

## $S^2$ 是 $\sigma^2$ 的无偏估计

**例** 设总体的方差  $D(X) = \sigma^2 > 0$ , 则样本方差  $S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计.

**证明:**

$$\begin{aligned}(n-1)S^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\bar{X}^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(n-1)E(S^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - nE(\bar{X}^2) = nE(X^2) - nE(\bar{X}^2) \\ &= n\{D(X) + E(X)^2\} - n\{D(\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X})^2\} \\ &= n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right) = (n-1)\sigma^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

# 证明无偏性并判断哪个有效

**例** 设总体  $X \sim U[0, \theta]$ ,  $\theta > 0$  未知,  $(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  是取自  $X$  的一个样本:

- 1) 试证  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_2 = 4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  都是  $\theta$  的无偏估计;
- 2) 上述两个估计量中哪个方差最小?

**分析:** 要判断是否无偏估计, 需要计算期望  
要计算期望, 需知道概率密度函数

**证明:** 1)  $X$  的分布函数为:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$



令  $Y = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$ ,  $Z = \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  则  $Y$  的分布函数为：

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{\max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X_1 \leq y, X_2 \leq y, X_3 \leq y\}$$

$$= P\{X_1 \leq y\} \cdot P\{X_2 \leq y\} \cdot P\{X_3 \leq y\}$$

$$= [F_X(y)]^3$$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\theta} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{\theta}\right)^2, & 0 \leq y \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta \\ 1, & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(Y) = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \int_0^{\theta} y^3 dy = \frac{3}{4} \theta$$



同理可得  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\theta} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{z}{\theta}\right)^2, & 0 \leq z \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore E(Z) = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta z \cdot (\theta - z)^2 dz = \frac{1}{4} \theta$$

从而,  $E\left(\frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i\right) = E\left(4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i\right) = \theta$

即  $\frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  和  $4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  都是  $\theta$  的无偏估计



$$2) \quad \because D(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 = \frac{3}{80} \theta^2$$

$$D(Z) = E(Z^2) - E(Z)^2 = \frac{3}{80} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore D\left(\frac{4}{3}Y\right) \leq D(4Z)$$

即  $\frac{4}{3} \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  比  $\hat{\theta}_2 = 4 \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3} X_i$  的方差小(更有效)

# 相合估计量的证明

**例** 设  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 证明:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的相合估计量.

**分析:**

1. 证明**相合性**往往用到**切比雪夫不等式**, 其中涉及**期望与方差**;
2. 这里计算方差较难, 可以先化为  $\chi^2$  分布, 再利用卡方分布的性质计算.

# 相合估计量的证明

例 设总体  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 证明:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的相合估计量.

证法一: 
$$E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = E(X^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{令 } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n) \quad \text{则 } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) &= D\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} Y\right) = \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} \cdot D(Y) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} \cdot 2n = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n} \end{aligned}$$



由切比雪夫不等式，有

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - E\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right)\right| \geq \varepsilon\right\} \\ &= P\left\{\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \sigma^2\right| \geq \varepsilon\right\} \\ &\leq \frac{D\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{aligned}$$

故  $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的相合估计量.



证法二:

由  $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$\Rightarrow E(X_i^2) = E(X^2) = D(X) + E(X)^2 = \sigma^2$$

$X_i^2 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  独立同分布, 且期望相等,

根据辛钦大数定律

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \sigma^2 \right| < \varepsilon \right\} = 1$$

故  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的相合估计量.