

Homework 10

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Exercise 1.

(简单随机抽样) 设总体大小为 N , 总体均值和方差分别为 μ, σ^2 , $X_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 为无放回抽取的简单随机样本, $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

(1) 证明:

$$E[\hat{\sigma}^2] = \frac{N}{N-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2$$

(2) 给出 $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$ 的无偏估计

Solution.

(1) 由无放回简单随机抽样可得

$$E[X_i] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2, \quad \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = -\frac{\sigma^2}{N-1} \quad (i \neq j)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\bar{X}) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(n\sigma^2 - \frac{n(n-1)\sigma^2}{N-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1} \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] &= E\left[\sum_i X_i^2\right] - n E[\bar{X}^2] \\ &= n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - n(\text{Var}(\bar{X}) + \mu^2) \\ &= n\sigma^2 - n \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1} = \frac{N(n-1)}{N-1} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$E[\hat{\sigma}^2] = \frac{1}{n} \frac{N(n-1)}{N-1} \sigma^2 = \frac{N}{N-1} \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$$

(2) 已知

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

令

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

由 (1) 得 $E[S^2] = \frac{N}{N-1} \sigma^2$ 故 $\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{N-1}{N} S^2$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计. 代入得

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1} = \frac{N-n}{nN(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

Exercise 2.

设 X 来自 Poisson 总体 $P(\lambda)$

(1) 证明: 对于 $g(\lambda) = e^{-2\lambda}$, 其唯一无偏估计为

$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} 1, & X \text{ 偶数}, \\ -1, & X \text{ 奇数}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 判断该估计是否合理如不合理, 给出一个更合适的估计

Solution.

(1)

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} = e^{-2\lambda}$$

设 $\delta(X)$ 是另一个对 $g(\lambda) = e^{-2\lambda}$ 的无偏估计, 则

$$E_{\lambda}[\delta(X)] = e^{-2\lambda}, \quad \forall \lambda \geq 0$$

令

$$h(X) = \delta(X) - (-1)^X$$

则

$$E_{\lambda}[h(X)] = E_{\lambda}[\delta(X)] - E_{\lambda}[(-1)^X] = e^{-2\lambda} - e^{-2\lambda} = 0, \quad \forall \lambda$$

但 Poisson 分布的统计量 X 是关于 λ 的完备统计量, 即若 $E_{\lambda}[h(X)] = 0$ 对所有 λ 成立则 $h(X) = 0$ a.s., 也即

$$\delta(X) = (-1)^X \quad \text{几乎处处成立}$$

(2) $\hat{\theta}$ 虽无偏, 但方差

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = 1 - e^{-4\lambda}$$

在多数 λ 值下接近 1, 与 $g(\lambda)$ (趋近 0) 反差极大, 故不够稳定
可改用 MLE 估计:

$$\tilde{\theta} = e^{-2X}$$

其期望

$$E[\tilde{\theta}] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-2k} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = \exp(\lambda(e^{-2} - 1))$$

有偏, 但均方误差

$$E[(\tilde{\theta} - e^{-2\lambda})^2]$$

通常显著小于 UMVUE 的 MSE $1 - e^{-4\lambda}$, 因而在 MSE 意义下更优且收敛一致

Exercise 3.

设样本 X_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) 来自 $U(0, \theta)$

(1) 证明 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \max_i X_i + \min_i X_i$ 是 θ 的无偏估计

(2) 证明存在常数 c_n 使得 $\hat{\theta}_2 = c_n \min_i X_i$ 也是无偏估计

(3) 比较 $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \hat{\theta}_3 = 2\bar{X}, \hat{\theta}_4 = \frac{n+1}{n} \max_i X_i$ 四个无偏估计的方差

Solution.

次序统计量

$$X_{(1)} = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \quad X_{(n)} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$$

• $X_{(1)}$:

$$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - P(X_1 > x, \dots, X_n > x) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta,$$

$$f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta.$$

• $X_{(n)}$:

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P(X_1 \leq x, \dots, X_n \leq x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta,$$

$$f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta.$$

(1)

$$E[X_{(n)}] = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta,$$

$$E[X_{(1)}] = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(1)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta.$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}_1] = E[X_{(n)}] + E[X_{(1)}] = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta + \frac{1}{n+1} \theta = \theta.$$

(2)

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = (n+1) X_{(1)}, \quad E[\hat{\theta}_2] = (n+1) \frac{\theta}{n+1} = \theta$$

(3)

$$\text{Var}(X_{(1)}) = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 \quad \text{Var}(X_{(n)}) = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\theta^2}{12n}$$

于是

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = 2 \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 + 2 \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = (n+1)^2 \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) = 4 \frac{\theta^2}{12n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_4) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2$$

故

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_4) < \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) < \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) < \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

Exercise 4.

