TA section 1

JERRY C.

Email: 108354501@nccu.edu.tw

Website: jerryc520.github.io/teach/MS.html

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Review Exercises



- 6. 設 X_1, \dots, X_n 爲一組隨機樣本, $n \geq 2$ 。試證統計量
 - (i) (\overline{X}_n, S_n^2) 與 $(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)$ 等價;
 - (ii) $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 與 $(X_{(n)} X_{(1)}, (X_{(n)} + X_{(1)})/2)$ 等價。
- 「統計量 (statistic)」T(X): 樣本 $X=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)$ 的函數, 跟未知參數 θ 無關。用以對樣本資訊的描述性測量 (measure)。
- ullet 「估計量/估計式 (estimator)」 $\hat{ heta}$: 樣本 $oldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)$ 的函數,用以推估感興趣的未知參數 θ 的統計量或統計量的函數式。例如: \overline{X}_n 是 母體平均數 μ 的一個好的估計量,而 S_n^2 不會是 μ 一個好的估計量。
- 兩個統計量 T₁ 與 T₂「等價」: T₂(X) 與 T₁(X) 一對一轉換 (函數)。
- 例如: (affine 轉換)

$$T_2 = AT_1 + b,$$

A is nonzero and is of full rank (linear independent, or nonsingular if A is square) $_{\circ}$

• 數學符號可表示為: $T_1 \sim T_2$ (等價關係的符號, 即表示 T_1, T_2 具反身性, 對稱性, 遞移性)。

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- Let $Y_i = X_i \overline{X}_n$:
- $T_1 = (\overline{X}_n, S_n^2) = (\overline{X}_n, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 / (n-1));$ and $T_2 = (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2) = (n\overline{X}_n, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 + n\overline{X}^2).$
- Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/n & 0\\ 0 & 1/(n-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{n}{n-1} \overline{X}_n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus,

$$T_1 = AT_2 + b.$$



 \bullet $T_1 = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ and $T_2 = ((X_{(n)} - X_{(1)})/2, (X_{(n)} + X_{(1)})/2).$

Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus,

$$T_2 = AT_1 + b.$$

• (i), (ii) 的轉換方式不唯一。



- 8. 設 X_1,\cdots,X_n 爲一組由 $\mathcal{E}(\theta)$ 分佈所產生之隨機樣本, $\theta>0$ 。試分別以下述三法,判定 $T(\mathbf{X})=\sum_{i=1}^nX_i$ 爲 θ 之一充分統計量。
 - (i) 試證給定 $T = t, X_1, \dots, X_n$ 之條件p.d.f.爲

$$f_{X_1,\dots,X_n|T}(x_1,\dots,x_n|T=t) = \frac{(n-1)!}{t^{n-1}}, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = t;$$

- (ii) 定理2.2;
- (iii) 定理2.3。

Definition

設 $X=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)$ 的分佈與參數 θ 有關, 且 joint pdf 為 $f(x|\theta)$ 。對任一統計量 T(X),若給定 T(X),其 X 之條件分佈, 即

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|T=t;\theta) = rac{f(\boldsymbol{x},t|\theta)}{f_T(t)}$$

與 θ 無關, 則 T(X) 為 θ 之一充份統計量。

定理 2.2.

• Theorem (分解定理)

令 $f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta)$ 表 $\boldsymbol{X}=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)$ 的 joint pdf。則 $T(\boldsymbol{X})$ 為 θ 之一充份統計量,若且唯若存在函數 $g(t|\theta)$ 和 $h(\boldsymbol{x})$,使得對所有樣本點 \boldsymbol{x} 及參數 θ ,

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta) = g(T(\boldsymbol{x}) = t|\theta)h(\boldsymbol{x}).$$



定理 2.3.

• Theorem (指數族充份統計量)

給定 X_1, \cdots, X_n 為一組由 pdf $f(x|\theta)$ 所產生的隨機樣本。假設 $f(x|\theta)$ 有以下形式:

$$f(x|\theta) = h(x)c(\theta) \exp\{\sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} w_j(\theta)t_j(x)\} \boldsymbol{I}_A(x),$$

其中 $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d), d \le k$, 且 $h(x) \ge 0, c(\theta) \ge 0$ 。則,令 $\boldsymbol{X} := (X_1, \dots, X_n)$,

$$T(\mathbf{X}) = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_1(X_i), \cdots, \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_k(X_i))$$

為 θ 之一充份統計量。



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- Want to show: $f(x|T=t;\theta) = f(x,t|\theta)/f_T(t)$, which is free of θ .
- $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, $X_i \sim i.i.d.\mathcal{E}(\theta) = \Gamma(1, 1/\theta)$; then $T \sim \Gamma(n, 1/\theta)$.

$$f(x|T=t;\theta) = \frac{\theta^n e^{-\theta t}}{\theta^n t^{n-1} e^{-\theta t}/(n-1)!} = \frac{(n-1)!}{t^{n-1}}$$

which does not depend on θ .

