(-1 \leq \xi \leq 1) = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(3) p(\xi \geq 1) = p(\xi = 1) + p(\xi = 2) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\mathbf{2.22} \text{ 解: } p = 2(1-p), p = \frac{2}{3}$$

ξ 的取值为 0, 1。

$$p(\xi=0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad p(\xi=1) = \frac{2}{3},$$

ξ 的分布列:

ξ	0	1
p	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

$$\mathbf{2.23} \text{ 解: } (1) \xi \sim B(4, 0.8);$$

$$(2) p(\xi \geq 1) = 1 - p(\xi < 1) = 1 - (0.2)^4 = 0.9984.$$

$$\mathbf{2.24} \text{ 解: } (1) C_{10}^3 (0.7)^3 (0.3)^7;$$

$$(2) \sum_{i=3}^{10} C_{10}^i (0.7)^i (0.3)^{10-i}.$$

$$\mathbf{2.25} \text{ 解: } (1) C_5^2 (0.1)^2 (0.9)^3 = 0.0729;$$

$$(2) 1 - C_5^0 (0.1)^0 (0.9)^5 = 0.4095.$$

$$\mathbf{2.26} \text{ 解: } (1) p(\xi = 8) = \frac{4^8}{8!} e^{-4};$$

$$(2) 1 - p(\xi=0) - p(\xi=1) - p(\xi=2) = 1 - \frac{4^0}{0!}e^{-4} - \frac{4^1}{1!}e^{-4} - \frac{4^2}{2!}e^{-4} = 1 - 13e^{-4}.$$

2.27 解: 设挑选了 n 件产品, 则至少有一次次品的概率为

$$1 - (1 - 0.01)^n,$$

$$\text{即 } 1 - (1 - 0.01)^n > 0.95, n \geq 299.$$

2.28 解: 当 $x < 0$, $F(x) = 0 = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1, F(x) = \int_0^x x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq x < 2, F(x) = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^x (2-x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1,$$

$$\text{当 } x > 2, F(x) = 1,$$

所以

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}.$$

$$\textbf{2.29} \text{ 解: } p(\xi \leq 1) = 1 - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \text{所以 } \theta = 2.$$

$$\textbf{2.30} \text{ 解: } (1) 2 \int_0^\infty c e^{-x} dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) p(-1 < \xi < 1) = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-1};$$

$$(3) \text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x,$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} e^x dx + \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x},$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\textbf{2.31} \text{ 解: } (1) \text{ 当 } x < 0, F(x) = 0 = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1, F(x) = \int_0^x (12x^2 - 12x + 3)dx = 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x,$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1, F(x) = 1, \quad \text{所以} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) p(\xi < 0.2) = F(0.2) = 0.392;$$

$$(3) p(0.1 < \xi < 0.5) = F(0.5) - F(0.1) = 0.256.$$

$$\mathbf{2.32} \text{ 解: } (1) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos x dx = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) p\left(0 < \xi < \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \cos x dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\mathbf{2.33} \text{ 解: } (1) A = 1;$$

$$(2) f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases};$$

$$(3) p(0.3 < \xi < 0.7) = F(0.7) - F(0.3) = 0.4.$$

$$\mathbf{2.34} \text{ 解: } p(\xi < 2.35) = \Phi(2.35) = 0.9906, p(\xi < -1.24) = 1 - \Phi(1.24) = 0.1075,$$

$$p(|\xi| < 1.54) = \Phi(1.54) - \Phi(-1.54) = 2\Phi(1.54) - 1 = 0.8764.$$

$$\mathbf{2.35} \text{ 解: } p\left(2 \leq \xi \leq 5\right) = p\left(\frac{2-3}{2} \leq \frac{\xi-3}{2} \leq \frac{5-3}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-0.5) = 0.5328,$$

$$p(\xi > -4) = 1 - p(\xi \leq -4) = 1 - p\left(\frac{\xi-3}{2} \leq \frac{-4-3}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-3.5) = \Phi(3.5) \approx 1,$$

$$p(|\xi| < 7) = p\left(\frac{-7-3}{2} \leq \frac{\xi-3}{2} \leq \frac{7-3}{2}\right) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-5) \approx 1.$$

$$\mathbf{2.3} \text{ 解: } p(\xi \geq 180) = 1 - p(\xi < 180) = 1 - p\left(\frac{\xi-200}{18} \leq \frac{180-200}{18}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{10}{9}\right) = 0.8665.$$

$$\mathbf{2.37} \quad F_{\eta}(y) = p(\eta < y) = p(\alpha\xi + b < y) = p\left(\xi > \frac{y-b}{\alpha}\right) = \int_{\frac{y-b}{\alpha}}^{+\infty} f(x)dx,$$

$$f_{\eta}'(y) = F_{\eta}'(y) = \left(\int_{\frac{y-b}{a}}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right)' = -\frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right).$$

第三章 二维随机变量及其分布

3.1 解: (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} k e^{-(3x+4y)} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow k = 12;$

$$(2) p(0 \leq \xi \leq 1, 0 \leq \eta \leq 2) = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^1 12 e^{-(3x+4y)} dx = 0.9499.$$

3.2 解: $p(\xi_1 = 0, \xi_2 = 0) = \frac{2 \times 2}{4 \times 4} = \frac{4}{16}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 1, \xi_2 = 0) = \frac{C_2^1 \times 2}{4 \times 4} = \frac{4}{16},$

$$p(\xi_1 = 2, \xi_2 = 0) = \frac{C_2^1}{4 \times 4} = \frac{2}{16}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 0, \xi_2 = 1) = \frac{C_2^1 \times 2}{4 \times 4} = \frac{4}{16},$$

$$p(\xi_1 = 1, \xi_2 = 1) = \frac{1}{4 \times 4} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 2, \xi_2 = 1) = 0,$$

$$p(\xi_1 = 0, \xi_2 = 2) = \frac{1}{4 \times 4} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 1, \xi_2 = 2) = 0,$$

$$p(\xi_1 = 2, \xi_2 = 2) = 0,$$

则联合概率分布表为:

$\xi_1 \backslash \xi_2$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
1	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	0

3.3 解: $p(\xi_1 = 0, \xi_2 = 0) = 0, \quad p(\xi_1 = 1, \xi_2 = 0) = \frac{C_3^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{3}{15},$

$$p(\xi_1 = 2, \xi_2 = 0) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{3}{15}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 0, \xi_2 = 1) = \frac{C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{15},$$

$$p(\xi_1 = 1, \xi_2 = 1) = \frac{C_3^1 C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{6}{15}, \quad p(\xi_1 = 2, \xi_2 = 1) = 0,$$

$$p(\xi_1=0, \xi_2=2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}, \quad p(\xi_1=1, \xi_2=2) = 0, \quad p(\xi_1=2, \xi_2=2) = 0,$$

则联合概率分布表为:

$\xi_1 \backslash \xi_2$	0	1	2
0	0	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$
1	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	0
2	$\frac{3}{15}$	0	0

3.4 解: (1) $f(x, y) = F''_{xy}(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{3} \right) \right)''_{xy}$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi^2 (4+x^2)(9+y^2)};$$

$$(2) p(0 \leq \xi < 2, \eta < 3) = \int_{-\infty}^3 dy \int_0^2 \frac{6}{\pi^2 (4+x^2)(9+y^2)} dx = \frac{3}{16}.$$

3.5 解: (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} A e^{-(2x+3y)} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A = 6;$

$$(2) F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y 6 e^{-(2x+3y)} dx dy = \begin{cases} (1-e^{-2x})(1-e^{-3y}), & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases};$$

$$(3) p(-1 \leq \xi \leq 1, -2 \leq \eta \leq 2) = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^1 6 e^{-(2x+3y)} dx = (1-e^{-2})(1-e^{-6}).$$

3.6 解: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi ab}, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$

3.7 解: (ξ_1, ξ_2) 联合概率分布表为:

$\xi_1 \backslash \xi_2$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

1	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	0

所以

ξ_1	0	1	2
p	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

ξ_2	0	1	2
p	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

3.8

解: (1) $p(\xi=0, \eta=1) = \frac{1}{4} \times 0.4 = 0.1$, $p(\xi=0, \eta=2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 = 0.2$,
 $p(\xi=0, \eta=3) = \frac{1}{4} \times 0.4 = 0.1$, $p(\xi=1, \eta=1) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.6 = 0.3$,
 $p(\xi=1, \eta=2) = \frac{1}{6} \times 0.6 = 0.1$, $p(\xi=1, \eta=3) = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.6 = 0.2$,

$\xi \backslash \eta$	1	2	3
0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$

(2) $p(\xi=0|\eta \neq 1) = \frac{p(\xi=0, \eta \neq 1)}{p(\eta \neq 1)} = \frac{0.2+0.1}{0.3+0.3} = \frac{1}{2}$.

3.9 解: (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} A e^{-(2x+3y)} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A = 6$;

(2) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$,

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} 6e^{-(2x+3y)} dy = 2e^{-2x}$, 所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$,

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$,

当 $y > 0$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} 6e^{-(2x+3y)} dx = 3e^{-3y}$, 所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3y}, & y > 0, \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$.

