

解 B

$$X_i \sim N(\mu, 1)$$

即对总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 则有 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi_n^2$ $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$

即有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \sim \chi_n^2$$

A 正确

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

C 正确

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \sim \chi_1^2$$

D 正确

$$X_n - X_1 \sim N(0, 2)$$

$$\frac{X_n - X_1}{\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{(X_n - X_1)^2}{2} \sim \chi_1^2$$

对于 B: $2(X_n - X_1)^2$ 不为 χ^2 分布

解: 1. 服从 χ^2 分布: 随机样本 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 独立且服从 $N(0, 2^2)$

即有 $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 2^2 + (-2)^2 \cdot 2^2)$ 即 $X_1 - 2X_2 \sim N(0, 20)$

$$3X_3 - 4X_4 \sim N(0, 100)$$

$$\left(\frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{\sqrt{20}}\right)^2 \sim \chi_1^2 \quad \left(\frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{\sqrt{100}}\right)^2 \sim \chi_1^2 \quad \text{且两者独立}$$

又 T 服从 χ^2 分布

$$T = 20a \left(\frac{X_1 - 2X_2}{\sqrt{20}}\right)^2 + 100b \left(\frac{3X_3 - 4X_4}{\sqrt{100}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{即有 } 20a = 100b = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\text{有 } T \sim \chi_2^2$$

3. 解 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_9 \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 正态分布

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^9 X_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{9})$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{3})$$

$$Y_1 - Y_2 \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)$$

$$i=7,8,9 \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=7}^9 (X_i - Y_2)^2 \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i$$

$$i \text{ 有 } \frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_2 \quad \text{且 } Y_2 \text{ 与 } S^2 \text{ 相互独立}$$

Y_1, Y_2, S^2 相互独立

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{2}(Y_1 - Y_2)}{S} = \frac{\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}}}{\frac{S}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \frac{\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2S^2}{\sigma^2}/2}} \sim t_2$$

服从自由度为2的t分布

4. 解 (1) 已知 $f(x)$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{x}{2\theta} dx + \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{2(1-\theta)} dx = \frac{1}{4}\theta + \frac{1-\theta^2}{4(1-\theta)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{X} = E(X) \quad \text{即 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$i \text{ 无偏估计量 } \theta = 2\bar{X} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) E(4\bar{X}^2) = 4E(\bar{X}^2) = 4[Var(\bar{X}) + (E\bar{X})^2]$$

$$= 4[\frac{1}{4}Var(X) + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2})^2] = \frac{1}{4}Var(X) + \theta^2 + \theta + \frac{1}{4} > \theta^2$$

$i \text{ } 4\bar{X}^2 \text{ 不为 } \theta^2 \text{ 的无偏估计量}$

5. 解 泊松分布 $P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$

$$i \text{ 似然函数 } L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(X=x_k) = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_k}}{x_k!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}}{\prod_{k=1}^n x_k!} e^{-n\lambda}$$

$$i \text{ } \ln L(\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \ln \lambda - n\lambda - \ln(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k!)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - n = 0$$

i) λ 最大似然估计 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \bar{X}$

ii) $P(X=0) = e^{-\lambda}$

i) $P(X=0)$ 最大似然估计为 $\hat{P}(X=0) = e^{-\hat{\lambda}} = e^{-\bar{X}}$

6. 解 1) $\Theta = (-\infty, 0)$ $\theta \in \Theta$ i) $\theta + |\theta| = 0$

$X \sim U(\theta, 0)$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\theta} & \theta \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

矩估计

$EX = \frac{\theta+0}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$ 令 $EX = \bar{X}$

ii) θ 矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$

最大似然估计 似然函数 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} (-\frac{1}{\theta})^n & \theta \leq x_1 \dots x_n \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

要使 $L(\theta)$ 为最大 对 $(-\frac{1}{\theta})^n$ 为随 n, θ 已固定的常数

当 $\theta > \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ $L=0$

$\theta \leq \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i < 0$ $L(\theta) = (-\frac{1}{\theta})^n > 0$

$\theta < 0$ $(-\frac{1}{\theta})^n$ 为单调增函数

$\theta = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ 时 L 达到 max

ii) θ 最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$

2) $\Theta = (0, +\infty)$ $\theta \in \Theta$ $\theta + |\theta| = 2\theta$ $X \sim U(\theta, 2\theta)$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} & 0 \leq x \leq 2\theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

矩估计 $EX = \frac{\theta+2\theta}{2} = \frac{3\theta}{2}$ 令 $EX = \bar{X}$

θ 矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X}}{3}$

最大似然估计 似然函数 $L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{\theta})^n & \theta \leq x_1 \dots x_n \leq 2\theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

要使 $L(\theta)$ 为最大 $(\frac{1}{\theta})^n$ 对 θ 为单调减函数 ($\theta > 0$)

$\theta > \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ $\theta < \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ $L=0$

当 $\frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i \leq \theta \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ $L = (\frac{1}{\theta})^n$

对 $x_i \in [0, 2\theta]$ 上述 θ 区间存在

ii) 当 $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ $L(\theta)$ 为最大

ii) θ 最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$