

2022 年春季学期/数理统计/第六周/课后作业解答

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更新：2022 年 3 月 31 日

3 证明. 由于 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 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 θ^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 θ 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。

8 证明. 因 $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为 μ 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

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