Homework 9

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Exercise 1.

尝试以简要框架形式给出概率部分知识的总结,并指出自己掌握起来相对困难的知识点.

Solution.

- 概率公理及基本性质: 条件概率、全概率公式、贝叶斯公式.
- 随机变量及分布函数: 常见离散分布和连续分布, 联合分布.
- 数学期望与方差: 定义、性质、矩母函数及应用.
- 大数定律与中心极限定理: 概率不等式, 大数定律、中心极限定理.

Exercise 2.

给出一个抽样调查实例, 试指出你认为的其可能的不当之处.

Solution.

实例:在商场中对顾客进行消费满意度调查,通过在周末下午在人流量最大的地方随机发放问卷.可能不当之处:

- 抽样框不全: 仅在周末和特定位置发放,可能忽略工作日或商场其他区域的顾客,样本代表性不足.
- 自愿响应偏倚: 部分顾客主动参与意愿更强, 可能造成回答倾向性.
- 时间窗口偏倚:特定时段(下午)无法覆盖早晚时间段顾客特征.
- 无放回约束: 未记录已调查人员,可能重复调查同一人,破坏独立性.

Exercise 3.

设总体的大小为 N, 总体均值和方差分别为 μ , σ^2 , X_i ($i=1,\ldots,n$) 为无放回抽取的简单随机样本.

I 证明:
$$E[X_i] = \mu$$
, $Var(X_i) = \sigma^2$.

II 证明:
$$E[\bar{X}] = \mu$$
, $Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1}$.

Solution.

I 首先, X_i 的分布为:

$$P(X_i = x_r) = \frac{1}{N}, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

因此

$$E[X_i] = \sum_{r=1}^{N} x_r P(X_i = x_r) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^{N} x_r = \mu$$
$$E[X_i^2] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=1}^{N} x_r^2 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

故

$$Var(X_i) = E[X_i^2] - (E[X_i])^2 = \sigma^2$$

II
$$\diamondsuit \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
, \square

$$E[\bar{X}] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E[X_i] = \mu$$

对于 $i \neq j$ 的协方差,有

$$P(X_i = x_r, X_j = x_s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N(N-1)}, & r \neq s \\ 0, & r = s \end{cases}$$

所以

$$E[X_i X_j] = \sum_{r \neq s} x_r x_s \frac{1}{N(N-1)} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \left(\sum_{r,s} x_r x_s - \sum_r x_r^2 \right) = \frac{N\mu^2 - \sum_r x_r^2}{N(N-1)}$$

于是

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = E[X_i X_j] - \mu^2 = \frac{N\mu^2 - (\mu^2 + \sigma^2)N}{N(N-1)} = -\frac{\sigma^2}{N-1}$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Var}(\bar{X}) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \Big(\sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Var}(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} \operatorname{Cov}(X_i, X_j) \Big) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \Big(n\sigma^2 + n(n-1) \Big(-\sigma^2 N - 1 \Big) \Big) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4.

设随机样本 X_i (i = 1, ..., n) 来自二项总体 B(k, p).

- I 给出参数 k 和 p 的矩估计.
- Ⅱ 讨论上述估计的不足之处.

Solution.

I 样本一阶矩 $\mu_1 = \bar{X}$, 二阶中心矩 $m_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$. 而对于二项分布 E[X] = kp, Var(X) = kp(1-p). 矩估计通过

$$\mu_1 = kp, \quad m_2 = kp(1-p)$$

即

$$\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{m_2}{\mu_1}, \qquad \hat{k} = \frac{\mu_1^2}{\mu_1 - m_2}$$

- II 不足之处:
 - 易受极端值影响.

Exercise 5.

设随机样本 X_i (i = 1, ..., n) 来自均匀分布 $U(\theta, 2\theta)$, 求 θ 的矩估计和极大似然估计.

Solution.

