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4.100 设来自东方的人数为 X , X 服从超几何分布

$$(1) P(X=10) = \frac{\binom{40}{10} \binom{20}{10}}{\binom{60}{20}}$$

$$(2) P(X \leq 2) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) \\ = \frac{\binom{40}{0} \binom{20}{20}}{\binom{60}{20}} + \frac{\binom{40}{1} \binom{20}{19}}{\binom{60}{20}} + \frac{\binom{40}{2} \binom{20}{18}}{\binom{60}{20}} \\ = \frac{\binom{40}{0} \binom{20}{20} + \binom{40}{1} \binom{20}{19} + \binom{40}{2} \binom{20}{18}}{\binom{60}{20}}$$

4.113 (1) $P(U > \chi_2^2) = 0.025$ 即 $P(U \leq \chi_2^2) = 0.975$

查表可知 $v=7$ 时 $\chi_{0.975}^2 = 16.0$

故 $\chi_2^2 = 16.0$

(2) 查表可知, $v=7$ 时 $\chi_{0.05}^2 = 6.35$

故 $\chi_1^2 = 6.35$

(3) 不妨设 $P(U \leq \chi_1^2) = P(U \geq \chi_2^2)$

$$\therefore P(\chi_1^2 \leq U \leq \chi_2^2) = 0.90$$

$$\therefore P(U < \chi_1^2) = P(U > \chi_2^2) = 0.05, \quad P(U < \chi_2^2) = 0.95$$

查表可知, $v=7$ 时 $\chi_{0.05}^2 = 2.17$ $\chi_{0.95}^2 = 14.1$

故 $\chi_1^2 = 2.17$, $\chi_2^2 = 14.1$

4.110 (1) ~~$P(U > \chi^2) = 0.05$~~ 即 $P(U \leq \chi^2) = 0.95$

$v=8$ 时, 查表得 $\chi_{0.95}^2 = 15.5$

故 $\chi^2 = 15.5$

(2) $v=19$ 时, 查表得 $\chi_{0.95}^2 = 30.1$

故 $\chi^2 = 30.1$

(3) $v=28$ 时, 查表得 $\chi_{0.95}^2 = 41.3$

故 $\chi^2 = 41.3$

(4) $v=40$ 时, 查表得 $\chi_{0.95}^2 = 55.8$

故 $\chi^2 = 55.8$



4.119

(1) $P(U > z) = 0.05$ 即 $P(U \leq z) = 0.95$

$n=10$ 时查表得 $t_{0.95} = 1.81$

故 $z = 1.81$

(2) $P(-z \leq U \leq z) = 0.98$, t 分布的密度是偶函数

故 $P(U < -z) = P(U > z) = 0.01$, $P(U \leq z) = 0.99$

$n=10$ 时, 查表得 $t_{0.99} = 2.76$

故 $z = 2.76$

(3) $P(U \leq z) = 0.20$ 则 $P(U \leq z) = P(U \geq -z) = 0.20$

$\therefore P(U < -z) = 1 - 0.20 = 0.80$

查表得 $n=10$ 时, $t_{0.80} = 0.879$

$\therefore z = -0.879$

(4) $P(U \geq z) = 0.90$, $P(U \leq -z) = P(U \geq z) = 0.90$

查表得 $n=10$ 时, $t_{0.90} = 1.37$

$\therefore z = -1.37$

5.49

(1) 总体的均值 $E(X) = \frac{3+7+11+15}{4} = 9$

(2) 总体的标准差 $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{(3-9)^2 + (7-9)^2 + (11-9)^2 + (15-9)^2}{4}} = \sqrt{20} = 4.47$

(3) 样本平均的期望等于总体的期望

$$E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = 9$$

(4) 样本平均的方差 $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$

标准差 $\sigma' = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} = 3.16$

5.50

~~不放回~~

不放回时, 总体均值和方差不变

(1) $E(X) = 9$

(2) $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = 2\sqrt{5} = 4.47$

(3) 此时样本平均的数学期望 $E(\bar{X}) = \frac{E(X_1) + E(X_2)}{2} = E(X) = 9$ 仍成立



(4) 根据定理3, 此时的方差

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1} = \frac{20}{2} \cdot \frac{4-2}{4-1} = \frac{20}{2}$$

$$\sigma' = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} = \sqrt{\frac{20}{2}} = 2.58$$

5.58

(1) 设²⁰⁰个孩子每个是男孩为 B_i , $B_i=1$ 表示是男孩, $1 \leq i \leq 200$

~~一个样本中男孩是~~

一个样本中男孩的比例 $P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{200} B_i}{200}$, 记 $S_{200} = \sum_{i=1}^{200} B_i$

