

习题 7.4

1. 接受 H_0 , 认为这颗骰子是均匀、对称.

解: 假设 $H_0: P\{X=k\} = \frac{1}{6}, k=1, 2, \dots, 6$.

分 6 组并计算各组的理论频数为 $np_i = 60 \times \frac{1}{6} = 10$, 从而得到统计量 χ^2 的值

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(8-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(8-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(12-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(11-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(9-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(12-10)^2}{10} = 1.8,$$

对于 $\alpha = 0.05$, 查表得 $\chi_{\alpha}^2(k-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.071$, 拒绝域为 $\chi^2 \geq 11.071$, χ^2 的值未落入拒绝域, 故接受 H_0 . 认为这颗骰子是否均匀、对称.

2. $\chi^2 = 1.459 < 5.991 = \chi_{0.05}^2(2)$, 接受 H_0 , 认为一页的印刷错误个数服从泊松分布.

解: 假设 $H_0: X \sim \pi(\lambda)$, 即检验假设 $H_0: \hat{p}_i = \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!} (i=1, 2, \dots)$.

λ 的极大似然估计为

$$\hat{\lambda} = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n n_i x_i = \frac{0 \times 36 + 1 \times 40 + 2 \times 19 + 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 0 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1}{100} = 1.$$

总体 X 的取值 $S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\}$.

记 $A_1 = \{X=0\}$, $A_2 = \{X=1\}$, $A_3 = \{X=2\}$, $A_4 = \{X=3\}$, $A_5 = \{X=4\}$, $A_6 = \{X=5\}$

$$\hat{p}_i = P\{X=i\} = \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!} = \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{i!}, (i=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\text{于是 } \hat{p}_1 = P\{A_1\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{0!} = 0.3676, \hat{p}_2 = P\{A_2\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{1!} = 0.3676,$$

$$\hat{p}_3 = P\{A_3\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2!} = 0.1828, \hat{p}_4 = P\{A_4\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{3!} = 0.0613,$$

$$\hat{p}_5 = P\{A_5\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{4!} = 0.0153, \hat{p}_6 = P\{A_6\} = \frac{e^{-1}}{5!} = 0.0030,$$

$$\hat{p}_7 = 1 - \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 - \hat{p}_3 - \hat{p}_4 - \hat{p}_5 - \hat{p}_6 = 0.0024,$$

由题意并查表得 $k=7, r=1, \alpha=0.05$, 查表得 $\chi_{\alpha}^2(k-r-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.071$, 拒绝域为

$$\left\{ \chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^7 \frac{(n_i - n\hat{p}_i)^2}{n\hat{p}_i} \geq 11.071 \right\}$$

观测值

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 = & \frac{(36-36.76)^2}{36.76} + \frac{(40-36.76)^2}{36.76} + \frac{(19-18.28)^2}{18.28} + \frac{(2-6.13)^2}{6.13} \\ & + \frac{(0-1.53)^2}{1.53} + \frac{(2-0.3)^2}{0.3} + \frac{(1-0.24)^2}{0.24} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.0157 + 0.2855 + 0.0283 + 2.7825 + 1.53 + 9.633 + 2.406 = 16.681$$

χ^2 的值落入了拒绝域, 拒绝 H_0 . 认为一页的印刷错误个数不服从泊松分布.

习题七

1. $t = -1.732 > -t_{\alpha}(5) = -2.015$, 接受 $H_0: \mu \geq 30$, 可以认为这种柴油机符合设计要求;

2. (1) $|t| = 2.068 < 2.1448$, 接受 H_0 , 认为脉搏速度与以前没有显著变化;

5. $629 < \chi^2 < 26.119 (\chi^2 = 20.995)$, 接受 H_0 , 认为脉搏的稳定性已恢复如前, 综上, 可以断定这名运动员的身体已恢复到受伤前状态;

3. (1) (2.110, 2.140);