MOM: $E[X] = \frac{3}{2}\theta \approx \mu_1$,则 $\hat{\theta}_{MOM} = \frac{2}{3}\mu_1$. MLE: $L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$, $\theta \leq x_i \leq 2\theta$,似然在 θ 最小时取最大,故 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \max_i X_i/2$.

Exercise 6.

设总体概率密度函数

$$f(x; a, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

其中 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma > 0$ 为参数.

- I 验证 $f(x; a, \sigma)$ 的归一性;
- II 设样本 X_i $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ 来自此总体,求 a 和 σ^2 的矩估计;
- III 列出 a, σ^2 的极大似然估计所满足的方程,并指出一种迭代求解方法.
 - I 变换变量 $x = a + \sigma y$ 得

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x; a, \sigma) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{(\sigma y)^2}{\sigma^2} e^{-y^2/2} \cdot \sigma \, dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y^2/2} dy \xrightarrow{\underline{Gaussian}} 1$$

II 类似地, 我们继续利用 Gaussian 可得

$$E[X] = a, \quad Var(X) = 3\sigma^2$$

那么

$$\hat{a}_{\text{MOM}} = \mu_1, \quad \hat{\sigma}_{\text{MOM}}^2 = \frac{m_2}{3}$$

III 写出对数似然函数

$$\ell(a, \sigma^2) = -3n \ln \sigma + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \ln |X_i - a| - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - a)^2 + const$$

一阶偏导为

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{3n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum (X_i - a)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{3n} \sum (X_i - a)^2$$
$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial a} = -2 \sum \frac{1}{X_i - a} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (X_i - a) = 0$$

初始令 $a^{(0)} = \bar{X}, \ \sigma^{2(0)} = \hat{\sigma}_{MOM}^2, \ \mathbb{E}$ 新为

$$a^{(t+1)} = a^{(t)} - \frac{\partial \ell/\partial a}{\partial^2 \ell/\partial a^2} \Big|_{a=a^{(t)}}, \quad \sigma^{2(t+1)} = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - a^{(t+1)})^2$$

迭代即得极大似然估计.

Exercise 7.

设随机样本 X_i 来自 Bernoulli 总体 $\mathbf{B}(p)$,请给出参数 p 的矩估计和极大似然估计.

Solution.

I MOM:

$$E[X] = p \approx \mu_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

即

$$\hat{p}_{\text{MOM}} = \mu_1$$

II MLE:

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p^{X_i} (1-p)^{1-X_i} = p^{\sum X_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum X_i}$$

取对

$$\ell(p) = \sum X_i \ln p + (n - \sum X_i) \ln(1-p)$$

求导

$$\frac{d\ell}{dp} = \frac{\sum X_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum X_i}{1 - p} = 0$$

那么

$$\hat{p}_{\text{MLE}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i = \mu_1$$

因此,矩估计与极大似然估计在此问题中完全一致:

$$\hat{p}_{\text{MOM}} = \hat{p}_{\text{MLE}} = \mu_1$$

Exercise 8.

设总体是 m 项多项分布,总数为 n,单元概率 p_i ,样本频数 X_i $(i=1,\ldots,m)$,求参数 p_i 的极大似然估计.

Solution.

多项分布似然

$$L \propto \prod_{i=1}^{m} p_i^{X_i}, \quad \sum p_i = 1.$$

Lagrange 乘子易见

$$\frac{X_i}{p_i} = \frac{X_j}{p_j}$$

于是

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{X_i}{n}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Exercise 9.

设总体 X 的分布如下:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P & \theta^2 & 2\theta(1-\theta) & (1-\theta)^2 \end{array}$$

其中 $0 < \theta < 1$ 是未知参数. 已取样本 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$,求 θ 的矩估计和极大似然估计.

Solution.

