概率论与数理统计 第10次作业

Name: 宋昊原 Student ID: 2022010755

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1 简单随机抽样

1.1

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (E(X_i^2) - 2E(X_i\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X}^2))$$

考虑到对称性,有

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E(X_1^2) - 2E(X_1\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X}^2)$$

$$= E(X_1^2) - \frac{2}{n}E(X_1^2) - \frac{2(n-1)}{n}E(X_1X_2) + \frac{1}{n}E(X_1^2) + \frac{n-1}{n}E(X_1X_2)$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n}E(X_1^2) - \frac{n-1}{n}E(X_1X_2)$$

其中

$$E(X_1^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$E(X_1 X_2) = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} x_i x_j$$

$$= \frac{1}{N(N-1)} ((\sum_i x_i)^2 - \sum_i x_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N(N-1)} (N^2 \mu^2 - N(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)) = \mu^2 - \frac{1}{N-1} \sigma^2$$

故

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \sigma^2 \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{N}{N-1}$$

1.2

作业9-3计算过

$$Var(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2 \frac{1}{n} \frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

故

$$Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{N-n}{N(n-1)}E(\hat{\sigma}^2)$$

当N, n都已知时

$$\frac{N-n}{N(n-1)}\hat{\sigma}^2$$

是 $Var(\bar{X})$ 的一个无偏估计.

2 Poisson分布的估计

2.1

Poisson分布为

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda}$$

首先证明ê是无偏估计

$$\begin{split} E(\hat{\theta}(X)) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} e^{-\lambda} \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k (-1)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-2\lambda} \end{split}$$

再证明唯一性,此时样本容量为1,故估计量只能是X的函数,若此函数是无偏估计,则

$$E(\hat{\theta}(X)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \hat{\theta}(k) = e^{-2\lambda}$$

故

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \hat{\theta}(k) = e^{-\lambda}$$

己知

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} (-1)^k = e^{-\lambda}$$

即

$$\forall \lambda > 0, \ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \hat{\theta}(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} (-1)^k$$

这两个幂级数收敛于同一函数必须要求其系数分别相等,即

$$\hat{\theta}(X) = (-1)^X$$

是唯一的无偏估计.

2.2

上述估计不合理,由于 $\lambda > 0$,有

$$0 < e^{-2\lambda} < 1$$

故上述估计给出的是完全荒谬的结果.

要给出合理的估计,可以采用极大似然估计,似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^X}{X!} e^{-\lambda}$$

故

$$\frac{dL}{d\theta} = \frac{X\lambda^{X-1}e^{-\lambda} - \lambda^X e^{-\lambda}}{X!}$$

令此值为0,则有

$$\lambda = X$$

这确实是最大值.

实际上,由于 $E(X) = \lambda$,这和矩估计给出相同的结果.

3 均匀总体的估计

3.1

考虑最小值、最大值的CDF

$$F_1(x) = 1 - \frac{(\theta - x)^n}{\theta^n}$$
$$F_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}$$

则PDF

$$f_1(x) = \frac{n(\theta - x)^{n-1}}{\theta^n}$$
$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n}$$

故

$$E(\hat{\theta_1}) = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx(\theta - x)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx + \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^n}{\theta^n} dx$$
$$= \int_0^\theta \frac{n(\theta - x)x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx + \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^n}{\theta^n} dx$$
$$= \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^{n-1}} dx = \theta$$

故 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是 θ 的无偏估计.

3.2

考虑最小值 X_{min} 的期望

$$E(X_{min}) = \int_0^\theta \frac{nx(\theta - x)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx$$
$$= \int_0^\theta \frac{n(\theta - x)x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \int_0^\theta \frac{n\theta x^{n-1} - nx^n}{\theta^n} dx$$
$$= \theta - \frac{n}{n+1}\theta = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$$

于是取

$$c_n = n + 1$$

则

$$\hat{\theta_2} = (n+1)X_{min}$$

是 θ 的无偏估计.

