

十久月月建云译。

1. $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布, 其分布为 $P(X_n = \frac{2k}{k^2}) = \frac{1}{2^k}, k=1,2,\dots$

$\{X_n\}$ 服从大数定律吗?

解: $E(X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} < \infty$

$E(X_n)$ 存在, 所以由定理知, $\{X_n\}$ 服从大数定律

大数: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)| < \epsilon) = 1, \forall \epsilon > 0$

定理: $\{X_n\}$ 独立同分布, 数学期望存在, 则 $\{X_n\}$ 服从大数定律

2.

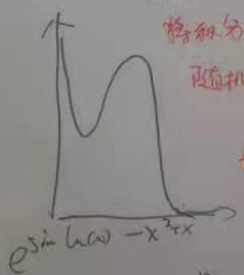


用蒙特卡罗方法计算定积分: $I = \int_0^{\infty} e^{\sin(\ln x) - x^2} dx$

平均值 or 随机投点.

随机投点 (pass) x $I = \int_0^{\infty} e^{\sin(\ln x) - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^x e^{-x^2} dx$

平均值法!



将积分化为某个

随机变量的期望值

函数

最简单: 指数分布

随机数: 按 $P(x) = e^{-x}$ 分布的

电脑试一试

$J = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(X_i)$

Mathematica: 0.65355

0.653425

True value: 0.65405

$f(x) = e^{\sin(\ln x) - x^2}$



$e^{\sin(\ln x) - x^2}$

$$3. E(Y_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = \alpha_2,$$

$E(X_i^2) = \alpha_2$, 证: 当 n 充分大时

$$Var(Y_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i^2) = \frac{\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2}{n}.$$

$$Y_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

近似服从正态

林德伯格-莱维中心极限定理: 独立同分布, 若 X_n 独立同分布, X_n^2 也独立同分布, 期望是 α_2 , 方差是 $\alpha_4 - \alpha_2^2$. 证: 当 n 充分大时, $\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$ 趋于正态分布.

$$4. S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2}{n} \right)$$

X_1, \dots, X_n 独立, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 方差. 证

$$= \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i < j} X_i X_j \quad (1)$$

↓
每个 X_i 平方

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} X_i X_j \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \text{ 得 } \sum_{i < j} (X_i - X_j)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$$\sum_{i < j} (X_i - X_j)^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - (n \bar{X})^2$$

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

$$= n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2n \bar{X}^2 + n \bar{X}^2 \right) = n \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad \square$$

统计量
(第一次统计量)

5. 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 服从均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$, 试证 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 及 $4X_{(1)}$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计, 试问哪个更有效? 分布公式: $p_k(x) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!(n-k)!} (F(x))^{k-1} (1-F(x))^{n-k} f(x)$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{3!}{2!1!} \cdot (1-F(x))^{1-1} p_1(x) = 3 \left(\frac{\theta-x}{\theta}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{3}{\theta^3}(\theta-x)^2$$

$$f_3(x) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{3}{\theta^3}x^2 \quad 0 < x < \theta$$

$$E(X_{(1)}) = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta x(\theta-x)^2 dx = \frac{\theta}{4} \quad E(X_{(3)}) = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta x^3 dx = \frac{3}{4}\theta$$

$$E(X_{(1)}^2) = \frac{1}{5}\theta^2 \quad E(X_{(3)}^2) = \frac{3}{5}\theta^2$$

$$Var(4X_{(1)}) = \frac{3}{5}\theta^2, \quad Var\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{\theta^2}{15} \quad (Var(4X_{(1)}) < Var(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}))$$

即 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 更有效

6. 设总体概率函数如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本, 试求未知参数 θ .

最大似然估计:

$$(a) p(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0$$

$$(b) p(x; \theta) = \theta c^\theta x^{-(\theta+1)}, \quad x > c, \theta > 1, c > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a) L(\theta) = (\theta)^n (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{\theta-1}, \quad \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + (\theta-1) (\ln x_1 + \dots + \ln x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{2\theta} + (\frac{1}{2} - 1)(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n) \frac{1}{2\theta^2} = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} = (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i)^{-2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}} = \left(-\frac{n}{2\theta^2} - \frac{\sum \ln x_i}{4\theta^3} \right) \Big|_{\hat{\theta}} = -\frac{3(\sum \ln x_i)^2}{4n^3} < 0$$

所以 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的最大似然估计.

(b) $L(\theta) = \theta^n c^{n\theta} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{-(\theta+1)}$, 对数似然函数为
 $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + n \ln c - (\theta+1)(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n)$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + n \ln c - (\ln x_1 + \dots + \ln x_n) = 0$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln c \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{n}{\theta^2} < 0$$

这说明 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的最大似然估计.

7. 密度函数: $P\left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right) \frac{\binom{m}{n}^{\frac{n}{2}}}{P(n/2) P(n/2)} y^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \left(1 + \frac{m}{n} y\right)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$

$X \sim F(n, m)$. 证: $Z = \frac{nX}{1 + \frac{n}{m}X}$ 服从 $U(0, 1)$ 分布, 并指出参数.

$Z = \frac{nX}{1 + \frac{n}{m}X}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上严格单调. $\frac{dZ}{dX} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n}{m}X}\right)' = \frac{n}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{n}{m}X)^2} > 0$

反函数 $X = \frac{mZ}{n(1-Z)}$, $\frac{dX}{dZ} = \frac{m}{n(1-Z)^2}$ $F_Z(Z \leq z) = F_X(X \leq x)$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{P\left(\frac{m+n}{2}\right) \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{P(n/2) P(n/2)} \left(\frac{mZ}{n(1-Z)}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \left(\frac{dF_Z}{dz} = \frac{dF_X}{dz} = \frac{dF_X}{dX} \cdot \frac{dX}{dz}\right)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{Z}{1-Z}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \frac{m}{n(1-Z)^2} = C Z^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (1-Z)^{\frac{m}{2}-1}$$

$$\text{Beta}(\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$$

$$\therefore Z \sim \text{Be}(\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}), \quad \alpha, \beta < 1$$

8. 设总体 X 的密度函数为 $\lambda e^{-\lambda x} I(x>0)$, 其中 $\lambda>0$ 为位置参数.

x_1, \dots, x_n 为抽自此总体的简单随机样本, 求 λ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间.

构造枢轴函数, 使其不依赖于参数 λ .
枢轴函数: 其分布函数与所有取值都相同

解: 由指数分布和伽马分布的关系知 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \text{Ga}(n, \lambda)$, 根据伽马分布的性质, $2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \text{Ga}(n, 1/2) = \chi^2(2n)$, $\alpha < 1$

$$\text{从而 } P(\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n) \leq 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\text{因此可得 } \lambda \text{ 的置信水平为 } 1-\alpha \text{ 的置信区间为 } \left[\frac{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)}{2n\bar{x}}, \frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}{2n\bar{x}} \right]$$

\downarrow
 $P(\chi^2 \leq \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n)) = 1-\alpha \text{ 在 } X$

$$\text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda) \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} & \lambda > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad G(1|x) = \exp(-x)$$

$$\text{Scaling property: } c\text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda) = \text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda/c)$$

$$X \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda)$$

$$cX \sim \text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda/c)$$

χ^2 分布的 $1-\alpha$ 分位数

$$\chi^2 \text{ 定义: } X \sim \Gamma(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \chi^2(k)$$