设 $X_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 来自均值为 θ 、方差有限的总体

- (1) 设估计 $\sum_i c_i X_i$, 证明无偏当且仅当 $\sum_i c_i = 1$
 (2) 在此类估计中, 方差最小当且仅当 $c_i = 1/n \forall i$

Solution.

$$(1) E[\sum c_i X_i] = \theta \sum c_i = \theta \iff \sum c_i = 1$$

$$(2) \text{Var}(\sum c_i X_i) = \sigma^2 \sum c_i^2, \text{ 在 } \sum c_i = 1 \text{ 的意义下, 由柯西不等式取等条件即知 } c_i = 1/n$$

Exercise 5.

设 $X_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 来自 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 两种估计 m_2 和 S^2 均可估计 σ^2 , 比较它们的均方误差

Solution.

由于

$$m_2 = \frac{n-1}{n} S^2, \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$$

那么

$$E[S^2] = \sigma^2, \quad \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

$$E[m_2] = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2, \quad \text{Var}(m_2) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2}$$

所以

$$\text{MSE}(S^2) = \text{Var}(S^2) + (E[S^2] - \sigma^2)^2 = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

$$\text{MSE}(m_2) = \text{Var}(m_2) + (E[m_2] - \sigma^2)^2 = \frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2} + \left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \sigma^4$$

我们有

$$\frac{2n-1}{n^2} < \frac{2}{n-1} \implies \text{MSE}(m_2) < \text{MSE}(S^2)$$

即使 m_2 有偏, 其均方误差仍小于无偏估计 S^2

Exercise 6.

设 $X_1, \dots, X_4 \sim N(0, 4)$, 令

$$Y = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2}} \cdot a$$

已知 Y 服从 t 分布, 求 a 及自由度

Solution.

令

$$X_i = 2Z_i, \quad Z_i \sim N(0, 1)$$

则

$$X_1 + X_2 = 2(Z_1 + Z_2), \quad X_3^2 + X_4^2 = 4(Z_3^2 + Z_4^2)$$

令

$$U = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad V = Z_3^2 + Z_4^2 \sim \chi_2^2$$

于是

$$Y = \frac{2(Z_1 + Z_2)}{2\sqrt{V}} a = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{V}} a = a \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/2}}$$

因 $U \sim N(0, 1)$, $V \sim \chi_2^2$ 独立, 故

$$\frac{U}{\sqrt{V/2}} \sim t_2$$

要使 $Y \sim t$ 分布且无额外因子, 则

$$a = 1, \quad \text{自由度} = 2$$

Exercise 7.

16 袋糖果重量 (克) 如下:

506, 508, 499, 503, 504, 510, 497, 512, 514, 505, 493, 496, 506, 502, 509, 496.

假设正态, 求总体均值的 95% 置信区间; 若以样本均值为估计, 误差范围及其意义

Solution.

$$\bar{x} = 503.75, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = 6.2022.$$

又

$$t_{0.975, 15} = 2.13145.$$

那么

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.975, 15} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 503.75 \pm 2.13145 \frac{6.2022}{\sqrt{16}} = 503.75 \pm 3.3049$$

即

$$[500.445, 507.055]$$

误差范围 (置信半宽) 为

$$E = t_{0.975, 15} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 3.3049$$

其意义是: 若多次重复抽样并构造相同形式的置信区间, 则约有 95% 的区间会包含真实的总体均值 μ

Exercise 8.

5 只灯泡寿命 (小时):

1050, 1100, 1120, 1250, 1280.

假设正态, 求均值的 95% 单侧下限

Solution.

$$\bar{x} = 1160 \quad s = \sqrt{9950} \approx 99.75$$

又

$$t_{0.05, 4} = 2.132$$

故总体均值 μ 的单侧 95% 置信下限为

$$\mu \geq \bar{x} - t_{0.05, 4} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1160 - 2.132 \cdot \frac{99.75}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 1160 - 95.14 = 1064.86$$

Exercise 9.

原催化剂 20 次: $\bar{x}_1 = 91.73$, $s_1^2 = 3.89$; 新催化剂 30 次: $\bar{x}_2 = 93.75$, $s_2^2 = 4.02$ 假设正态且方差相等,
 (1) 求两均值差的 95% 置信区间;
 (2) 判断是否显著差异

Solution.

