第六章 参数估计

习题 6.1

1. 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 是取自某总体容量为 3 的样本,试证下列统计量都是该总体均值 μ 的无偏估计,在方差存在时指出哪一个估计的有效性最差?

$$(1) \quad \hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{2}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2 + \frac{1}{6}X_3; \qquad (2) \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2 + \frac{1}{3}X_3; \qquad (3) \quad \hat{\mu}_3 = \frac{1}{6}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{2}{3}X_3.$$

$$\begin{split} \text{iiE:} \quad & \boxtimes E(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{2}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{6}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{6}\mu = \mu \;, \\ & E(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{3}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu = \mu \;, \\ & E(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{1}{6}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{6}E(X_2) + \frac{2}{3}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{6}\mu + \frac{1}{6}\mu + \frac{2}{3}\mu = \mu \;, \end{split}$$

故 $\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\mu}_3$ 都是总体均值 μ 的无偏估计;

故 $Var(\hat{\mu}_1) < Var(\hat{\mu}_1) < Var(\hat{\mu}_3)$, 即 $\hat{\mu}_2$ 有效性最好, $\hat{\mu}_1$ 其次, $\hat{\mu}_3$ 最差.

2. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $Exp(\lambda)$ 的样本,已知 \overline{X} 为 $1/\lambda$ 的无偏估计,试说明 $1/\overline{X}$ 是否为 λ 的无偏估计.解:因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且都服从指数分布 $Exp(\lambda)$,即都服从伽玛分布 $Ga(1, \lambda)$,

由伽玛分布的可加性知 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}$ 服从伽玛分布 $Ga(n, \lambda)$,密度函数为

$$p_{Y}(y) = \frac{\lambda^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} I_{y>0},$$

$$\text{III } E\left(\frac{1}{\overline{X}}\right) = E\left(\frac{n}{Y}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{n}{y} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} dy = \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{n-2} e^{-\lambda y} dy = \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\lambda^{n-1}} = \frac{n}{n-1} \lambda ,$$

故 $1/\bar{X}$ 不是 λ 的无偏估计.

3. 设 $\hat{\theta}$ 是参数 θ 的无偏估计,且有 $Var(\hat{\theta}) > 0$,试证 $(\hat{\theta})^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计.

证: 因
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$
, 有 $E[(\hat{\theta})^2] = Var(\hat{\theta}) + [E(\hat{\theta})]^2 = Var(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 > \theta^2$, 故 $(\hat{\theta})^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计.

4. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自该总体的一个样本. 试确定常数 c 使 $c\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$ 为 σ^2 的无

解: 因
$$E[(X_{i+1}-X_i)^2] = Var(X_{i+1}-X_i) + [E(X_{i+1}-X_i)]^2 = Var(X_{i+1}) + Var(X_i) + [E(X_{i+1})-E(X_i)]^2 = 2\sigma^2$$
,

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$$\text{If } E\bigg[c\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(X_{i+1}-X_i)^2\bigg]=c\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}E[(X_{i+1}-X_i)^2]=c\cdot(n-1)\cdot2\sigma^2=2c(n-1)\sigma^2 \ ,$$

故当
$$c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$
 时, $E\left[c\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(X_{i+1}-X_i)^2\right] = \sigma^2$,即 $c\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(X_{i+1}-X_i)^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计.

5. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自下列总体中抽取的简单样本,

$$p(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \le x \le \theta + \frac{1}{2}; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$$

证明样本均值 \overline{X} 及 $\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)}+X_{(n)})$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计,问何者更有效?

证: 因总体
$$X \sim U\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
, 有 $Y = X - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sim U(0, 1)$,

$$\text{III} \ \overline{X} = \overline{Y} + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad X_{(1)} = Y_{(1)} + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad X_{(n)} = Y_{(n)} + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (Y_{(1)} + Y_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (Y_{(1)} + Y_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ , \quad \text{III} \ \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{2} (X_{(1)} + X_{(1)}) + \theta - \frac$$

可得
$$E(\overline{X}) = E(\overline{Y}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} = E(Y) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \theta$$
, $Var(\overline{X}) = Var(\overline{Y}) = \frac{1}{n}Var(Y) = \frac{1}{12n}$,

因Y的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_{Y}(y) = I_{0 < y < 1}, \quad F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \le y < 1; \\ 1, & y \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

有 Y(1)与 Y(n)的密度函数分别为

$$p_1(y) = n[1 - F_Y(y)]^{n-1} p_Y(y) = n(1 - y)^{n-1} I_{0 < y < 1}, \quad p_n(y) = n[F_Y(y)]^{n-1} p_Y(y) = ny^{n-1} I_{0 < y < 1},$$

且(Y(1), Y(n))的联合密度函数为

$$p_{1n}(y_{(1)}, y_{(n)}) = n(n-1)[F_Y(y_{(n)}) - F_Y(y_{(1)})]^{n-2} p_Y(y_{(1)}) p_Y(y_{(n)}) I_{y_{(1)} < y_{(n)}}$$
$$= n(n-1)(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-2} I_{0 < y_{(1)} < y_{(n)} < 1},$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{I} \mathbb{I} E(Y_{(1)}) = \int_0^1 y \cdot n(1-y)^{n-1} dy = n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(2+n)} = \frac{1}{n+1} , \quad E(Y_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 y \cdot ny^{n-1} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} , \\ & E(Y_{(1)}^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot n(1-y)^{n-1} dy = n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(3+n)} = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} , \quad E(Y_{(n)}^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot ny^{n-1} dy = \frac{n}{n+2} , \\ & E(Y_{(1)}Y_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \int_0^{y_{(n)}} y_{(1)}y_{(n)} \cdot n(n-1)(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-2} dy_{(1)} = \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \int_0^{y_{(n)}} y_{(1)}y_{(n)} \cdot n \cdot (-1)d(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \\ & = \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \left[-ny_{(1)}y_{(n)}(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \Big|_0^{y_{(n)}} + \int_0^{y_{(n)}} n(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \cdot y_{(n)} dy_{(1)} \right] \\ & = \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \left[-y_{(n)} \cdot (y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^n \Big|_0^{y_{(n)}} \right] = \int_0^1 y_{(n)}^{n+1} dy_{(n)} = \frac{1}{n+2} y_{(n)}^{n+2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+2} , \end{split}$$

$$\mathbb{E} Var(Y_{(1)}) = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad Var(Y_{(n)}) = \frac{n}{n+2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)},$$

$$\mathbb{E}\operatorname{Cov}(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$$

可得
$$E\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)}+X_{(n)})\right]=\frac{1}{2}[E(Y_{(1)})+E(Y_{(n)})]+\theta-\frac{1}{2}=\theta$$
,

$$\operatorname{Var}\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \frac{1}{4}\left[\operatorname{Var}(Y_{(1)}) + \operatorname{Var}(Y_{(n)}) + 2\operatorname{Cov}(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(n)})\right] = \frac{2n+2}{4(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)},$$

因
$$E(\overline{X}) = \theta$$
, $E\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \theta$,

故 \overline{X} 及 $\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)}+X_{(n)})$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计;

因当
$$n > 1$$
 时, $Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{12n} > Var\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$,

故
$$\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)}+X_{(n)})$$
比样本均值 \overline{X} 更有效.

6. 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 的无偏估计量,哪个更有效?

解: 因总体 X 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{0 < x < \theta}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \le x < \theta; \\ 1, & x \ge \theta. \end{cases}$$

有 X(1)与 X(3)的密度函数分别为

$$p_1(x) = 3[1 - F(x)]^2 p(x) = \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} I_{0 < x < \theta}, \quad p_3(x) = 3[F(x)]^2 p(x) = \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} I_{0 < x < \theta},$$

$$\text{If } E(X_{(1)}) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \left(\theta^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 2\theta \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta}{4},$$

$$E(X_{(3)}) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dy = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \bigg|_0^\theta = \frac{3\theta}{4},$$

$$E(X_{(1)}^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \left(\theta^2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 2\theta \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta^2}{10},$$

$$E(X_{(3)}^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dy = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} \bigg|_0^\theta = \frac{3\theta^2}{5} ,$$

$$\mathbb{EP} \operatorname{Var}(X_{(1)}) = \frac{\theta^2}{10} - \left(\frac{\theta}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80}, \quad \operatorname{Var}(X_{(3)}) = \frac{3\theta^2}{5} - \left(\frac{3\theta}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80},$$

故 $4X_{(1)}$ 及 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计;

因
$$\operatorname{Var}(4X_{(1)}) = 16 \cdot \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{3\theta^2}{5}$$
, $\operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{\theta^2}{15}$, 有 $\operatorname{Var}(4X_{(1)}) > \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right)$, 故 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 比 $4X_{(1)}$ 更有效.

- 7. 设从均值为 μ ,方差为 $\sigma^2 > 0$ 的总体中,分别抽取容量为 n_1 和 n_2 的两独立样本, \overline{X}_1 和 \overline{X}_2 分别是这两个样本的均值. 试证,对于任意常数 a, b (a+b=1), $Y=a\overline{X}_1+b\overline{X}_2$ 都是 μ 的无偏估计,并确定常数 a, b 使 Var(Y) 达到最小.
- 解: 因 $E(Y) = aE(\overline{X}_1) + bE(\overline{X}_2) = a\mu + b\mu = (a+b)\mu = \mu$,故 $Y \neq \mu$ 的无偏估计;

故当
$$a = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}$$
, $b = 1 - a = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$ 时, $\mathrm{Var}(Y)$ 达到最小 $\frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \sigma^2$.

- 8. 设总体 X 的均值为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 , X_1 , …, X_n 是来自该总体的一个样本, $T(X_1, …, X_n)$ 为 μ 的任一线性无偏估计量. 证明: \overline{X} 与 T 的相关系数为 $\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}(\overline{X})/\mathrm{Var}(T)}$.
- 证: 因 $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为 μ 的任一线性无偏估计量,设 $T(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$,

则
$$E(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i E(X_i) = \mu \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = \mu$$
,即 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 1$,

因 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 当 $i \neq j$ 时, 有 $Cov(X_i, X_j) = 0$,

$$\text{In } \operatorname{Cov}(\overline{X},T) = \operatorname{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i},\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i}X_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\operatorname{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n}X_{i},a_{i}X_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{a_{i}}{n}\operatorname{Cov}(X_{i},X_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{i} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n},$$

$$\boxtimes \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Var}(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \operatorname{Cov}(\overline{X}, T)$$

故
$$\overline{X}$$
与 T 的相关系数为 $Corr(\overline{X},T) = \frac{Cov(\overline{X},T)}{\sqrt{Var(\overline{X})}\sqrt{Var(T)}} = \frac{Var(\overline{X})}{\sqrt{Var(\overline{X})}\sqrt{Var(T)}} = \sqrt{\frac{Var(\overline{X})}{Var(T)}}$.

9. 设有 k 台仪器,已知用第 i 台仪器测量时,测定值总体的标准差为 σ_i ($i=1,\dots,k$). 用这些仪器独立 地对某一物理量 θ 各观察一次,分别得到 X_1,\dots,X_k ,设仪器都没有系统误差. 问 a_1,\dots,a_k 应取何值,

方能使
$$\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i X_i$$
 成为 θ 的无偏估计,且方差达到最小?

解: 因
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i E(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \theta = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i\right) \theta$$
,

则当
$$\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 1$$
 时, $\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i$ 是 θ 的无偏估计,

因
$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \operatorname{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i x_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^2 \operatorname{Var}(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$$
,

讨论在
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i = 1$$
 时, $\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$ 的条件极值,

设拉格朗日函数 $L(a_1, \dots, a_k, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i - 1\right)$,

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1} = 2a_1\sigma_1^2 + \lambda = 0, \\
\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_k} = 2a_k\sigma_k^2 + \lambda = 0, \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i - 1 = 0,
\end{cases}$$

得
$$\lambda = -\frac{2}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$$
 , $a_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$,

故当
$$a_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$$
 , $i = 1, \dots, k$ 时, $\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i$ 是 θ 的无偏估计,且方差达到最小.

10. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\theta, 1)$ 的样本,证明 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 没有无偏估计(提示:利用 $g(\theta)$ 在 $\theta = 0$ 处不可导).

证: 反证法: 假设 $T = T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 的任一无偏估计,

因 $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}$ 是 θ 的一个充分统计量,即在取定 $\overline{X} = x$ 条件下,样本条件分布与参数 θ 无关,

则 $S = E(T \mid \overline{X})$ 与参数 θ 无关,且 S 是关于 \overline{X} 的函数, $E(S) = E[E(T \mid \overline{X})] = E(T) = g(\theta) = |\theta|$,

可得 $S = S(\overline{X})$ 是 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 的无偏估计,

因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\theta, 1)$ 的样本,由正态分布可加性知 \overline{X} 服从正态分布 $N\left(\theta, \frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\mathbb{M} E(S) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}(x-\theta)^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\theta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx,$$

因 $E(S) = |\theta|$, 可知对任意的 θ , 反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(x)| \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx$ 收敛,

则由参数 θ 的任意性以及该反常积分在 $-\infty$ 与 $+\infty$ 两个方向的收敛性知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(x)| \cdot e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n} \cdot |\theta| \cdot |x|} dx$ 收敛,

$$\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[S(x) \cdot e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \right] = S(x) \cdot e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \cdot \sqrt{n}x , \quad \exists |y| \le e^{|y|}, \quad \exists \left| e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \cdot \sqrt{n}x \right| \le e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}(|\theta| + 1) \cdot |x|},$$

则由
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(x)| \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n} \cdot (|\theta| + 1) \cdot |x|} dx$$
 的收敛性知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \right] dx$ 一致收敛,

可得
$$E(S) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{\frac{-\sqrt{n}}{2}\theta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot e^{\frac{-\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx$$
 关于参数 θ 可导,与 $E(S) = |\theta|$ 在 $\theta = 0$ 处不可导矛盾,

故 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 没有无偏估计.

11. 设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的样本,为了得到标准差 σ 的估计量,考虑统计量:

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |X_i - \overline{X}|, \quad \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, \quad n \ge 2,$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |X_i - X_j|, n \ge 2,$$

求常数 C_1 与 C_2 , 使得 C_1Y_1 与 C_2Y_2 都是 σ 的无偏估计.

解: 设 $Y \sim N(0, \theta^2)$, 有

$$E[|Y|] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2\cdot\theta^2}} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2\theta^2}} dy = -2 \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2\theta^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \theta,$$

因 $X_i - \overline{X}$ 是独立正态变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的线性组合,

$$\coprod E(X_i - \overline{X}) = E(X_i) - E(\overline{X}) = \mu - \mu = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{Var}(X_i - \overline{X}) = \operatorname{Var}(X_i) + \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) - 2\operatorname{Cov}(X_i, \overline{X}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 - 2\operatorname{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}X_i\right) = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{If } X_i - \overline{X} \sim N\!\!\left(0, \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2\right), \quad E[\mid X_i - \overline{X}\mid] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}}\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}}\sigma \;,$$

可得
$$E(C_1Y_1) = C_1E(Y_1) = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[|X_i - \overline{X}|] = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma$$
,

故当
$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{n\pi}{2(n-1)}}$$
 时, $E[C_1Y_1] = \sigma$, C_1Y_1 是 σ 的无偏估计;

当 i ≠ j 时, X_i 与 X_j 相互独立,都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

有
$$E(X_i - X_j) = E(X_i) - E(X_j) = \mu - \mu = 0$$
, $Var(X_i - X_j) = Var(X_i) + Var(X_j) = \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 = 2\sigma^2$,

则
$$X_i - X_j \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$
, $E[|X_i - X_j|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sigma$,

当 i = j 时, $X_i - X_j = 0$, $E[|X_i - X_j|] = 0$,

可得
$$E(C_2Y_2) = C_2E(Y_2) = C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n E[|X_i - X_j|] = C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \cdot (n^2 - n) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma = C_2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sigma$$

故当 $C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 时, $E[C_2Y_2] = \sigma$, C_2Y_2 是 σ 的无偏估计.

