

# 数学作业纸

(科目: 随机统计)

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(6.4)

2.  $\because T_1, T_2$  分别是  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  的 UMVUE

$$\therefore E T_1 = \theta_1, E T_2 = \theta_2$$

且有对于任意函数  $\varphi$

$$\text{Cov}(T_1, \varphi) = 0, \text{Cov}(T_2, \varphi) = 0$$

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

且对于任意函数  $\varphi$

$$\text{Cov}(aT_1 + bT_2, \varphi) = \text{Cov}(aT_1, \varphi) + \text{Cov}(bT_2, \varphi)$$

$$= a\text{Cov}(T_1, \varphi) + b\text{Cov}(T_2, \varphi) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$\therefore aT_1 + bT_2$  是  $a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$  的 UMVUE.

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$$L(\theta) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n}{\theta} + \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)}$$

$$\theta < \hat{\theta}, \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} > 0, L(\theta) \uparrow$$

$$\theta > \hat{\theta}, \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} < 0, L(\theta) \downarrow$$

$$\therefore \theta = \hat{\theta} \text{ 时, } L(\theta) \text{ 最大}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\theta} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \text{ 时, } L(\theta) \text{ 最大}$$

$$\therefore \hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } t = g(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \text{ 则 } f(x; t) = \frac{x^{t-1}}{t}$$

$$I(t) = -E \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \ln f(X; t) \right)$$

$$= -E \left( \frac{2}{t^3} \ln x + \frac{1}{t^2} \right)$$

$$E \ln x = \int_0^1 \ln x \theta x^{\theta-1} dx$$

$$\text{令 } m = -\ln x \Rightarrow x = e^{-m} \quad dx = -e^{-m} dm$$

$$\text{上式} = \int_0^{\infty} (-m) \theta e^{(\theta-1)(-m)} (-e^{-m}) dm$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} m \theta e^{(\theta-1)(-m)} e^{-m} dm$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} m \theta e^{-m\theta} dm$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t} dt$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\theta} = -t$$

$$\therefore I(t) = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{CRLB} = \text{Dof}(\theta) = \frac{1}{n I(t)} = \frac{t^2}{n} = \frac{1}{n} g^2(\theta)$$

$$\text{由 (1)} \quad \hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)$$

$$E(\hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE}) = E \left( -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \cdot n E \ln x$$

$$= - \dots \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\therefore \hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE} \text{ 是 } g(\theta) \text{ 的一致估计}$$

$$D(\hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE}) = D \left( -\frac{1}{n} \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} D \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right) = \frac{D(\ln x)}{n}$$

$$E(\ln x) = \int_0^1 \ln x \theta x^{\theta-1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} m^2 \theta e^{(\theta-1)(-m)} (-e^{-m}) dm$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} m^2 \theta e^{-m\theta} dm = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{2}{\theta^2}$$

$$\therefore D(\ln x) = E(\ln x)^2 - E(\ln x)^2 = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \therefore D(\hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE}) = \frac{1}{n\theta^2} = \frac{g^2(\theta)}{n}$$

$$\therefore D(\hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE}) \text{ 满足 CRLB, 即 } \hat{g}(\theta)_{MLE} \text{ 为 } g(\theta) \text{ 的一致估计}$$



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12. 设  $T$  为  $\mu^2$  的 UMVUE, 由零端估计

定理:  $\forall$  零端估计  $\varphi$ ,  $E(T \cdot \varphi) = \text{Cov}(T, \varphi) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\varphi) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu) dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi \cdot (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i^2} e^{\mu \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i} dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0 \\ \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i^2} e^{\mu \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i} dx_1 \dots dx_n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

上式对  $\forall \mu$  成立, 两边分别对  $\mu$  求两次导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi n \bar{x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i^2} e^{\mu \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i} dx_1 \dots dx_n &= 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi n^2 \bar{x}^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i^2} e^{\mu \frac{n}{\sigma^2} x_i} dx_1 \dots dx_n &= 0 \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n}) \therefore E\bar{X} = \mu, D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}, E\bar{X}^2 = \mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore E(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}) = \mu^2$$

$\therefore T = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$  是  $\mu^2$  的 UMVUE.

由 (\*) 式  $E(T\varphi) = E(\bar{X}^2\varphi) = 0 \quad \forall \varphi$  为零端估计.

