

高等数理统计习题课

第三组

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1 习题 1.27问题第一问第二问2 习题 2.1

问题

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① **习题** 1.27 **问题** 第一问 第二问

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- 例 1.1: 1.27
- 设 $X_1 \sim Ga(\alpha_1, \lambda), X_2 \sim Ga(\alpha_2, \lambda)$, 且 X_1 与 X_2 独立, 证明:
 - ① $Y_1=X_1+X_2$ 与 $Y_2=X_1/(X_1+X_2)$ 独立, 且 $Y_2\sim Be(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$;

习题 3.2

② $Y_1 = X_1 + X_2$ 与 $Y_3 = X_1/X_2$ 独立, 且 $Y_3 \sim Z(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$.

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第一问

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$lacksquare Y_1$ 和 Y_2 的密度函数 lacksquare

由 $X_1 \sim Ga(\alpha_1, \lambda), X_2 \sim Ga(\alpha_2, \lambda)$ 知: X_1, X_2 的联合分布为

$$p_{X_1,X_2}(x_1,x_2) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} x_1^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\lambda x_1} x_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda x_2}.$$

$$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2 \sim \mathit{Ga}(lpha_1 + lpha_2, \lambda)$$
,即

$$p_{Y_1}(y_1) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda y_1}$$

令
$$U = X_1, V = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}$$
 , 则

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = U \\ X_2 = U/V - U \end{cases},$$

$lacksquare Y_1$ 和 Y_2 的密度函数 lacksquare

且变换的行列式为

$$J = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1/v - 1 & -u/v^2 \end{array} \right| = -\frac{u}{v^2}.$$

U, V 的联合分布为:

$$p_{U,V}(u,v) = p_{X_1,X_2}(u,v)|J|$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\lambda u} (\frac{u}{v} - u)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda(u/v - u)} \frac{u}{v^2},$$

则 V 的边缘分布为:

$$p_{V}(v) = \int_{0}^{\infty} p_{U,V}(u,v) du = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{1})\Gamma(\alpha_{2})} v^{\alpha_{1}-1} (1-v)^{\alpha_{2}-1},$$

 $\mathbb{P} Y_2 \sim Be(\alpha_1, \alpha_2).$

$lacksymbol{I} Y_1$ 和 Y_2 独立性 $lacksymbol{I}$

以下求 Y_1, Y_2 的联合分布,

令
$$U = X_1 + X_2, V = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2}$$
 , 则

习题 2.1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1 = UV \\ X_2 = U - UV \end{array} \right.,$$

且变换的行列式为

$$J = \left| \begin{array}{cc} v & u \\ 1 - v & -u \end{array} \right| = -u.$$

U, V 的联合分布为:

$$p_{U,V}(u,v) = p_{X_1,X_2}(u,v)|J|$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda u} v^{\alpha_1 - 1} (1-v)^{\alpha_2 - 1}.$$

$lacksquare Y_1$ 和 Y_2 独立性 lacksquare

由

$$\begin{split} p_{Y_1,Y_2}(y_1,y_2) &= \\ \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda y_1} \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)}} y_2^{\alpha_1 - 1} (1 - y_2)^{\alpha_2 - 1}, \\ p_{Y_1}(y_1) &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda y_1}, \\ p_{Y_2}(y_2) &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} y_2^{\alpha_1 - 1} (1 - y_2)^{\alpha_2 - 1}, \end{split}$$

显然有 $p_{Y_1,Y_2}(y_1,y_2) = p_{Y_1}(y_1)p_{Y_2}(y_2)$, 独立性得证.

① 习题 1.27

问题

第一问

第二问

② 习题 2.1

3 习题 3.2

Y_3 的密度函数 lacksquare

$$\Leftrightarrow U = X_1, V = \frac{X_1}{X_2}$$
, \mathbb{N}

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = U \\ X_2 = U/V \end{cases}$$

,且变换的行列式为

$$J = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1/v & -u/v^2 \end{array} \right| = -\frac{u}{v^2}.$$

U, V 的联合分布为:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{U,V}(u,v) &= p_{X_1,X_2}(u,v)|J| \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\lambda u} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda u/v} \frac{u}{v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$oldsymbol{I} Y_3$ 的密度函数 $oldsymbol{II}$

则 V 的边缘分布为:

$$p_{V}(v) = \int_{0}^{\infty} p_{U,V}(u,v) du = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{1})\Gamma(\alpha_{2})} \frac{v^{\alpha_{1} - 1}}{(1 + v)^{\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}}},$$

即 $Y_3 \sim Z(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$.