习题 6.2

- 解: 平均寿命 μ 的矩估计 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 1143.75$; 标准差 σ 的矩估计 $\hat{\mu} = s^* = 89.8523$.
- 解: 因 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$, 有 $E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$, 即 $\theta = 2E(X)$, 故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{x} = 2 \times 1.34 = 2.68$.
- 3. 设总体分布列如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本,试求未知参数的矩估计.
 - (1) $P{X=k} = \frac{1}{N}$, $k=0,1,2,\dots,N-1$, N (正整数) 是未知参数;
 - (2) $P{X=k} = (k-1)\theta^2 (1-\theta)^{k-2}, k=2,3,\dots, 0 < \theta < 1.$
- 解: (1) 因 $E(X) = \frac{1}{N}[0+1+\cdots+(N-1)] = \frac{N-1}{2}$, 即 N = 2E(X) + 1, 故 N 的矩估计 $\hat{N} = 2\overline{X} + 1$;

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(X) = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot (k-1)\theta^2 (1-\theta)^{k-2} = \theta^2 \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} (1-\theta)^k = \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left[\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} (1-\theta)^k \right]$$

$$=\theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left[\frac{(1-\theta)^2}{1-(1-\theta)} \right] = \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 2 + \theta \right) = \theta^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^3} = \frac{2}{\theta},$$

则
$$\theta = \frac{2}{E(X)}$$
,

故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{\overline{X}}$.

- 4. 设总体密度函数如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本,试求未知参数的矩估计.
 - (1) $p(x;\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^2}(\theta x), \quad 0 < x < \theta, \quad \theta > 0;$
 - (2) $p(x;\theta) = (\theta+1)x^{\theta}, 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0;$
 - (3) $p(x;\theta) = \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}, \ 0 < x < 1, \ \theta > 0;$
 - (4) $p(x;\theta,\mu) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}, x > \mu, \theta > 0.$

解: (1) 因
$$E(X) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^2} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \left(\theta \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta}{3}$$
, 即 $\theta = 3E(X)$, 故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = 3\overline{X}$;

(2) 因
$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot (\theta + 1) x^{\theta} dx = (\theta + 1) \cdot \frac{x^{\theta + 2}}{\theta + 2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2}$$
, 即 $\theta = \frac{2E(X) - 1}{1 - E(X)}$, 故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2\overline{X} - 1}{1 - \overline{X}}$;

(3) 因
$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta} - 1} dx = \sqrt{\theta} \cdot \frac{x^{\sqrt{\theta} + 1}}{\sqrt{\theta} + 1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta} + 1}$$
,即 $\theta = \left[\frac{E(X)}{1 - E(X)} \right]^2$,故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{\overline{X}}{1 - \overline{X}} \right)^2$;

(4) 因
$$E(X) = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x \cdot (-1) d e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} = -x e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = \mu - \theta e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} = \mu + \theta$$
,
$$E(X^2) = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot (-1) d e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} = -x^2 e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} \Big|_{\mu}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} 2x e^{\frac{-x-\mu}{\theta}} dx = \mu^2 + 2\theta E(X)$$

$$= \mu^2 + 2\mu\theta + 2\theta^2,$$

則 $Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \theta^2$,即 $\theta = \sqrt{Var(X)}$, $\mu = E(X) - \sqrt{Var(X)}$,
$$\theta \in \mathcal{H}$$
 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = S^*$, $\hat{\mu} = \overline{X} - S^*$.

5. 设总体为 $N(\mu, 1)$, 现对该总体观测 n 次,发现有 k 次观测值为正,使用频率替换方法求 μ 的估计. 解:因 $p = P\{X > 0\} = P\{X - \mu > -\mu\} = 1 - \Phi(-\mu) = \Phi(\mu)$,即 $\mu = \Phi^{-1}(p)$,

故
$$\mu$$
 的矩估计 $\hat{\mu} = \Phi^{-1}(\hat{p}) = \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$.

- 6. 甲、乙两个校对员彼此独立对同一本书的样稿进行校对,校完后,甲发现 a 个错字,乙发现 b 个错字,其中共同发现的错字有 c 个,试用矩法给出如下两个未知参数的估计:
 - (1) 该书样稿的总错字个数;
 - (2) 未被发现的错字数.
- 解:(1)设 N 为该书样稿总错别字个数,且 A、B 分别表示甲、乙发现错别字,有 A 与 B 相互独立,则 P(AB)=P(A)P(B),使用频率替换方法,即 $\hat{p}_{AB}=\frac{c}{N}=\hat{p}_{A}\hat{p}_{B}=\frac{a}{N}\cdot\frac{b}{N}$,得 $N=\frac{ab}{c}$,故总错字个数 N 的矩估计 $\hat{N}=\frac{ab}{c}$;
 - (2) 设 k 为未被发现的错字数,因 $P(\overline{AB}) = 1 P(A \cup B) = 1 P(A) P(B) + P(AB)$, 使用频率替换方法,即 $\hat{p}_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{k}{N} = 1 \hat{p}_A \hat{p}_B + \hat{p}_{AB} = 1 \frac{a}{N} \frac{b}{N} + \frac{c}{N}$,即 k = N a b + c,故未被发现的错字数 k 的矩估计 $\hat{k} = \hat{N} a b + c = \frac{ab}{c} a b + c$.
- 7. 设总体 X 服从二项分布 b(m, p), 其中 m, p 为未知参数, X_1, \dots, X_n 为 X 的一个样本, 求 m 与 p 的矩估

计.

解: 因
$$E(X) = mp$$
, $Var(X) = mp(1-p)$, 有 $1-p = \frac{Var(X)}{E(X)}$

$$\mathbb{M} p = 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{E(X)}, \quad m = \frac{E(X)}{p} = \frac{[E(X)]^2}{E(X) - \text{Var}(X)},$$

故
$$m$$
 的矩估计 $\hat{m} = \frac{\overline{X}^2}{\overline{X} - S^{*2}}$, p 的矩估计 $\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{S^{*2}}{\overline{X}}$.

习题 6.3

1. 设总体概率函数如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本,试求未知参数的最大似然估计.

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

(2)
$$p(x;\theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)}$$
, $x > c$, $c > 0$ 己知, $\theta > 1$.

解: (1) 因
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\theta} x_i^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^{\frac{n}{2}} (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\sqrt{\theta}-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n < 1}$$
,

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} 0 < x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n < 1 \quad \forall , \quad \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + (\sqrt{\theta} - 1) \ln(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n) ,$$

故
$$\theta$$
的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \left[\frac{n}{\ln(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n)}\right]^2$;

(2)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta c^{\theta} x_i^{-(\theta+1)} \mathbf{I}_{x_i > c} = \theta^n c^{n\theta} (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{-(\theta+1)} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > c},$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > c \text{ iff}, \quad \ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + n \theta \ln c - (\theta + 1) \ln (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n),$$

故
$$\theta$$
的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\ln(X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n) - n \ln c}$.

2. 设总体概率函数如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本,试求未知参数的最大似然估计.

(1)
$$p(x;\theta) = c\theta^{c}x^{-(c+1)}$$
, $x > \theta$, $\theta > 0$, $c > 0$ 已知;

(2)
$$p(x;\theta,\mu) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}, x > \mu, \theta > 0;$$

(3)
$$p(x;\theta) = (k\theta)^{-1}, \ \theta < x < (k+1)\theta, \ \theta > 0.$$

解: (1) 因
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} c \theta^{c} x_{i}^{-(c+1)} \mathbf{I}_{x_{i} > \theta} = c^{n} \theta^{nc} (x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n})^{-(c+1)} \mathbf{I}_{x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} > \theta}$$

显然 θ 越大, θ^{nc} 越大,但只有 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \theta$ 时,才有 $L(\theta) > 0$,即 $\theta = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 达到最大,

故
$$\theta$$
的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$;

(2)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta,\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{-x_{i}-\mu}{\theta}} I_{x_{i}>\mu} = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} e^{\frac{-1}{\theta} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}-n\mu\right)} I_{x_{1},x_{2},\cdots,x_{n}>\mu}$$
,

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mu \text{ iff, } \ln L(\theta, \mu) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \mu \right),$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \ln L(\theta, \mu)}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \mu \right) = 0$$
,解得 $\theta = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \mu \right) = \overline{x} - \mu$,

且显然 μ 越大, $e^{\frac{-1}{\theta}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}-n\mu\right)}$ 越大,但只有 $x_{1},x_{2},\dots,x_{n}>\mu$ 时,才有 $L(\theta,\mu)>0$,即 $\mu=\min\{x_{1},x_{2},\dots,x_{n}\}$ 时, $L(\theta,\mu)$ 才能达到最大,

故 μ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\mu}=X_{(1)}=\min\{X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n\}$, θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}=\overline{X}-\hat{\mu}=\overline{X}-X_{(1)}$;

(3)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (k\theta)^{-1} \mathbf{I}_{\theta < x_i < (k+1)\theta} = (k\theta)^{-n} \mathbf{I}_{\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < (k+1)\theta}$$

显然 θ 越小, $(k\theta)^{-n}$ 越大,但只有 $\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < (k+1)\theta$ 时,才有 $L(\theta) > 0$,即 $\theta = \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 达到最大,

故 θ 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{X_{(n)}}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$.

- 3. 设总体概率函数如下, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本,试求未知参数的最大似然估计.
 - (1) $p(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-|x|/\theta}, \ \theta > 0;$
 - (2) $p(x;\theta) = 1$, $\theta 1/2 < x < \theta + 1/2$;

(3)
$$p(x; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, \quad \theta_1 < x < \theta_2.$$

解: (1) 因
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-|x_i|/\theta} = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|}$$
, 有 $\ln L(\theta) = -n \ln 2 - n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|$,

$$\diamondsuit \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \quad \textcircled{\#} \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|,$$

故 θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |X_i|$;

(2)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{I}_{\theta-1/2 < x_{i} < \theta+1/2} = \mathbf{I}_{\theta-1/2 < x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} < \theta+1/2}$$

即 $\theta - 1/2 < x_{(1)} \le x_{(n)} < \theta + 1/2$,可得当 $x_{(n)} - 1/2 < \theta < x_{(1)} + 1/2$ 时,都有 $L(\theta) = 1$,故 θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 $(x_{(n)} - 1/2, x_{(1)} + 1/2)$ 中任何一个值;

(3)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \mathbf{I}_{\theta_1 < x_i < \theta_2} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \mathbf{I}_{\theta_1 < x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n < \theta_2}$$

显然 θ_1 越大且 θ_2 越小时, $L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 越大,但只有 $\theta_1 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \theta_2$ 时,才有 $L(\theta_1, \theta_2) > 0$,即 $\theta_1 = \min\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 且 $\theta_2 = \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ 时, $L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 达到最大,

故 θ_1 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$,

$$\theta_2$$
的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$.

4. 一地质学家为研究密歇根湖的湖滩地区的岩石成分,随机地自该地区取 100 个样品,每个样品有 10 块石子,记录了每个样品中属石灰石的石子数. 假设这 100 次观察相互独立,求这地区石子中石灰石的比例 *p* 的最大似然估计. 该地质学家所得的数据如下:

样本中的石子数	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
样品个数	0	1	6	7	23	26	21	12	3	1	0

解:总体X为样品的 10 块石子中属石灰石的石子数,即X服从二项分布 B(10,p),其概率函数为

$$p(x) = {10 \choose x} p^x (1-p)^{10-x}, x = 1, 2, \dots, 10,$$

$$\mathbb{E} \ln \ln L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \ln \binom{10}{x_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i \cdot \ln p + \left(1000 - \sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i\right) \cdot \ln(1-p),$$

故比例 p 的最大似然估计 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{1000} \times 499 = 0.499$.

5. 在遗传学研究中经常要从截尾二项分布中抽样,其总体概率函数为

$$P\{X=k;p\} = \frac{\binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k}}{1-(1-p)^m}, \quad k=1,2,\dots,m.$$

若已知 m=2, X_1 , …, X_n 是样本, 试求 p 的最大似然估计.

解: 当
$$m=2$$
 时, X 只能取值 1 或 2, 且 $P\{X=1\}=\frac{2p(1-p)}{1-(1-p)^2}=\frac{2-2p}{2-p}$, $P\{X=2\}=\frac{p^2}{1-(1-p)^2}=\frac{p}{2-p}$,

$$\mathbb{H} P\{X=x;p\} = \left(\frac{2-2p}{2-p}\right)^{2-x} \left(\frac{p}{2-p}\right)^{x-1} = \frac{(2-2p)^{2-x} p^{x-1}}{2-p}, \quad x=1,2,$$

$$\mathbb{E} \ln \ln L(p) = \left(2n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right) \cdot \ln(2 - 2p) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - n\right) \cdot \ln p - n \ln(2 - p),$$

故 p 的最大似然估计 $\hat{p} = 2 - \frac{2}{\overline{X}}$.

6. 已知在文学家萧伯纳的 "An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism"一书中,一个句子的单词数 X 近似地服从对数正态分布,即 $Z=\ln X\sim N(\mu,\sigma^2)$. 今从该书中随机地取 20 个句子,这些句子中的单词数分别为

求该书中一个句子单词数均值 $E(X) = e^{\mu + \sigma^2/2}$ 的最大似然估计.

解: 因 $Z = \ln X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

则
$$\mu$$
的最大似然估计 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i = \frac{1}{20} (\ln 52 + \ln 24 + \dots + \ln 30) = 3.09$,

 σ^2 的最大似然估计

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = s_z^{*2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (z_i - \bar{z})^2 = \frac{1}{20} [(\ln 52 - 3.09)^2 + (\ln 24 - 3.09)^2 + \dots + (\ln 30 - 3.09)^2] = 0.51,$$

故由最大似然估计的不变性知 $E(X) = e^{\mu + \sigma^2/2}$ 的最大似然估计 $E(X) = e^{\frac{\bar{z} + s_z^{*2}}{2}} = e^{3.09 + 0.51/2} = 28.31$.

- 7. 总体 $X \sim U(\theta, 2\theta)$, 其中 $\theta > 0$ 是未知参数,又 X_1, \dots, X_n 为取自该总体的样本, \overline{X} 为样本均值.
 - (1) 证明 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3} \overline{X}$ 是参数 θ 的无偏估计和相合估计;
 - (2) 求 θ 的最大似然估计,它是无偏估计吗?是相合估计吗?

