

概率统计第十四次作业

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2.

(1)

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_c^{+\infty} x \cdot \theta c^\theta x^{-(\theta+1)} dx = \theta c^\theta \int_c^{+\infty} x^{-\theta} dx = \frac{c\theta}{\theta-1}$$

令样本矩等于总体矩 $\bar{X} = E[X]$ 可得

$$\text{则 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} - c}, \text{ 矩估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x} - c}$$

$$\text{其中 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

(2)

$$E[X] = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta}+1}$$

$$\text{则 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X} - 1} \right)^2, \text{ 矩估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x} - 1} \right)^2$$

(3)

$$E[X] = \sum_{x=1}^m x \cdot \binom{m}{x} p^x (1-p)^{m-x} = mp$$

$$\text{则 } p \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{p} = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}, \text{ 矩估计值为 } \hat{p} = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$$

3.

(1)

$$\text{似然函数对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \theta c^\theta x_i^{-(\theta+1)} = n \ln \theta + \theta n \ln c - (\theta + 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\text{对 } \theta \text{ 求导令其等于零 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L = \frac{n}{\theta} + n \ln c - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{可得最大似然估计值 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln c}$$

$$\text{进而最大似然估计量 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i - \ln c}$$

(2)

$$\text{似然函数对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\theta} x_i^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} = n \ln \sqrt{\theta} + (\sqrt{\theta} - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\text{对 } \sqrt{\theta} \text{ 求导令其等于零 } \frac{d}{d\sqrt{\theta}} \ln L = \frac{n}{\sqrt{\theta}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{可得最大似然估计值 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i)^2}$$

$$\text{进而最大似然估计量 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{n^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i)^2}$$

(3)

$$\text{似然函数对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{m-x_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \binom{m}{x_i} + \ln p \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \ln(1-p) \sum_{i=1}^n (m-x_i)$$

$$\text{对 } p \text{ 求导令其等于零 } \frac{d}{dp} \ln L = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{1-p} (nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) = 0$$

$$\text{可得最大似然估计值 } \hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{nm} = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$$

$$\text{进而最大似然估计量 } \hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{nm} = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}$$

4.

(1)

因为 $E[X] = 1 \cdot \theta^2 + 2 \cdot 2\theta(1 - \theta) + 3 \cdot (1 - \theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta$

$$\text{令 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2 + 1) = \frac{4}{3} = E[X] = 3 - 2\theta$$

$$\text{可得 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计值为 } \theta = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

最大似然函数对数为 $\ln L = \ln \theta^2 + \ln 2\theta(1 - \theta) + \ln \theta^2 = 5 \ln \theta + \ln(1 - \theta) + \ln 2$

$$\text{对 } \theta \text{ 求导等于零 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L = \frac{5}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1 - \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{可得最大似然估计值 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{6}$$

(2)

$$\text{似然函数的对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} \right) = \ln \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i!$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda \text{ 求导令其等于零 } \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln L = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n = 0$$

则 λ 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$

因为 $E[X] = \lambda$, 因此矩估计量也为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$

(3)

$$\text{似然函数的对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{r - 1} p^r (1 - p)^{x_i - r} = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \binom{x_i - 1}{r - 1} + nr \ln p + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - r) \right) \ln(1 - p)$$

$$\text{对 } p \text{ 求导令其等于零 } \frac{d}{dp} \ln L = \frac{nr}{p} + \frac{nr - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1 - p} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } p \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{p} = \frac{r}{\bar{x}}$$

8.

(1)

似然函数的对数为 $\ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1} = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$

对 θ 求导等于零得 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L = \frac{n}{\theta} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$

因此 θ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$

因为 $U = e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}}$ 是单调反函数,

则 U 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{U} = e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}{n}}$

(2)

μ 的最大似然估计值为 \bar{x}

而 $\theta = P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X - \mu \leq 2 - \mu) = 1 - \Phi(2 - \mu)$ 是一个单调函数

因此 θ 最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\theta} = 1 - \Phi(2 - \bar{x})$

(3)

似然函数对数为 $\ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1 - \theta)^{m-x_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \binom{m}{x_i} + \ln \theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \ln(1 - \theta) \sum_{i=1}^n (m - x_i)$

对 θ 求导令其等于零 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L = \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{1}{1 - \theta} (nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) = 0$

可得 θ 的最大似然估计值 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{nm} = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$

因为 $\theta = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \beta)$ 则 $\beta = 3\theta - 1$

可得 β 的最大似然估计值 $\hat{\beta} = \frac{3\bar{x}}{m} - 1$

9.

(1)

由题目可知 $E[S_1^2] = E[S_2^2] = \sigma^2$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_w^2] &= E\left[\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}\right] \\ &= \frac{(n_1 - 1)E[S_1^2] + (n_2 - 1)E[S_2^2]}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

因此 S_w^2 是 σ^2 的无偏估计量.

