

第三章习题

1. 在一个参数统计模型中, 如果要求未知参数 θ 的单侧区间估计 $(-\infty, \bar{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)]$, 写出决策空间, 并给出适当的损失函数。

解: 决策空间: $A = \{(-\infty, a_2]: -\infty < a_2 < +\infty\}$;

损失函数 $L(\theta, a) = 1 - I_{(-\infty, a_2]}(\theta)$, $\theta \in \Theta$, $a = (-\infty, a_2] \in A$, $I_{(-\infty, a_2]}(\theta)$ 为示性函数,

当 $\theta \in (-\infty, a_2]$ 为零时它为 1, 否则为零。

2. 设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 是来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本, 其中 $\sigma^2 > 0$ 未知, 现给出 σ^2 的五种估计量:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_1^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 & \hat{\sigma}_2^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 & \hat{\sigma}_3^2 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \\ \hat{\sigma}_4^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 & \hat{\sigma}_5^2 &= \frac{1}{n+2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\end{aligned}$$

在平方损失 $L(\sigma^2, d) = (\sigma^2 - d)^2$ 下求出它们的风险函数, 并比较风险函数值的大小。

解: X 服从 $N(0, \sigma^2)$, $Y_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 服从 $\chi^2(n)$, $Y_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 服从 $\chi^2(n-1)$,

$$EY_1 = n, DY_1 = 2n, EY_2 = n-1, DY_2 = 2(n-1).$$

$$E \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = n\sigma^2, D \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = 2n\sigma^4, E \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = (n-1)\sigma^2, D \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 2(n-1)\sigma^4$$

$$R_1(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = D\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = D\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right] = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} D \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{2}{n-1} \sigma^4$$

$$R_2(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}_2^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \sigma^4$$

$$R_3(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_3^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}_3^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = D(\hat{\sigma}_3^2 - \sigma^2) + [E(\hat{\sigma}_3^2 - \sigma^2)]^2 = \frac{2}{n+1} \sigma^4$$

$$R_4(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_4^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = D(\hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2) + [E(\hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2)]^2 = \frac{2}{n} \sigma^4$$

$$R_5(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_5^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}_5^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = D(\hat{\sigma}_5^2 - \sigma^2) + [E(\hat{\sigma}_5^2 - \sigma^2)]^2 = \frac{2}{n+2} \sigma^4$$

因为 $R_5 < R_3 < R_2 < R_4 < R_1$, 所以 $\hat{\sigma}_1^2$ 的风险最大, $\hat{\sigma}_5^2$ 的风险最小。

3. 设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 是来自该总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本, 其中 $\mu, \sigma^2 > 0$ 未知, 现给出 σ^2 的五种估计量:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_1^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 & \hat{\sigma}_2^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 & \hat{\sigma}_3^2 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \\ \hat{\sigma}_4^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 & \hat{\sigma}_5^2 &= \frac{1}{n+2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\end{aligned}$$

在平方损失 $L(\sigma^2, d) = (\sigma^2 - d)^2$ 下求出它们的风险函数, 并比较风险函数值的大小。

解: 已知 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) &= E(\hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = E\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 = \frac{\sigma^4}{(n-1)^2} D\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right) \\ &= \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\hat{\sigma}_2^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \hat{\sigma}_1^2$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2) &= E\left(\frac{n-1}{n} \hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 = E\left(\frac{n-1}{n} \hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \sigma^4\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\hat{\sigma}_3^2 = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \hat{\sigma}_1^2$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_3^2) &= E\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} \hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 = E\left(\frac{n-1}{n+1} \hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \frac{n-1}{n+1} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n+1} \sigma^2\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)^2 R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) + \frac{4}{(n+1)^2} \sigma^4 = \frac{2}{n+1} \sigma^4\end{aligned}$$

可见 $\hat{\sigma}_3^2$ 的风险函数值最小, $\hat{\sigma}_1^2$ 的风险函数值最大。

解法一:

因为 $E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = EX^2 = DX + (EX)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_4^2) &= E(\hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 \\
&= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \sigma^2 - \mu^2 + \mu^2\right)^2 \\
&= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)\right)^2 + 2\mu^2 E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)\right) + \mu^4 \\
&= D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) + 2\mu^2 \cdot 0 + \mu^4 = \frac{1}{n} DX^2 + \mu^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left((\mu^4 + 6\mu^2\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4) - (\mu^4 + 2\mu^2\sigma^2 + \sigma^4) \right) + \mu^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} (4\mu^2\sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4) + \mu^4
\end{aligned}$$

