

2. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, μ, σ 未知. 常数 c 应取多少时才能保证区间 $(-\infty, \bar{X} + c]$ 是 μ 的 95% 的置信区间, 即求 c 使得

$$\mathbb{P}(-\infty < \mu \leq \bar{X} + c) = 0.95.$$

? 存疑

解 记 S^2 为样本方差, s^2 为样本方差的观测值, 记

$t_{0.05}(n-1)$ 为分位点:

$$\mathbb{P}(T(n-1) > t_{0.05}(n-1)) = 0.05,$$

其中 $T(n-1)$ 服从自由度为 $n-1$ 的 t 分布. 由于

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n-1),$$

故

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} > -t_{0.05}(n-1)\right) = 0.95.$$

即

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bar{X} > \mu - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{0.05}(n-1)\right) = 0.95.$$

故可取

$$c = -\overset{\text{小写}}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} t_{0.05}(n-1).$$

3. 设 $L(x), U(x)$ 满足

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$$\mathbb{P}(L(X) \leq \theta) = 1 - \alpha_1, \quad \mathbb{P}(U(X) \geq \theta) = 1 - \alpha_2,$$

且对任意 x ,

$$L(x) \leq U(x).$$

证明

$$\mathbb{P}(L(X) \leq \theta \leq U(X)) = 1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2.$$

证明: 记

$$A = \{L(X) \leq \theta\}, \quad B = \{U(X) \geq \theta\}.$$

由于 $L(x) \leq U(x)$ 对任意 x 都成立, 故

$$A^c \cap B^c = \emptyset.$$

因此

$$\mathbb{P}(A^c \cup B^c) = \mathbb{P}(A^c) + \mathbb{P}(B^c)$$

$$= [1 - \mathbb{P}(A)] + [1 - \mathbb{P}(B)]$$

$$= [1 - (1 - \alpha_1)] + [1 - (1 - \alpha_2)] = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$$

从而有

$$\mathbb{P}(L(X) \leq \theta \leq U(X)) = \mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$$

$$= 1 - \mathbb{P}((A \cap B)^c) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A^c \cup B^c)$$

$$= 1 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$= 1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2.$$

4. 设 $X|P \sim B(n, P)$, $P \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$, 即成功的概率 P 是一个服从 $\text{Beta}(\alpha, \beta)$ 分布的随机变量, 在条件 $P = p$ 时, 随机变量 X 服从二项分布 $B(n, p)$.

(a). 求 $\mathbb{E}X$.

(b). 求 $\text{Var} X$.

(c). 证明 X 的方差可以写成

$$\text{Var} X = n\mathbb{E}P(1 - \mathbb{E}P) + n(n-1)\text{Var} P.$$

解 (a) 由重期望公式

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}X &= \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(X|P)) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(nP) = n\mathbb{E}P \\ &= \frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}.\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}(X|P)) &= \text{Var}(nP) = n^2 \text{Var}(P) \\ &= n^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\text{Var}(X|P)) &= \mathbb{E}(nP(1-P)) \\ &= n \int_0^1 p(1-p) \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} p^{\alpha-1}(1-p)^{\beta-1} dp \\ &= \frac{n\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^1 p^{\alpha}(1-p)^{\beta} dp \\ &= \frac{n\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\beta+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+2)} \quad \propto \text{参数为 } \alpha+1, \beta+1 \text{ 的 Beta 分布的 pdf} \\ &= \frac{n\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha+\beta+1)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$$

因此, 由条件方差等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var } X &= \text{Var}(E(X|P)) + E(\text{Var}(X|P)) \\
 &= \frac{n^2 \alpha \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta + 1)} + \frac{n \alpha \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{n \alpha \beta (\alpha + \beta + n)}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 (\alpha + \beta + 1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(c).

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E[nP(1-P)] \\
 &= n E(P - P^2) = n E(\underbrace{P - (EP)^2}_{\Delta} + \underbrace{(EP)^2 - P^2}_{\Delta}) \\
 &= n [EP - (EP)^2] + n [(EP)^2 - EP^2] \\
 &= n EP \cdot [1 - EP] - n \text{Var } P
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由 b) 中的计算以及条件方差等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var } X &= \text{Var}(E(X|P)) + E(\text{Var}(X|P)) \\
 &= n^2 \text{Var } P + E(nP(1-P)) \\
 &= n^2 \text{Var } P + n EP \cdot [1 - EP] - n \text{Var } P \\
 &= n EP \cdot [1 - EP] + n(n-1) \text{Var } P.
 \end{aligned}$$