3.10 解: (1) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi a^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(2) 当 $|x| > a$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$,

当 $|x| \leq a$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi a^2} dy = \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$,

所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, & -a \leq x \leq a, \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

当 $|y| > a$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$,

当 $|y| \leq a$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi a^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$,

所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}, & -a \leq y \leq a; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(3) $f_{\xi/\eta}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_{\eta}(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}, & -\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$;

$f_{\eta/\xi}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_{\xi}(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}, & -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

3.11 解: 当 $x < 0, x > 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$,

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-x}^x 1 dy = 2x$, 所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1; \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$;

当 $y < -1, y > 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$,

当 $-1 \leq y < 0$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-y}^1 1 dx = 1 + y$,

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_y^1 1 dx = 1 - y$, 所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 + y, & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ 1 - y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

3.12(1) 当 $x < 0, x > 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$,

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_0^{1-x} 2 dy = 2 - 2x$, 所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

当 $y < 0, y > 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$,

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^{1-y} 2 dx = 2 - 2y$, 所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 2(1-y), & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$;

(2) $f(x, y) \neq f_{\xi}(x)f_{\eta}(y)$, 所以不独立。

3.13 解: 当 $x < 0, x > 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0$,

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_0^x 8xy dy = 4x^3$, 所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$;

当 $y < 0, y > 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$,

当 $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_y^1 8xy dx = 4y - 4y^3$, 所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 4y - 4y^3, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,

因为 $f(x, y) \neq f_{\xi}(x)f_{\eta}(y)$, 所以不独立。

3.14 解: $f(x, y) = f_{\xi}(x)f_{\eta}(y) = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-y}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$.

3.15 解: $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{3}y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $f_Z(z) = 0$,

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z f_{\xi}(x) f_{\eta}(z-x) dx = \int_0^z \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{3}(z-x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{1}{3}z} \int_0^z e^{-\frac{1}{6}x} dx = e^{-\frac{z}{3}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{6}} \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } f_z(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{z}{3}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{z}{6}} \right), & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

3.16 解: (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} A e^{-(2x+3y)} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A = 6$

(2) $p = \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{6-2x}{3}} 6 e^{-(2x+3y)} dy = 0.983$

(3) $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y 6 e^{-(2x+3y)} dx dy = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-2x})(1 - e^{-3y}), & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

3.17 解:

ξ	0	1
p	$\frac{11}{21}$	$\frac{10}{21}$

ξ	0	1
p	$\frac{14}{21}$	$\frac{7}{21}$

3.18 解: (1) 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0,$

当 $x > 0$ 时, $f_{\xi}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} 4xy e^{-x^2-y^2} dy = 2xe^{-x^2}$, 所以 $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 2xe^{-x^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases},$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0,$

当 $y > 0$ 时, $f_{\eta}(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} 4xy e^{-x^2-y^2} dx = 2ye^{-y^2}$ 所以 $f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 2ye^{-y^2}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y \leq 0 \end{cases};$

(2) 因为 $f(x, y) = f_{\xi}(x) f_{\eta}(y)$, 所以独立。

3.19 解:

$\xi \backslash \eta$	0	1	2	3
1	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0

3	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
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3.20 解: $p(\xi < \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr = 0.5.$

3.21 解: $p(\xi + \eta \geq 1) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^2 (x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}) dy = \frac{65}{72}.$

3.22 解: (1) $f_{\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & 0 < x < 0.2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}, f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 5e^{-5y}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases},$

$$f(x, y) = f_{\xi}(x) f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} 25e^{-5y}, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.2, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases};$$

(2) $p(\eta \leq x) = \int_0^{0.2} dx \int_0^x 25e^{-5y} dy = 0.3679.$

3.23 解: (1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\pi^2 (16+x^2)(25+y^2)} dx dy = 1 \Rightarrow A = 20$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) F(x, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{20}{\pi^2 (16+x^2)(25+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

3.24 解: 当 $z \leq 0$ 时, $f_z(z) = 0,$

当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$F_z(z) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr = e^{-\frac{z}{2\sigma^2}} - 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } f_z(z) = F'_z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{z}{2\sigma^2}}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}.$$

3.25 解: 当 $z < 0, z > 1$ 时, $f_z(z) = 0,$

当 $0 \leq z \leq 1$ 时,

$$F_Z(z) = \iint_{x-y \leq z, 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x} 3xdxdy = \int_0^z dx \int_0^x 3xdy + \int_z^1 dx \int_{x-z}^x 3xdy = \frac{3z}{2} - \frac{z^3}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } f_z(z) = F_z'(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(1-z^2), & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

3.26 解: 当 $x < 0, x > 1$ 时, $f_\xi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0dy = 0$,

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_\xi(x) = \int_0^1 4xydy = 2x, \text{ 所以 } f_\xi(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{当 } y < 0, y > 1 \text{ 时, } f_\eta(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0dx = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f_\eta(y) = \int_0^1 4xydx = 2y, \text{ 所以 } f_\eta(y) = \begin{cases} 2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases},$$

因为 $f(x, y) = f_\xi(x)f_\eta(y)$, 所以独立。

3.27. 解: 证明: 由 $X \sim P(\lambda_1), Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$, 可知 Z 取一切非负整数, 且

$$p(Z=k) = p(X+Y=k), \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=0}^k p(X=i, Y=k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k p(X=i) \cdot p(Y=k-i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^i e^{-\lambda_1}}{i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{k-i} e^{-\lambda_2}}{(k-i)!} = e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^i \lambda_2^{k-i}}{i!(k-i)!} \\ &= e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} \cdot \lambda_1^i \lambda_2^{k-i} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } Z = X + Y \sim P(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2).$$

第 四 章 随机变量的数字特征

4.1 解: $E(X) = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{12} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}.$

$$E(-X+1) = -E(X) + 1 = -\frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{35}{24}.$$

4.2 解: 由题知

$$\begin{cases} P(X=-1) + P(X=0) + P(X=-1) + P(X=1) = 1 \\ -P(X=-1) + P(X=1) = 0.1 \\ P(X=-1) + P(X=1) = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

解之得 $P(X=-1) = 0.4, P(X=0) = 0.1, P(X=1) = 0.5.$

4.3 解: 引入随机变量 X_i :

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{在第} i \text{层有乘客下电梯,} \\ 0 & \text{否则.} \end{cases}$$

则

X_i	0	1
P	$(1 - \frac{1}{n})^m$	$1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m$

又 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 且 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 相互独立, 故

$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = n \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^m\right]$$

4.4 解: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{3}.$

4.5 解: $E(2X) = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-x}dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x}dx = 2.$

$$E(e^{-2x}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

4.6 解: 设球的直径为 Y , 则球的体积为 $X = \frac{1}{6}\pi Y^3$. 由于 Y 在 $[a, b]$ 上均匀分布, 故

$$E(X) = E\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi Y^3\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} E(Y^3) = \frac{\pi}{6} \int_a^b y^3 \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dy = \frac{\pi}{24} (a+b)(a^2 + b^2).$$

4.7 解: 设第 i 个人摸到红球数为 $X_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 n 个人总共摸到红球数为 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,

且 X_i 相互独立, 由于

$$P(X_i = 0) = \frac{C_3^2}{C_5^2}, P(X_i = 1) = \frac{C_2^1 C_3^1}{C_5^2}, P(X_i = 2) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_5^2},$$

所以 $E(X_i) = 0.8, DX_i = 0.36,$

$$\text{从而 } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 0.8n, D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) = 0.36n$$

4.8 解: 由题意知试开次数 X 的分布为 $P(X=i) = \frac{1}{n}, i=1, 2, \dots, n$. 故

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(X) &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{n^2-1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

4.9 解: 利用 X 与 Y 相互独立知

$$E(XY) = EX \cdot EY = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx \cdot \int_5^\infty y \cdot e^{-(y-5)} dy = \frac{2}{3} \times 6 = 4.$$

4.10 解: 由定义知 $E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 0$.

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = E(X^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{直接计算得 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 所以 } D(X) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4.11 解: $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = \int_0^\infty x \cdot 2e^{-2x} dx + \int_0^\infty y \cdot 4e^{-4y} dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(2X-3Y^2) &= 2E(X) - 3E(Y^2) = 2 \int_0^\infty x \cdot 2e^{-2x} dx - 3 \int_0^\infty y^2 \cdot 4e^{-4y} dy \\ &= 1 - 3 \times \frac{2}{4^2} = 1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

4.12 解: 设 X_i 为第 i 次掷出的点数, 则点数之和为 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{12} X_i$, 并且 X_i 相互独立, 由此

$$\text{可知 } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} E(X_i), D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} D(X_i).$$

$$\text{由于 } P(X_i = k) = \frac{1}{6}, k = 1, 2, \dots, 6,$$

$$\text{所以 } E(X_i) = \frac{6+1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}, D(X_i) = \frac{36-1}{12} = \frac{35}{12}.$$

$$\text{从而 } E(X) = 12 \cdot \frac{7}{2} = 42, D(X) = 12 \cdot \frac{35}{12} = 35.$$

4.13 解: 由定义知

$$E(X) = \sum_{i,j} x_i p_{ij} = 0(0.1+0.2) + 1(0.3+0.4) = 0.7.$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i,j} y_j p_{ij} = 0(0.1+0.3) + 1(0.2+0.4) = 0.6.$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 0.7 - (0.7)^2 = 0.21.$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = 0.6 - (0.6)^2 = 0.24.$$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j p_{ij} - 0.6 \cdot 0.7 = 0.4 - 0.6 \cdot 0.7 = -0.02.$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-0.02}{\sqrt{0.21}\sqrt{0.24}} = -0.09.$$

4.14 解: 由定义知 $E(X) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (x^2 + xy) dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 (x^2 + xy) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 [x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} xy^2]_0^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (x^2 + x) dx = \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可算 $E(Y) = \frac{7}{6}$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2) &= \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (x^3 + x^2 y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (x^3 + x^2) dx = \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{5}{3} - (\frac{7}{6})^2 = \frac{11}{36}$.

同理可算得 $D(Y) = \frac{11}{36}$

由于 $E(XY) = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 xy \cdot \frac{1}{8}(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (x^3 y + xy^3) dx dy = \frac{4}{3}$.

所以 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{49}{36} = -\frac{1}{36}$.

从而 $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)}} = -\frac{1}{11}$.