解: (1) 因
$$X \sim U(\theta, 2\theta)$$
,有 $E(X) = \frac{\theta + 2\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\theta$, $Var(X) = \frac{(2\theta - \theta)^2}{12} = \frac{1}{12}\theta^2$, 故 $E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{2}{3}E(\overline{X}) = \frac{2}{3}E(X) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\theta = \theta$,即 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}\overline{X}$ 是参数 θ 的无偏估计;
$$\text{因 } Var(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4}{9}Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{4}{9n}Var(X) = \frac{4}{9n} \cdot \frac{1}{12}\theta^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{27n} \text{, } f \lim_{n \to \infty} E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta \text{, } \lim_{n \to \infty} Var(\hat{\theta}) = 0 \text{,}$$
 故 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3}\overline{X}$ 是参数 θ 的相合估计;

(2)
$$\boxtimes L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{I}_{\theta < x_i < 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}_{\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 2\theta}$$

显然 θ 越小, $\frac{1}{\theta^n}$ 越大,但只有 $\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 2\theta$ 时,才有 $L(\theta) > 0$,

即
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \max\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$
时, $L(\theta)$ 达到最大,

故 θ 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{\theta}^* = \frac{1}{2} X_{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\};$

因
$$X$$
 的密度函数为 $p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & \theta < x < 2\theta; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$,分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta; \\ \frac{x - \theta}{\theta}, & \theta \leq x < 2\theta; \\ 1, & x \geq 2\theta. \end{cases}$

则
$$X_{(n)}$$
 的密度函数 $p_n(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n(x-\theta)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, & \theta < x < 2\theta; \\ 0, & 其他. \end{cases}$

$$\exists E(X_{(n)} - \theta) = \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} (x - \theta) \cdot \frac{n(x - \theta)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{(x - \theta)^{n+1}}{n+1} \bigg|_{\theta}^{2\theta} = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta, \quad \not\exists E(X_{(n)}) = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \theta,$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_{(n)} - \theta\right)^{2}\right] = \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} (x - \theta)^{2} \cdot \frac{n(x - \theta)^{n-1}}{\theta^{n}} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^{n}} \cdot \frac{(x - \theta)^{n+2}}{n+2} \Big|_{\theta}^{2\theta} = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^{2},$$

则
$$Var(X_{(n)}) = Var(X_{(n)} - \theta) = \frac{n}{n+2}\theta^2 - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\theta\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}\theta^2$$
,

故 $\hat{\theta}^* = \frac{1}{2} X_{(n)}$ 不是参数 θ 的无偏估计,应该修偏为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} X_{(n)}$ 才是 θ 的无偏估计,

故 θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}^* = \frac{1}{2} X_{(n)}$ 是参数 θ 的相合估计.

- 8. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = e^{-(x-\theta)}$, $x > \theta$ 的样本.
 - (1) 求 θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_1$,它是否是相合估计?是否是无偏估计?
 - (2) 求 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_2$, 它是否是相合估计?是否是无偏估计?

解: (1) 似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-(x_i - \theta)} I_{x_i > \theta} = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\theta} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \theta}$$
,

显然 θ 越大, $\operatorname{e}^{-\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}x_i+n\theta}$ 越大,但只有 $x_1,x_2,\,\cdots,x_n>\theta$ 时,才有 $L(\theta)>0$,即 $\theta=\min\{x_1,x_2,\,...,x_n\}$ 时, $L(\theta)$ 达到最大,

故 θ 的最大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)} = \min\{X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n\};$

因X的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta; \\ 0, & x \le \theta. \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta; \\ 0, & x \le \theta. \end{cases}$$

则 $X_{(1)}$ 的密度函数为

$$p_1(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} p(x) = \begin{cases} ne^{-n(x-\theta)}, & x > \theta; \\ 0, & x \le \theta. \end{cases}$$

可得 $X_{(1)}$ – θ 服从指数分布 Exp(n),

因
$$E(X_{(1)} - \theta) = \frac{1}{n}$$
, $Var(X_{(1)} - \theta) = \frac{1}{n^2}$,
则 $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(X_{(1)}) = \theta + \frac{1}{n} \neq \theta$, $Var(\hat{\theta}_1) = Var(X_{(1)}) = Var(X_{(1)} - \theta) = \frac{1}{n^2}$,故 $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计;

故 $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}$ 是 θ 的相合估计;

(2) 因总体 X 的密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = e^{-(x-\theta)}, x > \theta$,有 $X - \theta$ 服从指数分布 Exp(1),则 $E(X - \theta) = E(X) - \theta = 1$,即 $\theta = E(X) - 1$,

故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \overline{X} - 1$;

因
$$E(X) = \theta + 1$$
, $Var(X) = Var(X - \theta) = \theta^2$,

$$\mathbb{M} E(\hat{\theta}_2) = E(\overline{X}) - 1 = E(X) - 1 = \theta , \quad \operatorname{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Var}(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{n} ,$$

故 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \overline{X} - 1$ 是 θ 的无偏估计;

故 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \overline{X} - 1$ 是 θ 的相合估计.

- 9. 设总体 $X \sim Exp(1/\theta)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本, θ 的矩估计和最大似然估计都是 \overline{X} ,它也是 θ 的相合估计和 无偏估计,试证明在均方误差准则下存在优于 \overline{X} 的估计(提示:考虑 $\hat{\theta}_a = a\overline{X}$,找均方误差最小者).
- 证: 因 $X \sim Exp(1/\theta)$, 有 $E(X) = \theta$, $Var(X) = \theta^2$, 且 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$

故 $\theta = E(X)$, 即 θ 的矩估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \overline{X}$;

因似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{\frac{x_i}{\theta}} \mathbf{I}_{x_i > 0} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n > 0}$$
,

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0 \quad \exists f, \quad \ln L(\theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i,$$

$$\diamondsuit \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0 , \quad \textcircled{\#} \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \overline{x} ,$$

故 θ 的最大似然估计也为 $\hat{\theta} = \overline{X}$;

$$\boxtimes E(\overline{X}) = E(X) = \theta$$
, $Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n} Var(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$,

故 \bar{X} 是 θ 的无偏估计;

故 \bar{X} 是 θ 的相合估计:

设
$$\hat{\theta}_a = a\overline{X}$$
,有 $E(\hat{\theta}_a) = aE(\overline{X}) = a\theta$, $Var(\hat{\theta}_a) = a^2 Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{a^2\theta^2}{n}$,

则
$$MSE(\overline{X}) = Var(\overline{X}) + [E(\overline{X}) - \theta]^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n} + (\theta - \theta)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$
,

$$MSE(\hat{\theta}_{a}) = Var(\hat{\theta}_{a}) + [E(\hat{\theta}_{a}) - \theta]^{2} = \frac{a^{2}\theta^{2}}{n} + (a\theta - \theta)^{2} = \left(\frac{a^{2}}{n} + a^{2} - 2a + 1\right)\theta^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n+1}{n}a^2 - 2a + \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)\theta^2 = \left[\frac{n+1}{n}\left(a - \frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right]\theta^2,$$

故当
$$a = \frac{n}{n+1}$$
 时, $\hat{\theta}_a = \frac{n}{n+1} \overline{X}$ 的均方误差 $MSE(\hat{\theta}_a) = \frac{\theta^2}{n+1}$ 小于 \overline{X} 的均方误差 $MSE(\overline{X}) = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$.

- 10. 为了估计湖中有多少条鱼,从中捞出 1000 条,标上记号后放回湖中,然后再捞出 150 条鱼,发现其中有 10 条鱼有记号.问湖中有多少条鱼,才能使 150 条鱼中出现 10 条带记号的鱼的概率最大?
- 解: 设湖中有 N 条鱼, 有湖中每条鱼带记号的概率为 $p = \frac{1000}{N}$,

看作总体 X 服从两点分布 b(1,p),从中抽取容量为 150 的样本 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{150} ,有 $\sum_{i=1}^{150} x_i = 10$,

似然函数
$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$
,有 $\ln L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \ln p + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \cdot \ln(1-p)$,

令
$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \frac{1}{p} + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-p} = 0$$
,得 $p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \overline{x}$,即 p 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{p} = \overline{X}$,

因
$$N = \frac{1000}{p}$$
, 由最大似然估计的不变性知 $\hat{N} = \frac{1000}{\overline{X}}$,

故湖中有
$$\hat{N} = \frac{1000}{\frac{1}{150} \times 10} = 15000$$
条鱼时,才能使 150条鱼中出现 10条带记号的鱼的概率最大.

11. 证明:对正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 若只有一个观测值,则 μ, σ^2 的最大似然估计不存在.

证: 若只有一个观测值, 似然函数
$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$
,

对于任一固定的 σ , 当 $\mu = x$ 时, $L(\mu)$ 取得最大值 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}$,

但显然 σ 越小, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}$ 越大,且 σ 可任意接近于 0,即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}$ 不存在最大值,故 μ , σ^2 的最大似然估计不存在.

习题 6.4

1. 设总体概率函数是 $p(x;\theta)$, X_1 , \cdots , X_n 是其样本, $T = T(X_1, \cdots, X_n)$ 是 θ 的充分统计量,则对 $g(\theta)$ 的任一

估计 \hat{g} ,令 $\tilde{g} = E(\hat{g}|T)$,证明: $MSE(\tilde{g}) \leq MSE(\hat{g})$. 这说明,在均方误差准则下,人们只需要考虑基于充分估计量的估计.

解: 因 $\tilde{g} = E(\hat{g} | T)$,由 Rao-Blackwell 定理知 $E(\tilde{g}) = E(\hat{g})$, $Var(\tilde{g}) \le Var(\hat{g})$,

故 $MSE(\tilde{g}) = Var(\tilde{g}) + [E(\tilde{g}) - g(\theta)]^2 \le Var(\hat{g}) + [E(\hat{g}) - g(\theta)]^2 = MSE(\hat{g})$.

2. 设 T_1 , T_2 分别是 θ_1 , θ_2 的 UMVUE,证明:对任意的(非零)常数 a, b, aT_1+bT_2 是 $a\theta_1+b\theta_2$ 的 UMVUE.证: 因 T_1 , T_2 分别是 θ_1 , θ_2 的 UMVUE,

有 $E(T_1) = \theta_1$, $E(T_2) = \theta_2$, 且对任意的满足 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 的 φ 都有 $Cov(T_1, \varphi) = Cov(T_2, \varphi) = 0$,则 $E(aT_1 + bT_2) = aE(T_1) + bE(T_2) = a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$,且 $Cov(aT_1 + bT_2, \varphi) = aCov(T_1, \varphi) + bCov(T_2, \varphi) = 0$,故 $aT_1 + bT_2$ 是 $a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$ 的 UMVUE.

- 3. 设 $T \neq g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE, $\hat{g} \neq g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计,证明,若 $Var(\hat{g}) < +\infty$,则 $Cov(T, \hat{g}) \geq 0$.
- 证: 因 \hat{g} 和 T都是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 有 $E(\hat{g}) = E(T) = g(\theta)$, 即 $E(\hat{g} T) = 0$,

又因 $T \neq g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE,有 $Cov(T, \hat{g} - T) = 0$,即 $Cov(T, \hat{g}) - Cov(T, T) = 0$,

故 $Cov(T, \hat{g}) = Cov(T, T) \ge 0$.

- 4. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 为样本,证明, $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i \overline{X})^2$ 分别为 μ , σ^2 的 UMVUE.
- 证: 因 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 有 \overline{X} 是 μ 的无偏估计, S^2 是 σ^2 的无偏估计,且样本 X_1, \cdots, X_n 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1,\dots,x_n;\mu,\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2},$$

对任意的满足 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 的 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$,有 $E(\varphi) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0$,

对 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 两端关于 μ 求偏导数,得

$$\frac{\partial E(\varphi)}{\partial \mu} = 0 = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (n\overline{x} - n\mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{n}{\sigma^2} E[(\overline{X} - \mu)\varphi] = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} [E(\overline{X}\varphi) - \mu E(\varphi)] = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} E(\overline{X}\varphi) ,$$

则 $E(\overline{X}\varphi) = 0$, $Cov(\overline{X}, \varphi) = E(\overline{X}\varphi) - E(\overline{X}) \cdot E(\varphi) = 0$,

故 $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ 是 μ 的 UMVUE;

对 $E(\overline{X}\varphi) = 0$ 两端再关于 μ 求偏导数,得

$$\frac{\partial E(\overline{X}\varphi)}{\partial \mu} = 0 = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{x} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{x} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (n\overline{x} - n\mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{n}{\sigma^2} E[(\overline{X} - \mu) \overline{X}\varphi] = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} [E(\overline{X}^2\varphi) - \mu E(\overline{X}\varphi)] = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} E(\overline{X}^2\varphi) ,$$

则 $E(\overline{X}^2\varphi)=0$,

对 $(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n E(\varphi) = 0$ 两端关于 σ^2 求偏导数,得

$$\frac{\partial \left[\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^{n} E(\varphi)\right]}{\partial \sigma^{2}} = 0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^{4}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}} dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^{4}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - 2n\overline{x}\mu + n\mu^{2} \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}} dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^{n}}{2\sigma^{4}} E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} - 2n\overline{X}\mu + n\mu^{2} \right) \varphi \right]$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^{n}}{2\sigma^{4}} \left[E\left(\varphi \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} \right) - 2n\mu E(\overline{X}\varphi) + n\mu^{2} E(\varphi) \right] = \frac{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^{n}}{2\sigma^{4}} E\left(\varphi \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} \right),$$

$$\mathbb{I} E\left(\varphi \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = 0,$$

则 $Cov(S^2, \varphi) = E(S^2\varphi) - E(S^2) \cdot E(\varphi) = 0$,

故
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$
 是 σ^2 的 UMVUE.

5. 设总体的概率函数为 $p(x;\theta)$,满足定义 6.4.2 的条件,若二阶导数 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x;\theta)$ 对一切的 $\theta \in \Theta$ 存在,证明费希尔信息量 $I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta)\right)$.

$$\begin{split} \text{i.f.} & \boxtimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \;, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p \right)^2 + \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} \;, \\ & \boxtimes E \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p \right) = -E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p \right)^2 + E \left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} \right) = -I(\theta) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot p dx = -I(\theta) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} dx \end{split}$$

$$= -I(\theta) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx \right) = -I(\theta) .$$

- 6. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0, X_1, \dots, X_n$ 是样本.
 - (1) 求 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的最大似然估计;
 - (2) 求 $g(\theta)$ 的有效估计.

解: (1) 似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n < 1}$$
,

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1 \text{ fr}, \ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \ln (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n),$$

故
$$g(\theta) = 1/\theta$$
 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{g} = 1/\hat{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i$;

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(\ln X) = \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot \theta x^{\theta-1} dx = \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot d(x^{\theta}) = x^{\theta} \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 0 - \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\theta} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{\theta},$$

$$E(\ln X)^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} (\ln x)^{2} \cdot \theta x^{\theta - 1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\ln x)^{2} d(x^{\theta}) = x^{\theta} (\ln x)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x^{\theta} \cdot \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx = -\frac{2}{\theta} E(\ln X) = \frac{2}{\theta^{2}},$$

则
$$Var(\ln X) = E(\ln X)^2 - [E(\ln X)]^2 = \frac{2}{\theta^2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$
,

可得
$$E(\hat{g}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(\ln X_i) = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \frac{1}{\theta} = g(\theta)$$
,即 $\hat{g} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计,

因
$$p(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x < 1}$$
, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\ln p(x; \theta) = \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \ln x$,

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln x , \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x;\theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2} , \quad \mathbb{I} \mathbb{I} I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2} ,$$

可得
$$g(\theta) = 1/\theta$$
 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为
$$\frac{\left[g'(\theta)\right]^2}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^2}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2}} = \frac{1}{n\theta^2} = \operatorname{Var}(\hat{g}),$$

故
$$\hat{g} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i$$
 是 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的有效估计.

7. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{\frac{\theta}{x^2}}, x > 0, \theta > 0$,求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$.

解: 因
$$p(x;\theta) = \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} I_{x>0}$$
, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln p(x;\theta) = \ln 2 + \ln \theta - 3 \ln x - \frac{\theta}{x^2}$,

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2},$$

故
$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$
.

8. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x; \theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)}, x > c, c > 0$ 已知, $\theta > 0$,求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$. 解: 因 $p(x; \theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)} \mathbf{I}_{x > c}$,当 x > c 时, $\ln p(x; \theta) = \ln \theta + \theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \ln x$,

解: 因
$$p(x;\theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x>c}$$
, 当 $x>c$ 时, $\ln p(x;\theta) = \ln \theta + \theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \ln x$,

$$\operatorname{II} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln c - \ln x , \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2} ,$$

故
$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$
.

9. 设总体分布列为 $P\{X=x\} = (x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}, x=2,3,\cdots,0<\theta<1,$ 求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$.

解: 因
$$p(x; \theta) = (x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}$$
,有 $\ln p(x; \theta) = \ln (x-1) + 2\ln \theta + (x-2)\ln (1-\theta)$,

$$\iiint \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{x - 2}{1 - \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{2}{\theta^2} - \frac{x - 2}{(1 - \theta)^2},$$

可得
$$I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta)\right] = -E\left(-\frac{2}{\theta^2} - \frac{X-2}{(1-\theta)^2}\right) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} + \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2}[E(X)-2]$$

$$=\theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left[\frac{(1-\theta)^2}{1-(1-\theta)} \right] = \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 2 + \theta \right) = \theta^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^3} = \frac{2}{\theta},$$

故
$$I(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} + \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \left(\frac{2}{\theta} - 2\right) = \frac{2}{\theta^2 (1-\theta)}$$
.

10. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$ 的样本, $\alpha > 0$ 已知,试证明, \overline{X}/α 是 $g(\lambda) = 1/\lambda$ 的有效估计,从而也

证: 因总体
$$X \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$$
, 有 $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$, $Var(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$,

则
$$E\left(\frac{\overline{X}}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha}E(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{\alpha}E(X) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = g(\lambda)$$
,即 $\frac{\overline{X}}{\alpha}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的无偏估计,

因
$$p(x;\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0}$$
, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln p(x;\lambda) = \alpha \ln \lambda - \ln \Gamma(\alpha) + (\alpha - 1) \ln x - \lambda x$,

$$\text{Im} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln p(x;\lambda) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} - x \;, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} \ln p(x;\lambda) = -\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} \;, \quad \text{Im} I(\lambda) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} \ln p(X;\lambda) \right] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} \;,$$

可得
$$g(\lambda) = 1/\lambda$$
 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为 $\frac{[g'(\lambda)]^2}{nI(\lambda)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)^2}{n \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}} = \frac{1}{n\alpha\lambda^2} = \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{\overline{X}}{\alpha}\right)$,

故 $\frac{\overline{X}}{\alpha}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的有效估计,从而也是UMVUE.

11. 设 X_1 , …, X_m i.i.d. ~ $N(a, \sigma^2)$, Y_1 , …, Y_n i.i.d. ~ $N(a, 2\sigma^2)$, 求a 和 σ^2 的 UMVUE.

解:根据充分性原则,UMVUE 必为充分统计量,先求参数 (a, σ^2) 的充分统计量 因样本 $X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{split} p(x_1,\cdots,x_m,y_1,\cdots,y_n;a,\sigma^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{(x_i-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\cdot\sqrt{2}\sigma} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{(y_j-a)^2}{4\sigma^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n}\cdot(\sqrt{\pi}\sigma)^{m+n}} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i-a)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n (y_j-a)^2\right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n}\cdot(\sqrt{\pi}\sigma)^{m+n}} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{-1}{2\sigma^2}\left[\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n y_j^2 - 2a\left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n y_j\right) + \left(m + \frac{n}{2}\right)a^2\right]}, \\ &\Leftrightarrow (T_1,T_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2\right), \quad \vec{\exists} \ (t_1,t_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n y_j, \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n y_j^2\right), \end{split}$$

$$\text{If } p(x_1,\dots,x_m,y_1,\dots,y_n;a,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi}\sigma)^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[t_2-2at_1+(m+0.5n)a^2]},$$

取
$$g(t_1, t_2; a, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n}(\sqrt{\pi}\sigma)^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[t_2-2at_1+(m+0.5n)a^2]}$$
, $h(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n) = 1$ 与参数 a, σ^2 无关,

可得
$$(T_1, T_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2\right)$$
 是参数 (a, σ^2) 的充分统计量;

因
$$E(T_1) = \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n E(Y_j) = (m+0.5n)a$$
,有 $E\left(\frac{T_1}{m+0.5n}\right) = E\left(\frac{m\overline{X}+0.5n\overline{Y}}{m+0.5n}\right) = a$,

则
$$\hat{a} = \frac{m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y}}{m + 0.5n}$$
 是参数 a 的无偏估计,

对任意的满足 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 的统计量 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n)$,

有
$$E(\varphi) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi}\sigma)^{m+n}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2-2at_1)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(m+0.5n)a^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0$$

则
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi\cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2-2at_1)}dx_1\cdots dx_mdy_1\cdots dy_n=0$$
,

两端关于
$$a$$
 求偏导数,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2-2at_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot 2t_1 dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0$,

$$\mathbb{E} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t_1 \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2at_1)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0,$$

則
$$E(T_1\varphi) = 0$$
,有 $E(\hat{a}\varphi) = \frac{1}{m+0.5n}E(T_1\varphi) = 0$,即 $Cov(\hat{a},\varphi) = E(\hat{a}\varphi) - E(\hat{a})E(\varphi) = 0$,

故
$$\hat{a} = \frac{m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y}}{m + 0.5n}$$
 是参数 a 的 UMVUE;

$$\mathbb{E} E(T_1^2) = \text{Var}(T_1) + [E(T_1)]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}(X_i) + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(Y_i) + [(m+0.5n)a]^2$$

$$= (m + 0.5n)\sigma^2 + (m + 0.5n)^2 a^2,$$

$$\text{If } E\left(T_2 - \frac{T_1^2}{m+0.5n}\right) = (m+n-1)\sigma^2 \; , \quad \text{If } E\left[\frac{1}{m+n-1}\left(T_2 - \frac{T_1^2}{m+0.5n}\right)\right] = \sigma^2 \; ,$$

$$\mathbb{R}\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left(T_2 - \frac{T_1^2}{m+0.5n} \right) = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{1}{m+0.5n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \right)^2 \right],$$

可知 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 是参数 σ^2 的无偏估计,

两端关于
$$\sigma^2$$
求偏导数,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2-2at_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \cdot (t_2-2at_1)dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0$

$$\mathbb{E} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t_2 - 2at_1) \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2at_1)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0$$

则
$$E[(T_2-2aT_1)\varphi]=0$$
,有 $E(T_2\varphi)-2a\ E(T_1\varphi)=0$,可得 $E(T_2\varphi)=0$,

$$\mathbb{Z} \boxtimes \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t_1 \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2at_1)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0,$$

两端关于
$$a$$
 求偏导数,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t_1 \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2-2at_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot 2at_1 dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0$,

$$\mathbb{E} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t_1^2 \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2at_1)} dx_1 \cdots dx_m dy_1 \cdots dy_n = 0,$$

则
$$E(T_1^2 \varphi) = 0$$
,有 $E(\hat{\sigma}^2 \varphi) = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[E(T_2 \varphi) - \frac{E(T_1^2 \varphi)}{m+0.5n} \right] = 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}\operatorname{Cov}(\hat{\sigma}^2, \varphi) = E(\hat{\sigma}^2 \varphi) - E(\hat{\sigma}^2)E(\varphi) = 0,$$

故
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{1}{m+0.5n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \right)^2 \right]$$
是参数 σ^2 的 UMVUE.

- 12. 设 X_1 , …, X_n i.i.d. ~ $N(\mu, 1)$,求 μ^2 的 UMVUE. 证明此 UMVUE 达不到 C-R 不等式的下界,即它不是有效估计.
- 解:根据充分性原则,UMVUE 必为充分统计量,先求参数 μ^2 的充分统计量,因样本 X_1 , …, X_n 的联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2\right)}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{n\mu \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}n\mu^2} \cdot e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2}},$$

令
$$T = \overline{X}$$
 , 有 $t = \overline{x}$, 即 $p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{n\mu t - \frac{1}{2}n\mu^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$,

取
$$g(t;\mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\frac{n\mu t - \frac{1}{2}n\mu^2}{2}}$$
, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2}}$ 与参数 μ 无关,

可得 $T = \overline{X}$ 是参数 μ 的充分统计量;

$$\boxtimes E(\overline{X}^2) = \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) + [E(\overline{X})]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} + \mu^2, \quad \boxtimes E(\overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}) = \mu^2,$$

可知
$$\hat{\mu}^2 = \overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$$
 是参数 μ^2 的无偏估计,

对任意的满足 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 的统计量 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$,

有
$$E(\varphi) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\mu \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2} n\mu^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n = 0$$

$$\iiint \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + n\mu \bar{x}} dx_1 \cdots dx_n = 0,$$

两端关于
$$\mu$$
求偏导数,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi\cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}+n\mu\bar{x}}\cdot n\bar{x}dx_{1}\cdots dx_{n}=0$,

两端关于
$$\mu$$
再求偏导数,得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi\cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}+n\mu\bar{x}}\cdot(n\bar{x})^{2}dx_{1}\cdots dx_{n}=0$,

$$\exists \exists \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{x}^2 \varphi \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\frac{-1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\mu \overline{x}} dx_1 \cdots dx_n = 0 \ ,$$

則
$$E(\overline{X}^2\varphi) = 0$$
,有 $E(\hat{\mu}^2\varphi) = E(\overline{X}^2\varphi) - \frac{1}{n}E(\varphi) = 0$,即 $Cov(\hat{\mu}^2, \varphi) = E(\hat{\mu}^2\varphi) - E(\hat{\mu}^2)E(\varphi) = 0$,

故
$$\hat{\mu}^2 = \overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$$
 是参数 μ^2 的 UMVUE;

因
$$\overline{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
,有 $E(\overline{X}) = \mu$, $Var(\overline{X}) = E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n}$, $E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^3] = 0$, $E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^4] = \frac{3}{n^2}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[E(\overline{X}^4) = E[(\overline{X} - \mu + \mu)^4] = E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^4] + 4\mu E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^3] + 6\mu^2 E[(\overline{X} - \mu)^2] + 4\mu^3 E(\overline{X} - \mu) + \mu^4$$

$$= \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4,$$

可得
$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\mu}^2) = \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}^2) = E(\overline{X}^4) - [E(\overline{X}^2)]^2 = \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4 - \left(\frac{1}{n} + \mu^2\right)^2 = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$$

因总体密度函数
$$p(x;\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}}$$
, 有 $\ln p(x;\mu) = -\ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}$,

则
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(x; \mu) = x - \mu$$
,即 $I(\mu) = E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(X; \mu) \right)^2 = E(X - \mu)^2 = 1$,

可得
$$g(\mu) = \mu^2$$
 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为 $\frac{[g'(\mu)]^2}{nI(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{n} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n} < \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}^2)$,

故
$$\hat{\mu}^2 = \overline{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$$
 不是参数 μ^2 的有效估计.

13. 对泊松分布 $P(\theta)$.

(1)
$$Rightarrow I\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$$
;

(2) 找一个函数 $g(\cdot)$, 使 $g(\theta)$ 的费希尔信息与 θ 无关.

解: 因总体概率函数为
$$p(x;\alpha) = \frac{\theta^x}{x!} e^{-\theta}$$
,有 $\ln p(x;\theta) = x \ln \theta - \ln x! - \theta$

$$\mathbb{M}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\ln p(x;\theta) = x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} - 1 = \frac{x - \theta}{\theta}, \quad \mathbb{H}I(\theta) = E\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\ln p(X;\theta)\right]^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}E(X - \theta)^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}\operatorname{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\theta},$$

令
$$\alpha = g(\theta)$$
可导,有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln p \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} = g'(\theta) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln p$,

$$\mathbb{M} I(\theta) = E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p \right]^2 = [g'(\theta)]^2 E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln p \right]^2 = [g'(\theta)]^2 I(\alpha) = [g'(\theta)]^2 I[g(\theta)], \quad \mathbb{H} I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{[g'(\theta)]^2},$$

(1) 因
$$g(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}$$
, 有 $g'(\theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2}$,

故
$$I\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \frac{I(\theta)}{\left[g'(\theta)\right]^2} = \frac{1/\theta}{\left(-1/\theta^2\right)^2} = \theta^3;$$

(2) 要使得
$$I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{[g'(\theta)]^2} = \frac{1}{\theta [g'(\theta)]^2} = c$$
 为常数与 θ 无关,

$$\mathbb{P}[g'(\theta)]^2 = \frac{1}{c\theta}, \quad g'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c\theta}}, \quad \mathbb{P}[g(\theta)] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{c}}\sqrt{\theta},$$

取
$$g(\theta) = \sqrt{\theta}$$
,有 $g'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}}$,

故
$$I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{\left[g'(\theta)\right]^2} = \frac{1/\theta}{\left[1/(2\sqrt{\theta})\right]^2} = 4 与 \theta$$
 无关.

14. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 为独立同分布变量, $0 < \theta < 1$,

$$P\{X_1 = -1\} = \frac{1-\theta}{2}, \quad P\{X_1 = 0\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{X_1 = 1\} = \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

- (1) 求 θ 的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_1$, 并问 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是否无偏的;
- (2) 求 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_2$;
- (3) 计算 θ 的无偏估计的方差的 C-R 下界.
- 解: (1) 方法一: 设 X_1 , …, X_n 中取值-1, 0, 1 分别有 n_{-1} , n_0 , n_1 次,有 n_{-1} + n_0 + n_1 = n,

则似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{n_1} = \frac{(1-\theta)^{n_{-1}}\theta^{n_1}}{2^n}$$
,有 $\ln L(\theta) = n_{-1}\ln(1-\theta) + n_1\ln\theta - n\ln2$,

$$\diamondsuit \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = n_{-1} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-\theta} + n_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = 0 , \quad \textcircled{#} \theta = \frac{n_{1}}{n_{-1} + n_{1}} ,$$

故
$$\theta$$
的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}$;

方法二: 总体 X 概率函数为

$$p(x;\theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x-1)}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-(x+1)(x-1)} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x+1)}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\theta)^{\frac{x^2-x}{2}}\theta^{\frac{x^2+x}{2}}, \quad x = -1, 0, 1,$$

则似然函数
$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} (1-\theta)^{\frac{x_i^2 - x_i}{2}} \theta^{\frac{x_i^2 + x_i}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n} (1-\theta)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)} \theta^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)},$$

有
$$\ln L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \ln(1-\theta) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \ln \theta - n \ln 2$$

故
$$\theta$$
的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{2\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$;

(注: 因 X_i 全部可能取值-1, 0, 1, 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = n_{-1} + n_1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = n_1 - n_{-1}$, 即以上两个结果一致)

$$\boxtimes E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}\right) = E\left[E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}\middle| n_{-1} + n_1\right)\right],$$

且
$$P\{X=1 \mid X=-1$$
或 $X=1\} = \frac{P\{X=1\}}{P\{X=-1$ 或 $X=1\}} = \frac{\frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1-\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}} = \theta$

则在 $n_{-1} + n_1 = m$ 的条件下, n_1 服从二项分布 $b(m, \theta)$, $E(n_1 | n_{-1} + n_1 = m) = m\theta$,

可得
$$E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1}+n_1}\middle|n_{-1}+n_1=m\right)=\frac{1}{m}E(n_1\middle|n_{-1}+n_1=m)=\theta$$
,即 $E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1}+n_1}\middle|n_{-1}+n_1\right)=\theta$,

故
$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left[E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1}+n_1}\middle|n_{-1}+n_1\right)\right] = E(\theta) = \theta$$
, $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是 θ 的无偏估计;

(2) 因
$$E(X) = (-1) \times \frac{1-\theta}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$
,有 $\theta = E(X) + \frac{1}{2}$,故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \overline{X} - \frac{1}{2}$;

(3) 因总体
$$X$$
 概率函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1-\theta)^{\frac{x^2-x}{2}}\theta^{\frac{x^2+x}{2}}$, $x = -1, 0, 1$,

有
$$\ln p(x;\theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \ln(1 - \theta) + \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \ln \theta - \ln 2$$
,

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{1 - \theta} + \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta},$$

$$\mathbb{H}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x;\theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1 - \theta)^2} - \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} = -\frac{[(1 - \theta)^2 + \theta^2]x^2 + [(1 - \theta)^2 - \theta^2]x}{2\theta^2(1 - \theta)^2},$$

可得费希尔信息量
$$I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta)\right] = \frac{[(1-\theta)^2 + \theta^2]E(X^2) + [(1-\theta)^2 - \theta^2]E(X)}{2\theta^2(1-\theta)^2}$$
,

$$\text{If }I(\theta) = \frac{(2\theta^2-2\theta+1)\cdot\frac{1}{2}+(1-2\theta)\cdot\left(\theta-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} = \frac{\theta-\theta^2}{2\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} = \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)}\,,$$

故
$$\theta$$
的 C-R 下界为 $\frac{1}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{2\theta(1-\theta)}{n}$.

- 15. 设总体 $X \sim Exp(1/\theta)$, X_1 , …, X_n 是样本, θ 的矩估计和最大似然估计都是 \overline{X} ,它也是 θ 的相合估计和 无偏估计,试证明在均方误差准则下存在优于 \overline{X} 的估计(提示:考虑 $\hat{\theta}_a = a\overline{X}$,找均方误差最小者).
- 注: 此题与习题 6.3 第 9 题相同,这里省略.

习题 6.5

- 1. 设一页书上的错别字个数服从泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$,有两个可能取值: 1.5 和 1.8,且先验分布为 $P\{\lambda=1.5\}=0.45$, $P\{\lambda=1.8\}=0.55$, 现检查了一页,发现有 3 个错别字,试求 λ 的后验分布.
- 解: 总体 X表示一页书上的错别字个数, $X \sim P(\lambda)$,样本为 $X_1 = 3$,有 $P\{X_1 = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$,则 $P\{X_1 = 3\} = P\{\lambda = 1.5\} P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.5\} + P\{\lambda = 1.8\} P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.8\}$ $= 0.45 \times \frac{1.5^3}{6} \cdot e^{-1.5} + 0.55 \times \frac{1.8^3}{6} \cdot e^{-1.8} = 0.0565 + 0.0884 = 0.1449$,

故参数
$$\lambda$$
 的后验分布为 $P\{\lambda=1.5 \mid X_1=3\}=\frac{P\{\lambda=1.5\}P\{X_1=3 \mid \lambda=1.5\}}{P\{X_1=3\}}=\frac{0.0565}{0.1449}=0.3899$,

$$P\{\lambda = 1.8 \mid X_1 = 3\} = \frac{P\{\lambda = 1.8\}P\{X_1 = 3 \mid \lambda = 1.8\}}{P\{X_1 = 3\}} = \frac{0.0884}{0.1449} = 0.6101.$$

- 2. 设总体为均匀分布 $U(\theta, \theta+1)$, θ 的先验分布是均匀分布 U(10, 16). 现有三个观测值: 11.7, 12.1, 12.0. 求 θ 的后验分布.
- 解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{6} I_{10<\theta<16}$,

总体X的条件分布为 $p(x|\theta) = I_{\theta < x < \theta + 1}$,

有样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 的联合条件分布为 $p(x_1, x_2, x_3 | \theta) = I_{\theta \le x_1, x_2, x_3 \le \theta + 1}$,

则样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \theta) = \frac{1}{6} I_{\theta < x_1, x_2, x_3 < \theta + 1, 10 < \theta < 16} = \frac{1}{6} I_{x_{(3)} - 1 < \theta < x_{(1)}, 10 < \theta < 16},$$

可得样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 的边际分布为 $m(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6} I_{x_{(3)} - 1 < \theta < x_{(1)}, 10 < \theta < 16} d\theta = \int_{11.1}^{11.7} \frac{1}{6} d\theta = 0.1$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为 $\pi(\theta \mid x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{h(x_1, x_2, x_3, \theta)}{m(x_1, x_2, x_3)} = \frac{5}{3} \mathbf{I}_{11.1 < \theta < 11.7}$.

3. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自几何分布的样本,总体分布列为

$$P\{X=k \mid \theta\} = \theta(1-\theta)^k, \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,$$

 θ 的先验分布是均匀分布 U(0,1).

- (1) 求 θ 的后验分布;
- (2) 若 4 次观测值为 4, 3, 1, 6, 求 θ 的贝叶斯估计.
- 解: (1) 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = I_{0 < \theta < 1}$, 因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta (1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{x_1+\dots+x_n}, \ x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \theta^n (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < \theta < 1}, x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \theta^n (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)}{\Gamma(n+x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

故参数 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{\Gamma(n + x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}{\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)} \theta^n (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < \theta < 1};$$

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \theta \cdot \pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(n + x_1 + \dots + x_n + 2)}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(x_1 + \dots + x_n + 1)} \int_0^1 \theta^{n+1} (1 - \theta)^{x_1 + \dots + x_n} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+2)}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(x_1+\cdots+x_n+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+2)\Gamma(x_1+\cdots+x_n+1)}{\Gamma(n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+3)} = \frac{n+1}{n+x_1+\cdots+x_n+2},$$

则贝叶斯估计
$$\hat{\theta}_B = E(\theta \mid X_1, \dots, X_n) = \frac{n+1}{n+X_1+\dots+X_n+2}$$
,

因样本观测值为 4, 3, 1, 6, 即 $x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 15$, n = 4,

故
$$\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{4+1}{4+14+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

验证: 泊松分布的均值λ的共轭先验分布是伽玛分布.

证: 设参数 λ 的先验分布是伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \beta)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \lambda^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta \lambda} I_{\lambda>0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{x_1 + \dots + x_n}}{x_1! \cdots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 λ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \lambda^{x_1 + \dots + x_n + \alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_1! \cdots x_n!} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} I_{\lambda > 0}, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta^{\alpha} \lambda^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha - 1} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) x_{1}! \cdots x_{n}!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha)}{(n+\beta)^{x_{1} + \dots + x_{n} + \alpha}}, \quad x_{1}, \dots, x_{n} = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

即参数2的后验分布为

$$\pi(\lambda \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{(n+\beta)^{x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha)} \lambda^{x_1+\dots+x_n+\alpha-1} e^{-(n+\beta)\lambda} I_{\lambda>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布 $Ga(x_1 + \cdots + x_n + \alpha, n + \beta)$,

故伽玛分布是泊松分布的均值λ的共轭先验分布.

- 5. 验证:正态总体方差(均值已知)的共轭先验分布是倒伽玛分布.
- 证: 设参数 σ^2 的先验分布是倒伽玛分布 $IGa(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\sigma^2) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\alpha+1} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\sigma^2}}$,

又设总体分布为 $N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$, 其中 μ_0 已知, 密度函数为 $p(x|\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$,

有样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 σ^2 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \sigma^2) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$\begin{split} m(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]} d(\sigma^2) \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \int_{+\infty}^0 t^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-t \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha - 1} e^{-t \left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]} dt = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \alpha\right)}{\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2\right]^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha}}, \end{split}$$

即参数 σ^2 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\sigma^{2} \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \frac{\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \alpha\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + \alpha + 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\left[\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}\right]},$$

后验分布仍为倒伽玛分布 $IGa\left(\frac{n}{2}+\alpha,\lambda+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\mu_0)^2\right)$,

故倒伽玛分布是参数 σ^2 的共轭先验分布.

6. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自如下总体的一个样本,

$$p(x \mid \theta) = \frac{2x}{\theta^2}, \quad 0 < x < \theta.$$

- (1) 若 θ 的先验分布为均匀分布 U(0,1), 求 θ 的后验分布;
- (2) 若 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = 3\theta^2$, $0 < \theta < 1$, 求 θ 的后验分布.

解: 样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{2x_i}{\theta^2} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

(1) 因参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = I_{0 < \theta < 1}$,则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{2^n x_1 \dots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta < 1} = \frac{2^n x_1 \dots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, x_{(n)} < \theta < 1},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{x_{(n)}}^1 \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{2n - 1} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 1)} - 1] \cdot \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{2n - 1}{\theta^{2n} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 1)} - 1]} \mathbf{I}_{x_{(n)} < \theta < 1};$$

(2) 因参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = 3\theta^2 I_{0<\theta<1}$ 则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta < 1} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, x_{(n)} < \theta < 1},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{x_{(n)}}^1 \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{\theta^{2n-2}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{3 \cdot 2^n x_1 \cdots x_n}{2n-3} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n-3)} - 1] \cdot \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{2n - 3}{\theta^{2n - 2} [x_{(n)}^{-(2n - 3)} - 1]} I_{x_{(n)} < \theta < 1}.$$

7. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自如下总体的一个样本,

$$p(x \mid \theta) = \theta x^{\theta - 1}, \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

若取 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布, 即 $\theta \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 求 θ 的后验期望估计.

解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \theta} I_{\theta>0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta \, x_i^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^n (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{\theta-1} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e^{(\theta-1) \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)} \, \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} = \theta^n \, e$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)]\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1, \theta > 0},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)]\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < 1} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \cdots, x_n < 1},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta)}{m(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \frac{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]\theta} I_{\theta>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布 $Ga(n + \alpha, \lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n))$:

$$\boxtimes E(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \theta \cdot \pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) d\theta = \frac{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \int_0^1 \theta^{n+\alpha} e^{-\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+1)}{\left[\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha+1}} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\lambda - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)},$$

故参数 θ 的后验期望估计 $\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{n + \alpha}{\lambda - \ln(X_1 \cdots X_n)}$.

- 8. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$ 的样本, θ 的先验分布是帕雷托(Pareto)分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}}, \ \theta > \theta_0$,其中 β , θ 0 是两个已知的常数.
 - (1) 验证: 帕雷托分布是 θ 的共轭先验分布;

- (2) 求 θ 的贝叶斯估计.
- 解: (1) 参数 θ 的先验分布是帕雷托分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}} I_{\theta > \theta_0}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, \theta > \theta_0} = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \theta_{0}^{\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}>0} d\theta = \beta \theta_{0}^{\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+\beta) [\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{n+\beta}} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}>0},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(n+\beta)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}]^{n+\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布,其参数为 $n + \beta$ 和 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}$,故帕雷托分布是参数 θ 的共轭先验分布;

(2)
$$\boxtimes E(\theta \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \theta \cdot \pi(\theta \mid x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \frac{(n+\beta)[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{n+\beta}}{\theta^{n+\beta}} d\theta$$

$$= (n+\beta)[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{n+\beta} \cdot \frac{[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}]^{-(n+\beta)+1}}{n+\beta-1} = \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\},$$

故 θ 的贝叶斯估计 $\hat{\theta}_B = \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n, \theta_0\}$.

- 9. 设指数分布 $Exp(\theta)$ 中未知参数 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$,现从先验信息得知: 先验均值为 0.0002,先验标准差为 0.01,试确定先验分布.
- 解: 因伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$ 密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \theta} I_{\theta>0}$,

则由
$$E(\theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} = 0.0002$$
, $Var(\theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} = (0.01)^2 = 0.0001$,解得 $\lambda = 2$, $\alpha = 0.0004$,

故参数 θ 的先验分布为伽玛分布 Ga(0.0004, 2).

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为来自如下幂级数分布的样本,总体分布密度为

$$p(x_1; c, \theta) = cx_1^{c-1}\theta^{-c}I_{0 \le x_1 \le \theta} \quad (c > 0, \theta > 0),$$

- (1) 证明: 若 c 已知,则 θ 的共轭先验分布为帕雷托分布;
- (2) 若 θ 已知,则c的共轭先验分布为伽玛分布.
- 证: 样本 X_1 , …, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n c x_i^{c-1} \theta^{-c} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = c^n (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{c-1} \theta^{-nc} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta},$$

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(1) 设参数 θ 的先验分布是帕雷托分布,密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\theta^{\beta+1}} I_{\theta > \theta_0}$,

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta} c^n (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0 < \theta} = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta} c^n (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) = \int_{\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \theta_{0}^{\beta} c^{n} (x_{1} \dots x_{n})^{c-1}}{\theta^{nc+\beta+1}} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}>0} d\theta$$

$$= \beta \theta_{0}^{\beta} c^{n} (x_{1} \dots x_{n})^{c-1} \frac{\left[\max\{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, \theta_{0}\}\right]^{-(nc+\beta)}}{nc+\beta} I_{x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}>0},$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(nc + \beta)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}]^{nc + \beta}}{\theta^{nc + \beta + 1}} \mathbf{I}_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}},$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布,其参数为 $nc + \beta$ 和 $max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_0\}$,故帕雷托分布是参数 θ 的共轭先验分布;

(2) 设参数 c 的先验分布为伽玛分布 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 密度函数为 $\pi(c) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} c^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda c} I_{c>0}$,

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, c) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} c^{n+\alpha-1} (x_1 \dots x_n)^{c-1} e^{-\lambda c} \theta^{-nc} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, c > 0}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \dots x_n)} c^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)]c} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, c > 0},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$\begin{split} m(x_1, \cdots, x_n) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} c^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)]c} I_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot (x_1 \cdots x_n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \cdots x_n)]^{n+\alpha}} I_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta} , \end{split}$$

即参数 的后验分布为

$$\pi(c \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\left[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]^{n+\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} c^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\left[\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln(x_1 \dots x_n)\right]c} I_{c>0},$$

后验分布仍为伽玛分布,其参数为 $n + \alpha$ 和 $\lambda + n \ln \theta - \ln (x_1 \cdots x_n)$,故伽玛分布是参数 c 的共轭先验分布.

