

## 第六章课后习题：4、5、25、32、47、50

4. 设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  是总体  $X$  的一个简单随机样本, 试求总体  $X$  在具有下列概率密度时参数  $\theta$  的矩估计.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} 2(\theta - x)/\theta^2, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \\ (2) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} (\theta + 1)x^\theta, & 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \\ (3) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} \sqrt{\theta}x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \\ (4) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} \theta c^\theta/x^{(\theta+1)}, & x > c(c > 0 \text{ 已知}), \theta > 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \\ (5) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} 6x(\theta - x)/\theta^3, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases} \\ (6) f(x; \theta) &= \begin{cases} \theta^2 x^{-3} e^{-\theta/x}, & x > 0, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解:

- (1) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^\theta 2x(\theta - x)/\theta^2 dx = \theta/3$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = 3\bar{X}$ ;  
 (2) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^1 (\theta + 1)x^{\theta+1} dx = (\theta + 1)/(\theta + 2)$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = 1/(1 - \bar{X}) - 2$ ;  
 (3) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\theta}x^{\sqrt{\theta}} dx = \theta/3$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = (1/(1 - \bar{X}) - 1)^2$ ;  
 (4) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_c^\infty \theta c^\theta/x^\theta dx = c\theta/(\theta - 1)$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = 1/(c^{-1}\bar{X} - 1) + 1$ ;  
 (5) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^\theta 6x^2(\theta - x)/\theta^3 dx = \theta/2$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$ ;  
 (6) 由  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^\infty \theta^2 x^{-2} e^{-\theta/x} dx = \int_0^\infty \theta^2 e^{-t} dt = \theta^2$  可知  $\theta$  的矩估计  $\hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\bar{X}}$ .

5. 总体  $X$  的概率密度函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x^2}{\theta^3\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2/\theta^2}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  是来自总体  $X$  的简单随机样本.

(1)求  $\theta$  的矩估计量  $\hat{\theta}$ ;

(2)求  $\hat{\theta}$  的方差.

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^3}{\theta^3\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}} dx, = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{y=\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{\pi}} y e^{-y} dy = -\frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{\pi}} (y+1)e^{-y} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{\pi}}. \\ \therefore \hat{\theta} &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \bar{X} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} Var\hat{\theta} &= \frac{\pi}{4} Var\bar{X} = \frac{\pi}{4n^2} Var \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{\pi n}{4n^2} VarX \\ EX^2 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^4}{\theta^3\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{\theta^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} y^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-y} dy = \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{3\theta^2}{2} \\ \therefore VarX &= EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{2} - \frac{4\theta^2}{\pi} \\ \therefore Var\hat{\theta} &= \frac{\pi}{4n} \left(\frac{3\theta^2}{2} - \frac{4\theta^2}{\pi}\right) = \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} - 1\right) \frac{\theta^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

25. 设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  是总体  $X$  的一个简单随机样本, 试求总体  $X$  在具有下列概率质量函数时参数  $\theta$  的极大似然估计:

(1)  $p(x; \theta) = 1/\theta, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \theta - 1$ , 其中  $\theta$  (正整数) 是未知参数;

(2)  $p(x; \theta) = \binom{m}{x} \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{m-x}, x = 0, 1, \dots, m$ ;

(3)  $p(x; \theta) = (x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}, x = 2, 3, \dots, 0 < \theta < 1$ ;

(4)  $p(x; \theta) = -\theta^x / (x \ln(1 - \theta)), x = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \theta < 1$ ;

(5)  $p(x; \theta) = \theta^x e^{-\theta} / x!, x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

解: 为便于表示,  $C$  代表与参数无关的常数。

(1) 似然函数  $l(\theta) = 1/\theta^n \cdot I(X_{(n)} \leq \theta - 1)$ , 故  $\theta$  的似然估计  $\hat{\theta} = X_{(n)} + 1$

(2) 对数似然函数  $l(\theta) = C + n\bar{X} \ln \theta + (nm - n\bar{X}) \ln(1 - \theta)$ , 对似然函数求导, 令导数等于0, 可得似然方程  $n\bar{X}(1 - \theta) - \theta(nm - n\bar{X}) = 0$ , 故  $\theta$  的似然估计  $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}/m$

(3) 对数似然函数  $l(\theta) = C + 2n \ln \theta + (n\bar{X} - 2n) \ln(1 - \theta)$ , 对似然函数求导, 令导数等于0, 可得似然方程  $2n(1 - \theta) + \theta(2n - n\bar{X}) = 0$ , 故  $\theta$  的似然估计  $\hat{\theta} = 2/\bar{X}$

(4) 似然方程无解析解, 极大似然估计无法求得。

(5) 对数似然函数  $l(\theta) = C + n\bar{X} \ln \theta - n\theta$ , 对似然函数求导, 令导数等于0, 可得似然方程  $n\bar{X} - n\theta = 0$ , 故  $\theta$  的似然估计  $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$

32. 设总体  $X \sim \text{Exp}(-\lambda x), \lambda > 0$ , 求  $P(\lambda < X \leq 2\lambda)$  的矩估计和最大似然估计。

解:

$$\begin{aligned} h(\lambda) &= P(\lambda < X \leq 2\lambda) \\ &= \lambda \int_{\lambda}^{2\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} dx = e^{-\lambda^2} - e^{-2\lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$

易知  $\lambda$  的最大似然估计为  $\hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$ , 故  $h(\lambda)$  的最大似然估计为  $h(\hat{\lambda}_1)$

47. 设总体  $X$  服从韦布尔分布, 概率密度函数为

$$f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda \alpha x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x^\alpha}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \quad \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0.$$

设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  为从此总体中抽取的简单样本. 若  $\alpha$  已知, 求  $\lambda$  的矩估计和最大似然估计.

解: (1) 矩估计:

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x^\alpha} dx \stackrel{y=\lambda x^\alpha}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-y} dy = \lambda^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} e^{-y} dy \\ &= \lambda^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha \lambda^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \\ \therefore \hat{\lambda} &= \left[ \frac{T(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha \bar{X}} \right]^\alpha \end{aligned}$$

(2) 最大似然估计:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha; \lambda) &= \prod_{i=1}^n [\lambda \alpha x_i^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x_i^\alpha}] \\ l(\lambda, x) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln \lambda - \lambda x_i^\alpha + \ln \alpha \cdot x_i^{\alpha-1}] \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \lambda} &= \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha = 0, \quad \therefore \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

50. 设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  和  $(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$  是分别来自总体  $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$  和  $N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$  的两组独立样本, 求  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  和  $\sigma^2$  的最大似然估计.

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{联合分布 } f(x, y) &= f(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1 \dots y_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_i - u_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \prod_{j=1}^n (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(y_j - u_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\
 l(\theta) &= \sum_{i=1}^m -\frac{1}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{(x_i - u_1)^2}{2\sigma^2} + \sum_{j=1}^n -\frac{1}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{(y_j - u_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} + c \\
 &= -\frac{m+n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - u_1)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - u_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} + c. \\
 \frac{\partial l}{\partial u_1} &= 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - u_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{u}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \bar{X} \\
 \frac{\partial l}{\partial u_2} &= 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - u_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{u}_2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n Y_j}{n} = \bar{Y} \\
 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma^2} &= 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{m+n}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - u_1)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - u_2)^2}{2(\sigma^2)^2} = 0. \\
 \therefore \sigma^2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - u_1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_j - u_2)^2}{m+n} \\
 \text{代入 } \hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2. \quad \hat{\sigma}_2 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2}{m+n}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$