(2)

$$E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i E[X_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} = \mu$$

因此其是 μ 的无偏估计量.

10.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] &= c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (D[X_{i+1} - X_i] - (E[X_{i+1} - X_i])^2) \\ &= c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (D[X_{i+1}] + D[X_i]) \\ &= 2(n-1)c\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{要使得 } E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{因此要 } c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

(2)

$$\text{要使 } E[\bar{X}^2 - cS^2] = E[\bar{X}^2] - cE[S^2] = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right) - c\sigma^2 = \mu^2$$

$$\text{则 } c = \frac{1}{n}$$

11.

(1)

$$\text{似然函数对数为 } \ln L = \ln \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} x_i^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} = -n \ln \theta + \frac{1-\theta}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$\text{则求导等于零可得 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L = -\frac{n}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\text{则最大似然估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$$

(2)

$$\text{因为 } E[-\ln X] = \int_0^1 (-\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} dx = -x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \ln x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} x^{\frac{1}{\theta}} dx = \theta$$

$$\text{因此 } E[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[-\ln X_i] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n\theta = \theta$$

因此 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计.

12.

对于均值为 θ 的指数分布有 $E[X] = \theta, D[X] = \theta^2$, 因此

$$E[T_1] = \frac{1}{6}(E[X_1] + E[X_2]) + \frac{1}{3}(E[X_3] + E[X_4]) = \frac{\theta}{3} + \frac{2\theta}{3} = \theta$$

$$E[T_2] = \frac{1}{5}(E[X_1] + 2E[X_2] + 3E[X_3] + 4E[X_4]) = 2\theta$$

$$E[T_3] = \frac{1}{4}(E[X_1] + E[X_2] + E[X_3] + E[X_4]) = \theta$$

因此 T_1, T_3 均为 θ 的无偏估计, 但 T_2 不是.

$$\text{又因为 } D[T_1] = D\left[\frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4)\right] = \frac{1}{36}D[X_1] + \frac{1}{36}D[X_2] + \frac{1}{9}D[X_3] + \frac{1}{9}D[X_4] = \frac{5}{18}\theta^2$$

$$\text{而 } D[T_3] = \frac{1}{16}(D[X_1] + D[X_2] + D[X_3] + D[X_4]) = \frac{1}{4}\theta^2$$

因此 T_3 比 T_1 有效.

13.

(1)

因为有 $D[\hat{\theta}] > 0$

所以有 $E[\hat{\theta}^2] = D[\hat{\theta}] + (E[\hat{\theta}])^2 = D[\hat{\theta}] + \theta^2 > \theta^2$

所以 $\hat{\theta}^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计.

(2)

因为似然函数 $L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & 0 < x_1, \dots, x_n \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

可以看出, $L(\theta)$ 随着 θ 的递增而递减, 所以 θ 取最小值时有 $L(\theta)$ 最大,

因此 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

因为总体 X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$

因此 $\hat{\theta} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布函数为 $F_{\hat{\theta}}(z) = [F(z)]^n = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ (\frac{z}{\theta})^n, & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$

进而可知 $\hat{\theta}$ 的概率密度为 $f_{\hat{\theta}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta}(\frac{z}{\theta})^{n-1}, & 0 \leq z \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

于是 $E[\hat{\theta}] = \int_0^{\theta} z \cdot \frac{n}{\theta}(\frac{z}{\theta})^{n-1} dz = \frac{n\theta}{n+1} \neq \theta$

因此 $\hat{\theta}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计.

14.

由 $E[\bar{X}_1] = E[\bar{X}_2] = \mu$ 且 $a + b = 1$ 可知

$$E[Y] = E[a\bar{X}_1 + b\bar{X}_2] = aE[\bar{X}_1] + bE[\bar{X}_2] = a\mu + b\mu = \mu$$

所以 $Y = a\bar{X}_1 + b\bar{X}_2$ 均是 μ 的无偏估计.

$$\text{因为 } D[\bar{X}_1] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1}, D[\bar{X}_2] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2}$$

$$\text{所以有 } D[Y] = a^2 D[\bar{X}_1] + b^2 D[\bar{X}_2] = \left(\frac{a^2}{n_1} + \frac{b^2}{n_2}\right)\sigma^2 \geq \sigma^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{n_1} \cdot \frac{b^2}{n_2}} = \frac{2ab\sigma^2}{n_1 n_2}$$

当且仅当 $\frac{a^2}{n_1} = \frac{b^2}{n_2}$ 时等号成立.

$$\text{则 } a = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}, b = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \text{ 时, } D[Y] \text{ 达到最小值 } \frac{2ab\sigma^2}{n_1 n_2} = \frac{2\sigma^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$