

第七章

7. 解: (1) λ 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$

$$P(X=0) = e^{-\lambda} \text{ MLE 为 } e^{-\bar{X}}$$

$$(2) \hat{p} = e^{-\bar{X}} = e^{-1.12}$$

9. 解. 记 0, 1, 2, 3 出现次数分别为 n_0, n_1, n_2, n_3

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = (\theta^3)^{n_0} (2\theta(1-\theta))^{n_1} (\theta^2)^{n_2} (1-2\theta)^{n_3}$$

$$= 2^{n_1} \theta^{2n_0+n_1+2n_2} (1-\theta)^{n_1} (1-2\theta)^{n_3}$$

$$\text{对数似然 } \ln L(\theta) = (2n_0+n_1+2n_2) \ln \theta + n_1 \ln(1-\theta) + n_3 \ln(1-2\theta) + \ln 2^{n_1}$$

关于 θ 求导并令其为 0 得

$$358\theta^2 - 410\theta + 105 = 0, \text{ 又 } 0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = 0.3866$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{2n_0+n_1+2n_2}{\theta^2} - \frac{n_1}{(1-\theta)^2} - \frac{4n_3}{(1-2\theta)^2} < 0$$

故 $\hat{\theta}$ 为极大值点

11. 解: (1) $L(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^{2n}} \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta - x_i)$

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

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

$\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 为上述方程的根

$$(2) \hat{\theta} = - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} - 1$$

$$(3) \hat{\theta} = \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} \right)^2$$

$$(4) \hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - n \ln c}$$

$$(5) \hat{\theta} \text{ 为方程 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta - x_i} = \frac{3n}{\theta} \text{ 的根}$$

$$(6) \hat{\theta} = \frac{2n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}$$

13. 解: $L(\theta) = (\theta^1)^{n_1} (2\theta(1-\theta))^{n_2} (1-\theta)^{2n_3}$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{2n_1 + n_2}{2n}$$

15. 解: $\theta = P(X \geq 2)$

$$= 1 - P(X < 2)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\text{故 } \hat{\theta} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{2 - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right)$$

17. 解: (1) $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\theta}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi \theta}$$

$$E(X^2) = \theta$$

$$(2) \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^2$$

(3) 令 $a = E(X^2) = \theta$, 由大数定律即得

20. 解: (1) $E(X^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$

$$E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = 2\sigma^2$$

$$E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

(2) $E(\bar{X}) = \mu$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2$

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

$$E(\bar{X}^2 - cS^2) = \mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 - c\sigma^2 = \mu^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{n}$$

22. 解: $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 1$ ①

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2, \text{ 求 } \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \text{ 最小值}$$

$$\text{由柯西不等式 } \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^{-2}\right) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{等号当且仅当 } a_1 \sigma_1^2 = \dots = a_k \sigma_k^2 \text{ 成立} \text{ ②}$$

即 $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})$ 取最小值时有 ①、②式, 从而可得

$$a_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{j=1}^k \sigma_j^{-2}} \quad (i=1, \dots, k)$$

25. 解: $E(n_1) = nP_1 = nP$

$E(n_2) = nP_2 = 2nP$

$E(n_3) = n(1 - P_1 - P_2) = n(1 - 3P)$

$Var(n_1) = nP(1 - P)$

$Var(n_2) = n(2P)(1 - 2P)$

$Var(n_3) = n(3P)(1 - 3P)$

故 $E(\frac{n_1}{n}) = P$, $E(\frac{n_2}{2n}) = P$, $E(\frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{n_3}{n})) = P$

即 $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{n_1}{n}$, $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{n_2}{2n}$, $\hat{p}_3 = \frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{n_3}{n})$ 皆为 P 的无偏估计

$Var(\hat{p}_1) = \frac{1}{n}P(1 - P)$, $Var(\hat{p}_2) = \frac{1}{2n}P(1 - 2P)$, $Var(\hat{p}_3) = \frac{1}{3n}P(1 - 3P)$

从而 \hat{p}_3 方差最小

27. 解: 记连接两次出现正面次数为 X

X	0	1	2
P	$\frac{\theta}{4N}$	$\frac{\theta}{2N}$	$\frac{4N - 3\theta}{4N}$

则 $E(X) = \frac{2N - \theta}{N}$

$\Rightarrow \theta = 2N - NE(X)$

从而矩估计 $\hat{\theta} = 2N - N\bar{X} = 2N - \frac{n_1 + 2n_2}{n}N$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{4N}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{\theta}{2N}\right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{4N-3\theta}{4N}\right)^{n_2}$$

取对数对 θ 求导 令其为 0 得

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{4N}{3n} (n_1 - n_2)$$

30. 解: $P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1)$

$$= 1 - P\left(\frac{X-a}{\sigma} \leq \frac{1-a}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1-a}{\sigma}\right)$$

其矩估计为 $1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1-\bar{X}}{s}\right)$

36. 解: $L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \mu_1)^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j - \mu_2)^2\right\}$

类似可得 $\hat{\mu}_1 = \bar{X}$

$$\hat{\mu}_2 = \bar{Y}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2 \right]$$