

## 2021 年春季学期/数理统计/第六周/课后作业解答

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- 2 证明. 因  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim_{i.i.d} \text{Exp}(\lambda) = \text{Ga}(1, \lambda)$ , 由伽玛分布的可加性知  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Ga}(n, \lambda)$ , 其密度函数为

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y}, \quad y > 0$$

则,

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}}\right) &= E\left(\frac{n}{Y}\right) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{n}{y} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} dy \\ &= \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{n-2} e^{-\lambda y} dy \\ &= \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\lambda^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{n\lambda}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

故,  $1/\bar{X}$  不是  $\lambda$  的无偏估计。

- 3 证明. 由于  $\hat{\theta}$  是  $\theta$  的无偏估计, 即  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$ , 因此,

$$E[(\hat{\theta})^2] = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [E(\hat{\theta})]^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 > \theta^2$$

故,  $(\hat{\theta})^2$  不是  $\theta^2$  的无偏估计。

- 4 证明.

$$\begin{aligned} E[(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2] &= \text{Var}(X_{i+1} - X_i) + [E(X_{i+1} - X_i)]^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(X_{i+1}) + \text{Var}(X_i) + [E(X_{i+1}) - E(X_i)]^2 \\ &= 2\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] &= c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E[(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2] \\ &= c \cdot (n-1) \cdot 2\sigma^2 = 2c(n-1)\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 当  $c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$  时,

$$E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = \sigma^2$$

故,  $c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计。

6 证明. 由  $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ , 可知  $x_{(1)}, x_{(3)}$  的密度函数分别为

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

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

则,

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

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

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

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

因此,

$$E(4X_{(1)}) = 4 \cdot \frac{\theta}{4} = \theta, \quad E\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3\theta}{4} = \theta$$

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

同时,

$$\text{Var}(4X_{(1)}) = 16 \cdot \left[ \frac{\theta^2}{10} - \left(\frac{\theta}{4}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{3\theta^2}{5}$$

$$\text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \left[ \frac{3\theta^2}{5} - \left(\frac{3\theta}{4}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{\theta^2}{15}$$

故,  $\text{Var}(4X_{(1)}) > \text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right)$ , 即  $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$  比  $4X_{(1)}$  更有效。

7 证明. 由于,

$$E(Y) = aE(\bar{X}_1) + bE(\bar{X}_2) = a\mu + b\mu = (a+b)\mu = \mu$$

故  $Y$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计;

同时,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y) &= a^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}_2) \\ &= a^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + (1-a)^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2} \\ &= \left( \frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} a^2 - \frac{2}{n_2} a + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

对  $\text{Var}(Y)$  求导, 可得

$$\frac{\partial \text{Var}(Y)}{\partial a} = \left( \frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} \cdot 2a - \frac{2}{n_2} \right) \sigma^2$$

令  $\frac{\partial \text{Var}(Y)}{\partial a} = 0$ , 得  $a = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}$ 。

同时,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \text{Var}(Y)}{\partial^2 a} = \frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} \cdot 2\sigma^2 > 0$$

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

8 证明. 因  $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  为  $\mu$  的任一线性无偏估计量, 不妨设

$$T(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$$

则,

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

因此  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$ 。

同时, 由于  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  相互独立, 当  $i \neq j$  时, 有

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$$

则,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T) &= \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} X_i, a_i X_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T)$$

故  $\bar{X}$  与  $T$  的相关系数为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Corr}(\bar{X}, T) &= \frac{\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} \sqrt{\text{Var}(T)}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} \sqrt{\text{Var}(T)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\text{Var}(T)}} \end{aligned}$$