(2) $2.15 \notin (2.110, 2.140)$, 所以拒绝 H_0 , 认为这批零件的平均长度与 $\mu_0 = 2.15$ 有显著差异;

4. (1) $(-\infty, 2.0398)$; (2) $z = -2.838 < -1.645 = -z_{0.05}$, 所以拒绝 H_0 , 认为该体院男生的脉搏明显低于一般健康成年男子的脉搏;

5. $|z| = 2.387 < z_{0.005} = 2.575$, 未落入拒绝域, 接受 H_0 , 即认为甲、乙两煤矿所采煤的含灰率的平均值无显著差异;

解: 按题意, 需检验

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

由于两总体方差已知, 采用 Z 检验法, 选用统计量

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

由题意 $m = 5, n = 4, \sigma_1^2 = 7.5, \sigma_2^2 = 2.6$, 经计算得 $\bar{x} = 21.5, \bar{y} = 18$ 查表得 $z_{0.005} = 2.575$, 拒绝域为

$$|z| \geq 2.575$$

$$\text{经计算 } |z| = \frac{|21.5 - 18|}{\sqrt{\frac{7.5}{5} + \frac{2.6}{4}}} = 2.387 < 2.575,$$

未落入拒绝域, 接受 H_0 , 即认为甲、乙两煤矿所采煤的含灰率的平均值无显著差异;

6. 拒绝 H_0 , 认为甲种试验方案的平均苗高明显高于乙种试验方案的平均苗高;

7. 拒绝 H_0 , 认为甲、乙两地段岩心的磁化率的方差有显著差异;

8. (1) $|z| \geq 1.96$; (2) $\beta = P\{1.08 < \bar{X} < 8.92\} = 0.921$;

设 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 是来自总体 $N(\mu, 4^2)$ 的样本, 对假设检验问题 $H_0: \mu = 5, H_1: \mu \neq 5$

(1) 求拒绝域 ($\alpha = 0.05$);

(2) 若 $\mu = 6$, 求上述检验所犯的第二类错误的概率 β .

解: (1) 在总体方差已知, 针对假设检验问题

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

的拒绝域为 $|z| = \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu_0|}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \geq z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$.

(2) $\beta = P\{\text{样本落入接受域}\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P\left\{ |z| = \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu_0|}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} < 1.96 \right\} = P\left\{ \mu_0 - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \times 1.96 < \bar{X} < \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \times 1.96 \right\} \\
&= P\left\{ 5 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{4}} \times 1.96 < \bar{X} < 5 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{4}} \times 1.96 \right\} \\
&= P\{ 1.08 < \bar{X} < 8.92 \} = \Phi\left(\frac{2.92}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-4.92}{2}\right) = 0.9209
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. \beta = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right);$$

解: $\beta = P\{\text{样本落入接受域}\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P\left\{ |z| = \frac{|\bar{X} - \mu_0|}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} = P\left\{ \mu_0 - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \times z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \bar{X} < \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} \times z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} \\
&= P\left\{ \frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right\} \\
&= \Phi\left(\frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} + z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu_0 - \mu_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} - z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

10. $n \geq 24.01$, 即样本容量至少为 25;

解: $\alpha = 0.025$ 为犯第一类错误的概率, 而在 σ^2 已知时, $H_0: \mu \geq 20$ 的拒绝域为

$$\frac{\bar{X} - 20}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq -z_{\alpha}, \text{ 即 } P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - 20}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq -z_{\alpha} \right\} = \alpha \Rightarrow z_{\alpha} = 1.96,$$

当真正的 $\mu \leq 18$ 时犯第二类错误的概率

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta &= P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - 20}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq -z_{\alpha} \right\} = P\left\{ \bar{X} \geq 20 - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \times z_{\alpha} \right\} \\
&= P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - 18}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} - z_{\alpha} \right\} \leq 0.025 \\
&\Rightarrow 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} - z_{\alpha}\right) \leq 0.025 \\
&\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{2\sqrt{n}}{2.5} - 1.96\right) \geq 0.975 \\
&\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \geq \frac{3.92 \times 2.5}{2} = 4.9 \Rightarrow n \geq 24.01 \Rightarrow n = 25
\end{aligned}$$