11. 某人每天早上在汽车站等公共汽车的时间 (单位: min) 服从均匀分布 $U(0,\theta)$, 其中 θ 未知,假设 θ 的 先验分布为

$$\pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{192}{\theta^4}, & \theta \ge 4; \\ 0, & \theta < 4. \end{cases}$$

假如此人在三个早上等车的时间分别为 5,3,8 分钟, 求 θ 后验分布.

解: 参数 θ 的先验分布为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{192}{\theta^4} I_{\theta>4}$,

因样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_i < \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta}$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{0 < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta, \theta > 4} = \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}},$$

样本 X_1 , …, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}}^{+\infty} \frac{192}{\theta^{n+4}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0} d\theta = \frac{192}{(n+3) [\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}]^{n+3}} \mathbf{I}_{x_1, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

即参数 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{(n+3)[\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}]^{n+3}}{\theta^{n+4}} I_{\theta > \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}},$$

后验分布仍为帕雷托分布,其参数为 n+3 和 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\}$,

因样本观测值为 5, 3, 8, 即 $\max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 4\} = 8$, n = 3,

故参数 θ 的后验分布为帕雷托分布,其参数为6和8,密度函数为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{6 \times 8^6}{\theta^7} I_{\theta > 8}.$$

- 12. 从正态分布 $N(\theta, 2^2)$ 中随机抽取容量为 100 的样本,又设 θ 的先验分布为正态分布,证明:不管先验分布的标准差为多少,后验分布的标准差一定小于 1/5.
- 解:设 θ 的先验分布为正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,根据书上 P336 例 6.5.3 的结论可知, θ 的后验分布为

$$N\left(\frac{2^{-2}n\overline{X} + \mu\sigma^{-2}}{2^{-2}n + \sigma^{-2}}, \frac{1}{2^{-2}n + \sigma^{-2}}\right) = N\left(\frac{25\overline{X} + \mu\sigma^{-2}}{25 + \sigma^{-2}}, \frac{1}{25 + \sigma^{-2}}\right),$$

故后验分布的标准差为 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{25+\sigma^{-2}}} < \frac{1}{5}$.

13. 设随机变量 X 服从负二项分布, 其概率分布为

$$f(x \mid p) = {x-1 \choose k-1} p^k (1-p)^{x-k}, \quad x = k, k+1, \dots,$$

证明其成功概率 p 共轭先验分布族为贝塔分布族.

证: 设参数 p 的先验分布是贝塔分布 Be(a,b),密度函数为 $\pi(p) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{a-1} (1-p)^{b-1} I_{0 ,因样本 <math>X_1$, \cdots , X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid p) = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} p^k (1 - p)^{x_i - k} = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot p^{nk} (1 - p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数p的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, p) = \prod_{i=1}^n {x_i - 1 \choose k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk+b-1} \mathbf{I}_{0$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$\begin{split} m(x_1, \cdots, x_n) &= \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a + b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} p^{nk + a - 1} (1 - p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b - 1} dp \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{k - 1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a + b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(nk + a) \cdot \Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b\right)}{\Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b\right)} \,, \end{split}$$

即参数 p 的后验分布为

$$\pi(p \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a + b\right)}{\Gamma(nk+a) \cdot \Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b\right)} p^{nk+a-1} (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nk + b-1} \mathbf{I}_{0$$

后验分布仍为贝塔分布,其参数为 nk + a 和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - nk + b$,

故贝塔分布是参数p的共轭先验分布.

14. 从一批产品中抽检 100 个,发现 3 个不合格,假定该产品不合格率 θ 的先验分布为贝塔分布 Be(2, 200),求 θ 的后验分布.

解:参数 θ 的先验分布是贝塔分布 Be(2,200),密度函数为 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \theta(1-\theta)^{199} I_{0<\theta<1}$,因样本 X_1 ,…, X_n 的联合条件分布为

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{1-x_i} = \theta^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

则样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 和参数 θ 的联合分布为

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n + 199 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i} \mathbf{I}_{0 < \theta < 1},$$

样本 X_1, \dots, X_n 的边际分布为

$$m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1 - \theta)^{n + 199 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(202)}{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(200)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \Gamma\left(n + 200 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)}{\Gamma(n + 200)} ,$$

即参数 θ 的后验分布为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+202)}{\Gamma\left(2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \Gamma\left(n+200 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)} \theta^{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-\theta)^{n+199 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{0 < \theta < 1},$$

后验分布仍为贝塔分布, 其参数为 $2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 和 $n + 200 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$,

$$\boxtimes n = 100, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 3,$$

故参数 θ 的后验分布为贝塔分布 Be(5,297), 密度函数为

$$\pi(\theta \mid x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\Gamma(302)}{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(297)} \theta^4 (1 - \theta)^{296} I_{0 < \theta < 1}.$$

习题 6.6

- 1. 某厂生产的化纤强度服从正态分布,长期以来其标准差稳定在 $\sigma = 0.85$,现抽取了一个容量为 n = 25 的样本,测定其强度,算得平均值为 $\bar{x} = 2.25$,试求这批化纤平均强度的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间.
- 解: 已知 σ^2 ,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{X} \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.975}=1.96$, $\bar{x}=2.25$, $\sigma=0.85$,n=25,

故
$$\mu$$
 的 0.95 置信区间为 $\left[\bar{x} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right] = \left[2.25 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{0.85}{\sqrt{25}} \right] = [1.9168, 2.5832].$

- 2. 总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, σ^2 已知,问样本容量 n 取多大时才能保证 μ 的置信水平为 95%的置信区间的长度不大于 k.
- 解: 已知 σ^2 ,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{X} \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,长度为 $2u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$,

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.95$$
, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.975}=1.96$,有置信区间的长度 $2u_{1-\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}=2\times1.96\times\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\leq k$,

故
$$\sqrt{n} \ge 3.92 \times \frac{\sigma}{k}$$
, 即 $n \ge \frac{15.3664\sigma^2}{k^2}$.

- 3. 0.50, 1.25, 0.80, 2.00 是取自总体 X 的样本,已知 $Y = \ln X$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$.
 - (1) 求μ的置信水平为95%的置信区间;
 - (2) 求 X 的数学期望的置信水平为 95%的置信区间.

解: (1) 已知
$$\sigma^2$$
,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{Y} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.95$$
, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.975}=1.96$, $\sigma=1$, $n=4$,

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{4} (\ln 0.50 + \ln 1.25 + \ln 0.80 + \ln 2.00) = 0$$
,

故
$$\mu$$
 的 95%置信区间为 $\left[\bar{y}\pm u_{1-\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = \left[0\pm 1.96\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right] = \left[-0.98,0.98\right];$

(2) 因 $Y = \ln X$ 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$,有 $X = e^Y$,且 Y 的密度函数为 $p(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2}}$,

$$\text{If } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{y} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^{2}}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^{2}-2\mu y + \mu^{2}-2y}{2}} dy$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2-2(\mu+1)y+(\mu+1)^2-2\mu-1}{2}} dy = e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu-1)^2}{2}} dy = e^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}},$$

故 E(X) 的 95%置信区间为 $[e^{-0.98+0.5}, e^{0.98+0.5}] = [0.6188, 4.3929].$

- 4. 用一个仪表测量某一物理量 9 次,得样本均值 $\bar{x} = 56.32$,样本标准差 s = 0.22.
 - (1) 测量标准差 σ 大小反映了测量仪表的精度, 试求 σ 的置信水平为 0.95 置信区间;
 - (2) 求该物理量真值的置信水平为 0.99 的置信区间.

解: (1) 估计
$$\sigma^2$$
,选取枢轴量 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\frac{(n-1)\cdot S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)\cdot S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}\right]$,

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.95$$
, $n=9$, $\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.025}(8)=2.1797$, $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.975}(8)=17.5345$, $s=0.22$,

故
$$\sigma^2$$
的 0.95 置信区间为 $\left[\frac{(n-1)\cdot s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)\cdot s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}\right] = \left[\frac{8\times0.22^2}{17.5345}, \frac{8\times0.22^2}{2.1797}\right] = [0.0221, 0.1776],$

即 σ 的 0.95 置信区间为[$\sqrt{0.0221}$, $\sqrt{0.1776}$]=[0.1486, 0.4215].

(2) 未知
$$\sigma^2$$
,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $T = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,
置信度 $1 - \alpha = 0.99$, $n = 9$, $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.995}(8) = 3.3554$, $\overline{x} = 56.32$, $s = 0.22$,
故 μ 的 0.99 置信区间为 $\left[\overline{x} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = \left[56.32 \pm 3.3554 \times \frac{0.22}{\sqrt{9}}\right] = [56.0739, 56.5661]$.

- 5. 已知某种材料的抗压强度 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,现随机地抽取 10 个试件进行抗压试验,测得数据如下: 482 493 457 471 510 446 435 418 394 469
 - (1) 求平均抗压强度 μ 的置信水平为 95%的置信区间;
 - (2) 若已知 σ = 30, 求平均抗压强度 μ 的置信水平为 95%的置信区间;
 - (3) 求 σ 的置信水平为95%的置信区间.

解: (1) 未知
$$\sigma^2$$
,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $T = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,置信度 $1 - \alpha = 0.95$, $n = 10$, $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.975}(9) = 2.2622$, $\overline{x} = 457.5$, $s = 35.2176$,故 μ 的 95%置信区间 $\left[\overline{x} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = \left[457.5 \pm 2.2622 \times \frac{35.2176}{\sqrt{10}}\right] = [432.3064, 482.6936]$;

(2) 已知
$$\sigma^2$$
,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,
置信度 $1 - \alpha = 0.95$, $u_{1-\alpha/2} = u_{0.975} = 1.96$, $\overline{x} = 457.5$, $\sigma = 30$, $n = 10$,
故 μ 的 95%置信区间为 $\left[\overline{x} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = \left[457.5 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{30}{\sqrt{10}}\right] = [438.9058, 476.0942]$;

(3) 估计
$$\sigma^2$$
,选取枢轴量 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\frac{(n-1)\cdot S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)\cdot S^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}\right]$,

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.95$$
, $n=10$, $\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.025}(9)=2.7004$, $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)=\chi^2_{0.975}(9)=19.0228$, $s=35.2176$,

故 σ^2 的 0.95 置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{(n-1)\cdot s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)\cdot s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}\right] = \left[\frac{9\times35.2176^2}{19.0228}, \frac{9\times35.2176^2}{2.7004}\right] = [586.7958, 4133.6469],$$

即 σ 的 0.95 置信区间为[$\sqrt{586.7958}$, $\sqrt{4133.6469}$]=[24.2239, 64.2934].

6. 在一批货物中随机抽取 80 件,发现有 11 件不合格品,试求这批货物的不合格品率的置信水平为 0.90 的置信区间.

解: 大样本, 估计概率
$$p$$
, 选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{X} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \stackrel{.}{\sim} N(0,1)$,

置信区间为
$$\frac{1}{1+u_{\mathrm{l}-\alpha/2}^2/n}$$
 $\left[\overline{X} + \frac{u_{\mathrm{l}-\alpha/2}^2}{2n} \pm u_{\mathrm{l}-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\overline{X}(1-\overline{X})}{n} + \frac{u_{\mathrm{l}-\alpha/2}^2}{4n^2}}\right]$

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.90$$
, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.95}=1.645$, $n=80$, $\bar{x}=\frac{11}{80}=0.1375$,

故p的0.90置信区间

$$\frac{1}{1+u_{1-\alpha/2}^2/n} \left[\overline{x} + \frac{u_{1-\alpha/2}^2}{2n} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\overline{x}(1-\overline{x})}{n}} + \frac{u_{1-\alpha/2}^2}{4n^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+1.645^2/80} \left[0.1375 + \frac{1.645^2}{160} \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.1375 \times 0.8625}{80} + \frac{1.645^2}{4 \times 80^2}} \right] = [0.0859, 0.2128].$$

注: p的 0.90 近似置信区间

$$\left[\overline{x} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\overline{x}(1-\overline{x})}{n}} \right] = \left[0.1375 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.1375 \times 0.8625}{80}} \right] = [0.0742, 0.2008];$$

p的 0.90 修正置信区间(修正频率 $\bar{x}^* = \frac{11+2}{80+4} = 0.1548$)

$$\left[\overline{x} * \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\overline{x} * (1-\overline{x}^*)}{n+4}}\right] = \left[0.1548 \pm 1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.1548 \times 0.8452}{84}}\right] = \left[0.0898, 0.2197\right].$$

7. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ 的样本,证明: λ 的近似 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 - \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2}, \frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 + \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2}\right].$$

证: 总体
$$X \sim P(\lambda)$$
,有 $n\overline{X} = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim P(n\lambda)$, $E(\overline{X}) = \lambda$, $Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{\lambda}{n}$, 当 n 很大时, $\overline{X} \sim N\left(\lambda, \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)$,

选取枢轴量
$$U = \frac{\overline{X} - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda/n}} \sim N(0,1)$$
, 置信度为 $1 - \alpha$, 即 $P\left\{-u_{1-\alpha/2} \leq \frac{\overline{X} - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda/n}} \leq u_{1-\alpha/2}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$,

$$\text{If } -u_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{n}} \leq \overline{X} - \lambda \leq u_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{n}} \text{ , } \text{ } \text{If } (\overline{X} - \lambda)^2 \leq u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{n} \text{ , } \text{ } \lambda^2 - \left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)\lambda + \overline{X}^2 \leq 0 \text{ , }$$

解得
$$\frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 - \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2} \le \lambda \le \frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 + \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2},$$

置信区间为
$$\frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 - \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2}, \frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 + \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2} \right].$$

8. 某商店某种商品的月销售量服从泊松分布,为合理进货,必须了解销售情况.现记录了该商店过去的一些销售量,数据如下:

试求平均月销售量的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间.

解:估计泊松分布的参数 λ ,由第7题的结论可知 λ 的近似 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \pm \sqrt{\left(2\overline{X} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - 4\overline{X}^2}}{2} \right] = \left[\overline{X} + \frac{1}{2n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \pm \sqrt{\left(\overline{X} + \frac{1}{2n}u_{1-\alpha/2}^2\right)^2 - \overline{X}^2} \right],$$

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.975}=1.96$, $\bar{x}=11.9792$, n=48, 故 λ 的 0.95 置信区间

$$\left[\overline{x} + \frac{1}{2n} u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \pm \sqrt{\left(\overline{x} + \frac{1}{2n} u_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \right)^2 - \overline{x}^2} \right]$$

$$= \left[11.9792 + \frac{1.96^2}{2 \times 48} \pm \sqrt{\left(11.9792 + \frac{1.96^2}{2 \times 48} \right)^2 - 11.9792^2} \right] = [11.0392, 12.9992].$$

- 9. 设从总体 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ 和总体 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ 中分别抽取容量为 $n_1 = 10, n_2 = 15$ 的独立样本,可计算 得 $\bar{x} = 82, \ s_x^2 = 56.5, \ \bar{y} = 76, \ s_y^2 = 52.4$.
 - (1) 若已知 $\sigma_1^2=64$, $\sigma_2^2=49$, 求 $\mu_1-\mu_2$ 的置信水平为 95%的置信区间;
 - (2) 若已知 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, 求 $\mu_1 \mu_2$ 的置信水平为95%的置信区间;
 - (3) 若对 σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 一无所知,求 $\mu_1 \mu_2$ 的置信水平为95%的近似置信区间;
 - (4) 求 σ_1^2/σ_2^2 的置信水平为95%的置信区间.

