

2021 年春季学期/数理统计/第十一周/课后作业解答

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2 证明. 由于 T_1, T_2 分别为 θ_1, θ_2 的 UMVUE, 所以

$$E(T_i) = \theta_i, \quad i = 1, 2$$

且对于任意满足 $E(\varphi) = 0, \text{Var}(\varphi) < \infty$ 的 φ 有

$$\text{Cov}(T_i, \theta_i), \quad i = 1, 2$$

因此,

$$E(aT_1 + bT_2) = a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$$

$$\text{Cov}(aT_1 + bT_2, \varphi) = a \text{Cov}(T_1, \varphi) + b \text{Cov}(T_2, \varphi)$$

故, 由 UMVUE 的判断准则有, $aT_1 + bT_2$ 是 $a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$ 的 UMVUE。

3 证明. 由于 T, \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 故

$$E(T) = g(\theta), \quad E(\hat{g}) = g(\theta)$$

因此,

$$E(T - \hat{g}) = 0$$

由于 $\text{Var}(T) < \infty, \text{Var}(\hat{g}) < \infty$, 故

$$\text{Var}(T - \hat{g}) < \infty$$

所以, 由判断准则有,

$$\text{Cov}(T, T - \hat{g}) = \text{Var}(T) - \text{Cov}(T, \hat{g}) = 0$$

故,

$$\text{Cov}(T, \hat{g}) = \text{Var}(T) \geq 0$$

5 证明. 令

$$S_\theta = \frac{\partial \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

则,

$$\begin{aligned} E(S_\theta) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \cdot p(x; \theta) \, dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} p(x; \theta) \, dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x; \theta) \, dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} E(S_\theta) = 0$$

同时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E(S_\theta)}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_\theta \cdot p(x; \theta) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [S_\theta \cdot p(x; \theta)] \, dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\partial S_\theta}{\partial \theta} \cdot p(x; \theta) + S_\theta \cdot \frac{\partial p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right] \, dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \cdot p(x; \theta) \, dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\partial \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right]^2 \cdot p(x; \theta) \, dx \\ &= E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] + E(S_\theta^2) \\ &= E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] + I(\theta) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故,

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right]$$

6 证明. (a). 样本 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta x_i^{\theta-1}$$

对数似然函数为

$$\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = -n \ln g(\theta) + \left[\frac{1}{g(\theta)} - 1 \right] \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

令

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial g(\theta)} = -\frac{n}{g(\theta)} - \frac{1}{g^2(\theta)} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

所以, $g(\theta)$ 的极大似然估计为

$$\hat{g}(\theta) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

(b). 令 $Y = -\ln X$, 则

$$P(Y < y) = P(-\ln X < y) = P(X > e^{-y}) = \int_{e^{-y}}^1 \theta x^{\theta-1} \, dx = 1 - e^{-\theta y}$$

因此,

$$Y \sim \text{Exp}(\theta), \quad \hat{g}(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y \sim \text{Ga}(n, n\theta)$$

于是,

$$E(\hat{g}) = \frac{n}{n\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} = g(\theta), \quad \text{Var}(\hat{g}) = \frac{n}{(n\theta)^2} = \frac{1}{n\theta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

因此, θ 的费舍尔信息量为

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

故, $g(\theta)$ 的任一无偏估计的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{1}{n\theta^2}$$

所以, $\hat{g}(\theta) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的有效估计。

7 证明. 对数密度函数为

$$\ln p(x; \theta) = \ln 2 + \ln \theta - 3 \ln x - \frac{\theta}{x^2}$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

因此, θ 的费舍尔信息量为

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

10 证明. 总体 $\text{Ga}(\alpha, \lambda)$ 的密度函数为

$$p(x; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0$$

对数密度函数为

$$\ln p(x; \lambda) = \alpha \ln \lambda - \ln \Gamma(\alpha) + (\alpha - 1) \ln x - \lambda x$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} - x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} = -\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

因此, λ 的费舍尔信息量为

$$I(\lambda) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} \ln p(x; \lambda) \right] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

故, $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的任一无偏估计的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\lambda)]^2}{nI(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{n\alpha\lambda^2}$$

同时,

$$\frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \text{Ga}(n\alpha, n\alpha\lambda)$$

因此,

$$E\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{n\alpha}{n\alpha\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = g(\lambda), \quad \text{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{n\alpha}{(n\alpha\lambda)^2} = \frac{1}{n\alpha\lambda^2}$$

故, $\frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的有效估计, 从而也是 UMVUE。

12 **证明.** 设 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 0 的任一无偏估计, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E(\varphi) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}\mu - \frac{n\mu^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

上式两端对 μ 求导, 有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (n\bar{x} - n\mu) \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}\mu - \frac{n\mu^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0$$

同时, 由于 $E(\varphi) = 0$, 有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n\bar{x}\varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}\mu - \frac{n\mu^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0$$

上式两端对 μ 求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (n\bar{x})^2 \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}\mu - \frac{n\mu^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &- \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n\bar{x} \cdot n\mu \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + n\bar{x}\mu - \frac{n\mu^2}{2} \right\} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

结合前两式, 有

$$E(\bar{x}^2 \varphi) = 0$$

同时,

$$E(\bar{x}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{x}) + [E(\bar{x})]^2 = \frac{1}{n} + \mu^2, \quad E\left(\bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \mu^2$$

记

$$T = \bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$$

则

$$\text{Cov}(T, \varphi) = E(T\varphi) - E(T)E(\varphi) = 0, \quad E(T) = \mu^2$$

因此, $T = \bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 为 μ^2 的 UMVUE。

由于 $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, 1)$, 有

$$E(\bar{x}) = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{x}) = E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n}, \quad E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^3] = 0, \quad E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^4] = \frac{3}{n^2}$$

则,

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{x}^4) &= E[(\bar{x} - \mu + \mu)^4] \\ &= E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^4] + 4\mu E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^3] \\ &\quad + 6\mu^2 E[(\bar{x} - \mu)^2] + 4\mu^3 E(\bar{x} - \mu) + \mu^4 \\ &= \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4 \end{aligned}$$

可得,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(T) &= \text{Var}(\bar{x}^2) \\ &= E(\bar{x}^4) - [E(\bar{x}^2)]^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4 - \left(\frac{1}{n} + \mu^2\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4\mu^2}{n}\end{aligned}$$

总体 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的密度函数为

$$p(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2} \right\}$$

对数密度函数为

$$\ln p(x; \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2}$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(x; \mu) = x - \mu$$

因此, μ 的费舍尔信息量为

$$I(\mu) = E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(x; \mu) \right]^2 = E(x - \mu)^2 = 1$$

故, $g(\mu) = \mu^2$ 的任一无偏估计的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\mu)]^2}{nI(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{n} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$$

因此, $\text{Var}(T) = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4\mu^2}{n} > \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$, 故 $T = \bar{x}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 不是 μ^2 的有效估计。