

$$\bar{x} = 8.9 \quad 10$$

$$\bar{x} = 1 \quad 3(3-5) \quad 4(2,4,6) \quad 5$$

8. 假设总体 X 服从 0-1 分布 $B(1, p)$, 其中 p 为未知参数, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5) 为从此总体中抽取的简单样本.

(1) 写出样本空间和抽样分布;

(2) 指出 $X_1 + X_2, \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} X_i, X_5 + 2p, X_5 - E(X_1), \frac{(X_5 - X_1)^2}{\text{Var}(X_1)}$ 哪些是统计量, 哪些不是, 为什么?

$$(1). \text{ 样本空间 } \Omega = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) : x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \}$$

$$P(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_5 = x_5) = p^{\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i} (1-p)^{5 - \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i}$$

(2) $X_1 + X_2, \min_{1 \leq i \leq 5} X_i$ 是 其余不是. 因为 p 未知 $\Rightarrow E(X_1) = p$ 未知 $\text{Var}(X_1) = p(1-p)$ 未知

9. 随机地取 7 只活塞环, 测得它们的直径为 (单位:mm)

74.001, 74.005, 74.003, 74.000, 73.908, 74.006, 74.002,

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试求样本均值和样本标准差.

10. 设样本量为 10 的一个样本值为

0.4, 0.3, -0.3, -0.1, 1.7, 0.6, -0.1, 0.9, 2.6, 0.5,

试计算经验分布函数.

设样本为 $x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 7$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{7} \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i = 73.989 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = 0.0359 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -0.3 \\ 0.1 & -0.3 \leq x < -0.1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x \geq 2.6 \end{cases}$$

1. 设总体 X 的概率分布如下:

X	0	1	2	3
P	θ^2	$2\theta(1-\theta)$	θ^2	$1-2\theta$

其中 $0 < \theta < 1/2$ 为未知参数. 现从此总体中抽出一样本量为 100 的简单随机样本, 其中 0 出现了 10 次, 1 出现了 53 次, 2 出现了 16 次, 3 出现了 21 次. 试求 θ 的矩估计.

$$EX = \sum_{i=0}^3 x_i P(X=x_i) = 3-4\theta$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{100} x_i = 1.48$$

$$\hat{EX} = 3-4\hat{\theta} = \bar{x} = 1.48$$

$$\text{得 } \hat{\theta} = 0.38$$

3. 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 θ 的矩估计:

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

Attention:
 ① 不要写 $EX = \dots = \bar{X}$, 概念不清
 ② 3(4) 是超越方程, 直接解不出

(3). $EX = \sum_{x=2}^{+\infty} x(x-1) \theta^2 (1-\theta)^{x-2} = \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{x=2}^{+\infty} (1-\theta)^x \overset{\text{求导为}}{\downarrow} \overset{\text{求导}}{=} \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} (1-\theta)^x =$

$= \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{d(1-\theta)^2} \frac{1}{\theta} \overset{\text{令 } q=1-\theta}{=} \theta^2 \frac{d^2}{dq^2} \left[\frac{1}{1-q} \right] = \theta^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\theta^3} = \frac{2}{\theta}$

又有 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{\hat{EX}} = \frac{2}{\bar{X}}$

(4). $EX = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} x p(x, \theta) = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-\theta)} \frac{\theta}{1-\theta}$

$EX^2 = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x, \theta) = \sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} -\frac{x \theta^{x-1} \theta}{\ln(1-\theta)} = \left(\sum_{x=1}^{+\infty} \theta^x \right)'_{\theta} \left[-\frac{\theta}{\ln(1-\theta)} \right] = -\frac{\theta}{(1-\theta)^2 \ln(1-\theta)}$

又有 $\frac{EX}{EX^2} = (1-\theta)$ 从而 $\hat{\theta} = 1 - \frac{\hat{EX}}{\hat{EX}^2} = 1 - \frac{\bar{X}}{S_x^2}$

(5) $EX = \theta$ 又有 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$

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函数时参数 θ 的矩估计:

$$(1) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 2(\theta - x)/\theta^2, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} (\theta + 1)x^\theta, & 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\theta} x^{\sqrt{\theta}-1}, & 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta c^\theta / x^{(\theta+1)}, & x > c (c > 0 \text{ 已知}), \theta > 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$(5) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 6x(\theta - x)/\theta^3, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ 0, & \text{其他;} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta^2 x^{-3} e^{-\theta/x}, & x > 0, \theta > 0, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \quad \mathbb{E}X = \int_0^1 x^{\theta+1} (\theta+1) dx = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta+2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\theta+2}$$

$$\text{又 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{1 - \hat{\mathbb{E}}X} - 2 = \frac{\bar{X} - 1}{1 - \bar{X}}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbb{E}X = \int_0^{+\infty} \theta c^\theta \frac{1}{x^{\theta+1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{1-\theta} c^\theta x^{-\theta+1} \Big|_c^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{c\theta}{\theta-1} = \frac{c}{1-\frac{1}{\theta}} \quad \hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{X}-c}$$

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 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta}$;

(2) 求 $\hat{\theta}$ 的方差.

$$(1) \quad \text{由于 } \mathbb{E}X = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^3}{\theta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2/\theta^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x^2}{\theta^2 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y} \cdot \theta \left(\frac{2x}{\theta^2} dx\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta 2y}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-y} dy = \frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\text{从而 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \hat{\mathbb{E}}X = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \bar{X}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}X^2 - (\mathbb{E}X)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{2} - \frac{4\theta^2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4n} \text{Var}(X)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi - 8}{8n} \theta^2$$

$$(6). \quad \mathbb{E}X = \int_0^{+\infty} \theta^2 x^2 e^{-\theta/x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \theta e^{-\theta/x} d\frac{\theta}{x} = \theta$$

$$\text{又 } \hat{\theta} = \hat{\mathbb{E}}X = \bar{X}$$

$$(2). \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{Var}(\bar{X})$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}X^2 - (\mathbb{E}X)^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}X^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4x^4}{\theta^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2/\theta^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} y^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\theta^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{3\theta^2}{2}$$