3.3

考虑 X_{min}, X_{max} 的联合累积分布函数

$$F(x_m, x_M) = P(X_{min} \le x_m \land X_{max} \le x_M)$$

$$= P(X_{max} \le x_M) - P(X_{min} > x_m \land X_{max} \le x_M)$$

$$= \left(\frac{x_M}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{x_M - x_m}{\theta}\right)^n$$

于是其联合PDF为

$$f(x_m, x_M) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_m \partial x_M} F(x_m, x_M) = \frac{n(n-1)(x_M - x_m)^{n-2}}{\theta^n}$$

 $0 \le x \le \theta$ 时

$$\hat{f}_1(x) = \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} f(\xi, x - \xi) d\xi = \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{n(n-1)(x-2\xi)^{n-2}}{\theta^n} d\xi$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{n(n-1)(x-2\xi)^{n-2}}{\theta^n} d(x-2\xi)$$
$$= \frac{nx^{n-1}}{2\theta^n}$$

 $\theta < x \le 2\theta$

$$\hat{f}_1(x) = \int_{x-\theta}^{\frac{x}{2}} f(\xi, x - \xi) d\xi = \int_{x-\theta}^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{n(n-1)(x - 2\xi)^{n-2}}{\theta^n} d\xi$$
$$= \frac{n(2\theta - x)^{n-1}}{2\theta^n}$$

故

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(\hat{\theta}_1^2) - \theta^2$$

$$= \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^{n+1}}{2\theta^n} dx + \int_\theta^{2\theta} \frac{n(2\theta - x)^{n-1}x^2}{2\theta^n} dx - \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{n\theta^2}{2(n+2)} + \int_0^\theta \frac{nx^{n-1}(2\theta - x)^2}{2\theta^n} dx - \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} - \frac{2n\theta^2}{n+1} + 2\theta^2 - \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{2\theta^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

而

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_{2}) = (n+1)^{2} Var(X_{min})$$

$$= (n+1)^{2} E(X_{min}^{2}) - \theta^{2}$$

$$= (n+1)^{2} \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{n(\theta - x)^{n-1} x^{2}}{\theta^{n}} dx - \theta^{2}$$

$$= \frac{n\theta^{2}}{n+2}$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_{3}) = 4Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{\theta^{2}}{3n}$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta}_{4}) = \frac{(n+1)^{2}}{n^{2}} E(X_{max}^{2}) - \theta^{2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^{2}}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{nx^{n+1}}{\theta^{n}} dx - \theta^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\theta^{2}}{n(n+2)}$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta_2}) >> Var(\hat{\theta_3}) >> Var(\hat{\theta_1}) > Var(\hat{\theta_4})$$

这说明,在估计中引入较大的次序统计量的权重越大,估计的方差就越小.

4 加权平均估计

4.1

$$E(\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i E(X_i) = \theta \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i$$

故

$$E(\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i X_i) = \theta \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i = 1$$

4.2

设总体方差为 σ^2

$$E((\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i X_i)^2) = (\theta^2 + \sigma^2) \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i^2 + \theta^2 \sum_{i \neq j} c_i c_j$$

$$= \theta^2 (\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i)^2 + \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i^2$$

$$= \theta^2 + \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i^2$$

$$\geq \theta^2 + \sigma^2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i}{n}$$

$$= \theta^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

上式取等当且仅当

$$c_1 = \dots = c_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

5 正态估计的均方误差

由于

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

可知

$$Var(S^{2}) = \frac{\sigma^{4}}{(n-1)^{2}} Var(\chi^{2}(n-1)) = \frac{2\sigma^{4}}{n-1}$$

而

$$Var(m_2) = \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} Var(S^2) = \frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2}$$
$$E((m_2 - \sigma^2)^2) = Var(m_2 - \sigma^2) + E^2(m_2 - \sigma^2) = \frac{2(n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2} + \frac{\sigma^4}{n^2} = \frac{(2n-1)\sigma^4}{n^2}$$

而

$$E((S^{2} - \sigma^{2})^{2}) = Var(S^{2}) = \frac{2\sigma^{4}}{n-1} = \frac{(2n-1)\sigma^{4}}{n^{2} - \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}}$$

故

$$E((S^2 - \sigma^2)^2) > E((m_2 - \sigma^2)^2)$$

6 正态分布与t分布

分母

$$\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2}{4} \sim \chi^2(2)$$

分子

$$\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2\sqrt{2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

故

$$\frac{\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{X_3^2 + X_4^2}{8}}} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{\sqrt{X_3^2 + X_4^2}} \sim t(2)$$

于是a=1, 此时t分布的自由度为2.