4.15 解: 利用 X 与 Y 相互独立,

$$\begin{aligned} E((X+Y)^2) &= E(X^2 + Y^2 + 2XY) = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(XY) \\ &= E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(X)E(Y) = D(X) + (EX)^2 + D(Y) + (EY)^2 + 2E(X)E(Y) \\ &= 1 + 0^2 + 1 + 0^2 + 2 \times 0 \times 0 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

4.16 解: 由于 $D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$

$$= D(X) + D(Y) + 2\rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}$$

所以 $D(X+Y) = 25 + 36 + 2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot \sqrt{25 \times 36} = 85$

类似地, $D(X-Y) = D(X) + D(Y) - 2\rho_{XY} \sqrt{D(X) \cdot D(Y)}$,

所以 $D(X-Y) = 25 + 36 - 2 \cdot 0.4 \cdot \sqrt{25 \cdot 36} = 37$.

4.17 解: 设

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第 } i \text{ 号球放入第 } i \text{ 号盒内} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{则 } P(X_i=1) = \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 因此 } EX_i = \frac{1}{n}. \text{ 由于 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ 所以 } EX = \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i = 1$$

4.18 解: 由 (X, Y) 的分布律易算得

$$E(XY) = \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j p_{ij} = 0, E(X) = \sum_{i,j} x_i p_{ij} = 0, E(Y) = \sum_{i,j} y_j p_{ij} = 0.$$

故 $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0$, 从而知 X 与 Y 是不相关的。但由于

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{8}, P(X=1) = \frac{3}{8}, P(Y=1) = \frac{3}{8},$$

可得 $P(X=1, Y=1) \neq P(X=1)P(Y=1)$, 故 X 与 Y 不是相互独立的。

4.19 解: 由于 X 和 Y 相互独立, 且都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(U, V) &= E(UV) - E(U) \cdot E(V) \\ &= E(aX + bY)(aX - bY) - (aEX + bEY)(aEX - bEY) \\ &= a^2 E(X^2) - b^2 E(Y^2) - a^2 (EX)^2 + b^2 (EY)^2 \\ &= a^2 D(X) - b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 - b^2)\sigma^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(U) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2$$

$$D(V) = a^2 D(X) + b^2 D(Y) = (a^2 + b^2)\sigma^2$$

$$\text{从而得 } \rho_{UV} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(U)}\sqrt{D(V)}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

4.20 解: X 的 k 阶原点矩 $E(X^k) = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx,$

作变量替换 $\frac{x}{\theta} = t$, 则 $dx = \theta dt$, 得 $E(X^k) = \theta^k \int_0^{+\infty} t^k e^{-t} dt = \theta^k \Gamma(k+1) = k! \theta^k.$

第 五 章 大数定律及中心极限定理

5.1 解: 设 X 表示 n 次重复独立试验中事件 A 出现的次数, 则 $X \sim B(n, 0.8)$, A 出现的频

率为 $\frac{X}{n}$, $E(X) = 0.8n$, $D(X) = 0.8 \times 0.2n = 0.16n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(0.79 < \frac{X}{n} < 0.81\right) &= P(|X - 0.8n| < 0.01n) \\ &\geq 1 - \frac{D(X)}{(0.01n)^2} = 1 - \frac{0.16n}{0.0001n^2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1600}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

由题意得

$$1 - \frac{1600}{n} \geq 0.95, \quad n \geq 32000.$$

可见做 32000 次重复独立试验中可使事件 A 发生的频率在 0.79~0.81 之间的概率至少为 0.95.

5.2 解: 证明: 随机变量的数字特征为

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_k) &= \sqrt{lnk} \times \frac{1}{2} + (-\sqrt{lnk}) \times \frac{1}{2} = 0, \\ D(X_k) &= E(\sqrt{X_k^2}) = Lnk \times \frac{1}{2} + Lnk \times \frac{1}{2} = Lnk, \\ E(\bar{X}_n) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n D(X_k) = \frac{1}{n^2} (Ln1 + Ln2 + \dots + Lnn) \leq \frac{n}{n^2} Lnn = \frac{Lnn}{n}.$$

对于任意给定的正数 ε , 由切比雪夫不等式知

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\bar{X}_n - 0| \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} D(\bar{X}_n) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{Lnn}{n}, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(|\bar{X}_n| \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Lnn}{n} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\{X_n\}$ 服从大数定律.

5.3 解: 证明: 任给 n , $a < X_{(n)} < b$, 且 $X_i \sim U(a, b) (a > 0)$, $i=1, 2, \dots$, 则

当 $a < x < b$ 时, 有

$$P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = P(\max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x) \cdots P(X_n \leq x) = \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^n;$$

当 $x \leq a$ 时, 有 $P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = 0$;

当 $x \geq b$ 时, 有 $P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = 1$.

任给 $\varepsilon > 0 (\varepsilon < b)$, 有

$$P(|X_{(n)} - b| > \varepsilon) = P(X_{(n)} < b - \varepsilon) + P(X_{(n)} > b + \varepsilon) = P(X_{(n)} < b - \varepsilon)$$

若 $b - \varepsilon \leq a$, 则 $P(|X_{(n)} - b| > \varepsilon) = 0$, 故

$$P(|X_{(n)} - b| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty;$$

若 $b - \varepsilon > a$, 则

$$P(|X_{(n)} - b| > \varepsilon) = \left(\frac{b - \varepsilon - a}{b - a} \right)^n \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

所以任给 $\varepsilon > 0$ ($\varepsilon < b$), 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - b| > \varepsilon) = 0,$$

从而证得 $\{X_n\} \xrightarrow{P} b$.

5.4 解: 记 $n = \{\text{检查灯泡的数量}\}$, $X_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个灯泡的寿命}\}$, 则

$$E(X_i) = 2250, D(X_i) = 250^2,$$

记 $X = \{\text{检查灯泡的总寿命}\}$, 则

$$E(X) = 2250n, D(X) = 250^2 n,$$

则通过检查的概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 2200n) &= 1 - P(X < 2200n) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2200n - 2250n}{250\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.997, \end{aligned}$$

即
$$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{n} \geq 2.75 \Rightarrow n \geq 189.06.$$

因此, 要使检查通过的概率不小于 0.997, 应至少检查 190 只灯泡.

5.5 解: 记 $X_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个加工产生的误差 } i = 1, 2, \dots, 100\}$, 则

$$E(X_i) = 0, D(X_i) = \frac{1}{12}.$$

记 $S = \{\text{100 次计算产生的误差}\}$, 则

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i}{100},$$

则
$$E(S) = 0, D(S) = \frac{1}{1200},$$

根据中心极限定理得:

$$P\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{20} < S < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{20}\right) \approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{20}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{1200}}}\right) - 1 = 2\Phi(3) - 1 = 0.9974.$$

5.6 解: 随机变量 X 服从二项分布 $B(1000+a, 0.014)$, 由棣莫弗—拉普拉斯中心极限定理有

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(0 \leq X \leq a) \\
&= P\left(\frac{0 - (1000 + a) \times 0.014}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.014 \times 0.986}} \leq \frac{X - (1000 + a) \times 0.014}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.014 \times 0.986}} \leq \frac{a - (1000 + a) \times 0.014}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.014 \times 0.986}}\right) \\
&\approx \Phi\left(\frac{0.986a - 14}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.013804}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{(1000 + a) \times 7}{493}}\right) \\
&\text{而 } \Phi\left(-\sqrt{\frac{(1000 + a) \times 7}{493}}\right) \approx 0, \text{ 于是}
\end{aligned}$$

$$P(0 \leq X \leq a) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{0.986a - 14}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.013804}}\right) > 0.90,$$

查表得 $\Phi(1.28) = 0.90$, 所以 $\frac{0.986a - 14}{\sqrt{(1000 + a) \times 0.013804}} > 1.28$, 可得 $a \geq 19$.

5.7 解: 设第 k 位顾客的消费额为 X_k ($k=1, 2, \dots, 10000$), 商场日销售额为 X , 则

$$X = \sum_{k=1}^{10000} X_k,$$

因为 X_k 在 $[100, 1000]$ 上服从均匀分布, 所以

$$E(X_k) = \frac{1}{2}(100 + 1000) = 550, \quad D(X_k) = \frac{(1000 - 100)^2}{12} = \frac{900^2}{12}.$$

日平均销售额和销售额方差分别为:

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{10000} E(X_k) = 10000 \times 550 = 55 \times 10^5,$$

$$D(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{10000} D(X_k) = 10000 \times \frac{900^2}{12}.$$

由于 X_k ($k=1, 2, \dots, 10000$) 独立同分布, 由列维定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(55 \times 10^5 - 20000 \leq X \leq 55 \times 10^5 + 20000) \\
&= P(-20000 \leq X - 55 \times 10^5 \leq 20000) \\
&= P\left(\frac{-20000}{100 \times 900 / \sqrt{12}} \leq \frac{X - 55 \times 10^5}{100 \times 900 / \sqrt{12}} \leq \frac{20000}{100 \times 900 / \sqrt{12}}\right) \\
&\approx 2\Phi\left(\frac{20000}{100 \times 900 / \sqrt{12}}\right) - 1 \approx 2\Phi(0.77) - 1 = 0.56.
\end{aligned}$$

因此，日销售额在 $[55 \times 10^5 - 2 \times 10^4, 55 \times 10^5 + 2 \times 10^4]$ 的概率为0.56.

