

第八章 假设检验答案

1、解：(1) 统计假设 H_0 : 矿砂镍含量的均值 $\mu = \mu_0 = 3.25$

$$(2) \text{构造统计量: } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

(3) 求拒绝域: 由 $\alpha = 0.01$, 得 t 分布的双侧分位点为

$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.005}(4) = 4.6041$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $|T| \geq 4.6041$

$$(4) \text{计算统计量 } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \text{ 的值:}$$

$$\therefore \bar{X} = \frac{1}{5} \times [3.25 + 3.27 + 3.24 + 3.26 + 3.24] = 3.252$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{4} [(3.25 - 3.252)^2 + (3.27 - 3.252)^2 + (3.24 - 3.252)^2 + (3.26 - 3.252)^2 + (3.24 - 3.252)^2] = 0.01303$$

$$S = 0.01303$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \sqrt{5} = 2.236$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{3.252 - 3.25}{0.01303/2.236} = 0.3432$$

(5) 推断: $\because |T| = 0.3432 < t_{0.005}(4) = 4.6041$

\therefore 接受原假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 3.25$

即认为矿砂镍含量的均值为 3.25.

2、解：(1) 统计假设 H_0 : $\mu = \mu_0 = 0.618$

$$(2) \text{构造统计量: } T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

(3) 求拒绝域: 由 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得 t 分布的双侧分位点为

$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(19) = 2.0930$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $|T| \geq 2.0930$

(4) 计算统计量 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ 的值:

$$\therefore \bar{X} = \frac{1}{20}[0.693 + 0.749 + L + 0.933] = 0.6605$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{19}[(0.693 - 0.6605)^2 + L + (0.933 - 0.6605)^2] = 0.0085526$$

$$S = 0.0925$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.6605 - 0.618}{0.0925/\sqrt{20}} = 2.055$$

(5) 推断: $\because |T| = 2.055 < t_{0.025}(19) = 2.0930$

\therefore 接受原假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 = 0.618$

即认为该工厂设计的矩形宽与长的比例仍为 0.618.

3、解: 左边检验: $\mu \geq 1000$ (产品合格)

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \mu \geq 1000$; 备择假设 $H_1: \mu < 1000$

(2) 构造统计量: $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 由 $\alpha = 0.05$. 得正态分布的左侧分位点为

$$\lambda = -Z_\alpha = -Z_{0.05} = -1.645$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $Z_0 = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < -1.7109$

(4) 计算 T_0 的实测值

$$Q \quad \bar{X} = 950(\text{小时}), \quad \mu_0 = 1000, \quad \sigma = 100, \quad n = 25$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{950 - 1000}{100/\sqrt{25}} = -2.5$$

(5) 推断: $Q \quad Z_0 = -2.5 < -1.7109$

\therefore 拒绝原假设 H_0 , 即认为产品不合格

4、解: 右边检验: $\mu \leq 10$

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \mu \leq 10$; 备择假设 $H_1: \mu > 10$

(2) 构造统计量: $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 由 $\alpha = 0.05$, 求 t 分布的右侧分位点得

$$\lambda = t_{0.05}(19) = 1.7291$$

\therefore 拒绝域为 $T_0 = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \geq \lambda = 1.7291$

(4) 计算 T_0 : $\bar{X} = 10.2$, $S = 0.5099$, $n = 20$, $\mu_0 = 10$

$$\therefore T_0 = \frac{10.2 - 10}{0.5099/\sqrt{20}} = 1.754$$

(5) 推断: $Q T_0 = 1.754 > \lambda = 1.7291$

\therefore 拒绝原假设, 即能认为部件装配时间显著大于10分钟

6、解: 设矮个子人寿命均值为 μ_1 , 高个子人寿命为 μ_2 , 检验: $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq 0$

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq 0$; 备择假设 $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 0$

(2) 构造统计量: $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于小概率 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得 t 分布的左侧分位点为

$$\lambda = -t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = -t_{0.05}(5 + 26 - 2) = -t_{0.05}(29) = -1.6991$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $T_0 = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{y} - 0}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} < \lambda = -1.6991$

(4) 计算 T_0 的实测值

$$\begin{aligned}
Q \quad n_1 &= 5, \quad \bar{X} = 80.2, \quad S_1^2 = 73.7 \\
n_2 &= 26, \quad \bar{y} = 69.15, \quad S_2^2 = 86.77 \\
\therefore S_w^2 &= \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2} = \frac{4 \times 73.7 + 25 \times 86.77}{5+26-2} = 70.709 \\
S_w &= 8.371 \\
\therefore T_0 &= \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{y} - 0}{S_w \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{80.2 - 69.15}{8.371 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{26}}} = 36.5358
\end{aligned}$$

(5) 推断: $Q \quad T_0 = 36.5358 > \lambda = -1.6991$

\therefore 接受原假设 $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq 0$

即矮个子人寿命显著高于高个子人

10、解: 设 $D_i = X_i - Y_i$ (其中 X_i 是第一子种的产量, Y_i 是第二子种的产量)

则 $D_i \sim N(\mu_D, \sigma_D^2)$ 若问两种谷物的产量是否有显著差异, 则需检验

$$\mu_D = 0$$

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \mu_D = 0$; 备择假设 $H_1: \mu_D \neq 0$

(2) 构造统计量: $T = \frac{\bar{D} - \mu_D}{S_D / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得 t 分布的双侧分位点为
 $\lambda = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(9) = 2.2622$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域是 } |T_0| = \left| \frac{\bar{D} - 0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}} \right| \geq \lambda = 2.2622$$

(4) 求 $|T_0|$ 的实测值:

$\because D_i = X_i - Y_i$ 的观测值为: -3, -4, -6, 2, 1, 5, 1, 7, -6, 1.