解: (1) 已知
$$\sigma_1^2$$
, σ_2^2 , 估计 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$, 选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$,

置信区间为
$$\left[\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}\right]$$
,

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $u_{1-\alpha/2}=u_{0.975}=1.96$, $\bar{x}=82$, $\bar{y}=76$, $\sigma_1^2=64$, $\sigma_2^2=49$, $n_1=10$, $n_2=15$,故 $\mu_1-\mu_2$ 的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\overline{x} - \overline{y} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \right] = \left[82 - 76 \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{64}{10} + \frac{49}{15}} \right] = \left[-0.0939, 12.0939 \right];$$

(2) 未知
$$\sigma_1^2$$
, σ_2^2 ,但 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$,估计 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$,选取枢轴量 $T = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$,

置信区间为
$$\left[\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right]$$
,

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $n_1=10$, $n_2=15$, $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1+n_2-2)=t_{0.975}(23)=2.0687$,

$$\overline{x} = 82$$
, $s_x^2 = 56.5$, $\overline{y} = 76$, $s_y^2 = 52.4$, $\overline{f} s_w = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 56.5 + 14 \times 52.4}{23}} = 7.3488$,

故 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\overline{x} - \overline{y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right] = \left[82 - 76 \pm 2.0687 \times 7.3488 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}}\right]$$

$$= [-0.2063, 12.2063];$$

(3) 未知 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 , 估计 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$,

选取枢轴量
$$T = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_2}}} \sim t(l_0)$$
, l_0 是最接近 $l = \frac{\left(\frac{S_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{S_x^4}{n_1^2(n_1 - 1)} + \frac{S_y^4}{n_2^2(n_2 - 1)}}$ 的整数,

近似置信区间为
$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \in \left[\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S_x^2 + S_y^2}{n_1}}\right]$$
,

因
$$n_1 = 10$$
, $n_2 = 15$, $s_x^2 = 56.5$, $s_y^2 = 52.4$, 有 $l = \frac{\left(\frac{56.5}{10} + \frac{52.4}{15}\right)^2}{\frac{56.5^2}{10^2 \times 9} + \frac{52.4^2}{15^2 \times 14}} = 18.9201$, 即取 $l_0 = 19$,

置信度为 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0)=t_{0.975}(19)=2.0930$, $\overline{x}=82$, $s_x^2=56.5$, $\overline{y}=76$, $s_y^2=52.4$, 故 $\mu_1-\mu_2$ 的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\overline{x} - \overline{y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_y^2}{n_2}}\right] = \left[82 - 76 \pm 2.0930 \times \sqrt{\frac{56.5}{10} + \frac{52.4}{15}}\right] = \left[-0.3288, 12.3288\right];$$

(4) 估计方差比
$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$$
, 选取枢轴量 $F = \frac{S_x^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_y^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$,

置信区间为
$$\left[\frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)}, \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)}\right]$$
,

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $n_1=10$, $n_2=15$, $F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)=F_{0.975}(9,14)=3.21$,

$$F_{\alpha/2}(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1) = F_{0.025}(9, 14) = \frac{1}{F_{0.075}(14, 9)} = \frac{1}{3.80}, \quad s_x^2 = 56.5, \quad s_y^2 = 52.4,$$

故 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$ 的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{0.975}(9,14)}, \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(9,14)}\right] = \left[\frac{56.50}{52.4} \times \frac{1}{3.21}, \frac{56.50}{52.4} \times 3.80\right] = [0.3359, 4.0973].$$

- 10. 假设人体身高服从正态分布,今抽测甲、乙两地区 18 岁~25 岁女青年身高得数据如下:甲地区抽取 10 名,样本均值 1.64 m,样本标准差 0.2 m;乙地区抽取 10 名,样本均值 1.62 m,样本标准差 0.4 m.
 - (1) 两正态总体方差比的置信水平为95%的置信区间;
 - (2) 两正态总体均值差的置信水平为95%的置信区间.

解: (1) 估计方差比
$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$$
, 选取枢轴量 $F = \frac{S_x^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_y^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$,

置信区间为
$$\left[\frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)}, \frac{S_x^2}{S_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)}\right]$$

置信度
$$1-\alpha=0.95$$
, $n_1=10$, $n_2=10$, $F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1,n_2-1)=F_{0.975}(9,9)=4.03$, $s_x=0.2$, $s_y=0.4$,

故
$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$$
的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{0.975}(9,9)}, \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(9,9)}\right] = \left[\frac{0.2^2}{0.4^2} \times \frac{1}{4.03}, \frac{0.2^2}{0.4^2} \times 4.03\right] = [0.0620, 1.0075];$$

(2) 未知 σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 , 估计 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$,

选取枢轴量
$$T = \frac{(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_2}}} \sim t(l_0)$$
, l_0 是最接近 $l = \frac{\left(\frac{S_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{S_x^4}{n_1^2(n_1 - 1)} + \frac{S_y^4}{n_2^2(n_2 - 1)}}$ 的整数,

近似置信区间为
$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \in \left[\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{n_2}}\right]$$
,

因
$$n_1 = 10$$
, $n_2 = 10$, $s_x = 0.2$, $s_y = 0.4$, 有 $l = \frac{\left(\frac{0.2^2}{10} + \frac{0.4^2}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{0.2^4}{10^2 \times 9} + \frac{0.4^4}{10^2 \times 9}} = 13.2353$, 即取 $l_0 = 13$,

置信度为 $1-\alpha=0.95$, $t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0)=t_{0.975}(13)=2.1604$, $\overline{x}=1.64$, $s_x=0.2$, $\overline{y}=1.62$, $s_y=0.4$,

故 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 95%置信区间为

$$\left[\overline{x} - \overline{y} \pm t_{1-\alpha/2}(l_0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_y^2}{n_2}} \right] = \left[1.64 - 1.62 \pm 2.1604 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.2^2}{10} + \frac{0.4^2}{10}} \right] = \left[-0.2855, 0.3255 \right].$$

- 11. 设总体 X 的密度函数为 $\lambda e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0}$,其中 $\lambda > 0$ 为未知参数, 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.
- 解: 总体 X 服从指数分布 $Exp(\lambda)$,有 $Y=2\lambda X\sim Exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=Ga\left(1,\frac{1}{2}\right)=\chi^2(2)$, $n\overline{Y}=Y_1+\cdots+Y_n\sim\chi^2(2n)$,

选取枢轴量 $\chi^2=2n\lambda\overline{X}\sim\chi^2(2n)$, 置信度为 $1-\alpha$, 即 $P\{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)\leq 2n\lambda\overline{X}\leq\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)\}=1-\alpha$,

则
$$\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n) \le 2n\lambda \overline{X} \le \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)$$
,即 $\frac{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)}{2n\overline{X}} \le \lambda \le \frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}{2n\overline{X}}$,

故 λ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[\frac{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\overline{X}}, \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\overline{X}}\right]$.

12. 设某电子产品的寿命服从指数分布,其密度函数为 $\lambda e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0}$,现从此批产品中抽取容量为 9 的样本,测得寿命为(单位:千小时)

15, 45, 50, 53, 60, 65, 70, 83, 90,

求平均寿命 1/λ 的置信水平为 0.9 的置信区间和置信上、下限.

解: 估计指数分布的参数 λ ,由第 11 题的结论可知 λ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为 $\left[\frac{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\overline{X}}, \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(2n)}{2n\overline{X}}\right]$

则平均寿命 $1/\lambda$ 的 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间为 $\left[\frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}, \frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)}\right]$

单侧置信上、下限分别为 $\frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi^2_{\alpha}(2n)}$ 、 $\frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha}(2n)}$,

置信度 $1-\alpha=0.9$, n=9, $\chi^2_{\alpha/2}(2n)=\chi^2_{0.05}(18)=9.3905$, $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)=\chi^2_{0.95}(18)=28.8693$, $\overline{x}=59$,

$$\chi_{\alpha}^{2}(2n) = \chi_{0.1}^{2}(18) = 10.8649$$
, $\chi_{1-\alpha}^{2}(2n) = \chi_{0.9}^{2}(18) = 25.9894$,

故平均寿命 1/λ 的 0.9 置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^{2}(2n)}, \frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^{2}(2n)}\right] = \left[\frac{2\times9\times59}{28.8693}, \frac{2\times9\times59}{9.3905}\right] = [36.7865, 113.0930];$$

单侧置信上、下限分别为

$$\frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi_{\alpha}^{2}(2n)} = \frac{2 \times 9 \times 59}{10.8649} = 97.7460 , \quad \frac{2n\overline{X}}{\chi_{1-\alpha}^{2}(2n)} = \frac{2 \times 9 \times 59}{10.8649} = 40.8628 .$$

13. 设总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi[1 + (x - \theta)^2]}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad -\infty < \theta < +\infty,$$

 X_1, \dots, X_n 为抽自此总体的简单随机样本,求位置参数 θ 的置信水平近似为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间.

解: 总体X服从柯西分布,根据书上P276例 5.3.10 的结论可知,样本中位数 $m_{0.5} \sim N\left(\theta, \frac{\pi^2}{4n}\right)$,

选取枢轴量
$$U = \frac{m_{0.5} - \theta}{\pi/(2\sqrt{n})} \sim N(0,1)$$
, 置信度为 $1 - \alpha$, 即 $P \left\{ -u_{1-\alpha/2} \le \frac{m_{0.5} - \theta}{\pi/(2\sqrt{n})} \le u_{1-\alpha/2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$,

$$\text{III} - u_{1-\alpha/2} \leq \frac{m_{0.5} - \theta}{\pi/(2\sqrt{n})} \leq u_{1-\alpha/2} \text{, } \text{III} \ m_{0.5} - u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} \leq \theta \leq m_{0.5} + u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}} \text{,}$$

故
$$\theta$$
的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的近似置信区间为 $\left[m_{0.5}-u_{1-\alpha/2}\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}},m_{0.5}+u_{1-\alpha/2}\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{n}}\right]$.

注:因柯西分布数学期望不存在,由样本均值构造枢轴量得到的置信区间不是一个好的估计,总体 X 服从柯西分布 $Ch(1,\theta)$,根据书上习题 4.2 第 11 题的结论可知,柯西分布具有可加性,则 $n\overline{X}=X_1+\cdots+X_n\sim Ch(n,n\theta)$,有 $Y=n\overline{X}-n\theta\sim Ch(n,0)$,其密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{n}{\pi(n^2 + y^2)}$$
, $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} \frac{n}{\pi(n^2 + t^2)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{t}{n} \Big|_{x=0}^{y} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{n}$,

可得其
$$p$$
 分位数 y_p 满足 $F_Y(y_p) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{y_p}{n} = p$,即 $y_p = n \tan \left(\pi p - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$,

选取枢轴量 $Y=n\overline{X}-n\theta\sim Ch(n,0)$, 置信度为 $1-\alpha$, 即 $P\left\{y_{\alpha/2}\leq n\overline{X}-n\theta\leq y_{1-\alpha/2}\right\}=1-\alpha$,

$$\text{If } y_{\alpha/2} = -n\tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2} \le n\overline{X} - n\theta \le y_{1-\alpha/2} = n\tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2}, \quad \text{If } \overline{X} - \tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2} \le \theta \le \overline{X} + \tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2},$$

故
$$\theta$$
 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X}-\tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2},\overline{X}+\tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2}\right]$.

但是该置信区间长度 $2\tan\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{2}$ 与样本容量 n 无关,不会随 n 的增加而缩短,不是一个好的估计.

14. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 为抽自正态总体 $N(\mu, 16)$ 的简单随机样本, 为使得 μ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间的长度不大于给定的 L,试问样本容量 n 至少要多少?

解: 已知
$$\sigma^2$$
,估计 μ ,选取枢轴量 $U = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$,置信区间为 $\left[\overline{X} \pm u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right]$,长度为 $2u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$,

因
$$\sigma^2 = 16$$
,有 $2u_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} \le L$,

故
$$\sqrt{n} \ge \frac{8u_{1-\alpha/2}}{L}$$
,即 $n \ge \frac{64u_{1-\alpha/2}^2}{L^2}$.

15. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为抽自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本. 试证

$$\left[\overline{X} - (\mu + k\sigma)\right] / \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2\right]^{1/2}$$

为枢轴量, 其中 k 为已知常数.

$$\text{iif:} \quad \boxtimes \frac{\overline{X} - (\mu + k\sigma)}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2\right]^{1/2}} = \frac{\overline{X} - (\mu + k\sigma)}{\left[(n-1)S^2\right]^{1/2}} = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{k\sigma}{\left[(n-1)S^2\right]^{1/2}} = \sqrt{n(n-1)} \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} - \frac{k}{\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right]^{1/2}} \,,$$

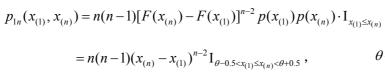
且
$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$
, $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 分布都与未知参数 μ , σ^2 无关,

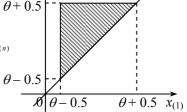
故
$$[\overline{X}-(\mu+k\sigma)]/\Big[\sum_{i=1}^n(X_i-\overline{X})^2\Big]^{1/2}$$
的分布与未知参数 μ , σ^2 无关,即为枢轴量.