解法二：

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_4^2) &= E(\hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 \\
&= E\left(\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right)^2\right) - 2\sigma^2 E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) + \sigma^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n X_i^2 X_j^2\right) - 2\sigma^2 EX^2 + \sigma^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^4 + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^n X_i^2 X_j^2\right) - 2\sigma^2(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) + \sigma^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} n(\mu^4 + 6\mu^2\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4) + n(n-1)(\sigma^2 + \mu^2)(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - 2\sigma^2(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) + \sigma^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} (4\mu^2\sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4) + \mu^4
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\hat{\sigma}_5^2 = \frac{n}{n+2} \hat{\sigma}_4^2$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_5^2) &= E\left(\frac{n}{n+2} \hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \sigma^2\right)^2 \\
&= E\left(\frac{n}{n+2} \hat{\sigma}_4^2 - \frac{n}{n+2} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n+2} \sigma^2\right)^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right)^2 R(\sigma^2, \hat{\sigma}_4^2) + \left(\frac{2}{n+2}\right)^2 \sigma^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} (n(4\mu^2\sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4) + 4\sigma^4 + n^2\mu^4)
\end{aligned}$$

4. 设总体 X 服从 Poisson 分布 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总

体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 λ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda} & \lambda > 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \leq 0 \end{cases}, \lambda > 0$ 。

求平方损失 $L(\lambda, \hat{\lambda}) = (\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2$ 下 λ 的贝叶斯估计 $\hat{\lambda}$ ；

解：给定 λ ， $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的条件分布密度为

$$q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda}$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 与 λ 的联合密度为

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \lambda) \pi(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}, \lambda > 0$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的边缘分布密度为

$$m(\mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty f(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) d\lambda = \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1)!}{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2} x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!}$$

于是 λ 的后验密度为

$$\pi(\lambda | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)}{m(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1)!} \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}, \lambda > 0$$

故 λ 的贝叶斯估计为

$$\hat{\lambda} = E(\lambda | X = \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty \lambda \pi(\lambda | \mathbf{x}) d\lambda = \frac{(n+1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1)!} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2}{n+1} = \frac{n\bar{x} + 2}{n+1}$$

5. 设总体 X 服从 Poisson 分布 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总

体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 λ 的先验分布为 $e^{-\lambda}$ ， $\lambda > 0$ 。

求（1）平方损失 $L(\lambda, \hat{\lambda}) = (\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2$ 下 λ 的贝叶斯估计 $\hat{\lambda}$ ；

(2) $\hat{\lambda}$ 的贝叶斯风险。

解：(1) 因总体 X 服从 Poisson 分布 $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 则可得似然函数：

$$q(x|\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} e^{-n\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}, \quad \lambda > 0$$

由于 $\pi(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda}$, $\lambda > 0$, 故得联合分布密度为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, \lambda) &= \pi(\lambda)q(x|\lambda) \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}, \quad \lambda > 0 \end{aligned}$$

边缘密度为

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= \int_{\Theta} f(x, \lambda) d\lambda = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} e^{-(n+1)\lambda}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!} d\lambda \\ &= [(n+1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i!]^{-1} \Gamma(1 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i) \end{aligned}$$

后验分布为

$$h(\lambda|x) = \frac{f(x, \lambda)}{m(x)} = [(n+1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} / \Gamma(1 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i)], \quad \lambda > 0$$

平方损失 $L(\lambda, \hat{\lambda}) = (\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2$ 下 λ 的贝叶斯估计 $\hat{\lambda}$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\lambda} &= E(\lambda|x) = \int_0^1 (n+1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i} e^{-(n+1)\lambda} / \Gamma(1 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i) d\lambda \\ &= [(n+1)\Gamma(1 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i)]^{-1} \Gamma(2 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i) \\ &= (1 + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i) / (n+1) \\ &= (1 + n\bar{X}) / (n+1). \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\hat{\lambda}$ 的风险函数为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R}(\hat{\lambda}, \lambda) &= E_{\lambda}(\lambda - \hat{\lambda})^2 \\ &= D_{\lambda}(\lambda - \frac{1+n\bar{X}}{n+1}) + [E(\lambda - \frac{1+n\bar{X}}{n+1})]^2 \\ &= \frac{\lambda^2 + (n-2)\lambda + 1}{(\lambda+1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$\hat{\lambda}$ 的贝叶斯风险