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{10}[(-3) + (-4) + (-6) + 2 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 7 + (-6) + 1] = -0.2$$

$$S_D^2 = \frac{1}{9}[(-3+0.2)^2 + (-4+0.2)^2 + (-6+0.2)^2 + (2+0.2)^2 + (1+0.2)^2 + (5+0.2)^2 + (1+0.2)^2 + (7+0.2)^2 + (-6+0.2)^2 + (1+0.2)^2] = 19.73 \quad ; \quad S_D = 4.442$$

$$\therefore |T_0| = \left| \frac{\bar{D} - 0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}} \right| = \left| \frac{-0.2}{4.442 / \sqrt{10}} \right| = 0.1423$$

(5) 推断: $\because |T_0| = 0.1423 < \lambda = 2.2622$

\therefore 接受原假设 H_0 , 即两种谷物的产量没有显著差异。

13、解: 检验: $\sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2 = 0.005$ (左边检验)

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2 = 0.005$; 备择假设 $H_1: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2 = 0.005$

(2) 构造统计量: $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得 χ^2 分布的左侧分位点为

$$\lambda_1 = \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.95}^2(8) = 2.733$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为 } \chi_0^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \leq \lambda_1 = 2.733$$

(4) 计算 χ_0^2 的实测值: $\because n = 9, S^2 = 0.007^2, \sigma_0^2 = 0.005^2$

$$\therefore \chi_0^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{(9-1) \times 0.007^2}{0.005^2} = 15.68$$

(5) 推断: $\because \chi_0^2 = 15.68 > \lambda_1 = 2.733$,

\therefore 接受原假设 H_0 , 即导线电阻的标准差显著偏大了。

14、解: 要求检验: $\sigma^2 = 0.11^2$

(1) 原假设 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 = 0.11^2$; 备择假设 $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2 = 0.11^2$

(2) 构造统计量: $\chi_0^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于 $\alpha = 0.05$, 得 χ^2 分布的双侧分位点为

$$\lambda_1 = \chi_{0.975}^2(19) = 8.907 \quad ; \quad \lambda_2 = \chi_{0.025}^2(19) = 32.852$$

\therefore 拒绝域为 $\chi_0^2 < \lambda_1 = 8.907$ 或者 $\chi_0^2 > \lambda_2 = 32.852$

(4) 求 χ_0^2 的实测值: $\because n = 20, S^2 = 0.0925^2, \sigma_0^2 = 0.11^2$

$$\therefore \chi_0^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{19 \times 0.0925^2}{0.11^2} = 13.44$$

(5) 推断: $\because \lambda_1 < \chi_0^2 < \lambda_2 \therefore$ 接受原假设, 即 $\sigma^2 = 0.11^2$

16、解: (1) 原假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$; 备择假设 $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

(2) 构造统计量: $F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于小概率 $\alpha = 0.05$, 查 F 分布表求双侧分位点, 得

$$\lambda_1 = F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(7, 9) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(9, 7)} = \frac{1}{4.82} = 0.207 ;$$

$$\lambda_2 = F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(7, 9) = 4.20$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $F \leq \lambda_1 = 0.207$ 或者 $F \geq \lambda_2 = 4.82$

(4) 计算 F_0 实测值: $\because S_1^2 = 0.0146^2, S_2^2 = 0.0097^2$,

$$\therefore F_0 = \frac{0.0146^2}{0.0097^2} = 2.28.$$

(5) $\because \lambda_1 = 0.207 < F_0 = 2.28 < \lambda_2 = 4.82$

\therefore 接受原假设, 即认为两总体方差相等.

17、解: (1) 原假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$; 备择假设 $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

(2) 构造统计量: $F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于小概率 0.05, 查 F 分布表求双侧分位点, 得

$$\lambda_1 = F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(11, 11) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(11, 11)} = \frac{1}{3.48} = 0.287 ;$$

$$\lambda_2 = F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(11, 11) = 3.48$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $F \leq \lambda_1 = 0.287$ 或者 $F \geq \lambda_2 = 3.48$

(4) 计算 F_0 实测值: $\because S_1^2 = 10.25, S_2^2 = 11.00, \therefore F_0 = \frac{1025}{1100} = 0.9318$.

(5) $\because \lambda_1 = 0.287 < F_0 = 0.9318 < \lambda_2 = 3.48$

\therefore 接受原假设, 即麦芽干燥过程中, 新老两种方法形成的 NDMA 含量的方差相等。

19、解: (1) 原假设 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 \leq \sigma_2^2$; 备择假设 $H_1: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2$

(2) 构造统计量: $F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$

(3) 求拒绝域: 对于小概率 $\alpha > 0$, 查 F 分布表得右侧分位点

$$\lambda = F_\alpha(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.05}(59, 39) = 1.64$$

\therefore 拒绝域是 $F_0 > \lambda = 1.64$

(4) 计算 F_0 实测值: $\because S_1^2 = 15.46, S_2^2 = 9.66,$

$$\therefore F_0 = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{15.46}{9.66} = 1.60$$

(5) 推断: $\because F_0 = 1.60 < \lambda = 1.64$, \therefore 接受原假设, 即第一台机器生产的部件重量的方差小于第二台机器生产的部件重量的方差。