

2022. 设 $X(1), X(2), \dots, X(n)$ 是 n 个独立同分布的随机样本，服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ，试给出 $\exp(\mu)$ 的

解：Cramer-Rao 下界。

$$f(x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n), \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right\}$$

$$\ln f = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi - n \ln \sigma$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \mu^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\uparrow I(\mu) \quad \uparrow g(\mu)$$

$$\text{所以 Fisher 信息 } I(\mu) = -E\left\{\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \mu^2}\right\} = \frac{n}{\sigma^2}$$

\therefore 对于 μ 的估计的 Cramer-Rao 下界为 $\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) \geq \frac{1}{I(\mu)} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ ，当 $\mu = g(\mu) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 时达到下界

$$\text{而对于 } g(\mu) \text{ 的 Cramer-Rao 下界为 } \text{Var}(g(\hat{\mu})) = \left[\frac{\partial g(\mu)}{\partial \mu}\right]^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\mu})$$

$$\therefore \exp(\mu) \text{ 的 Cramer-Rao 下界为 } \frac{e^{\mu^2} \sigma^2}{n}$$

2022. 设 $X(1), \dots, X(n)$ 是 n 个独立同分布随机样本，服从 Poisson 分布 $P(\lambda)$ ，试给出未知参数 λ 的

解：Cramer-Rao 下界，并给出达到该下界的 λ 的无偏估计。

$$p(x=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \lambda) = e^{-n\lambda} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!}$$

$$\ln f = -n\lambda + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \ln \lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \lambda} = -n + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \lambda^2} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\therefore I(\lambda) = -E\left\{\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \lambda^2}\right\} = \frac{n\lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{n}{\lambda}$$

\therefore 对于 λ 的估计的 Cramer-Rao 下界为 $\frac{\lambda}{n}$ ，达到下界的 λ 的无偏估计为 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

2. 设 $(X(1), X(2))$ 是独立同分布的随机样本，服从一维高斯分布 $N(\theta, \theta^2)$ ，请计算 θ 的 Cramer-

2021 年 Rao 下界。

$$\text{解：} f(\vec{x}, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi\theta^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_1 - \theta)^2 + (x_2 - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2}\right\}$$

$$E(X) = \theta$$

$$E(X^2) = \theta^2 + \theta^2 = 2\theta^2$$

$$\therefore \ln f = -\frac{(x_1 - \theta)^2 + (x_2 - \theta)^2}{2\theta^2} - \ln 2\pi - 2\ln \theta$$

$$= -\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2\theta^2} + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{\theta} - 2\ln \theta - 1 - \ln 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \theta} = (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \frac{1}{\theta^3} - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{\theta^2} - \frac{2}{\theta}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{3}{\theta^4} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \frac{2(x_1 + x_2)}{\theta^3} + \frac{2}{\theta^3}$$

$$I(\theta) = -E\left\{\frac{\partial^2 \ln f}{\partial \theta^2}\right\} = \frac{3}{\theta^4} \times 4\theta^2 - \frac{2 \times 2\theta}{\theta^3} - \frac{2}{\theta^3} = \frac{6}{\theta^2}$$

二、对于 θ 的估计的Cramer-Rao下界为 $\frac{\theta^2}{8}$