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R}(\lambda) &= E(\mathbf{R}(\hat{\lambda}, \lambda)) \\ &= \int_{\Theta} \mathbf{R}(\hat{\lambda}, \lambda) \pi(\lambda) d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^2 + (n-2)\lambda + 1}{(n+1)^2} e^{-\lambda} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

6. 设总体 X 服从二项分布 $B(N, p)$, $P\{X = k\} = C_N^k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$ $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 p 的先验分布为 $(0, 1)$ 上均匀分布。

求平方损失 $L(p, d) = (p - d)^2$ 下 p 的贝叶斯估计。

解：因总体 X 服从二项分布 $B(N, p)$, 且 $P\{X = k\} = C_N^k p^k (1-p)^{N-k}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ 。则

可得似然函数

$$q(x|p) = \prod_{i=1}^n C_N^{x_i} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{nN - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, 0 < p < 1.$$

由于 $\pi(p) = 1, 0 < p < 1$, 故得 $f(x, p) = \pi(p)q(x|p)$. 后验分布 $h(p|x) \propto \pi(p)q(x|p)$.

令

$$h(p|x) = C\pi(p)q(x|p) = Cp^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{nN - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

C 为常数, 由 $\int_0^1 h(p|x) dp = 1$ 可知,

$$C = \frac{\Gamma(Nn+2)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1)\Gamma(Nn - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1)}.$$

在平方损失 $L(p, d) = (p - d)^2$ 下 p 得贝叶斯估计为

$$\hat{p} = \int_0^1 ph(p|x)dp = C \int_0^1 ph(p|x)dp = C \int_0^1 p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1} (1-p)^{nN - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} dp = \frac{n\bar{X} + 1}{Nn + 2}.$$

7. 设总体 X 服两点分布 $B(1, p)$, $P\{X = k\} = p^k(1-p)^{1-k}$ $k=0,1$ 。 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来

自总体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 p 的先验分布为 $(0,1)$ 上均匀分布。求平方损失

$L(p, d) = (p - d)^2$ 下 p 的贝叶斯估计及贝叶斯估计风险。

$$\text{解: } q(x|p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}, x=0,1(i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{因为 } \pi(p) = 1, \quad h(p|x) \propto q(x|p)\pi(p) = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\text{所以 } p \text{ 的后验分布为 } \beta\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1, n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1\right)$$

$$p \text{ 的贝叶斯估计为 } \hat{p} = E(p|x), \quad X \sim \beta(a, b), \quad EX = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\text{即 } \hat{p} = E(p|x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1 + n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1}{n + 2}$$

贝叶斯风险为

$$\begin{aligned} R(p) &= \int_{\Theta} E[L(p, d)|p]\pi(p)dp = \int_0^1 E(p-p)^2 dp \\ &= \int_0^1 E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1}{n + 2} - p\right)^2 dp = \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \int_0^1 E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1 - (n+2)p\right)^2 dp \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1 - (n+2)p\right)^2 &= E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 + 2(1 - (n+2)p)E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) + (1 - (n+2)p)^2 \\
&= np(1-p) + (np)^2 \mathbf{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 1 - (n+2)p\right)^2 \\
&= np(1-p) + (1-2p)^2 n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } R(p) = \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \int_0^1 np(1-p) + (1-2p)^2 dp = \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \left(\frac{4-n}{3} + \frac{n-4}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{6(n+2)}$$

即贝叶斯风险为 $\frac{1}{6(n+2)}$ 。

8. 设总体 X 服两点分布 $B(1, p)$, $P\{X = k\} = p^k(1-p)^{1-k}$ $k=0,1$ 。 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 p 的先验分布为 $(0,1)$ 上均匀分布。求平方损失

$$L(p, d) = \frac{1}{p(1-p)}(p-d)^2 \text{ 下 } p \text{ 的贝叶斯估计及贝叶斯估计风险。}$$

$$\text{解: 条件概率: } q(x|p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{x_i}(1-p)^{1-x_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

p 的先验概率密度为 $\pi(p)=1$, $p \in [0,1]$, 所以 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 与 p 的联合密度为

$$f(x, p) = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的边缘分布是

$$m(x) = \int_0^1 p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} dp = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)! (n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)! / (n+1)!$$

p 的后验分布为

$$h(p|x) = \frac{f(x, p)}{m(x)} = \frac{(n+1)!}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)! (n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

p 的贝叶斯估计是

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{p} &= \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{p(1-p)} ph(p|x) dp}{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{p(1-p)} h(p|x) dp} \\
&= \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{(n+1)!}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1} dp}{\int_0^1 \frac{(n+1)!}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1} dp} \\
&= \frac{(n+1)!}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!} \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1)!}{n!} \\
&= \frac{(n+1)!}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)!} \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1)!(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 1)!}{(n-1)!} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