$P \leq 40\%$ 即 $S_{200} \leq 0.4 \times 200 = 80$

求 $P(S_{200} \leq 80)$ 即可, 记 $S_{200}^* = \frac{S_{200} - E(S_{200})}{\sigma(S_{200})} = \frac{S_{200} - 100}{\sqrt{50}}$

由于 S_{200} 是离散的, 因此考虑 $P(S_{200} \leq 80.5) = P(S_{200}^* \leq -\frac{19.5}{\sqrt{50}})$

根据中心极限定理, $P(S_{200}^* \leq -\frac{19.5}{\sqrt{50}}) \approx \Phi(-\frac{19.5}{\sqrt{50}}) = \Phi(-2.76) = 0.0029$

男孩比例低于40%的样本个数预计有 $1000 \times 0.0029 = 2.9 \approx 3$ 个

(2) 男孩与女孩分布相同, 求 $P(80 \leq S_{200} \leq 120)$ 即可

考虑 S_{200} 是离散的, $P(79.5 \leq S_{200} \leq 120.5) = P(-2.90 \leq S_{200}^* \leq 2.90)$

根据中心极限定理, $P(-2.90 \leq S_{200}^* \leq 2.90) = \Phi(2.90) - \Phi(-2.90) = 0.9981 - 0.0019 = 0.9962$

女孩比例在40%~60%的样本个数预计有 $1000 \times 0.9962 = 996.2 \approx 996$ 个

(3) 求 $P(S_{200} \geq 106)$ 即可

$$P(S_{200} \geq 106.5) = P(S_{200}^* \geq \frac{6.5}{\sqrt{50}}) = P(S_{200}^* \geq 0.78)$$

由中心极限定理, $P(S_{200}^* \geq 0.78) = 1 - 0.7823 = 0.2177$

男孩比例大于53%的样本个数预计有 $1000 \times 0.2177 = 217.7 \approx 218$ 个



5.74 (1) 由于总体服从正态分布, 记方差 S^2

则 $\frac{nS^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{5S^2}{15} = \frac{S^2}{3}$ 服从自由度 $\nu=3$ 的卡方分布

$$P(S^2 \leq 10) = P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} \leq \frac{10}{3}\right)$$

查表得 $\nu=3$ 时, $\chi_{0.50}^2 = 3.36$, $\chi_{0.25}^2 = 1.92$

插值计算 ~~$\chi_x^2 = \frac{10}{3}$~~ $\frac{\frac{10}{3} - 1.92}{x - 0.25} = \frac{3.36 - 1.92}{0.5 - 0.25}$

解得 $x \approx 0.50$

故 $P(S^2 \leq 10) = 0.50$

(2) $P(S^2 \geq 20) = P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} \geq \frac{20}{3}\right)$

查表得 $\nu=3$ 时, $\chi_{0.15}^2 = 5.39$, $\chi_{0.90}^2 = 7.78$

插值计算 $\chi_x^2 = \frac{20}{3}$, $\frac{\frac{20}{3} - 5.39}{x - 0.75} = \frac{7.78 - 5.39}{0.90 - 0.75}$, $x \approx 0.83$

故 $P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} < \frac{20}{3}\right) = 0.83$

$P(S^2 \geq 20) = 1 - P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} < \frac{20}{3}\right) = 0.17$

(3) $P(5 \leq S^2 \leq 10) = P\left(\frac{5}{3} \leq \frac{S^2}{3} \leq \frac{10}{3}\right)$

查表得 $\nu=3$ 时, $\chi_{0.25}^2 = 1.92$, $\chi_{0.10}^2 = 1.06$

插值计算 $\chi_x^2 = \frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{\frac{5}{3} - 1.06}{x - 0.10} = \frac{1.92 - 1.06}{0.25 - 0.10}$, $x \approx 0.22$

故 $P\left(\frac{5}{3} \leq \frac{S^2}{3} \leq \frac{10}{3}\right) = P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} \leq \frac{10}{3}\right) - P\left(\frac{S^2}{3} \leq \frac{5}{3}\right) = 0.50 - 0.22 = 0.28$

$P(5 \leq S^2 \leq 10) = 0.28$

5.76

记 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - 6}{5}$ 根据 5.1 可得所有 T 取值如下

$-\infty$	-7	-1	-0.33	0.11
-7	$-\infty$	-1	-0.2	0.25
-1	-1	...	1	1
-0.33	-0.2	1	$+\infty$	2.33
0.11	0.25	1	2.33	$+\infty$

满足 $-1 \leq T \leq 1$ 的有 16 个
 根据 $P(-1 \leq T \leq 1) = 0.5$ 预测应有 $25 \times 0.5 \approx 13$ 个
 产生差异的原因可能是有很多取值落在边界上. 比如 $T = -1$ 有 4 种情况, $T = 1$ 也有 4 种情况, 如果计算 $-1 < T \leq 1$ 的个数, 有 12 个, 此时与预测的 12.5 比较接近

