

习题 6.4

1. (0.055, 0.174).

解: 次品率 p 是 $(0-1)$ 分布的参数, $n = 100$, $\bar{x} = 0.1$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$,

则由 $(0-1)$ 分布参数的区间估计公式,

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}), \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}),$$

计算得: $a = n + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2 = 100 + 1.96^2 = 103.84$,

$$b = -[2n\bar{x} + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2] = -[2 \times 100 \times 0.1 + 1.96^2] = -23.8416,$$

$$c = n\bar{x}^2 = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 103.84}(23.8416 - 12.3718) = 0.055, \quad \hat{p}_2 = 0.174.$$

即随求置信区间为: (0.055, 0.174).

2. (0.62, 0.68).

解: 次品率 p 是 $(0-1)$ 分布的参数, $n = 1000$, $\bar{x} = 0.65$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$,

则由 $(0-1)$ 分布参数的区间估计公式,

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}), \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}),$$

计算得: $a = n + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2 = 1000 + 1.96^2 = 1003.84$,

$$b = -[2n\bar{x} + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2] = -[2 \times 1000 \times 0.65 + 1.96^2] = -1303.8416,$$

$$c = n\bar{x}^2 = 422.5,$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 1003.84}(1303.8416 - 59.2732) = 0.6199, \quad \hat{p}_2 = 0.6789.$$

即随求置信区间为: (0.6199, 0.6789).

3. (0.407, 0.494).

解: 次品率 p 是 $(0-1)$ 分布的参数, $n = 500$, $\bar{x} = 0.45$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$,

则由 $(0-1)$ 分布参数的区间估计公式,

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}), \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{1}{2a}(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}),$$

计算得: $a = n + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2 = 500 + 1.96^2 = 503.84$,

$$b = -[2n\bar{x} + (z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2] = -[2 \times 500 \times 0.45 + 1.96^2] = -453.8416,$$

$$c = n\bar{x}^2 = 101.25,$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{p}_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 503.84}(453.8416 - 43.7835) = 0.4069, \quad \hat{p}_2 = 0.4938.$$

即随求置信区间为: (0.4069, 0.4938).

习题六

$$1. (1) \hat{\theta} = \frac{3 - \bar{x}}{4} = 0.25. \quad (2) \hat{\theta} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{13}}{12}.$$

解: (1) $\because E(X) = 0 \cdot \theta^2 + 1 \cdot 2\theta(1 - \theta) + 2 \cdot \theta^2 + 3 \cdot (1 - 2\theta) = 3 - 4\theta$,

由矩估计法知, 令 $\bar{X} = 3 - 4\theta$, 解得 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{3 - \bar{X}}{4}$.

$$\text{矩估计值 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{3 - \bar{x}}{4} = 0.25$$

$$(2) \text{ 建立似然函数 } L = \prod_{i=1}^8 p_i = (1 - 2\theta)^4 \cdot \theta^2 \cdot [2\theta(1 - \theta)]^2 [\theta^2]^2 = (1 - 2\theta)^4 \cdot 4\theta^8 \cdot (1 - \theta)^2$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L = 4\ln(1 - 2\theta) + \ln 4 + 8\ln \theta + 2\ln(1 - \theta),$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\ln L}{d\theta} = \frac{-8}{1 - 2\theta} + \frac{8}{\theta} - \frac{2}{1 - \theta} = 0, \text{ 解 } 14\theta^2 - 17\theta + 4 = 0$$

$$\because 0 < \theta < 0.5, \text{ 得 } \hat{\theta} = 0.31921$$

2. $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{x} = 1$, 即平均 1 升水中含有 1 个大肠杆菌使上述结果的概率最大.

$$\text{解: 已知 } P(X = x_i) = \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!}$$

$$\text{似然函数 } L = \left(\frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!} \right)^{17} \left(\frac{\lambda^1 e^{-\lambda}}{1!} \right)^{20} \left(\frac{\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda}}{2!} \right)^{10} \left(\frac{\lambda^3 e^{-\lambda}}{3!} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda^4 e^{-\lambda}}{4!} \right) = \frac{\lambda^{50} e^{-50\lambda}}{288},$$

$$nL = 50\ln \lambda - 50\lambda - \ln 288,$$

$$\frac{d\ln L}{d\lambda} = \frac{50}{\lambda} - 50 = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = 1,$$

$$\bar{x} = \hat{\lambda} = 1.$$

即平均 1 升水中含 1 个大肠杆菌, 才能使上述情况出现的概率最大.