习题 2.1

习题 3.2



$\mid Y_1$ 和 Y_3 独立性 \mid

$$\Leftrightarrow U = X_1 + X_2, V = \frac{X_1}{X_2}$$
 , \mathbb{M}

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = UV/(1+V) \\ X_2 = U/(1+V) \end{cases}$$

, 且变换的行列式为

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} v/(1+v) & u/(1+v)^2 \\ 1/(1+v) & -u/(1+v)^2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{u}{(1+v)^2}.$$

U, V 的联合分布为:

$$p_{U,V}(u,v) = p_{X_1,X_2}(u,v)|J|$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \left(\frac{uv}{1+v}\right)^{\alpha_1 - 1} e^{-\lambda \frac{uv}{1+v}} \left(\frac{u}{1+v}\right)^{\alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda \frac{u}{1+v}} \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}$$
$$= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} u^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1} e^{-\lambda u} \frac{v^{\alpha_1 - 1}}{(1+v)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}}.$$

$lacksquare Y_1$ 和 Y_3 独立性 lacksquare

由

$$\begin{split} p_{Y_1,Y_3}(y_1,y_3) &= y_3^{\alpha_1-1}(1-y_3)^{\alpha_2-1} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda y_1} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \frac{y_3^{\alpha_1-1}}{(1+y_3)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}, \\ p_{Y_1}(y_1) &= \frac{\lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)} y_1^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-1} e^{-\lambda y_1}, \\ p_{Y_3}(y_3) &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \frac{y_3^{\alpha_1-1}}{(1+y_3)^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}}, \end{split}$$

显然有 $p_{Y_1,Y_3}(y_1,y_3) = p_{Y_1}(y_1)p_{Y_3}(y_3)$, 独立性得证.

- ① 习题 1.27
- **② 习题** 2.1 问题

- 第一问第二问第二问
- 3 习题 3.2

|习题 2.1

例 2.1: 习题 2.1

设
$$X_1, X_2$$
 独立同分布,其共同的密度函数为 $p(x; \theta) = 3x^2/\theta^3, \ 0 < x < \theta, \ \theta > 0.$

- ① 证明 $T_1 = \frac{2}{3}(X_1 + X_2)$ 和 $T_2 = \frac{7}{6} \max(X_1, X_2)$ 都是 θ 的无偏估 计;
- ② 计算 T_1 和 T_2 的均方误差并进行比较;
- ③ 证明: 在均方误差意义下,在形如 $T_c = c \max(X_1, X_2)$ 的估计中, $T_{8/7}$ 最优.

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- ① 习题 1.27
- 2 习题 2.1
 - 问题

- 第一问第二问
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- 3 习题 3.2

▮第一问Ⅰ

由

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = \int_0^\theta x \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^3} \left[\frac{3}{4} x^4 \right]_0^\theta = \frac{3}{4} \theta$$

得 $E(T_1) = \frac{2}{3}E(X_1) + \frac{2}{3}E(X_2) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}\theta \cdot 2 = \theta.$ 令 $Y = \max(X_1, X_2)$,因为

$$P(Y \le y) = P(X_1 \le y)P(X_2 \le y) = P^2(X_1 \le y)$$

且有

$$P(X_1 \le y) = \int_0^y 3x^2/\theta^3 dx = \frac{y^3}{\theta^3}$$

故 $p_Y(y) = [P^2(X_1 \leqslant y)]' = \frac{6y^5}{\theta^6},$

则

$$E(Y) = \int_0^\theta y \frac{6y^5}{\theta^6} dy = \frac{1}{\theta^6} \left[\frac{6}{7} y^7 \right]_0^\theta = \frac{6}{7} \theta.$$

▮第一问 Ⅱ

故
$$E(T_2) = \frac{7}{6} E(Y) = \theta$$
. 证毕.