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{19 \cdot 3.89 + 29 \cdot 4.02}{48} = \frac{190.49}{48} \approx 3.9685, \quad s_p = \sqrt{3.9685} \approx 1.9921.$$

自由度: $\nu = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 48$, 查表得 $t_{0.975, 48} \approx 2.010$

样本均值差: $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 = -2.02$

标准误差:

$$SE = s_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = 1.9921 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}} \approx 1.9921 \cdot \sqrt{0.0833} \approx 0.5756$$

置信区间为:

$$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \pm t \cdot SE = -2.02 \pm 2.010 \cdot 0.5756 = -2.02 \pm 1.157 = [-3.177, -0.863]$$

因置信区间不包含 0, 故两个催化剂效果有显著差异

Exercise 10.

设 $X_i \sim U(0, \theta)$, 证明: 对任意 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 存在 c_n 使

$$[\max_i X_i, \max_i X_i \cdot c_n]$$

是 θ 的 $1 - \alpha$ 置信区间

Solution.

记最大值 $M = \max_i X_i$, 有

$$F_M(x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n, \quad 0 < x < \theta,$$

$$f_M(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_M(x) = \frac{n}{\theta^n} x^{n-1}, \quad 0 < x < \theta.$$

我们要求:

$$P(\theta \in [M, c_n M]) = 1 - \alpha \iff P(\theta \leq c_n M) = 1 - \alpha \iff P\left(M \geq \frac{\theta}{c_n}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

利用 M 的 CDF, 得

$$P\left(M < \frac{\theta}{c_n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{c_n}\right)^n = \alpha$$

故

$$c_n = \alpha^{-1/n}$$

Exercise 11.

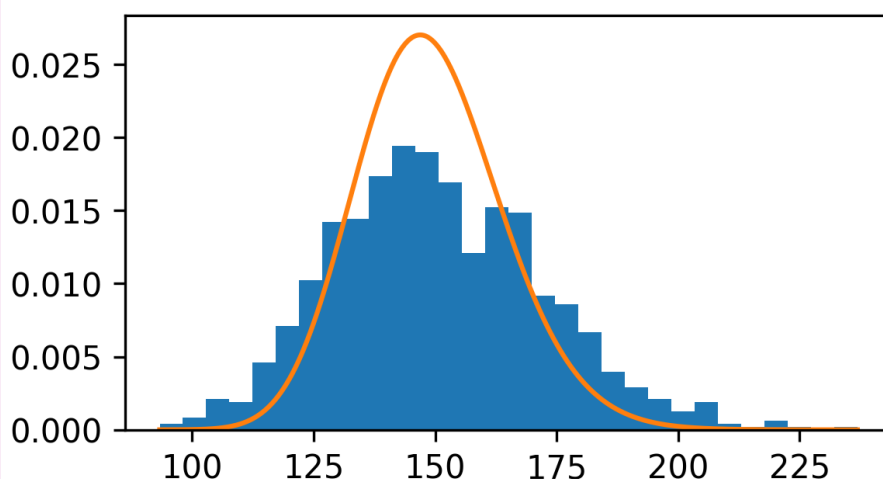
(Bootstrap 自助法) balabala

Solution.

```

1 from random import normalvariate as norm, choice
2 from math import exp, sqrt, pi, log, e
3 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
4 import numpy as np
5
6 def data_set(n: int):
7     data = []
8     observation = []
9     for i in range(0, n):
10         data += [norm(5, 1)]
11     for i in range(0, n):
12         observation += [choice(data)]
13     return exp(sum(observation) / n)
14
15 theta = []
16 log_norm = lambda x, mu, sigma: 1 / (x * sqrt(2 * pi) * sigma) * exp(-1 / (2 * (sigma **
17 for i in range(0, 1000):
18     theta += [data_set(100)]
19
20 dots = np.linspace(min(theta), max(theta), 1000)
21 plt.figure(dpi=300)
22 plt.hist(theta, bins=30, density=True)
23 plt.plot(dots, [log_norm(x, 5, 1/10) for x in dots])
24 plt.show()
25
26 print(np.array(theta).var(), (exp(1/100)-1)*exp(2*5+1/100))

```



$\log \hat{\theta} \sim N(5, 1/100)$, 分布图如上所示,
而 V_{boot} 与 $Var(\hat{\theta})$ 十分接近, 故可以.