$$3. (1) \hat{\theta} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2n}; \quad (2) \hat{\theta} = \frac{20 + 53}{218} = 0.335.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) L = (\theta^2)^{N_1} [2\theta(1 - \theta)]^{N_2} [(1 - \theta)^2]^{N_3} = 2^{N_2} \theta^{2N_1 + N_2} (1 - \theta)^{N_2 + 2N_3},$$

$$\ln L = N_2 \ln 2 + (2N_1 + N_2) \ln \theta + (N_2 + 2N_3) \ln(1 - \theta),$$

$$\frac{d\ln L}{d\theta} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{\theta} - \frac{N_2 + 2N_3}{1 - \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2N_1 + 2N_2 + 2N_3} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2n}.$$

$$(2) \hat{\theta} = \frac{2N_1 + N_2}{2n} = \frac{20 + 53}{218} = 0.335$$

$$4. \hat{N} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\hat{p}}, \hat{p} = 1 - \frac{S_n^2}{\bar{X}}.$$

$$5. (1) \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}, (2) \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}.$$

$$6. \hat{\theta} = \frac{N}{n}. \quad 7. \text{是}.$$

$$8. \text{证明: } \because \frac{(n-1)S_X^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1), E[\chi^2(n-1)] = n-1,$$

$$\therefore E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = (n-1)\sigma^2.$$

$$\because \frac{(m-1)S_Y^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \sim \chi^2(m-1), E[\chi^2(m-1)] = m-1,$$

$$\therefore E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] = (m-1)\sigma^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(S^2) &= E\left\{\frac{1}{n+m-2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right]\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+m-2}\{E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] + E\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right]\} \\ &= \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } S^2 = \frac{1}{n+m-2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right] \text{ 是 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$9. \hat{\lambda}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n}.$$

$$10. (1) C = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}; (2) C = \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$11. \text{证明 } \because X \sim \pi(\lambda), \therefore E(X) = \lambda, D(X) = \lambda.$$

$$\text{又 } E(S^2) = D(X) = \lambda,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E[k\bar{X} + (1-k)S^2] &= kE(\bar{X}) + (1-k)E(S^2) \\ &= k\lambda + (1-k)\lambda \\ &= \lambda, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以对任意的常数 } k, \text{ 统计量 } k\bar{X} + (1-k)S^2 \text{ 是 } \lambda \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$12. a = \frac{n_1 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}, b = \frac{n_2 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}.$$

证明:

$$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2,$$

$$\because E(S_1^2) = E(S_2^2) = \sigma^2,$$

$$\therefore E[aS_1^2 + bS_2^2] = (a+b)\sigma^2 = \sigma^2.$$

$$\text{所以, 对于任意 } a, b, \text{ 只要 } a+b=1, Z = aS_1^2 + bS_2^2 \text{ 都是 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1 - 1), \therefore D\left[\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n_1 - 1), \therefore D(S_1^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n_1 - 1},$$

$$\therefore \frac{(n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_2 - 1), \therefore D\left[\frac{(n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n_2 - 1), \therefore D(S_2^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n_2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore D[aS_1^2 + bS_2^2] = \frac{2a^2\sigma^4}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{2b^2\sigma^4}{n_2 - 1} = \frac{2a^2\sigma^4}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{2(1 - a)^2\sigma^4}{n_2 - 1},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dD[aS_1^2 + bS_2^2]}{da} = \frac{4a\sigma^4}{n_1 - 1} - \frac{4(1 - a)\sigma^4}{n_2 - 1} = 0,$$

$$\text{得 } a = \frac{n_1 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}, b = \frac{n_2 - 1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}.$$

$$13. (1) \frac{T_1}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m + n - 2), \frac{T_2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m + n);$$

$$(2) C_1 = \frac{1}{m + n - 2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{m + n}; (3) T_2^* \text{ 较优.}$$

$$14. (1) \chi^2(2n - 1); (2) \left(\frac{T}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(2n - 1)}, \frac{T}{\chi_{1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(2n - 1)} \right).$$

$$15. n \geq \frac{4\sigma_0^2}{L^2} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2. \quad 16. 0.9.$$

$$17. (1) E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}; (2) (-0.975, 0.975); (3) (e^{-0.475}, e^{1.475}).$$