- ① 习题 1.27
 - **分越 1.27**
- 2 习题 2.1

问题

3 习题 3.2

第一问第二问

由

$$E(X_1^2) = E(X_2^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^3} \left[\frac{3}{5} x^5 \right]_0^\theta = \frac{3}{5} \theta^2$$

得

$$Var(X_1) = Var(X_2) = E(X_1^2) - E^2(X_1) = \frac{3}{5}\theta^2 - \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta\right]^2 = \frac{3}{80}\theta^2$$

故

$$\operatorname{Var}(T_1) = \frac{4}{9} \operatorname{Var}(X_1) + \frac{4}{9} \operatorname{Var}(X_2) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{80} \theta^2 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{30} \theta^2.$$

由

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^\theta y^2 \frac{6y^5}{\theta^6} dy = \frac{1}{\theta^6} \left[\frac{6}{8} y^8 \right]^\theta = \frac{3}{4} \theta^2$$

▮第二问 Ⅱ

得

$$\operatorname{Var}(Y) = \operatorname{E}(Y^2) - \operatorname{E}^2(Y) = \frac{3}{4}\theta^2 - \left[\frac{6}{7}\theta\right]^2 = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 49}\theta^2,$$

故 $Var(T_2) = \frac{49}{36} Var(Y) = \frac{1}{48} \theta^2$. 故有

 $MSE(T_1) = Var(T_1) = \frac{1}{30}\theta^2 > \frac{1}{48}\theta^2 = Var(T_2) = MSE(T_2).$

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 - 问题

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- 3.2 习题 3.2

▮第三问Ⅰ

由
$$E(T_c) = cE(Y)$$
, 有

$$MSE(T_c) = E(T_c - \theta)^2 = Var(T_c) + E^2(T_c - \theta)$$

$$= c^2 Var(Y) + [c E(Y) - \theta]^2$$

$$= c^2 \frac{3}{4 \cdot 49} \theta^2 + [c \frac{6}{7} \theta - \theta]^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{4 \cdot 49} c^2 + \left(\frac{6}{7} c - 1 \right)^2 \right] \theta^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{4} c^2 - \frac{12}{7} c + 1 \right] \theta^2,$$

故当
$$c = -\frac{-\frac{12}{7}}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{7}} = \frac{8}{7}$$
 时,上述 $MSE(T_c)$ 取得最小值 $\frac{1}{49}\theta^2$. 证毕.

- **③ 习题** 3.2 题目
 - 解答

- ① 习题 1.27
- ② 习题 2.1

例 3.1: 习题 3.2

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 是来自正态分布族 $\{N(0, \sigma^2) : 0 < \sigma^2 < \infty\}$ 的样本,考虑原假设 $H_0 : \sigma^2 = 1$ 对备择假设 $H_1 : \sigma^2 = \sigma_1^2(\sigma_1^2 > 1)$ 的检验问题,取水平为 $\alpha(0 < \alpha < 1)$,试求其 MPT.

- 3 习题 3.2

解答

- ① 习题 1.27
- 2 习题 2.1

解答 |

密度函数:

$$p(x; \sigma^2) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \sigma^{-1} \exp\{x^2/(2\sigma^2)\}$$

似然函数:

$$L(x; \sigma^2) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sigma^{-n} \exp\{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / (2\sigma^2)\}$$

由因子分解定理知, $T(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 为该分布的完备充分统计量. 构造似然比统计量:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i; \sigma_1^2)}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i; \sigma_0^2)} = \frac{\sigma_0^n}{\sigma_1^n} \exp\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right) \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\sigma_0^n}{\sigma_1^n} \exp\left\{ T(x) \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right) \right\},$$

解答!

 $\lambda(x)$ 关于 T(x) 严格单调上升,根据 N-P 基本引理,MPT 的拒绝域形式为

$$W = \{x : T(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \geqslant c\}.$$

当 H_0 成立时, $T \sim \chi^2(n)$,所以对给定的水平 α , $c = \chi^2_{1-\alpha}(n)$. MPT 检验仅与水平 α 有关,而与 σ^2_1 的具体数值无关,只要求 $\sigma^2_1 > 1$ 就行了.

故 MPT 为:

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & T \geqslant \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n), \\ 0, & T < \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n). \end{cases}$$

谢谢

Thank you for listening!

提问

Questions