5.8 解: 设 X_i, Y_i 分别表示在第 i 个小单元内, 轰炸机和歼击机被打下的架数 ($i=1, 2, \dots, 50$),

其分布规律分别为:

$$P(X_i = 0) = 0.6, P(X_i = 1) = 0.4, (i=1, 2, \dots, 50),$$

$$P(Y_i = 0) = 0.3, P(Y_i = 1) = 0.5, P(Y_i = 2) = 0.2, (i=1, 2, \dots, 50),$$

数学期望和方差分别为:

$$E(X_i) = 0.4, D(X_i) = 0.24, E(Y_i) = 0.9, D(Y_i) = 0.49, (i=1, 2, \dots, 50).$$

设 X_n, Y_n 分别表示在一次空战中轰炸机以及歼击机被打下的架数, 则有

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i, Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^{50} Y_i.$$

因为 $X_1, \dots, X_{50}; Y_1, \dots, Y_{50}$ 是相互独立的随机变量, 所以

$$E(X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{50} E(X_i) = 50 \times 0.4 = 20, D(X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{50} D(X_i) = 50 \times 0.24 = 12,$$

$$E(Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{50} E(Y_i) = 50 \times 0.9 = 45, D(Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{50} D(Y_i) = 50 \times 0.49 = 24.5.$$

由列维定理知

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i \text{ 近似服从正态分布 } N(20, 12),$$

$$Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^{50} Y_i \text{ 近似服从正态分布 } N(45, 24.5).$$

(1) 事件“空战中, 有不少于 35% 的轰炸机被打下”即 $X_n \geq 50 \times 35\%$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_n \geq 50 \times 35\%) &= P(X_n \geq 17) \\ &= P\left(\frac{X_n - 20}{\sqrt{12}} \geq \frac{17 - 20}{\sqrt{12}}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi(-0.866) = \Phi(0.866) = 0.806. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 记 M 为歼击机被打下来的最大架数, 则得

$$P(0 \leq Y_n \leq M) = P\left(\frac{0-45}{\sqrt{24.5}} \leq \frac{Y_n-45}{\sqrt{24.5}} \leq \frac{M-45}{\sqrt{24.5}}\right) \\ \approx \Phi\left(\frac{M-45}{\sqrt{24.5}}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{45}{\sqrt{24.5}}\right).$$

而 $\Phi\left(\frac{45}{\sqrt{24.5}}\right) = \Phi(9.09) \approx 1$, 于是 $\Phi\left(\frac{M-45}{\sqrt{24.5}}\right) = 0.90$, 查表得 $\frac{M-45}{\sqrt{24.5}} = 1.28$,

因为 M 为正整数, 且 $M \geq 51.34$ 所以取 $M = 52$

第 六 章 数理统计的基本定理

6.1 解: (1) 20.25; (2) 1.165

6.2 解: (1) $\bar{X} \sim N(10, \frac{3}{2})$, (2) 0.261

6.3 解: $P(\sum_{i=1}^6 X_i > 6.54) = P(\sum_{i=1}^6 (\frac{X_i}{2})^2 > 1.635) = 0.95$

6.4 解: (1) 3.325; (2) 2.088; (3) 27.488; (4) 6.262.

6.5 解: (1) 2.228; (2) 1.813; (3) 1.813; (4) -2.764.

6.6 解: (1) 3.23; (2) $\frac{1}{3.39}$; (3) $\frac{1}{2.85}$; (4) 2.06.

6.7 解: (1) $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6) = \begin{cases} \theta^{-6} & 0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6 < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(2) T_1, T_4 是, T_2, T_3 不是。因为 T_1, T_4 中不含总体中的唯一未知参数 θ , 而 T_2, T_3 中含有未知参数 θ

6.8 解: (1) 易见, $X_1^2 + X_2^2$ 即为二个独立的服从 $N(0,1)$ 的随机变量平方和, 服从 $\chi^2(2)$ 分布, 即 $c=1$; 自由度为 2.

(2) 由于 $X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0,2)$, 则 $\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0,1)$.

又 $X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2 \sim \chi^2(3)$, $\frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{2}}$ 与 $X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2$ 相互独立, 则

$$\frac{(X_1 + X_2)/\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{(X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2)/3}} \sim t(3) \text{ 即 } \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2}} \sim t(3)$$

即 $d = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, 自由度为 3.

6.9 解: $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 5 \times 2^2)$, $3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 25 \times 2^2)$ $\frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{10} \sim N(0,1)$,

$$\left(\frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{10}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$$

所以 $a = \frac{1}{20}, b = \frac{1}{100}$ 自由度为 2

6.10 解: $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{2}\right) \sim \chi^2(10)$, $\sum_{i=11}^{15} \left(\frac{X_i}{2}\right) \sim \chi^2(5)$ $Y = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{X_i^2}{10}}{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=11}^{15} \frac{X_i^2}{5}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2}{\sum_{i=11}^{15} X_i^2} \sim F(10, 5)$

第七章 参数估计

7.1 解: 由两点分布可知, $E(X) = p, \bar{x} = E(X)$, 而

$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{6}(1+1+0+1+1+1) = \frac{5}{6}$, 所以 $\hat{p} = \frac{5}{6}$. 由 $p = r/100$, 于是 $\hat{r} = 100 \hat{p} = 100 \times \frac{5}{6} \approx 83$.

故红球的矩估计值为 $\hat{r} = 83$ 个.

7.2 解: 已知 $\mu = E(X), \sigma^2 = D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$.

因此可用样本一阶原点矩和二阶原点矩去估计.

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2.$$

7.3 解: $E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$, 因此 $\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$.

所以 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$, 就是 θ 的矩估计量.

7.4 解: X 的分布密度 $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$

样本 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 的似然函数为

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n, & 0 \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

由此式可见, 要 L 最大, 只要 θ 最小, 而由 L 的表达式知, 当 $\hat{\theta} = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 时, θ 为最小, 此时 L 最大. 故 θ 的极大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 而似然估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

7.5 解: 设总体 X 的分布的期望 $E(X) = \theta$, 每个样本 X_i 的分布与总体分布相同, 因此其

均值 $E(X_i) = \theta$, 而 $E(\bar{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{E(X_i)}{n} = n \cdot \frac{\theta}{n} = \theta$,

因此, 样本均值 $\bar{X}$ 是总体均值的无偏估计量.

7.6 解: 设总体期望为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 . 样本与总体同分布. 所以

$$E(X_n) = \mu, E(\bar{X}_n) = \mu, E(\bar{X}_{n+1}) = \mu, \text{三者均是 } \mu \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$D(X_n) = D(X) = \sigma^2, D(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n},$$

$$D(\bar{X}_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \cdot (n+1)\sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n+1}.$$

三者比较, $\bar{X}_{n+1}$ 的方差最小, 故为最有效.

7.7 解: (1) λ 已知, 写出似然函数

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}, & x_i \geq \mu (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln L = \begin{cases} n \ln \lambda - \lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu), & x_i \geq \mu (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ -\infty, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d\mu} = n\lambda > 0.$$

这说明 $\ln L$ 是随 μ 的增加而增加的. 由于 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 均大于等于 μ , 所以要使 $\ln L$ 最

大, 只须 μ 最大, 而 $\mu_{\max} = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 此值即为 μ 的极大似然估计, 即

$$\hat{\mu} = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

(2) 直接求 $E(X)$

$$E(X) = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda(x-\mu)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (y + \mu) \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy = \frac{1}{\lambda} + \mu.$$

由矩估计法, 这里 μ 已知, 故 λ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X} - \mu}$, 其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

7.8 解: 设随机变量 $Y = X - 1$ 因为 $X \sim N(1, \sigma^2)$, 所以 $Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} E|X-1| &= E|Y| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = 2\sigma \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma, \end{aligned}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - 1|\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot n E|X-1| = \sigma.$$

(因为样本 X_i 与总体 X 同分布), 故 $\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - 1|$ 为 σ 的无偏估计.

7.9 解: $E(\hat{\theta}) = E(2\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta$, 所以 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计量.

由于 $\hat{\theta}_L = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$, 而 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 独立与总体 X 同分布. 由已知

$$X \sim U[0, \theta], \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta, \\ 1, & x > \theta. \end{cases}$$

$$F_{\theta}(z) = F_{x_1}(z)F_{x_2}(z)\cdots F_{x_n}(z) = [F(z)]^n,$$

$$f_{\theta}(z) = F'_{\theta}(z) = nF^{n-1}(z), \quad f(z) = \begin{cases} n\frac{z^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq z \leq \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_L) = \int_0^{\theta} zn \frac{z^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dz = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n+1} \Big|_0^{\theta} = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta.$$

因为 $E(\hat{\theta}_L) \neq \theta$, 所以 $\hat{\theta}_L$ 不是无偏估计.

7.10 解: 设 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i = \frac{4}{3} M$, $\hat{\theta}_2 = 4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i = 4N$. 由于

$$F(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq \theta, \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & x \in (0, \theta), \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

故统计量 M 的分布函数为

$$F_M(x) = [F(x, \theta)]^3 = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq \theta, \\ \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^3, & x \in (0, \theta), \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

而统计量 N 的分布函数为

$$F_N(x) = 1 - (1 - F(x, \theta))^3 = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq \theta, \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^3, & x \in (0, \theta), \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

从而 $M = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$, $N = \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$ 的密度函数分别为

$$f_M(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} & x \in (0, \theta) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_N(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 & x \in (0, \theta) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } E(M) = \int_0^{\theta} x \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{4} \theta$$

$$E(N) = \int_0^\theta x \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \theta$$

因此 $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left(\frac{4}{3}M\right) = \theta$. $E(\hat{\theta}_2) = E(4N) = \theta$.

故 $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$ 均为无偏估计.

$$D(M) = E(M^2) - E^2(M) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx - \left(\frac{3}{4}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}\theta^2,$$

$$D(N) = E(N^2) - E^2(N) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{3}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 dx - \left(\frac{1}{4}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{3}{80}\theta^2,$$

因此 $D(\hat{\theta}_1) = D\left(\frac{4}{3}M\right) = \frac{16}{9}D(M) = \frac{16}{9} \frac{3}{80}\theta^2 = \frac{1}{15}\theta^2$.

$$D(\hat{\theta}_2) = D(4N) = 16D(N) = 16 \times \frac{3}{80}\theta^2 = \frac{3}{5}\theta^2.$$

由于 $D(\hat{\theta}_1) < D(\hat{\theta}_2)$, 所以 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 较 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 更有效.