11. $\alpha = 0.0668, \beta = 0.0668$;

$$\text{解: } \alpha = P\{\bar{X} > 1.5\} = P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - 1}{1/3} > \frac{1.5 - 1}{1/3} \right\} = 1 - \Phi(1.5) = 0.0668$$

$$\beta = P\{\bar{X} \leq 1.5 \mid \mu = 2\} = P\left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - 2}{1/3} > \frac{1.5 - 2}{1/3} \right\} = \Phi(-1.5) = 1 - \Phi(1.5) = 0.0668$$

12. $\chi^2 = 1.8393 < \chi_{0.05}^2(3) = 7.815$, 接受 H_0 ;

解：

为了求统计量 χ^2 的值, 将 $(0, +\infty)$ 分为4 个小区间 $(0, 100]$ 、 $(100, 200]$ 、 $(200, 300]$ 、 $(300, +\infty)$, 列表计算得：

区间	n_i	p_i	np_i	$(n_i - np_i)^2$	$(n_i - np_i)^2/n\hat{p}_i$
$(0, 100]$	121	0. 3935	118. 05	8. 7025	0. 0737
$(100, 200]$	78	0. 2387	71. 61	40. 8321	0. 5702
$(200, 300]$	43	0. 1447	43. 41	0. 1681	0. 0039
$(300, +\infty)$	58	0. 2231	66. 93	79. 7449	1. 1915
总和	300	1	300	129. 4476	1. 8393

于是, 检验统计量 χ^2 的值

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} = 1. 8393$$

再由 $\alpha = 0. 05$, 查附表得临界值 $\chi^2_{0. 95}(3) = 7. 8147$, 由于 $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{0. 95}(3)$, 所以, 在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0. 05$ 下接受原假设 H_0 , 即认为该批灯泡寿命服从参数为 0. 005 的指数分布.

13. $\chi^2 = 1. 667 < 5. 991 = \chi^2_{0. 05}(2)$, 接受 H_0 ,

解

本题要求在水平 $\alpha = 0. 05$ 下检验假设

H_0 : X 服从超几何分布：

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{\binom{5}{k} \binom{3}{3 - k}}{\binom{8}{3}}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

此处 $n = 112$. 若 H_0 为真, 则可按所给分布律计算, 得如下的概率

$$p_1 = P\{X = 0\} = \frac{\binom{5}{0} \binom{3}{3}}{\binom{8}{3}} = 1/56,$$

$$p_2 = P\{X = 1\} = \frac{\binom{5}{1} \binom{3}{2}}{\binom{8}{3}} = 15/56,$$

$$p_3 = P\{X = 2\} = \frac{\binom{5}{2} \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{8}{3}} = 30/56,$$

$$p_4 = P\{X = 3\} = \frac{\binom{5}{3} \binom{3}{0}}{\binom{8}{3}} = 10/56.$$

计算结果列于表

A_i	f_i	p_i	np_i	$f_i^2/(np_i)$
$A_1: \{X = 0\}$ $A_2: \{X = 1\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 31 \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} 1/56 \\ 15/56 \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 30 \end{matrix} \right\} 32$	32
$A_3: \{X = 2\}$	55	30/56	60	50. 4167
$A_4: \{X = 3\}$	25	10/56	20	31. 25

$$\Sigma = 113. 6667.$$

因此 $\chi^2 = 113.667 - 112 = 1.6667$. 因 $\alpha = 0.05$, $k = 3$, $r = 0$, 有 $\chi^2_{\alpha}(k - r - 1) = \chi^2_{0.05}(2) = 5.991 > 1.667$, 故在水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下接受 H_0 , 即认为 X 服从超几何分布:

$$P\{X = k\} = \binom{5}{k} \binom{3}{3-k} / \binom{8}{3}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$