《概率论与数理统计》习题

第十七讲 充分统计量

1. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是来自几何分布

$$P(X = x) = \theta(1 - \theta)^x$$

的样本,证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 是充分统计量。

证明:

$$p(T = t) = {n + t - 1 \choose t} \theta^{n} (1 - \theta)^{t}, t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

当给定 T = t 时, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = t$.

$$P(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n} | T = t) = \frac{P(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n-1}, t - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i})}{P(T = t)}$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} P(x_{i}) P(t - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i})}{\binom{n+t-1}{t}} \theta^{n} (1-\theta)^{t}$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\theta(1-\theta)^{x_{i}}\right) \theta(1-\theta)^{t-\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i}}}{\binom{n+t-1}{t}} \theta^{n} (1-\theta)^{t}$$

$$= \frac{\theta^{n} (1-\theta)^{t}}{\binom{n+t-1}{t}} \theta^{n} (1-\theta)^{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\binom{n+t-1}{t}}$$

该条件分布与 θ 无关,因而 $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 是充分统计量。 (采用定义法或因子分解定理均可。)

2. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 来自均匀分布 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的样本,试给出充分统计量。解:

总体的密度函数为:

$$p(x; \theta_1, \theta_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}, & \theta_1 < x < \theta_2 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$

样本的联合密度函数为:

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_1, \theta_1) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}\right)^n, & \theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2 \\ 0, & others \end{cases}$$

即可以写成:

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_1, \theta_1) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}\right)^n I_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t_1 = x_{(1)}, t_2 = x_{(n)},$$

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_1, \theta_1) = g(t; \theta_1, \theta_2) h(x)$$

$$h(x) = 1$$

$$g(t; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}\right)^n I_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2}$$

由因子分解定理得, $T = (x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$ 是参数 (θ_1, θ_2) 的充分统计量。

3. 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ 的样本, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m 是来自于另一正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$ 的样本,这两个样本相互独立,试给出 $(\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量。

解:

样本 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \square y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n$ 的联合密度函数为:

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \right) \prod_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \right)$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} \sigma_1^{-n} \sigma_2^{-m} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - (\frac{n\bar{x}}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{m\bar{y}}{\sigma_2^2})\mu + (\frac{n}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{m}{2\sigma_2^2})\mu^2 \right)}$$

$$\not \pm \psi, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_i.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2), \quad \not \text{IX} :$$

$$h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = 1$$

$$g(t;\mu,\sigma_1,\sigma_2) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} \sigma_1^{-n} \sigma_2^{-m} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} t_3 + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} t_4 - \left(\frac{nt_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{mt_2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)\mu + \left(\frac{n}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{m}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)\mu^2\right)}$$

由因子分解定理得, $t=(t_1,t_2,t_3,t_4)=(\bar{x},\bar{y},\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2,\sum_{i=1}^m y_i^2)$ 是 $(\mu,\sigma_1^2,\sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量。