

# 第五章 假设检验

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1.

(1)

$$\text{功效函数 } \beta_{\Phi}(\mu) = P(\bar{X} \geq 2.6) = P(\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \geq \sqrt{n}(2.6 - \mu))$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{n}(2.6 - \mu)) = \begin{cases} 1 - \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}) & , \mu = 2 \\ \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) & , \mu = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{犯第一类错误概率 } \alpha = 1 - \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n})$$

$$\text{犯第二类错误概率 } \beta = 1 - \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n})$$

当  $n = 20$  时,

$$\text{犯第一类错误概率 } \alpha = 1 - \Phi(2.68) = 0.00368$$

$$\text{犯第二类错误概率 } \beta = 1 - \Phi(1.79) = 0.0367$$

(2)

$$\beta = 1 - \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \leq 0.01$$

$$\therefore \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.99$$

$$\therefore 0.4\sqrt{n} \geq 2.33$$

$$\therefore n \geq 33.9$$

$$\therefore n \text{ 最小取 } 34$$

(3)

$$\text{当 } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 1, \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 1 - \Phi(0.6\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0, \beta = 1 - \Phi(0.4\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0$$

2.

(1)

$$\text{功效函数 } \beta_{\Phi}(\theta) = P(X_{(n)} \leq 2.5) = [P(X_1 \leq 2.5)]^n = \begin{cases} 1, & , \theta \leq 2.5 \\ \left(\frac{2.5}{\theta}\right)^n, & , \theta > 2.5 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \beta_{\Phi}(\theta)$ 关于 $\theta$ 递减

$\therefore$ 检验水平为 $\left(\frac{2.5}{3}\right)^n$

(3)

$$\left(\frac{2.5}{3}\right)^n \leq 0.05$$

$\therefore n \geq 16.43$

$\therefore n$ 至少为17

4.

$$H_0 : \mu = 52 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \mu \neq 52$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) : |T| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} \right| > t_{n-1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right\}$$

此处 $n = 6$ ,  $\mu_0 = 52$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ , 计算得

$$|T| = 0.41 < 2.571 = t_5(0.025)$$

$\therefore$ 接受原假设

5.

$$H_0 : \mu \geq 1000 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \mu < 1000$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) : U = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{\sigma} < -u_{\alpha} \right\}$$

此处 $n = 25$ ,  $\mu_0 = 1000$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\sigma = 100$ ,  $\bar{X} = 950$ , 计算得

$$U = -2.5 < -1.6449 = -u_{0.05}$$

$\therefore$ 拒绝原假设, 即不合格

7.

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 19 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \mu > 19$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) : T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} > t_{n-1}(\alpha) \right\}$$

此处 $n = 16$ ,  $\mu_0 = 19$ ,  $\alpha = 0.01$ , 计算得

$$T = 4.45 > 2.602 = t_{15}(0.01)$$

$\therefore$ 拒绝原假设, 可认为有所提高

注:这里主观上希望工艺有所提高, 故 $\mu > 19$ 应放在对立假设

9.

$$H_0 : \mu = 5 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \mu \neq 5$$

$$\text{拒绝域为 } \left\{ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) : |T| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} \right| > t_{n-1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right\}$$

此处  $n = 10$ ,  $\mu_0 = 5$ ,  $\alpha_1 = 0.05$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 0.01$ ,  $\bar{X} = 5.3$ ,  $S = 0.3$ , 计算得  
 $|T| = 3.16 > 2.262 = t_9(0.025)$

$$|T| = 3.16 < 3.250 = t_9(0.005)$$

$\therefore$  在水平0.05下拒绝原假设, 认为机器工作不良好。

在水平0.01下接受原假设, 没有充分理由认为机器工作不良好。

10.

记第  $i$  个男孩试穿鞋子的磨损情况为  $(X_i, Y_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

令  $Z_i = X_i - Y_i$ , 可假定  $Z_1, \dots, Z_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

于是可归结为检验如下假设

$$H_0 : \mu = 0 \longleftrightarrow H_1 : \mu \neq 0$$

$$\text{拒绝域为 } \left\{ (Z_1, \dots, Z_n) : |T| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{Z} - \mu_0)}{S} \right| > t_{n-1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right\}$$

此处  $n = 10$ ,  $\mu_0 = 0$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\bar{Z} = -0.41$ ,  $S = 0.3872$ , 计算得  
 $|T| = 3.348 > 2.262 = t_9(0.025)$

$\therefore$  拒绝原假设, 不可认为耐磨性无显著差异

11.