- 16. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 是来自 $U(\theta-1/2, \theta+1/2)$ 的样本,求 θ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间(提示:证明 $\frac{X_{(n)}+X_{(1)}}{2}-\theta$ 为枢轴量,并求出对应的密度函数).
- 证: 因总体 X 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = I_{\theta - 0.5 < x < \theta + 0.5}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta - 0.5; \\ x - \theta + 0.5, & \theta - 0.5 \le x < \theta + 0.5; \\ 1, & x \ge \theta + 0.5. \end{cases}$$

则(X(1), X(n))的联合密度函数为





由卷积公式得 $U = X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}$ 的密度函数,

当 $2\theta - 1 < u < 2\theta$ 时,

$$p_U(u) = \int_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{u}{2}} n(n-1)[(u - x_{(1)}) - x_{(1)}]^{n-2} dx_{(1)} = -\frac{n}{2} (u - 2x_{(1)})^{n-1} \Big|_{\theta - \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{u}{2}} = \frac{n}{2} (u - 2\theta + 1)^{n-1},$$

当 $2\theta \le u < 2\theta + 1$ 时,

$$p_U(u) = \int_{u-\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{u}{2}} n(n-1)[(u-x_{(1)})-x_{(1)}]^{n-2} dx_{(1)} = -\frac{n}{2}(u-2x_{(1)})^{n-1}\Big|_{u-\theta-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{u}{2}} = \frac{n}{2}(2\theta+1-u)^{n-1},$$

当 $u \le 2\theta - 1$ 或 $u \ge 2\theta + 1$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

令
$$Y = \frac{U}{2} - \theta = \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \theta$$
, Y的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_{Y}(y) = 2p_{U}(2y + 2\theta) = \begin{cases} n(1+2y)^{n-1}, & -0.5 < y < 0; \\ n(1-2y)^{n-1}, & 0 \le y < 0.5; \\ 0, & \sharp \text{th}. \end{cases} \qquad F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < -0.5; \\ \frac{1}{2}(1+2y)^{n}, & -0.5 \le y < 0; \\ 1-\frac{1}{2}(1-2y)^{n}, & 0 \le y < 0.5; \\ 1, & y \ge 0.5. \end{cases}$$

分布与未知参数 θ 无关,Y为枢轴量,

当
$$p < 0.5$$
 时,其 p 分位数 y_p 满足 $F_Y(y_p) = \frac{1}{2}(1+2y_p)^n = p$,即 $y_p = \frac{(2p)^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}{2}$,

当
$$p \ge 0.5$$
 时,其 p 分位数 y_p 满足 $F_Y(y_p) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2y_p)^n = p$,即 $y_p = \frac{1 - \left[2(1 - p)\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2}$,

选取枢轴量
$$Y = \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \theta$$
, 置信度为 $1 - \alpha$, 即 $P \left\{ y_{\alpha/2} \le \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \theta \le y_{1-\alpha/2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$,

$$\text{for } y_{\alpha/2} = \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2} \leq \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \theta \leq y_{1-\alpha/2} = \frac{1 - \alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \; , \quad \text{for } \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \frac{1 - \alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} + \frac{1 - \alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2} \; ,$$

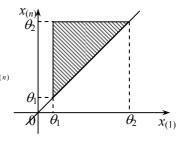
故
$$\theta$$
的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[\frac{X_{(n)}+X_{(1)}}{2}-\frac{1-\alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2},\frac{X_{(n)}+X_{(1)}}{2}+\frac{1-\alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}}{2}\right].$

- 17. 设 X_1 , …, X_n 为抽自均匀分布 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的简单随机样本,记 $X_{(1)} \le X_{(2)} \le \dots \le X_{(n)}$ 为其次序统计量. 求: (1) $\theta_2 \theta_1$ 的置信水平为 1α 的置信区间;
 - (2) 求 $\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}$ 的置信水平为 1α 的置信区间.
- 解: 因总体 X 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \mathbf{I}_{\theta_1 < x < \theta_2}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta_1; \\ \frac{x - \theta_1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, & \theta_1 \le x < \theta_2; \\ 1, & x \ge \theta_2. \end{cases}$$

则(X(1), X(n))的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{split} p_{1n}(x_{(1)},x_{(n)}) &= n(n-1)[F(x_{(n)}) - F(x_{(1)})]^{n-2} p(x_{(1)}) p(x_{(n)}) \cdot \mathbf{I}_{x_{(1)} \le x_{(n)}} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)(x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})^{n-2}}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \mathbf{I}_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} \le x_{(n)} < \theta_2} \,, \end{split}$$



$$p_U(u) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2 - u} \frac{n(n-1)[(u + x_{(1)}) - x_{(1)}]^{n-2}}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} dx_{(1)} = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}(\theta_2 - \theta_1 - u)}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n},$$

当 $u \le 0$ 或 $u \ge \theta_2 - \theta_1$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

令
$$Y = \frac{U}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}$$
, Y的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_{Y}(y) = (\theta_{2} - \theta_{1})p_{U}((\theta_{2} - \theta_{1})y) = \begin{cases} n(n-1)y^{n-2}(1-y), & 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{ 其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ ny^{n-1} - (n-1)y^{n}, & 0 \le y < 1; \\ 1, & y \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

可得 Y 服从贝塔分布 Be(n-1,2), 其分布与未知参数 θ_1 , θ_2 无关,Y 为枢轴量,

其
$$p$$
分位数 $y_p = Be_p(n-1,2)$ 满足方程 $F_Y(y_p) = ny_p^{n-1} - (n-1)y_p^n = p$,

选取枢轴量 $Y = \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{\theta_{n} - \theta_{n}}$,置信度为 $1 - \alpha$,即

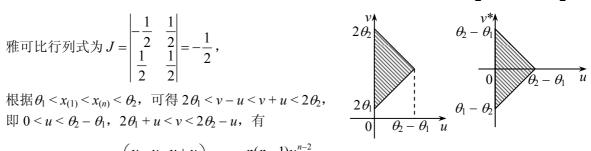
$$P\left\{Be_{\alpha/2}(n-1,2) \leq \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \leq Be_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1,2)\right\} = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$\text{III } Be_{\alpha/2}(n-1,2) \leq \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \leq Be_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1,2) , \quad \text{III } \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{Be_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1,2)} \leq \theta_2 - \theta_1 \leq \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{Be_{\alpha/2}(n-1,2)} ,$$

故
$$\theta_2 - \theta_1$$
的置信水平为 $1 - \alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[\frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{Be_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1,2)}, \frac{X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}}{Be_{\alpha/2}(n-1,2)} \right];$

(2) 由变量替换公式得 $(U, V) = (X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}, X_{(n)} + X_{(1)})$ 的联合密度函数,有 $X_{(1)} = \frac{V - U}{2}, X_{(n)} = \frac{V + U}{2}$

雅可比行列式为
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$p_{UV}(u,v) = p_{1n}\left(\frac{v-u}{2},\frac{v+u}{2}\right) \cdot |J| = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2-\theta_1)^n} \cdot I_{0 < u < \theta_2-\theta_1, 2\theta_1+u < v < 2\theta_2-u},$$

令 $V^* = V - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)$, 有 (U, V^*) 的联合密度函数为

$$p_{UV^*}(u, v^*) = p_{UV}(u, v^* + (\theta_2 + \theta_1)) = \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{0 < u < \theta_2 - \theta_1, u - (\theta_2 - \theta_1) < v < (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - u},$$

由增补变量法得
$$Z = \frac{V^*}{2U} = \frac{(X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(X_{(n)} - X_{(1)})}$$
 的密度函数,

$$\stackrel{\underline{w}}{=} z < 0 \text{ ft}, \quad p_{Z}(z) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\theta_{Z} - \theta_{1}}{1 - 2z}} \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_{Z} - \theta_{1})^{n}} \cdot 2u \cdot du = \frac{(n-1)u^{n}}{(\theta_{Z} - \theta_{1})^{n}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\theta_{Z} - \theta_{1}}{1 - 2z}} = \frac{n-1}{(1 - 2z)^{n}},$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{u}}{=} z \ge 0 \text{ ft}, \quad p_Z(z) = \int_0^{\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{1 + 2z}} \frac{n(n-1)u^{n-2}}{2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \cdot 2u \cdot du = \frac{(n-1)u^n}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{1 + 2z}} = \frac{n-1}{(1 + 2z)^n},$$

则Z的分布函数为

$$F_{Z}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2z)^{1-n}, & z < 0; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2z)^{1-n}, & z \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

分布与未知参数 θ_1 , θ_2 无关, Z 为枢轴量,

当
$$p < 0.5$$
时,其 p 分位数 z_p 满足 $F_Z(z_p) = \frac{1}{2}(1-2z_p)^{1-n} = p$,即 $z_p = \frac{1-(2p)^{\frac{1}{1-n}}}{2}$,

当
$$p \ge 0.5$$
 时,其 p 分位数 z_p 满足 $F_Z(z_p) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2z_p)^{1-n} = p$,即 $z_p = \frac{[2(1-p)]^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2}$,

选取枢轴量
$$Z = \frac{(X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(X_{(n)} - X_{(1)})}$$
, 置信度为 $1 - \alpha$, 即

$$P\left\{z_{\alpha/2} \le \frac{(X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(X_{(n)} - X_{(1)})} \le z_{1-\alpha/2}\right\} = 1 - \alpha,$$

$$\text{If } z_{\alpha/2} = -\frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} \leq \frac{(X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}) - (\theta_2 + \theta_1)}{2(X_{(n)} - X_{(1)})} \leq z_{1-\alpha/2} = \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} \; ,$$

$$| \mathbb{H} \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} - \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}) \le \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2} \le \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}} - 1}{2} (X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}) ,$$

故 $\frac{\theta_2+\theta_1}{2}$ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为

$$\left[\frac{X_{(n)}+X_{(1)}}{2}-\frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}}-1}{2}(X_{(n)}-X_{(1)}),\frac{X_{(n)}+X_{(1)}}{2}+\frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{1-n}}-1}{2}(X_{(n)}-X_{(1)})\right].$$

18. 设 X_1, \dots, X_m i.i.d. ~ $U(0, \theta_1)$, Y_1, \dots, Y_n i.i.d. ~ $U(0, \theta_2)$, $\theta_1 > 0$, $\theta_2 > 0$ 皆未知, 且两样本独立, 求 $\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$

的一个置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间(提示:令 $T_1=X_{(m)}$, $T_2=Y_{(n)}$,证明 $\frac{T_2}{T_1}\cdot\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$ 的分布与 θ_1 , θ_2 无关,

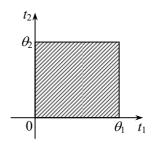
并求出对应的密度函数)

证: 令 $T_1 = X_{(m)}$, $T_2 = Y_{(n)}$, 有 $T_1 与 T_2$ 相互独立, 其联合密度函数为

$$p(t_1,t_2) = p_m(t_1)p_n(t_2) = \frac{mt_1^{m-1}}{\theta_1^m} \mathbf{I}_{0 < t_1 < \theta_1} \cdot \frac{nt_2^{n-1}}{\theta_2^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < t_2 < \theta_2} = \frac{mnt_1^{m-1}t_2^{n-1}}{\theta_1^m \theta_2^n} \mathbf{I}_{0 < t_1 < \theta_1, \ 0 < t_2 < \theta_2},$$

由增补变量法得 $U = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$ 的密度函数,

当
$$0 < u < \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1}$$
时,



$$p_{U}(u) = \int_{0}^{\theta_{1}} \frac{mnt_{1}^{m-1}(ut_{1})^{n-1}}{\theta_{1}^{m}\theta_{2}^{n}} \cdot t_{1} \cdot dt_{1} = \frac{mnu^{n-1}}{\theta_{1}^{m}\theta_{2}^{n}} \cdot \frac{t_{1}^{m+n}}{m+n} \bigg|_{0}^{\theta_{1}} = \frac{mn}{m+n} u^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{\theta_{2}}\right)^{n},$$

$$p_{U}(u) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\theta_{2}}{u}} \frac{mnt_{1}^{m-1}(ut_{1})^{n-1}}{\theta_{1}^{m}\theta_{2}^{n}} \cdot t_{1} \cdot dt_{1} = \frac{mnu^{n-1}}{\theta_{1}^{m}\theta_{2}^{n}} \cdot \frac{t_{1}^{m+n}}{m+n} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\theta_{2}}{u}} = \frac{mn}{m+n} u^{-m-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta_{2}}{\theta_{1}}\right)^{m},$$

当 $u \le 0$ 时, $p_U(u) = 0$,

令 $Y = U \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{Y_{(n)}}{X_{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$, Y的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_{Y}(y) = \frac{\theta_{2}}{\theta_{1}} p_{U} \left(\frac{\theta_{2}}{\theta_{1}} y \right) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0; \\ \frac{mn}{m+n} y^{n-1}, & 0 < y < 1; \\ \frac{mn}{m+n} y^{-m-1}, & y \geq 1. \end{cases} \qquad F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ \frac{m}{m+n} y^{n}, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1 - \frac{n}{m+n} y^{-m}, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

分布与未知参数*θ*I, *θ*. 无关, *Y* 为枢轴量,

当
$$p < \frac{m}{m+n}$$
 时,其 p 分位数 y_p 满足 $F_Y(y_p) = \frac{m}{m+n} y_p^n = p$,即 $y_p = \left[\frac{(m+n)p}{m}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$,

当
$$p \ge \frac{m}{m+n}$$
 时,其 p 分位数 y_p 满足 $F_Y(y_p) = 1 - \frac{n}{m+n} y_p^{-m} = p$,即 $z_p = \left\lceil \frac{n}{(m+n)(1-p)} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{m}}$,

选取枢轴量
$$Y = \frac{Y_{(n)}}{X_{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$$
, 置信度为 $1 - \alpha$, 即 $P \left\{ y_{\alpha/2} \le \frac{Y_{(n)}}{X_{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} \le y_{1-\alpha/2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$,

$$\text{If } y_{\alpha/2} = \left\lceil \frac{(m+n)\alpha}{2m} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{Y_{(n)}}{X_{(m)}} \cdot \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} \leq y_{1-\alpha/2} = \left\lceil \frac{2n}{(m+n)\alpha} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{m}},$$

$$\operatorname{EP}\frac{X_{(m)}}{Y_{(n)}}\left[\frac{(m+n)\alpha}{2m}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} \leq \frac{X_{(m)}}{Y_{(n)}}\left[\frac{2n}{(m+n)\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{m}},$$

故
$$\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$$
 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[\frac{X_{(m)}}{Y_{(n)}}\left[\frac{(m+n)\alpha}{2m}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}, \frac{X_{(m)}}{Y_{(n)}}\left[\frac{2n}{(m+n)\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{m}}\right].$

19. 设总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x; \theta) = e^{-(x-\theta)} I_{x>\theta}, -\infty < \theta < \infty$$

 X_1, \dots, X_n 为抽自此总体的简单随机样本.

- (1) 证明: $X_{(1)} \theta$ 的分布与 θ 无关,并求出此分布;
- (2) 求 θ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间.

解:(1)总体 X 的分布函数为

$$F(x;\theta) = [1 - e^{-(x-\theta)}] \cdot I_{x>\theta},$$

则 X(1)的密度函数为

$$p_1(x) = n[1 - F(x)]^{n-1} p(x) = n e^{-n(x-\theta)} I_{x>\theta}$$

可得 $Y = X_{(1)} - \theta$ 的密度函数为

$$p_{Y}(y) = p_{1}(y + \theta) = n e^{-ny} I_{y>0}$$
,

故 $Y = X_{(1)} - \theta$ 的分布与 θ 无关,服从指数分布 Exp(n);

(2) 因 $Y=X_{(1)}-\theta$ 的分布函数为

$$F_Y(y) = (1 - e^{-ny})I_{y>0}$$
,

其p分位数 y_p 满足 $F_y(y_p) = 1 - e^{-ny_p} = p$, 即 $y_p = -\frac{1}{n}\ln(1-p)$,

选取枢轴量 $Y=X_{(1)}-\theta$,置信度为 $1-\alpha$,即 $P\{y_{\alpha/2}\leq X_{(1)}-\theta\leq y_{1-\alpha/2}\}=1-\alpha$,

$$\text{ for } y_{\alpha/2} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \leq X_{(1)} - \theta \leq y_{1-\alpha/2} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ , } \text{ for } X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \theta \leq X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \text{ , }$$

故 θ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为 $\left[X_{(1)}+\frac{1}{n}\ln\frac{\alpha}{2},X_{(1)}+\frac{1}{n}\ln\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right]$.