- Thus, $T(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ is a S.S. for θ .
- Recall: $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$,

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}e^{-x/\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}}, \ x > 0.$$

MGF: $M_X(t) = (1 - \beta t)^{-\alpha}, t < 1/\beta.$



(ii)

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$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta) = \theta^n \exp(-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \boldsymbol{I}(x_i > 0) =: g(T(\boldsymbol{X}) = t|\theta) h(\boldsymbol{x}),$$

where $g(t|\theta) = \theta^n \exp(-\theta t)$ and $h(\boldsymbol{x}) = 1, x_i > 0$ (or $\boldsymbol{I}(x_i > 0)$).

• Thus, $T(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ is a S.S. for θ by Factorization theorem.



(iii)

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 $f(x|\theta) = \theta \exp(-\theta x) I(x > 0) =: h(x)c(\theta) \exp(w(\theta)t(x)),$

belongs to an one-dimensional exponential family, where $h(x) = I(x > 0); c(\theta) = \theta; w(\theta) = -\theta \text{ and } t(x) = x.$

Thus,

$$T(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} t(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

is a S.S. for θ .



- 9. 設 X_1,\cdots,X_n 爲一組由 $\mathcal{U}(0,\theta)$ 分佈所產生隨機樣本, $\theta>0$ 。試分別以下述二法,判定 $T(\pmb{X})=X_{(n)}$ 是否爲 θ 之一充分統計量。
 - (i) 求在給定 $X_{(n)} = t$ 之下, X_1, \dots, X_n 之條件分佈;
 - (ii) 利用定理2.2。



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• $\mathbb{P}(T \le t) = \mathbb{P}(X_1 \le t, \cdots, X_n \le t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_i \le t) = \theta^{-n} t^n$, then $f_T(t) = \frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}(0 \le t \le \theta).$

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|T=t,\theta) = \frac{\theta^{-n}\boldsymbol{I}(0 \le t \le \theta)}{\frac{nt^{n-1}}{\theta^n}\boldsymbol{I}(0 \le t \le \theta)} = \frac{1}{nt^{n-1}},$$

which is free of θ .

• Thus, $T(\boldsymbol{X}) = X_{(n)}$ is a S.S. for θ .



(ii)

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 $f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \boldsymbol{I}(0 \le x_1 \le \theta) \cdots \frac{1}{\theta} \boldsymbol{I}(0 \le x_n \le \theta)$ $= \boldsymbol{I}(0 \le x_{(1)}) \theta^{-n} \boldsymbol{I}(x_{(n)} \le \theta)$ $=: h(\boldsymbol{x}) g(T = t|\theta),$

where $h(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{I}(x_{(1)} \ge 0)$ and $g(t|\theta) = \theta^{-n}\boldsymbol{I}(t \le \theta)$.

• Thus, $T(X) = X_{(n)}$ is a S.S. for θ by Factorization theorem.



16. 設 X_1, \dots, X_n 爲一組由 $\mathcal{P}(\theta)$ 分佈所產生之隨機樣本, $\theta > 0$ 。試求 θ 之一最小充分統計量。



定理 2.4.

• Theorem (最小充份統計量)

令 $\boldsymbol{X}:=(X_1,\cdots,X_n)$ 之 joint pdf 為 $f(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ 。假設存在一函數 $T(\boldsymbol{X})$,使得對任二 樣本點 \boldsymbol{x} 及 \boldsymbol{u} .

$$\frac{f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta)}{f(\boldsymbol{y}|\theta)}$$

與 θ 無關, 若且唯若

$$T(\boldsymbol{x}) = T(\boldsymbol{y}).$$

則 T(X) 為 θ 之一最小充份統計量。



• Want to show:

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta)/f(\boldsymbol{y}|\theta),$$

which is free of θ if and only if

$$T(\boldsymbol{x}) = T(\boldsymbol{y}).$$

$$\frac{f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta)}{f(\boldsymbol{y}|\theta)} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_{i}!} e^{-n\theta} \theta^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_{i}!} e^{-n\theta} \theta^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}}} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{y_{i}!}{x_{i}!} \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}$$

is free of θ iff

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i.$$

Let $T(\boldsymbol{x}) := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ and $T(\boldsymbol{y}) := \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$.

Thus,

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$$T(\boldsymbol{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

is a M.S.S. for θ .



19. 設 X_1, \dots, X_n 爲一組由p.d.f. $f(x|\theta) = \theta^{-2}e^{-(x-\theta)/\theta^2}, x \geq \theta, \theta > 0,$ 所產生之隨機樣本。試求 θ 之一最小充分統計量。



$$\frac{f(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta)}{f(\boldsymbol{y}|\theta)} = \frac{\theta^{-2n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \theta)/\theta^2} \boldsymbol{I}(x_i \ge \theta)}{\theta^{-2n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \theta)/\theta^2} \boldsymbol{I}(y_i \ge \theta)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$= \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i)/\theta^2\right) \frac{\boldsymbol{I}(x_{(1)} \ge \theta)}{\boldsymbol{I}(y_{(1)} \ge \theta)},$$

is free of θ iff

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad x_{(1)} = y_{(1)}.$$

Let
$$T(\boldsymbol{x}) := (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, x_{(1)})$$
 and $T(\boldsymbol{y}) = (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i, y_{(1)}).$

• Thus, the two-dimensional statistic

$$T(\mathbf{X}) = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, X_{(1)})$$

is a M.S.S. for θ .