解: (1) 因为 $Y = \ln X$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$,

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}},$$

且 $X = e^Y$,

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^y f_Y(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{y - \frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{[y-(\mu+1)]^2}{2}} dy \\ &= e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{依题意, } n = 4, \bar{y} = \frac{\ln 0.5 + \ln 1.25 + \ln 0.8 + \ln 2}{4} = 0,$$

$$\sigma = 1, \alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05, z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.025} = 1.96,$$

$$\text{所以 } \mu \text{ 的置信度为 } 0.95 \text{ 的置信区间是 } \bar{y} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.96 = (-0.98, 0.98).$$

$$(3) \text{因为 } E(X) = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}}, \mu \text{ 的置信度为 } 0.95 \text{ 的置信区间是 } (-0.98, 0.98),$$

$$\text{所以 } E(X) \text{ 的置信度为 } 0.95 \text{ 的置信区间是 } (e^{-0.98+0.5}, e^{0.98+0.5}) = (e^{-0.48}, e^{1.48}).$$

$$18. (0.3000, 2.1137).$$

$$19. (3.2033, 3.6968) (\text{提示: 先求出 } \mu \text{ 置信上下限}).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } E(Y) &= \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 3} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{18}} dx \\
 &= \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{18}} d\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{18} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{18}} d\frac{x-\mu}{3\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{18}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \frac{\mu}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{\mu}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

μ 的置信度为 0.9 的置信区间是

$$\left(\bar{x} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) = (4.013, 5.000)$$

所以, $E(Y)$ 的置信度为 0.9 的置信区间是

$$\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{\mu}{2}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{\bar{\mu}}{2} \right) = (3.203, 3.697)$$

20. (1) (2.196, 2.230); (2) (0.00017, 0.00265).

21. (750.5, 849.5). 22. (170.44, 173.57). 23. (1 084.74, 1 209.26).

24. (30.868, 31.252). 25. (92 260, 107 740).

26. (1) (66.2, 73.4); (2) (5.0, 10.4). 27. (-6.04, -5.96).

28. (-12.96, 2.96). 29. (-0.002, 0.006). 30. $\bar{\mu} = 40\,527$.

31. $\bar{\mu} = 409.88 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\underline{\mu} = 420.12$.

解: 总体方差已知的情况下, μ 的置信度为 0.9 的单侧置信上、下限分别是

$$\bar{\mu} = \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha}, \quad \underline{\mu} = \bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha},$$

已知 $n = 25$, $\sigma = 20$, $\bar{x} = 415$, 从而 μ 的置信度为 0.95 的单侧置信上、下限分别是

$$\bar{\mu} = 415 + \frac{20}{5} \times 1.28 = 420.12.$$

$$\underline{\mu} = 415 - \frac{20}{5} \times 1.28 = 409.88.$$

32. (3.56, 4.49).

解: 已知 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$, $\mu = E(X) = \lambda$, $\sigma^2 = D(X) = \lambda$, $n = 100$, $\bar{x} = 4$. 由中心极限定理,

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \lambda}{\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{10}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

对于给定的置信水平 0.98, 有

$$P\left\{ \left| \frac{10(\bar{X} - \lambda)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = 0.98$$

由不等式 $\left| \frac{10(\bar{X} - \lambda)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right| < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, 解出

$$\underline{\lambda} = \frac{200\bar{X} + (z_{0.01})^2 - \sqrt{(z_{0.01})^4 + 400\bar{X}(z_{0.01})^2}}{200} = 3.56,$$

$$\overline{\lambda} = \frac{200\bar{X} + (z_{0.01})^2 + \sqrt{(z_{0.01})^4 + 400\bar{X}(z_{0.01})^2}}{200} = 4.49.$$

故得 λ 的置信水平为 0.98 的置信区间为 $(3.56, 4.49)$.