记第  $i$  个人训练前后的体重为  $(X_i, Y_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

令  $Z_i = X_i - Y_i$ , 可假定  $Z_1, \dots, Z_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

于是可归结为检验如下假设

$$H_0 : \mu \leq 8 \longleftrightarrow H_1 : \mu > 8$$

$$\text{拒绝域为 } \left\{ (Z_1, \dots, Z_n) : T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{Z} - \mu_0)}{S} > t_{n-1}(\alpha) \right\}$$

此处  $n = 9$ ,  $\mu_0 = 8$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\bar{Z} = 8.09$ ,  $S = 1.83$ , 计算得  
 $T = 0.149 < 1.86 = t_8(0.05)$

$\therefore$  接受原假设, 不可认为俱乐部宣传可信

12.

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq 8 \longleftrightarrow H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 8$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \mu_0}{S_w} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} > t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}(\alpha) \right\}$$

$$\text{其中 } S_w^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2 \right]$$

此处  $n_1 = n_2 = 9$ ,  $\mu_0 = 8$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ , 计算得

$$T = 0.0275 < 1.746 = t_{16}(0.05)$$

$\therefore$  接受原假设, 不可认为俱乐部宣传可信

14.

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = 16 \longleftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 16$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_n) : \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} < \chi_{n-1}^2(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \text{ 或 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} > \chi_{n-1}^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \right\}$$

此处  $n = 10$ ,  $\sigma_0^2 = 16$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $S^2 = 32.652$ ,  $\chi_9^2(0.025) = 19.023$ ,  $\chi_9^2(0.975) = 2.7$

计算得  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = 18.367$  不在拒绝域内

$\therefore$  接受原假设, 可认为方差是16

16.

①:

$$H_0: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} = 1 \longleftrightarrow H_1: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \neq 1$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} < F_{n_2-1, n_1-1}(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \text{ 或 } \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} > F_{n_2-1, n_1-1}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \right\}$$

此处  $n_1 = 7$ ,  $n_2 = 8$ ,  $F_{7,6}(0.025) = 5.70$ ,  $F_{7,6}(0.975) = \frac{1}{F_{6,7}(0.025)} = 0.195$ ,

计算得  $\frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} = 1.398$  不在拒绝域内

$\therefore$  接受原假设, 认为方差相等

$$\textcircled{2}: H'_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq 0 \longleftrightarrow H'_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 0$$

$$\text{拒绝域为} \left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \mu_0}{S_w} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} < -t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}(\alpha) \right\}$$

计算得  $T = -1.83 < -1.7709 = -t_{13}(0.05)$

∴ 拒绝原假设, 认为甲企业平均工资低于乙

19.

拒绝域为  $\left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} > F_{n_2-1, n_1-1}(\alpha) \right\}$

此处  $n_1 = n_2 = 9$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $F_{8,8}(0.05) = 3.44$ ,  $S_1^2 = 1.536 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $S_2^2 = 8.644 \times 10^{-3}$

计算得  $\frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} = 5.628 > 3.44 = F_{8,8}(0.05)$

∴ 拒绝原假设, 认为  $\sigma_1^2 < \sigma_2^2$

22.

①:

$H_0 : \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} = 1 \longleftrightarrow H_1 : \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \neq 1$

拒绝域为  $\left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} < F_{n_2-1, n_1-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \text{ 或 } \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} > F_{n_2-1, n_1-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \right\}$

此处  $n_1 = 6$ ,  $n_2 = 6$ ,  $F_{5,5}(0.025) = 7.15$ ,  $F_{5,5}(0.975) = \frac{1}{F_{5,5}(0.025)} = 0.140$ ,

$S_1^2 = 7.867 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $S_2^2 = 7.1 \times 10^{-6}$

计算得  $\frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} = 0.903$  不在拒绝域内

∴ 接受原假设, 认为方差相等

②:

$H'_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \longleftrightarrow H'_1 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

拒绝域为  $\left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_{n_1}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}) : |T| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \mu_0}{S_w} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} \right| > t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}(\alpha/2) \right\}$

计算得  $|T| = 1.372 < 2.208 = t_{10}(0.05)$

∴ 接受原假设, 认为这两组电子原件无差异

24.

$$\bar{X} - 2\bar{Y} \sim N\left(\mu_1 - 2\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{m}\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{否定域为} \left\{ (X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m) : T = (\bar{X} - 2\bar{Y} - \mu_0) / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{4\sigma_2^2}{m}} > u(\alpha) \right\}$$

26.

$$\text{记} X = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{年龄在65岁以上} \\ 1, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

则检验问题为  $H_0 : P(X=1) = 86.45\%$ ,  $P(X=2) = 13.55\%$

$$H_0 \text{成立时, } \chi^2 \text{统计量为} Z = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(v_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \text{近似服从} \chi_{k-1}^2$$

此处  $v_1 = 343$ ,  $v_2 = 57$ ,  $k = 2$ ,  $n = 400$ , 计算得

$$Z_0 = \frac{(343 - 400 \times 86.45\%)^2}{400 \times 86.45\%} + \frac{(57 - 400 \times 13.55\%)^2}{400 \times 13.55\%} = 0.167 < 3.841 = \chi_1^2(0.05)$$

$\therefore$ 接受原假设, 认为没有变化

29.