贝叶斯风险为

$$\begin{aligned}
R_B(\hat{p}) &= \int_{\theta} E(L(p, d) | p) \pi(p) = \int_0^1 E\left(\frac{1}{p(1-p)} (\hat{p} - p)^2\right) dp \\
&= \int_0^1 E\left(\frac{1}{p(1-p)} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} - p\right)^2\right) dp = \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^1 E\left(\frac{1}{p(1-p)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - np\right)^2\right) dp \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^1 E\left(\frac{1}{p(1-p)} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 - 2np \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n^2 p^2\right]\right) dp = \frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

9. 设某产品寿命 X 的密度函数为:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \theta^2 x e^{-\theta x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad \theta > 0 \text{ 未知},$$

θ 的先验分布密度为, $\pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2\theta}, & \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \theta \leq 0. \end{cases}$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本。在平方损失函数下, 求:

(1) 参数 θ 的贝叶斯估计。

(2) 平均寿命 EX 的贝叶斯估计。

解：(1) 给定 θ , $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的条件分布密度为

$$q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | \theta) = \theta^{2n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \exp \left\{ -\theta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \right\}$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 与 θ 的联合密度是

$$f(x, \theta) = q(x | \theta) \cdot \pi(\theta) = 2\theta^{2n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \exp \left\{ -\theta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2 \right) \right\}$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的边缘分布是

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2\theta^{2n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \exp \left\{ -\theta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + 2 \right) \right\} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2x^n}{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} [\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)]^{2n+1-1} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)} d[\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)] \\ &= \frac{2x^n}{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}} \Gamma(2n+1) \end{aligned}$$

于是 θ 的后验分布密度是

$$h(\theta | x) = \frac{f(x, \theta)}{m(x)} = \frac{\theta^{2n} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)} (n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)}$$

所以 θ 的贝叶斯估计为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \theta h(\theta | x) d\theta = \int_0^{+\infty} \theta \cdot \frac{\theta^{2n} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)} (n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} d\theta \\ &= \frac{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \theta^{2n+1} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)} d\theta \\ &= \frac{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+2}} \int_0^{+\infty} [\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)]^{2n+2-1} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)} d[\theta(n\bar{x} + 2)] \\ &= \frac{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2n+2)}{(n\bar{x} + 2)^{2n+2}} \\ &= \frac{2n+1}{n\bar{x} + 2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 EX &= \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \theta^2 x e^{-\theta x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} (\theta x)^{3-1} e^{-\theta x} d(\theta x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\theta} \Gamma(3) \\
 &= \frac{2}{\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以平均寿命 EX 的贝叶斯估计为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{2}{\theta}\right)^{\wedge} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\theta} h(\theta|x) d\theta = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta^{2n} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x}+2)} (n\bar{x}+2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{2(n\bar{x}+2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \theta^{2n-1} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x}+2)} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{2(n\bar{x}+2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n\bar{x}+2)^{2n}} \int_0^{+\infty} [\theta(n\bar{x}+2)]^{2n-1} e^{-\theta(n\bar{x}+2)} d[\theta(n\bar{x}+2)] \\
 &= \frac{2(n\bar{x}+2)^{2n+1}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2n)}{(n\bar{x}+2)^{2n}} \\
 &= \frac{n\bar{x}+2}{n} = \bar{x} + \frac{2}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. 假设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$, 其中参数 μ 是未知的, 假定 μ 服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$,

并假设 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 是来自该总体的样本。对于给定的损失函数 $L(\mu, d) = (\mu - d)^2$, 试求 μ 的贝叶斯估计量及贝叶斯风险。

解: 给定 μ , (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的条件分布密度为:

$$q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \right\}$$

样本 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 与 μ 的联合概率分布密度为:

$$f(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + (n+1)\mu^2 - 2\mu n\bar{x} \right] \right\}$$