7.11 解: 设一组样本值为 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$, 似然函数为

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \lambda^n \alpha^n x^{n(\alpha-1)} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha},$$

$$\ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = n \ln \lambda + n \ln \alpha + n(\alpha-1) \ln x - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha,$$

令 $\frac{d \ln L}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha = 0$ 得 $\lambda = n / \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha$, 即为 λ 的极大似然估计值. 将样本值以样本随机

变量替代, 则得 λ 的极大似然估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = n / \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^\alpha$.

7.12 解: $T_1 = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i$

$$E(T_1) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} E(X_i) = \frac{1}{2n} 2n\mu = \mu,$$

$$E(T_2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_{2i}) = \frac{1}{n} (E(X_2) + E(X_4) + \dots + E(X_{2n})) = \frac{1}{n} n\mu = \mu.$$

故 T_1, T_2 均是 μ 的无偏估计量.

$$D(T_1) = D\left(\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} X_i\right) = \frac{1}{4n^2} 2n D(X) = \frac{1}{4n^2} 2n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2n},$$

$$D(T_2) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{2i}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} n D(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}.$$

故 $D(T_1) < D(T_2)$, T_1 比 T_2 更为有效.

7.13 解: $E(T) = E\left(a \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j\right) = a \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) + b \sum_{j=1}^m E(Y_j)$

$$an\mu + bm\mu = (an + bm)\mu.$$

当 $an + bm = 1$ 时, $E(T) = \mu$ 故 a, b 间应满足 $an + bm = 1$ 的条件.

$$D(T) = a^2 \sum_{i=1}^n D(X_i) + b^2 \sum_{j=1}^m D(Y_j) = a^2 n + b^2 4m,$$

代入 $an + bm = 1$ 关系式, 得

$$D(T) = (1 - bm)^2 / n + b^2 4m.$$

求 $\frac{dD(T)}{db} = -\frac{2m}{n}(1 - bm) + 8bm = 0$, 得

$$b = \frac{1}{m + 4n}, a = (1 - bm) / n = 4 / m + 4n = 4b.$$

因为 $\frac{d^2 D(T)}{db^2} = \frac{2m^2}{n} + 8m > 0$,

故当 $b = \frac{1}{m + 4n}, a = 4b$ 时, $D(T)$ 最小. 即此时估计量 T 最有效.

7.14 解: μ 的置信区间为

$$\left[\bar{x} - t_{0.025}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{0.025}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right].$$

而 $n = 5$, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{5}(1250 + \cdots + 1275) = 1259$,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{5-1}[(1250-1259)^2 + \cdots + (1275-1259)^2] = \frac{570}{4}$$

于是 $\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{570}{4 \times 5}} = 5.339$, $n-1 = 4$. 查 t 分布表得 $t_{0.025}(4) = 2.78$, 故

$$t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.78 \times 5.339 = 14.8$$

$$\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1259 - 14.8 = 1244.2,$$

$$\bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1259 + 14.8 = 1273.8.$$

于是温度真值 μ 的置信区间为 $[1244.2, 1273.8]$.

7.15 解: 因为 $X \sim N(\mu, 0.01^2)$, 所以方差 σ^2 已知, 求数学期望 μ 的置信区间。

$\bar{X} = 2.125$, $\sigma = 0.01$, $n = 16$, $\alpha = 0.1$. 查标准正态分布表, 得 $u_{\alpha/2} = u_{0.05} = 1.645$, 有

$$\text{置信上限为 } \bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{0.05} = 2.121,$$

$$\text{置信下限为 } \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{0.05} = 2.129,$$

因此, μ 的置信区间为 $(2.121, 2.129)$.

7.16 解: 因为 σ^2 未知, 故只用 t 分布. 此时, $\bar{x} = 2.125$, $s = 0.01713$, $n = 16$, $\alpha = 0.1$. 查 t 分布表, 得 $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(15) = 1.753$, 有

$$\text{置信上限为: } \bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.05}(15) = 2.118,$$

$$\text{置信下限为: } \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.05}(15) = 2.133.$$

因此, μ 的置信区间为 $(2.118, 2.133)$

7.17 解: 由于 μ, σ^2 均未知, 故选随机变量 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$.

$$\text{从而有 } P\left(\left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \right| < t_{0.025}(8)\right) = 0.95.$$

由 $n = 9$ 查 t 分布表得 $t_{0.025}(8) = 2.31$, 算得 $\bar{x} = 6$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^9 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 0.33.$$

$$\text{得 } \mu \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left(\bar{x} - t_{0.025}(8) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{0.025}(8) \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = (5.56, 6.44).$$

7.18 解: 已知方差 $\sigma^2 = 16$, 且为 $N(\mu, 16)$ 总体, 应选随机变量

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1).$$

已知 $1 - \alpha = 0.95$, 故有 $P(|U| < U_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$, 即 $P(|U| < U_{0.025}) = 0.95$.

查表得 $u_{0.025} = 1.96$, 置信区间为 $[\bar{x} - u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}]$, 置信区间长度

$$L = 2u_{0.025} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

问题要求 $L < 1.2$, 由此得 $2 \times 1.96 \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} < 1.2$

$$\text{所以 } n \geq \left(\frac{2 \times 1.96 \times \sigma}{1.2} \right)^2 = \frac{2^2 \times 1.96^2 \times 16}{1.2^2} = 171.$$

故至少应抽查 171 名男生的身高.

7.19 解: 由已知条件, 选随机变量 U , $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,

$$\text{而 } 1 - \alpha = 0.99, \text{ 置信区间为 } [\bar{x} - u_{0.005} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + u_{0.005} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}],$$

查标准正态分布表, 得 $u_{0.005} = 2.57$, $n = 400$, $\sigma = 4$, $\bar{x} = 166$, 算得置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} & [166 - 2.57 \frac{4}{\sqrt{400}}, 166 + 2.57 \frac{4}{\sqrt{400}}] \\ & = [166 - \frac{2.57}{5}, 166 + \frac{2.57}{5}] = [165.486, 166.514]. \end{aligned}$$

7.20 解: $n = 10$, $S^2 = 75.73$, $\alpha = 0.05$, 查 χ^2 分布表, 有

$$\chi_{0.025}^2(9) = 19.0, \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 2.70, \sigma^2 \text{ 的置信限为}$$

$$\text{置信下限: } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{0.025}^2(9)} = \frac{9 \times 75.73}{19.0} = 35.87,$$

$$\text{置信上限: } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{0.975}^2(9)} = \frac{9 \times 75.73}{2.70} = 252.433,$$

于是, σ^2 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (35.87, 252.433).

易得 σ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (5.989, 15.888).

7.21 解: 选 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 因为 $1-\alpha = 0.95$, 取双侧置信区间, 使

$$P(\lambda_1 < \chi^2 < \lambda_2) = 0.95.$$

取 $\lambda_1 = \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)$, $\lambda_2 = \chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$, 解不等式得 σ 的置信区间为

$$\left[\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\lambda_1}}, \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\lambda_2}} \right]$$

查 χ^2 分布表得 $\lambda_1 = \chi^2_{0.975}(19) = 8.91$, $\lambda_2 = \chi^2_{0.025}(19) = 32.9$,

$$\text{得置信区间为} \left[\sqrt{\frac{19 \times 0.11^2}{32.9}}, \sqrt{\frac{19 \times 0.11^2}{8.91}} \right] = [0.084, 0.161].$$

7.22 解: 这是一个在两个正态总体方差未知且相等的情况下, 求两总体均值差的置信区间

问题。本题中, $n_1 = 10, n_2 = 15$, $\bar{X} = 507, \bar{Y} = 498$, $S_1 = 1.04, S_2 = 1.17$, 计算

S_w , 得

$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 1.04^2 + 14 \times 1.17^2}{23}} = 1.121$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}} = 0.4082$$

查 t 分布表, 得 $t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.025}(23) = 2.07$, 得置信限为

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{0.025}(23) = 507 - 498 - 1.121 \times 0.4082 \times 2.07 = 8.053,$$

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} + S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} t_{0.025}(23) = 507 - 498 + 1.121 \times 0.4082 \times 2.07 = 9.947.$$

于是, $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (8.053, 9.947).

7.23 解: $S_1^2 = 0.245, S_2^2 = 0.375, n_1 = 6, n_2 = 9$

$$F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(5, 8) = 4.82$$

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(5, 8) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(8, 5)} = \frac{1}{6.76}, \text{ 置信限为}$$

$$\text{置信上限} \frac{S_1^2 / S_2^2}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} = \frac{0.245}{0.375 \times 4.82} = 0.136,$$

$$\text{置信下限 } \frac{S_1^2 / S_2^2}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} = \frac{0.245 \times 6.76}{0.375} = 4.417,$$

故 σ_1^2 / σ_2^2 的置信度为 0.95 的置信区间为 (0.136, 4.417).

7.24 解: 将 $\bar{X} = 1160$ 和 $S = 99.75$ 代入, 得材料强度均值 μ 的 0.99 的置信下限为

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.01}(4) = 1160 - \frac{99.75}{\sqrt{5}} \times 3.75 = 992.7$$

这说明这批材料强度有 99% 可能超过 992.7 kg/cm^2 .

第 八 章 假设检验

8.1 解: 待检验假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 78.5, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$.

选检验统计量 U , 在 H_0 成立条件下, 有

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

给定 $\alpha = 0.05$ ，于是否定域为

$$R_\alpha = \{|U| > u_{\alpha/2}\} = \left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \right| > u_{\alpha/2} \right\}$$

查标准正态分布表，得 $u_{0.025} = 1.96$.

$$\text{计算 } U \text{ 值} \quad U = \frac{|76.4 - 78.5|}{7.6 / \sqrt{40}} = 1.75.$$

因为 $1.75 < 1.96$ ，故可以认为这届学生的语文水平和历届学生相比不相上下。

8.2 解: 本题是已知方差，检验均值 μ 是否等于 8kg 的问题. 因为有 50 条样本，比较大，因

此总体可近似为正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\mu_0 = 8\text{kg}$, $\sigma_0 = 0.5\text{kg}$.