$\therefore T = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$  是  $\mu^2$  的 UMVUE

下面求  $DT$  的 C-R 下界:

C-R 下界:

$$\ln f(X; \mu) = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{(X-\mu)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(X; \mu)}{\partial \mu} = X - \mu$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln f(X; \mu)}{\partial \mu^2} = -1$$

$$\therefore I(\mu) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{(f'(\mu))^2}{f(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{n} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$$

$$\therefore C-R \text{ 下界 } = \frac{(E\bar{X}^2)^2}{n} = \frac{(\mu^2 + \frac{1}{n})^2}{n}$$

$$DT = D\bar{X}^2 = E\bar{X}^4 - (E\bar{X}^2)^2$$

$$\text{由矩母函数 } M_X(u) = e^{\mu u + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^2}{n}} \text{ 求得 } E\bar{X}^4 = \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6}{n} \mu^2 + \mu^4 \therefore DT = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n} \mu^2$$

$$\therefore DT > \frac{4\mu^2}{n} \text{ 即此 UMVUE 达不到 C-R 下界}$$



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14.  
(1)  $f(x; \theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x-1)}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x+1} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x+1)}{2}} \quad x=0, -1, 1$

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

$$= \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{2}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \ln \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \ln \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \left( \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) (1-\theta) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad x_i \mid \theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$E \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} E \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} E \left( \frac{x_1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \left( \frac{1-\theta}{2} E \left( \frac{-1}{1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2} \right) + \frac{\theta}{2} E \left( \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{2\theta-1}{2} E \left( \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } Y \triangleq \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2 \sim B(n-1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore E \left( \frac{1}{1+Y} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{C_{n-1}^i}{1+i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{i!(n-i-1)!} \frac{1}{1+i}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{n! \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{n!}{(i+1)!(n-i-1)!}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_n^{i+1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} (2^n - 1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore E \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} + (2\theta-1) \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$$

$$= \theta - (2\theta-1) \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$$

$$\neq \theta$$

$\therefore \hat{\theta}_1$  不是无偏估计.



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$$EX = -\frac{1-\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \bar{X}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) I(\theta) = E \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta) \right)^2$$

$$\ln f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2} X(X-1) \ln \frac{1-\theta}{2} - (X^2-1) \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} X(X+1) \ln \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{2} X(X-1) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-\theta} + \frac{1}{2} X(X+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \left( X(X+1)(1-\theta) - X(X-1)\theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \left( (1-2\theta)X^2 + X \right)$$

$$E \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta) \right)^2 = E \left( \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \left( (1-2\theta)X^2 + X \right) \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} \left( (1-2\theta)^2 EX^4 + EX^2 + 2(1-2\theta)EX \right)$$

$$EX^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad EX^4 = \frac{1}{2} \quad EX^3 = EX = \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore I(\theta) = \frac{1}{4\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} \left( (1-2\theta)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2(1-2\theta)(\theta - \frac{1}{2}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)}$$

$$\therefore C-R \text{ 估计量 } \hat{\eta} = \frac{1}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{2\theta(1-\theta)}{n}$$



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2. 样本  $X$  的分布:  $X|\theta \sim U[\theta, \theta+1]$

$$f(x|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_i < \theta+1]}$$

$\theta$  的先验分布

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{\delta} \quad 10 < \theta < 16$$

由观测值  $x_1=11.7, x_2=12.1, x_3=12.0$

样本  $X$  也服从该分布:

$$m(x) = \int_{10}^{16} f(x|\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} d\theta = \int_{10}^{16} \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_1, x_2, x_3 < \theta+1]} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} d\theta$$

$$= 0.6 \times \frac{1}{\delta} = 0.1$$

应用 Bayes 公式得后验分布:

$$\pi(\theta|X) = \frac{f(X|\theta)\pi(\theta)}{m(x)} = 10 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^3 \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_i < \theta+1]} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} \mathbb{1}_{\{11.1 < \theta < 11.7\}}$$

$$\therefore \theta|X \sim U(11.1, 11.7)$$

7.  $f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, 0 < x < 1$

令  $Y = -\ln X$ , 则  $p(y|\theta) = \theta e^{-\theta y}, y > 0$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  为  $X$  的样本, 令  $y_i = -\ln x_i$

则  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  为  $Y$  的样本.

$$f(y|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta e^{-\theta y_i} = \theta^n e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n y_i} \quad y_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \theta^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \theta} \quad \theta > 0$$

$$\therefore \pi(\theta|Y) \propto \theta^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-(\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)\theta} \quad \theta > 0.$$

$$\therefore \theta|Y \sim \text{Ga}(n+\alpha, \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta} = E(\theta|Y) = \frac{n+\alpha}{\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i}$$