MOM:

$$\mu_1 = \bar{X} = (1+2+3)/3 = 2$$
, $E[X] = 1 \cdot \theta^2 + 2 \cdot 2\theta(1-\theta) + 3 \cdot (1-\theta)^2 = 3 - 2\theta$

那么

$$3-2\theta=2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MOM}=\frac{1}{2}$$

MLE:

$$L = \theta^{2 \cdot 1} [2\theta(1 - \theta)]^{1} (1 - \theta)^{2 \cdot 1} = 2\theta^{3} (1 - \theta)^{3}$$

求导得 $3/\theta - 3/(1-\theta) = 0$,即 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = 1/2$.

Exercise 10.

设随机样本 X_1, \ldots, X_n 来自

$$f(x) = \theta x^{\theta - 1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \ \theta > 0.$$

- 1. 求 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_{MOM}$.
- 2. 求极大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$.

Solution.

$$\mathrm{I} \ E[X] = \frac{\theta}{\theta+1} \approx \mu_1, \ \ \text{故} \ \hat{\theta}_{\mathrm{MOM}} = \frac{\mu_1}{1-\mu_1}.$$

II 似然函数

$$L = \theta^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\theta - 1}$$

求导得 $n/\theta + \sum \ln x_i = 0$,即

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{MLE}} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i}$$

Exercise 11.

(计算机实验) 考虑第 4 题,分别取 k=10, p=0.01 与 k=10, p=0.5,样本容量 n=10, 1000,生成 $\mathbf{B}(k,p)$ 样本,给出 k,p 的矩估计值. 多次尝试,观察是否有不合理结果?

```
Solution.
      代码如下:
   import random
   import numpy as np
2
   def experiment(k, p, n):
        data = np.array([sum(1 for _ in range(k) if random.random() < p) for _ in range(n)])</pre>
5
6
       a_1 = data.mean()
7
       m_2 = data.var()
8
       if a_1 == 0:
9
            return 0, 0
        return (1 - m_2 / a_1), a_1 / (1 - m_2 / a_1)
10
print("\nBinomial: k = 10, p = 0.01, n = 1000")

The simulation Result \n \ p \ k \ ")
   print("Moment Estimation Result\n p k
  for i in range (0, 10):
14
        print("%d %.4f %.4f" % ((i,) + experiment(10, 0.01, 1000)))
15
      模拟结果如下:
```

```
Binomial: k = 10, p = 0.5, n = 10
Binomial: k = 10, p = 0.5, n = 1000
                                                                Moment Estimation Result
Moment Estimation Result
p k
0 0.530972 9.399743
1 0.502381 9.914781
                                                                0 0.629412 8.102804
                                                                1 0.591667 8.112676
2 0. 460832 10. 821732
3 0. 503798 10. 045696
4 0. 480193 10. 408318
5 0. 483703 10. 369992
                                                                 2 0.400000 12.500000
                                                                3 0. 657447 7. 148867
4 0. 188889 23. 823529
                                                                5 0.814286 6.877193
  0. 524598 9. 506331
                                                                6 0.716667 6.697674
  0.513090 9.696146
                                                                7 0.455556 9.878049
  0.505161 9.818646
                                                                8 0.771698 6.867971
9 0. 502389 9. 715578
                                                                9 0.340678 17.318408
                                                                Binomial: k = 10, p = 0.01, n = 10
Moment Estimation Result
Binomial: k = 10, p = 0.01, n = 1000
Moment Estimation Result
                                                                p k
0 0.2000 1.0000
0 0. 030528 3. 472188
1 0. 084000 1. 000000
2 0. 049989 1. 860400
                                                                1 0.1000 1.0000
                                                                2 0.1000 1.0000
3 0.000909 121.000000
4 -0.005150 -20.778584
                                                                3 0.0000 0.0000
                                                                4 0.2000 1.0000
5 0. 011660 9. 090615
6 0. 045556 1. 975610
7 0. 033500 2. 865672
8 -0. 024449 -4. 008347
                                                                5 0.2000 1.0000
                                                                6 0. 1000 1. 0000
7 0. 1000 1. 0000
8 0. 1000 1. 0000
9 0.080000 1.000000
                                                                9 0.1000 1.0000
```