题中待检验假设为 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 8\text{kg}$, $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$.

在 H_0 成立条件下，选检验统计量 $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$.

$\alpha = 0.01$ ，得此问题的否定域为

$$R_{0.01} = (U > u_{0.005} \text{ 或 } U < -u_{0.005})$$

查标准正态分布表，得 $u_{\alpha/2} = u_{0.005} = 2.575$.

由样本数据，得

$$\bar{x} = 7.8, n = 50, \sigma_0 = 0.5.$$

$$\text{算得 } U \text{ 值为} \quad U = \frac{7.8 - 8.0}{0.5 / \sqrt{50}} = -2.83$$

由于 $-2.83 < -2.575$ ，样本落入否定域，故应否定 H_0 ，即认为平均切断力不等于

8kg .,

8.3 解: 本题是考察某项指标的差异显著性问题。

假设 $H_0: \mu = 23.0$, $H_1: \mu \neq 23.0$

由显著性水平 α ，查 t 分布表，得 $t_{0.005}(4) = 4.60$, 拒绝域为

$$W = \{|T| \geq t_{0.005}(4) = 4.60\}$$

已知 $n=5, \alpha=0.01$, 由样本值计算得 $\bar{X}=21.8, S^2=0.135$, 代入得统计量观察值为

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{21.8 - 23.0}{\sqrt{0.135}/\sqrt{5}} = -7.30$$

因 $|T|=7.30 > 4.60$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 从而认为这批抗菌素的某项指标与 23.0 有显著的差异, 即该日生产不正常。

8.4 解: 在 H_0 成立条件下, $\mu=0, \frac{\bar{X}-0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,

$$\text{已知 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \text{ 也就是 } \frac{Q^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1),$$

$$\text{且相互独立, 故 } T = \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} / \sqrt{\frac{Q^2}{\sigma^2(n-1)}} = \frac{\bar{X}\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{Q} \sim t(0,1).$$

$$\text{故应填 } T = \frac{\bar{X}\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{Q}.$$

8.5 解: 由题意知要检验的假设为

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 = 0.048^2, H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2 = 0.048^2 \text{ 因为 } \mu \text{ 未知, 用 } \chi^2 \text{ 检验法, 故统计量为 } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}.$$

在 H_0 成立的条件下, $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$. 这里 $n=9, \alpha=0.05$, 查 χ^2 分布表, 有 $\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.025}^2(8) = 17.5$,

$\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.975}^2(8) = 2.18$, 由样本值计算得 $S^2 = 0.003653$, 由此得

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{0.029224}{0.048^2} = 12.684,$$

因 $2.18 < 12.684 < 17.5$, 故接受 H_0 , 即认为这批维尼龙纤度的方差没有显著性的变化。

8.6 解: 本题为方差已知, 检验元件平均使用寿命是否低于 1000h, 属于单侧假设检验。根据题设

假设 $H_0: \mu \geq \mu_0 = 1000, H_1: \mu < 1000$.

$$\text{检验统计量为 } U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 查表得临界值 } u_\alpha = u_{0.05} = 1.645,$$

将 $\bar{X}=950, \sigma=100$ 代入求得统计量的观察值为

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{950 - 1000}{100/\sqrt{25}} = -2.5 < -1.645, \text{ 故拒绝 } H_0, \text{ 即认为这批}$$

元件不合格。

8.7 解: 本题为方差未知, 判断在新工艺下生产的合金弦抗拉强度是否提高, 属于单侧检验问题。

假设 $H_0: \mu \leq 10560, H_1: \mu > 10560$.

检验统计量为 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$, 对显著性水平 α ,

查 $H_0: \mu \leq 10560, H_1: \mu > 10560$. 分布表得临界值 $t_\alpha(n-1) = t_{0.05}(9) = 1.833$, 由样本观察值得

$$\bar{X} = 10631.4, S^2 = 6560.44, T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{10631.4 - 10560}{\sqrt{6560.44}/\sqrt{10}} = 2.788 > 1.833$$

故拒绝 H_0 , 即认为改进工艺后合金弦的抗拉强度有明显提高.

8.8 解: 按题意检验假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq (0.005)^2, H_1: \sigma^2 > (0.005)^2$.

选择检验统计量 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$, 对于给定的显著性水平 α ,

查表得临界值 $\chi_\alpha^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(8) = 15.5$, 由题中提供的样本值计算统计量的值

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{8 \times (0.007)^2}{(0.005)^2} = 15.68.$$

由于 $15.68 > 15.5$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即认为这批导线的电阻标准差显著地偏大.

8.9 解: $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 19, H_1: \mu < \mu_0$

在 H_0 成立下, 选检验统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(9)$

对给定的检验水平 α , 此问题的拒绝域为

$$W_\alpha = \{T < -t_\alpha(n-1)\}.$$

查 t 分布表, 得 $t_{0.05}(9) = 1.833$.

计算 T 值, $\bar{x} = 17.1, S^2 = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 8.544$

$$S = 2.923, T = \frac{17.1 - 19}{2.923/\sqrt{10}} = -2.06 < -1.833$$

T 值落入拒绝域, 故拒绝域 H_0 , 而接受 H_1 , 因此可以认为新法比老办法效果好.

8.10 解: 待检验假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 2.6, H_1: \mu > \mu_0$.

已知样本容量 $n = 20, \bar{X} = 3.0, S = 0.11$.

选检验统计量 T , 在 H_0 成立条件下, 有

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1),$$

给定 $\alpha = 0.05$, 故否定域为

$$R_{\alpha} = \{ |T| > t_{\alpha}(n-1) \} = \left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \right| > t_{\alpha}(n-1) \right\}.$$

计算 T 值, 查 t 分布表得

$$t_{0.05}(19) = 1.729, T = \frac{3.0 - 2.6}{0.11/\sqrt{20}} = 16.26.$$

由于 $T > 1.729$, 故否定 H_0 , 认为换材料后电阻平均值有明显提高.

8.11 解: 待检验假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 0.005, H_1: \mu < \mu_0$.

若 H_0 成立条件下, 选统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1).$$

对 $\alpha = 0.05$, 单侧检验的否定域应选左侧, 即

$$R_{\alpha} = \{ T < -t_{\alpha}(n-1) \}.$$

$$\text{算得 } T \text{ 值, } T = \frac{0.00451 - 0.005}{0.00039/\sqrt{9}} = -\frac{49}{13} = -3.77.$$

查 t 分布表可得 $t_{0.05}(8) = 1.860$.

由于 $T < -1.860$, 在否定域内, 故否定 H_0 , 即认为溶液水分含量低于 0.5%, 不合格.

8.12 解: 设 X 和 Y 分别表示甲、乙两厂生产的灯泡寿命, 由题意,

$X \sim N(\mu_1, 84^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, 96^2)$, 两厂灯泡寿命是否有显著性差异可表示为检验假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2.$$

由于方差已知, 故用 U 检验法. 由 $n_1 = 60, n_2 = 70, \bar{X} = 1295, \bar{Y} = 1230$,

$\sigma_1^2 = 84^2, \sigma_2^2 = 96^2$, 由此得检验统计量的值为

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{1295 - 1230}{\sqrt{\frac{84^2}{60} + \frac{96^2}{70}}} = 4.11$$

对 $\alpha = 0.05$, 查标准正态分布表, 得临界值 $U_{\alpha/2} = U_{0.025} = 1.96$.

由于 $|U| = 4.11 > 1.96$, 故拒绝 H_0 , 即认为两厂生产的灯泡的寿命有显著差异.

8.13 解: 设 X 和 Y 分别表示处理前后的含脂率, 则 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$, 依题意, 需检验假设

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

由样本值分别计算出处理前后样本均值和样本方差等数据如下:

$$n_1 = 10, \bar{X} = 0.723, S_1^2 = 0.005,$$

$$n_2 = 11, \bar{Y} = 0.141, S_2^2 = 0.00477.$$

$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 0.005 + 10 \times 0.00477}{19}} = \sqrt{0.00488},$$

$$t_{0.025}(19) = 2.09$$

$$\text{由于统计量的绝对值 } |T| = \frac{|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}|}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{0.273 - 0.141}{\sqrt{0.00488 \times (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11})}} = 4.3 > 2.09$$

所以拒绝 H_0 即认为处理前后的含脂率有显著性的不同.

8.14 解: 检验假设 $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 2, H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 2$.

在 H_0 成立条件下, 选检验统计量为

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - 2}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2),$$

$$\text{其中 } S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

而 $\alpha = 0.05$, 使 $P(T > t_\alpha) = \alpha$ 成立, 问题的否定域为

$$R_\alpha = \{T > t_\alpha\} = \{T > t_{0.05}(20)\}.$$

查 t 分布表得 $t_{0.05}(20) = 1.725$. 算得 T 值

$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(12-1) \times 4^2 + (10-1) \times 5^2}{12+10-2}} = 4.478,$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 2}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{(85-81)-2}{4.478 \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10}}} = 1.04.$$

由于 $1.04 < 1.725$, T 未落入否定域, 故接受 H_0 认为材料 1 比材料 2 的磨损深度并未超过 2 个单位.

8.15 解: 解: 设甲机器加工的零件尺寸为 X , 乙机器加工的零件尺寸为 Y , 并设

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2).$$

检验假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$.