8. 样本  $X$  的分布:

$$f(x|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_i < \theta+1]} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \theta+1]}$$

$\theta$  的先验分布:

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^\beta}{\theta^{\beta+1}}, \theta > \theta_0$$

$$h(x, \theta) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^\beta}{\theta^{\beta+1}} \mathbb{1}_{[\theta < x_1, \dots, x_n < \theta+1]} \quad \theta > \theta_0$$

$$\pi(\theta|X) \propto \frac{1}{\theta^{\beta+1}} \quad \theta > \max\{\theta_0, \max\{x_i\}\}$$

$\therefore$  后验分布不是帕累托分布.

参数  $\beta$  变成了  $n+\beta$

参数  $\theta_0$  变成了  $\max\{\theta_0, \max\{x_i\}\}$

$\therefore$  帕累托分布是  $\theta$  的先验分布.

(2) 对于参数为  $\beta, \theta_0$  的 Pareto 分布.

$$E\theta = \int_{\theta_0}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \theta_0^\beta}{\theta^{\beta+1}} \cdot \theta d\theta$$

$$= \beta \theta_0^\beta \int_{\theta_0}^{+\infty} \theta^{-\beta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\beta \theta_0^\beta}{-\beta+1} \theta^{-\beta+1} \Big|_{\theta_0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\beta \theta_0^\beta}{\beta-1} \cdot \theta_0^{-\beta+1}$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{\beta-1} \theta_0$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta} = E(\theta|X) = \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \cdot \max\{\theta_0, \max\{x_i\}\}$$

$$= \frac{n+\beta}{n+\beta-1} \max\{\theta_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

(6.1)

11. 求  $\lambda$  的估计

$$f(x;\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \quad x_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

由因式分解得:

$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  是  $\lambda$  的充分统计量

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x)}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \quad \bar{x} \text{ 也是 } \lambda \text{ 的充分统计量}$$



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$$X \sim E(\lambda) \text{ 即 } X \sim \text{Ga}(1, \lambda)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Ga}(n, \lambda)$$

$$f(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x} \quad x > 0.$$

$$\text{选取 } Y = 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(y) &= \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \frac{y^{n-1}}{(2\lambda)^{n-1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y} \cdot \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n \Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y} \quad y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Y \sim \text{Ga}(n, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ 即 } Y \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

② 寻找置信区间:

$$P(y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq Y \leq y_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\alpha.$$

$$\text{其中 } P(Y \leq y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = \frac{\alpha}{2}, P(Y \leq y_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\therefore y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(2n)$$

$$y_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(2n)$$

$$\text{① } \therefore \text{置信区间为 } \left[ \frac{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}, \frac{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \right]$$

19. (1) 先求  $X_{(n)}$  分布:

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = P(\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \leq x)$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - F_X(x))$$

$$F_X(x) = \int_0^x e^{-(x-\theta)} dx = \int_0^{x-\theta} e^{-t} dt = 1 - e^{-(x-\theta)} \quad x > \theta$$

$$\therefore F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-(x-\theta)} = 1 - e^{-n(x-\theta)} \quad x > \theta$$

$$f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n e^{-n(x-\theta)} \quad x > \theta.$$

$$\text{令 } Y = X_{(n)} - \theta,$$

$$\text{则 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} n e^{-ny} & y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore X_{(n)} - \theta \sim E(n) \text{ 与 } \theta \text{ 无关.}$$

(2) 选取  $Y$  为枢轴量.

求置信区间:

$$P(y_1 \leq Y \leq y_2) = 1-\alpha.$$

$$\text{其中 } P(Y \leq y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} n e^{-ny} dy = -e^{-ny} \Big|_0^{y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} = 1 - e^{-ny_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(y_1 \leq Y \leq y_2) = -e^{-ny} \Big|_{y_1}^{y_2} = e^{-ny_1} - e^{-ny_2}$$

由于枢轴量  $Y$  服从指数分布

$\therefore y_1 = 0$  时  $Y$  的置信区间最短.

$$\text{此时有 } 1 - e^{-ny_2} = 1-\alpha.$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq Y \leq -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha.$$

$\therefore$  置信区间为

$$x > \theta \quad [X_{(n)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha, X_{(n)}]$$

否则.



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