7 正态分布估计实操1

由于

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$
$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

有

$$\sqrt{n}\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

故 μ 的1 – α 置信区间为

$$(\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1))$$

现有参数如下

$$\bar{X} = 503.75$$

$$S = 6.20215$$

$$n = 16$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

计算得区间为

(500.45, 507.05)

8 正态分布估计实操2

$$\bar{X} = 1160$$

$$S = 99.74969$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

需求出

$$\bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}t_{\alpha}(n-1)$$

解得下限为1064.9.

9 正态分布估计实操3

9.1

由于 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$ 和 $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$ 独立,X, Y样本容量分别为 n_1, n_2 ,则有

$$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2})$$

又

$$\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1 - 1)$$
$$\frac{(n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_2 - 1)$$

故

$$\frac{\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{\sigma^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

化简得

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2})\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

故 $1 - \alpha$ 置信区间为

$$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \sqrt{(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2})\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2),$$

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right) \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2))$$

已知参数

$$\bar{X} = 91.73$$
 $\bar{Y} = 93.75$
 $S_1^2 = 3.89$
 $S_2^2 = 4.02$
 $n_1 = 20$
 $n_2 = 30$

解得

$$(-3.18, -0.86)$$

 $\alpha = 0.05$

9.2

两个催化剂有显著差别. 上述计算得知,在95%的置信水平下都有 $\mu_1<\mu_2$,可见有较高的置信水平保证新型催化剂的期望产率高于原催化剂.

10 均匀分布区间估计

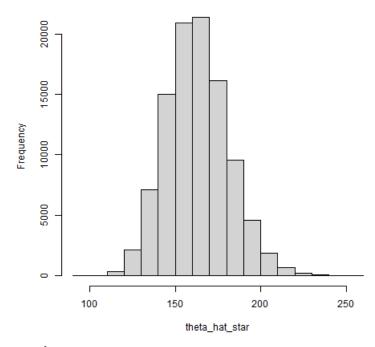
要使 $F_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{\theta^n}$ 要使 $P(X_{max} < \theta < c_n X_{max}) = 1 - \alpha$ 只需 $P(X_{max} > \frac{\theta}{c_n}) = 1 - \alpha$ む $1 - F_n(\frac{\theta}{c_n}) = 1 - \alpha$ 故 $c_n^n = \alpha$ 只需 $c_n = \alpha^{\frac{1}{n}}$

即可.

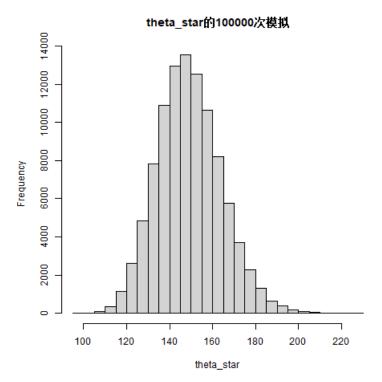
11 计算机实验: 自助法Bootstrap

我进行了100000次模拟,这是 $\hat{ heta}$ *的分布:

theta_hat_star的100000次模拟



这是 $\hat{\theta}$ 的分布:



可以看到二者的分布形状上比较接近,但方差有一定差异.接下来,我做了10次模拟并比较二者的方差(实际上是样本方差),如下: [1] "第1次模拟,Vboot=240.521705, Var=222.132836" [1] "第2次模拟,Vboot=222.984021, Var=223.007122" [1] "第3次模拟,Vboot=232.957451, Var=223.450371" [1] "第4次模拟,Vboot=303.018521, Var=222.906810" [1] "第5次模拟,Vboot=303.74069, Var=222.934047" [1] "第6次模拟,Vboot=180.703187, Var=223.359109" [1] "第7次模拟,Vboot=206.476294, Var=223.653401" [1] "第8次模拟,Vboot=279.831986, Var=224.667907" [1] "第10次模拟,Vboot=279.831986, Var=223.626337" 可见证,具有对以2000的估计作用,但由于以2000年

可见 V_{boot} 具有对 $Var(\hat{\theta})$ 的估计作用,但由于 V_{boot} 实际上只基于一组给定的样本,它的估计会产生较大的偏