选检验统计量 F , 在 H_0 成立条件下,

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n_1-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\frac{1}{n_2-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

本题中, $n_1 = 11, n_2 = 9$ 算得 $S_1^2 = 0.064, S_2^2 = 0.030$

$$F = \frac{0.064}{0.030} = 2.13$$

查 F 分布表, 得 $F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(10, 8) = 4.30$,

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_2-1, n_1-1)} = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(8, 10)} = \frac{1}{3.85},$$

而 $\frac{1}{3.85} < 2.13 < 4.30$, 故 H_0 相容, 即没有发现两台机器加工零件的尺寸的精度有显著性差别.

8.16 解: 根据题设, 需检验假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$,

由给定的样本值得 $n_1 = 6, n_2 = 9, S_1^2 = 0.345, S_2^2 = 0.357$, 统计量的值为

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{0.345}{0.357} = 0.966,$$

查 F 分布表得 $F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(5, 8) = 4.82$,

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(5, 8) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(8, 5)} = \frac{1}{6.76} = 0.1479,$$

因 $0.1479 < 0.966 < 4.82$, 故接受 H_0 , 即在水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下认为两个总体的方差相等.

8.17 解: 判断两批电子器材的电阻值是否有显著性差异, 就需要检验

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2,$$

但前提是 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 必须成立。而题中并不知道两总体的方差是否相等。因此, 首先需检验

$$H'_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H'_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2,$$

选取 $F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ 为检验统计量, $n_1 = n_2 = 6$,

由给定的样本值得 $S_1^2 = 7.87 \times 10^{-6}, S_2^2 = 7.1 \times 10^{-6}$. 统计量 F 的值为

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{7.87 \times 10^{-6}}{7.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.0803,$$

由 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得临界值 $F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-2) = F_{0.025}(5, 5) = 7.15$,

$$F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-2) = F_{0.975}(5, 5) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(5, 5)} = \frac{1}{7.15} = 0.1399,$$

由于 $0.1399 < 1.0803 < 7.15$, 故接受 H'_0 , 即认为两总体方差相等。

下面检验假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$,

为此, 取检验统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$, 其中 $S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$, 由给

定的样本值计算各统计量的值为

$$\bar{X} = 0.1407, \bar{Y} = 0.1385,$$

$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 7.87 \times 10^{-6} + 5 \times 7.1 \times 10^{-6}}{10}} = 0.002718,$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{0.1407 - 0.1385}{0.002718 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}}} = 1.402.$$

对给定的 $\alpha = 0.05$, 查 t 分布表得临界值 $t_{\alpha/2}(n + n - 2) = t_{0.025}(10) = 2.23$.

因 $1.402 < 2.23$, 所以接受 H_0 , 即认为两批电子器材的电阻值无显著性差异.

8.18 解: $S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n_1(n_1 - 1)} (\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_i)^2 = 0.4013,$

$$S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} y_j^2 - \frac{1}{n_2(n_2 - 1)} (\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} y_j)^2 = 0.4140.$$

$$(1) H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2, H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2.$$

选 F 检验, 在 H_0 成立条件下

$$F = S_1^2 / S_2^2 \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) = F(8, 5).$$

$\alpha = 0.05$, 此检验法的否定域为

$$R_\alpha = \{F > F_{\alpha/2}(8, 5) \text{ 或 } F < F_{1-\alpha/2}(8, 5)\}.$$

查 F 分布表, 得 $F_{0.025}(8, 5) = 6.76$,

$$F_{0.975} = 1 / F_{0.025}(5, 8) = 1 / 4.82 = 0.207$$

$$\text{算 } F \text{ 值, } F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{0.4013}{0.4140} = 0.9693.$$

$0.207 < F < 6.76$ 不在否定域. 故接受 H_0 , 认为 X 和 Y 的方差无明显差异.

(2) 利用 (1) 的结果, $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 但未知, 故选随机变量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2).$$

记 $I = t_{\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$, 其 $1 - \alpha$ 的置信区间为

$$[\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - I S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}, \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + I S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}].$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由观测值计算 } S_w^2 &= \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{(9 - 1) \times 0.4013 + (6 - 1) \times 0.4140}{9 + 6 - 2} = 0.4062, \\ S_w &= 0.6373. \end{aligned}$$

查 t 分布表, 得 $t_{0.025}(13) = 2.16$.

$\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 95% 的置信区间为

$$\begin{aligned} &(41.2 - 34.1 \pm 2.16 \times 0.6373 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6}}) \\ &\approx (7.10 \pm 0.73) = (6.37, 7.83). \end{aligned}$$

8.19 解: 本题中的数据是成对的, 即对同一试块测出一对数据, 两个数据的差异则可看成是仅由这两台仪器的性能的差异所引起的.

各对数据的差记为 $d_i = x_i - y_i$ 假设 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_9$ 来自正态总体 $N(\mu_d, \sigma^2)$, 这里的 μ_d, σ^2 均未知, 如果两台仪器的性能一样, 则各对数据的差异 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_9$ 属随机误差, 而随机误差可以认为服从正态分布, 其均值为零. 因此本题归结为检验假设

$$H_0: \mu_d = 0, \quad H_1: \mu_d \neq 0.$$

数据 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_9$ 的样本均值为 $\bar{d}$, 样本方差为 S^2 由于 μ_d, σ^2 均未知, 故用 t 检验

$$\text{法, 在 } H_0 \text{ 成立条件下} \quad t = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\text{此检验法的否定域为 } |t| = \left| \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \right| > t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)$$

现在 $n=9$, $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.005}(8) = 3.36$, 由观察值得 $\bar{d} = 0.06$, $S = 0.1227$, 故

$$|t| = \frac{0.06}{0.1227/\sqrt{9}} = 1.467 < 3.36.$$

$|t|$ 的值未落入否定域内, 故接受 H_0 , 认为两台仪器的测量结果无显著性差异.

第 九 章 线性统计模型

9.1 解: (1) 求 y 对 x 的回归方程

由已知数据可算出:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 68 + 53 + \cdots + 64 = 675$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 67.5$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 288 + 293 + \cdots + 286 = 3150$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 315$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 68^2 + 53^2 + \cdots + 64^2 = 46659$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 = 288^2 + 293^2 + \cdots + 286^2 = 1000120$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i = 68 \times 288 + 53 \times 293 + \cdots + 64 \times 286 = 214672$$

进而可以计算出

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \right)^2 = 46659 - \frac{1}{10} \times 675^2 = 1096.5,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i \right)^2 = 1000120 - \frac{1}{10} \times 3150^2 = 7870,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - \frac{1}{10} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i \right) = 214672 - \frac{1}{10} \times 675 \times 3150 = 2047$$

于是

$$\hat{b} = \frac{2047}{1096.5} = 1.87,$$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = 315 - 1.87 \times 67.5 = 188.78$$

回归方程为: $\hat{y} = 188.78 + 1.87x$

$$(2) \text{相关性检验} \quad U = 1.87 \times 2047 = 3827.89$$

$$Q = 7870 - 3827.89 = 4042.11$$

$$F = \frac{U}{Q}(n-2) = \frac{3827.89 \times 8}{4042.11} = 7.58$$

对于给定的显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ ，查表，

$$F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2) = F_{0.95}(1, 8) = 5.32$$

由于 $F = 7.58 > 5.32$ ，所以认为铝的抗张强度与硬度之间有显著的线性相关关系，回归方程显著有效。

(3) 求当 $x = 65$ 时， y 的预报区间

查表， $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) = t_{0.975}(8) = 2.306$ ，

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{Q}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4042.11}{8}} = 22.48.$$

当 $x = 65$ 时， $\hat{y} = 188.78 + 1.87 \times 65 = 310.33$ ，

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{(65 - 67.5)^2}{1096.5}} = 1.05,$$

$$\delta(65) = 2.306 \times 22.48 \times 1.05 = 54.43.$$

得当 $x = 65$ 时， y 的 95% 的预报区间为

$$(310.33 - 54.43, 310.33 + 54.43)$$

$$= (255.90, 364.76)$$

9.2 解：(1) 求裤长 y 对身高 x 的回归方程

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i = 168 + 162 + \cdots + 155 = 4797, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i = 159.9,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i = 107 + 103 + \cdots + 99 = 3068, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i = 102.3,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i^2 = 168^2 + 162^2 + \cdots + 155^2 = 767949$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i^2 = 107^2 + 103^2 + \cdots + 99^2 = 314112$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i y_i = 168 \times 107 + 162 \times 103 + \cdots + 155 \times 99 = 491124$$

进而可以计算出

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{30} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i \right)^2 = 767949 - \frac{1}{30} \times 4797^2 = 908.7,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i^2 - \frac{1}{30} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i \right)^2 = 314112 - \frac{1}{30} \times 3068^2 = 357.87,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i y_i - \frac{1}{30} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i \right) = 491124 - \frac{1}{30} \times 4797 \times 3068 = 550.8$$

于是

$$\hat{b} = \frac{550.8}{908.7} = 0.61,$$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = 102.3 - 0.61 \times 159.9 = 5.4$$

回归方程为: $\hat{y} = 5.4 + 0.61x$

(2) 相关性检验

$$U = 0.61 \times 550.8 = 335.99$$

$$Q = 357.87 - 335.99 = 21.88$$

$$F = \frac{U}{Q}(n-2) = \frac{335.99 \times 28}{21.88} = 429.96$$

对于给定的显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.01$, 查表,

$$F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2) = F_{0.99}(1, 28) = 7.64$$

由于 $F = 429.96 > 7.64$, 所以认为裤长和身高有显著的线性相关关系, 回归方程高度显著的有效.

