

# 统计学习题 03 参考解答

1

1. (a)

由  $X_{i+1}$  与  $X_i$  独立, 可知

$$X_{i+1} - X_i \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X_{i+1} - X_i) + [E(X_{i+1} - X_i)]^2 \\ &= 2\sigma^2 + 0 \\ &= 2\sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2\sigma^2 \\ &= 2(n-1)\sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

为使  $c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$  成为  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计, 应有

$$E c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = \sigma^2$$

即应有

$$\sigma^2 = c E \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = 2c(n-1)\sigma^2.$$

从而可取

$$c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}.$$

(b) 由于  $X_i - \bar{X}$  是独立同分布正态随机变量  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  的线性组合:

$$X_i - \bar{X} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j \neq i} X_j, \quad (1)$$

所以  $X_i - \bar{X}$  服从正态分布, 又有

$$E(X_i - \bar{X}) = EX_i - E\bar{X} = \mu - \mu = 0$$

且由(1)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X}) &= (1 - \frac{1}{n})^2 \text{Var}(X_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j \neq i} \text{Var}(X_j) \\ &= (1 - \frac{1}{n})^2 \sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

[注:  $X_i - \bar{X}$  的方差或用如下方法直接计算.



$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X}) \\
&= \text{Var} X_i + \text{Var} \bar{X} - 2 \text{cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) \\
&= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{cov}(X_i, X_j) \\
&= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \text{cov}(X_i, X_i) \\
&= \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{n} \sigma^2 \\
&= \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2,
\end{aligned}$$

其中用到当  $i \neq j$  时,  $X_i$  与  $X_j$  独立, 从而

$$\text{cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0.$$

因此

$$X_i - \bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2\right).$$

因此

$$\xi_i := \frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

注意到如果  $z \sim N(0, 1)$ , 则有

$$E|z| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \quad (2).$$

事实上,

$$E|z| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} z \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} -d\left(\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right)\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}.$$

因此

$$E|X_i - \bar{X}| = E\left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma |z_i|\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma.$$

为使  $k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|$  成为  $\sigma$  的无偏估计, 应有

$$\sigma = E k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|$$

$$= k \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i - \bar{X}|$$

$$= k \cdot n \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma$$

$$= k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2n(n-1)}{\pi}} \sigma.$$

从而可取

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n(n-1)}}.$$



2. 由于  $\text{Var} \hat{\theta}^2 > 0$ , 可见

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}^2)^2 &= \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}^2) + (E\hat{\theta}^2)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}^2) + \theta^2 > \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

即  $\hat{\theta}^2$  不是  $\theta^2$  的无偏估计.

4. 参数为  $\theta$  时样本的联合分布密度为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x|\theta) &= P(X=1|\theta) \cdot P(X=2|\theta) \cdot P(X=1|\theta) \\ &= \theta \cdot (1-\theta) \cdot \theta \\ &= \theta^2(1-\theta). \end{aligned}$$

参数  $\theta$  当作随机变量  $\Theta$  的<sup>先验</sup>分布密度为

$$f_{\Theta}(\theta) = \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(\theta).$$

故  $\Theta$  的后验密度为

$$f_{\Theta|X}(\theta|x) \propto f(X|\theta) f_{\Theta}(\theta) = \theta^2(1-\theta) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(\theta).$$

因为

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \theta^2(1-\theta) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(\theta) d\theta = \int_0^1 (\theta^2 - \theta^3) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

故  $\Theta$  的后验密度为  $12\theta^2(1-\theta) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(\theta)$ .