红球个数为5时,

$$p_0 = P(X=0) = \frac{C_5^0 C_3^3}{C_8^3} = \frac{1}{56}, p_1 = P(X=1) = \frac{C_5^1 C_3^2}{C_8^3} = \frac{15}{56}$$

$$p_2 = P(X=2) = \frac{C_5^2 C_3^1}{C_8^3} = \frac{15}{28}, p_3 = P(X=3) = \frac{C_5^3 C_3^0}{C_8^3} = \frac{5}{28}$$

检验问题可转化为  $H_0 : P(X=i) = p_i, i=0, 1, 2, 3$

$v_0 = 1, v_1 = 31, v_2 = 55, v_3 = 25, n = 112, k = 4$

$$\chi^2 \text{统计量为} Z_0 = \frac{(1-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(31-30)^2}{30} + \frac{(55-60)^2}{60} + \frac{(25-20)^2}{20} = 2.2 < 7.815 = \chi_3^2(0.05)$$

$\therefore$ 接受原假设, 认为红球个数为5

31.

$H_0$ : 甲、乙、丙三个工厂质量一致

检验统计量:

$$K = n \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{(n_{ij} - n_i n_{.j} / n)^2}{n_i n_{.j}}, \text{当} H_0 \text{成立时, 近似服从} \chi_{(r-1)(s-1)}^2$$

$r = 3, s = 3, n = 300, n_{1.} = 126, n_{2.} = 119, n_{3.} = 55, n_{.1} = 109, n_{.2} = 100, n_{.3} = 91$   
 计算得 $\chi^2$ 统计量为

$$K = 15.41 > 9.488 = \chi_4^2(0.05)$$

$\therefore$ 拒绝 $H_0$ , 认为各工厂质量不一致, 甲厂较优, 丙厂较劣

32.

将表中错误个数大于3的合并得到:

错误个数 $f_i$	0	1	2	$\geq 3$
含 $f_i$ 个错误的页数	86	40	19	5

Poisson分布参数 $\lambda$ 的MLE为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X} = \frac{2}{3}$

令错误个数为 $r.v.X$ , 则检验问题可视为

$$H_0 : r.v.X \sim Poi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

此处 $n = 150$ , 理论值

$$np_0 = nP(X = 0) = 150 \times \frac{(2/3)^0 e^{-2/3}}{0!} = 77.01$$

$$np_1 = nP(X = 1) = 150 \times \frac{(2/3)^1 e^{-2/3}}{1!} = 51.34$$

$$np_2 = nP(X = 2) = 150 \times \frac{(2/3)^2 e^{-2/3}}{2!} = 17.11$$

$$np_3 = nP(X \geq 3) = 150 - 77.01 - 51.34 - 17.11 = 4.54$$

$\therefore \chi^2$ 统计量为

$$Z_0 = \frac{(86 - 77.01)^2}{77.01} + \frac{(40 - 51.34)^2}{51.34} + \frac{(19 - 17.11)^2}{17.11} + \frac{(5 - 4.54)^2}{4.54} = 3.81 < 5.991 = \chi_2^2(0.05)$$

$\therefore$ 接受原假设, 认为印刷错误个数服从Poisson分布

33.

i	区间	$v_i$	$p_i$	$np_i$	$(v_i - np_i)^2$	$\frac{(v_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}$
1	$(-\infty, 30]$	5	0.0228	4.56	0.1936	0.0425
2	$(30, 40]$	15	0.0690	13.8	1.44	0.1043
3	$(40, 50]$	30	0.1596	31.92	3.6864	0.1155
4	$(50, 60]$	51	0.2486	49.72	1.6348	0.0329
5	$(60, 70]$	60	0.2486	49.72	105.6784	2.1255
6	$(70, 80]$	23	0.1596	31.92	79.5664	2.4927
7	$(80, 90]$	10	0.0690	13.8	14.44	1.0464
8	$(90, +\infty)$	6	0.0228	4.56	2.0736	0.4547
$\Sigma$	-	200	1	200	-	6.4145

$\chi^2$ 统计量为  $Z_0 = 6.4145 < 14.067 = \chi_7^2(0.05)$   
 $\therefore$  接受原假设, 认为成绩服从正态  $N(60, 15^2)$