样本 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 的边缘分布密度为:

$$\begin{aligned}
m(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x; \mu) d\mu \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + (n+1)\mu^2 - 2\mu n\bar{x} \right] \right\} d\mu \\
&= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+1}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right\} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} [(n+1)\mu^2 - 2\mu n\bar{x}] \right\} d\mu \\
&= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{n^2}{n+1} \bar{x}^2 \right] \right\} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

μ 的后验分布密度为:

$$h(\mu | x) = \frac{f(x; \mu)}{m(x)} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{n+1}{2} \left(\mu - \frac{n\bar{x}}{n+1} \right)^2 \right\}$$

μ 的贝叶斯估计为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mu} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu h(\mu | x) d\mu \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu \exp \left\{ -\frac{n+1}{2} \left(\mu - \frac{n\bar{x}}{n+1} \right)^2 \right\} d\mu \\
&= \frac{n\bar{x}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i
\end{aligned}$$

贝叶斯风险为:

$$\begin{aligned}
R_B(\hat{\mu}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[L(\mu, d) | \mu] \pi(\mu) d\mu \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^2 \pi(\mu) d\mu \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{\mu^2}{2} \right) d\mu
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 服从 $N(n\mu, n)$, 将上式平方展开可得:

$$E \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{n+1}$$

从而可知贝叶斯风险为:

$$\begin{aligned}
R_B(\hat{\mu}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{n+1} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mu^2}{2}\right) d\mu \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)} \exp\left(-\frac{\mu^2}{2}\right) d\mu + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\mu^2}{2}\right) d\mu \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\frac{n}{n+1} \sqrt{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n+1} \sqrt{2\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

11、设总体 X 服从负二项分布 $NB(b, k)$ ，分布律为

$$f(x|p) = \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k} \quad x = k, k+1, k+2, \dots$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 为来自总体 X 的简单随机样本。设参数 p 的先验分布为 $\pi(p)$ 为：

$$\pi(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}, & 0 < p < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

其中 a, b 为已知参数。

求 (1) 平方损失 $L(p, d) = (p-d)^2$ 下 p 的贝叶斯估计；

(2) 加权平方损失 $L(p, d) = p(p-d)^2$ 下 p 的贝叶斯估计；

解：(1) 由定理 3.2 知，当损失函数为二次损失函数时，欲求 p 的贝叶斯估计需要先求出 p 的后验分布 $h(p|x) = q(x|p)\pi(p)/m(x)$ 。

由于给定 p ， X 的条件概率是

$q(x|p) = \binom{x-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}$ ，其中 $x = k, k+1, k+2, \dots$ ，所以 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的条件概率是

$$q(x|p) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i-1}{k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x_i-k} = p^{nk} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i-1}{k-1}$$

而 p 的先验概率密度为

$$\pi(p) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}, & 0 < p < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

所以 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 与 p 的联合密度为

$$f(x, p) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k-1}, & 0 < p < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$ 的边缘分布是

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k-1} dp \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k-1} \int_0^1 p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp \end{aligned}$$

所以 p 的后验分布为

$$\begin{aligned} h(p|x) &= q(x|p)\pi(p)/m(x) \\ &= \frac{p^{nk} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k-1} \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1}}{\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k-1} \int_0^1 p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp} \\ &= \frac{p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}}{\int_0^1 p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp} \\ &= \frac{p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}}{\beta(nk+a, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)} \end{aligned}$$

最后分母上的化简是根据 $\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$ 而得到。

因此 p 的贝叶斯估计是

$$\hat{p}_1 = \int_0^1 p h(p|x) dp = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{p^{nk+a} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}}{\beta(nk+a, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)} \right) dp = \frac{\beta(nk+a+1, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)}{\beta(nk+a, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)}$$

由于 $\beta(p, q) = \Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)/\Gamma(p+q)$, $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$, 故有

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{(nk+a)}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b}$$

(2) 由定理 3.3 可知, 当取损失函数为加权平方损失函数 $L(p, d) = p(p-d)^2$ 时, p 的贝叶斯估计为

$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{E[p^2 | x]}{E[p | x]} = \frac{\int_0^1 p^2 h(p | x) dp}{\int_0^1 p h(p | x) dp} = \frac{\int_0^1 p^2 h(p | x) dp}{\hat{p}_1}.$$

在 (1) 中已经求出 p 的后验分布 $h(p | x)$ ，故

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_2 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{p^{nk+a+1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1}}{\beta(nk+a, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b)} \right) dp \bigg/ \left[(nk+a) / \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{nk+a+1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b + 1} \end{aligned}$$