9.3 解: 9.3 (1) 简化数据

取 $c_1 = 100$, $c_2 = 15$, $c = 80$, $d = 10$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x'_{1i} &= (x_{1i} - c_1)d = (x_{1i} - 100) \times 10, \quad x'_{2i} = (x_{2i} - c_2)d = (x_{2i} - 15) \times 10, \\ y'_i &= (y_i - c)d = (y_i - 80) \times 10 \end{aligned}$$

得数据如表所示,

i	x'_1	x'_2	y'	i	x'_1	x'_2	y'	i	x'_1	x'_2	y'
1	153	-8	35	7	14	-15	40	13	-120	14	15
2	-35	-4	-20	8	98	50	0	14	-120	31	57
3	-431	-1	-70	9	34	-20	80	15	89	4	19
4	10	-1	114	10	106	3	65	16	-105	33	-9
5	29	32	34	11	-197	-21	10	17	-44	-12	99
6	-121	-18	20	12	-70	-3	86	18	19	-28	6

(2) 计算

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i} = -603, \sum_{i=1}^{18} x'^2_{1i} = 341921, \bar{x}'_1 = -33.5, \bar{x}_1 = 100 + 0.1\bar{x}'_1 = 96.65$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i} = 36, \sum_{i=1}^{18} x'^2_{2i} = 8204, \bar{x}'_2 = 2, \bar{x}_2 = 15 + 0.1\bar{x}'_2 = 15.2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} y'_i = 581, \sum_{i=1}^{18} y'^2_i = 54551, \bar{y}' = 32.28, \bar{y} = 80 + 0.1\bar{y}' = 83.23$$

$$0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'^2_{1i} - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i})^2] = 3217.2 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{11},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i} x'_{2i} = 1549, 0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i} x'_{2i} - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i})(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i})] = 27.55 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{12} = l_{21}$$

$$0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'^2_{2i} - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i})^2] = 81.32 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{22}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i} y'_i = 36571, 0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i} y'_i - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{1i})(\sum_{i=1}^{18} y'_i)] = 560.4 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{1y}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i} y'_i = -1589, 0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i} y'_i - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} x'_{2i})(\sum_{i=1}^{18} y'_i)] = -27.51 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{2y}$$

$$0.01[\sum_{i=1}^{18} y'^2_i - \frac{1}{18}(\sum_{i=1}^{18} y'_i)^2] = 357.98 \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} l_{yy}$$

(3) 经验公式正规方程为

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x}_1 - b_2\bar{x}_2 \\ l_{11}b_1 + l_{12}b_2 = l_{1y} \\ l_{21}b_1 + l_{22}b_2 = l_{2y} \end{cases},$$

得

$$\hat{b}_1 = \frac{l_{1y}l_{22} - l_{2y}l_{12}}{l_{11}l_{22} - l_{12}^2} = 0.1776, \hat{b}_2 = \frac{l_{11}l_{2y} - l_{21}l_{1y}}{l_{11}l_{22} - l_{12}^2} = -0.3985, \hat{b}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{b}_1\bar{x}_1 - \hat{b}_2\bar{x}_2 = 72.12$$

于是得回归方程 $\bar{y} = 72.12 + 0.1776x_1 - 0.3985x_2$

(4) 相关性检验

在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.10$ 下, 分位数 $F_{1-\alpha}(k, n-k-1) = F_{0.90}(2, 15) = 2.70$

$$\text{而 } U = \hat{b}_1 l_{1y} + \hat{b}_2 l_{2y} = 110.49, \quad Q = l_{yy} - U = 247.49$$

$$\text{于是 } F = \frac{U/k}{Q/(n-k-1)} = \frac{110.49/2}{247.49/15} = 3.35 > 2.70$$

所以认为回归方程是显著的。(在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.10$ 下)。

9.4 解: 本题为单因素试验的方差分析, 考虑的因素是生产的工厂, 有 3 个水平 A, B, C ,

设电池的寿命的均值分别为 μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 .

原假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$.

(1) 计算 $T_j = \sum_{i=0}^{n_j} x_{ij}, j=1, 2, 3$, 和 $T = \sum_{j=1}^3 T_j$. 计算结果为:

$$T_1 = 213, T_2 = 150, T_3 = 222, T = 585$$

$$n_1 = 5, n_2 = 5, n_3 = 5, n = 15$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 42.6, \bar{X}_2 = 30.0, \bar{X}_3 = 44.4, \bar{X} = 117$$

(2) 计算平方和

$$s = 3, n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 5, n = 15,$$

$$CT = \frac{1}{15} T^2 = \frac{1}{15} \times 585^2 = 22815,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^5 x_{ij}^2 = (40^2 + 48^2 + \dots + 50^2) = 23647$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 T_j^2 / n_j = \frac{1}{5} (213^2 + 150^2 + \cdots + 222^2) = 23430.6.$$

于是

$$S_T = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^5 x_{ij}^2 - CT = 23647 - 22815 = 832,$$

$$S_A = \sum_{j=1}^3 T_j^2 / n_j - CT = 615.6$$

$$S_E = S_T - S_A = 832 - 615.6 = 216.4$$

(3) 确定自由度.

S_T 的自由度为 $n-1=15-1=14$, S_A 的自由度为 $s-1=2$, S_E 的自由度为

$$n-s=15-3=12$$

(4) 计算 F 值.

$$F = \frac{(n-s)S_A}{(s-1)S_E} = \frac{12 \times 615.6}{2 \times 216.4} = 17.07.$$

(5) 查表.

对于给定的 $\alpha = 0.05$, $F_{0.95}(2, 12) = 3.89$.

结论: 由于 $F_A = 17.07 > 3.89$, 落入否定域, 所以认为不同工厂生产的电池的平均寿命有显著差异. 方差分析表如表所示.

方差来源	平方和	自由度	F 值	分位数	显著性
寿命	615.6	2	17.07	$F_{0.95}(2, 12) = 3.89$	*
误差	216.4	12			
合计	832	14			

9.5 解: 本题为单因素试验的方差分析, 考虑的因素是接种的菌型, 有 3 个水平, 设平均存活日数分别为 μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 .

原假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$.

(1) 计算 $T_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_{ij}, j=1,2,3$, 和 $T = \sum_{j=1}^3 T_j$. 计算结果:

$$T_1 = 40, T_2 = 65, T_3 = 80, T = 185$$

$$n_1 = 10, n_2 = 9, n_3 = 11, n = 30$$

$$\bar{X}_{\bullet 1} = 4, \bar{X}_{\bullet 2} = 7.2, \bar{X}_{\bullet 3} = 7.2, \bar{X} = 18.4$$

(2) 计算平方和

$$CT = \frac{1}{30} T^2 = \frac{1}{30} \times 185^2 = 1140.8,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_{ij}^2 = (2^2 + 4^2 + \cdots + 10^2) = 1349;$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 T_j^2 / n_j = (40^2 / 10 + 65^2 / 9 + 80^2 / 11) = 1211.2.$$

于是

$$S_T = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_{ij}^2 - CT = 1349 - 1140.8 = 208.2,$$

$$S_A = \sum_{j=1}^3 T_j^2 / n_j - CT = 70.4$$

$$S_E = S_T - S_A = 208.2 - 70.4 = 137.8$$

(3) 确定自由度

S_T 的自由度为 $n-1=30-1=29$, S_A 的自由度为 $s-1=2$, S_E 的自由度为

$$n-s=30-3=27$$

(4) 计算 F 值

$$F = \frac{(n-s)S_A}{(S-1)S_E} = \frac{27 \times 70.4}{2 \times 137.8} = 6.9.$$

(5) 查表

对于的 $\alpha = 0.05$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $F_{0.95}(2, 27) = 3.35$. $F_{0.99}(2, 27) = 5.49$

结论: 由于 $F_A = 6.9 > 5.49$, 所以菌型对平均存活日数有显著影响.

方差分析表如表所示.

方差来源	平方和	自由度	F 值	分位数	显著性
存活日期	70.4	2	6.9	$F_{0.95}(2, 12) = 3.89$	*
误差	137.8	27		$F_{0.99}(2, 27) = 5.49$	**

合计	208.2	29			

9.6 解：本题为单因素试验的方差分析，考虑的因素是饲料，水平数 $s = 4$ ，在各水平下的试验数 $n_j = 5 (1 \leq j \leq 4)$ ，总试验数 $n = 20$ 。设喂这四种饲料使猪仔增重的均值分别为 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4$ 。

原假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$ 。

(1) 计算 $T_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_{ij}, j=1,2,3$, 和 $T = \sum_{j=1}^4 T_j$ 。计算结果：

$$T_1 = 317, T_2 = 345, T_3 = 504, T_4 = 402, T = 1568$$

$$n_1 = 5, n_2 = 5, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 5, n = 20$$

(2) 计算平方和

$$CT = \frac{1}{20} \left(\sum_{j=1}^4 T_j^2 \right) = \frac{1}{20} \times 1568^2 = 122931.2,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^5 x_{ij}^2 = 60^2 + 65^2 + \cdots 84^2 + 87^2 = 128112,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 T_j^2 / n_j = \frac{1}{5} (317^2 + 345^2 + 504^2 + 402^2) = 127026.8.$$

于是

$$S_T = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_{ij}^2 - CT = 128112 - 122931.2 = 5180.8,$$

$$S_A = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{j=1}^4 T_j^2 - CT = 127026.8 - 122931.2 = 4095.6$$

$$S_E = S_T - S_A = 5180.8 - 4095.6 = 1085.2$$

(3) 确定自由度

$$f_A = s - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3,$$

$$f_E = n - s = 16$$

$$f_T = n - 1 = 19$$

(4) 计算 F 值

$$F_A = \frac{f_E S_A}{f_A S_E} = 1085.2 = 20.1.$$

(5) 查表

对于的 $\alpha = 0.05$, $F_{0.95}(3, 16) = 3.24$.

结论: 由于 $F_A = 20.1 > 3.24$, 落入否定域, 所以否定 H_0 , 认为饲料对猪仔的增重有高度显著的影响. 方差分析表如表所示.

方差来源	平方和	自由度	F 值	分位数	显著性
饲料	4095.6	$f_A=3$	$F_A = 20.1$	$F_{0.95}(3, 16) = 3.24$	*
误差	1085.2	$f_E=16$			
合计	5180.8	19			