

统计学基础 I : 数理统计 Assignment 6

姓名: 雍崔扬

学号: 21307140051

习题: E2.12, E2.16, E2.20, E2.22, E2.23(1)(2)

Problem 1 (习题 2.12)

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 是取自指数分布 $\{p(x; \mu) = e^{-(x-\mu)} I_{[\mu, \infty)}(x) : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 的简单随机样本.

(1) 求 μ 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{\mu}_1$, 并在其基础上得到无偏估计量 $\hat{\mu}_1^*$

• Lemma:

$$\circ \Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ n-1 & \text{if } n = 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n)$$

$$\circ \Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty = 1$$

$$\circ \Gamma(2) = \int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx = -(x+1)e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty = 1$$

$$\circ \Gamma(3) = \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x} dx = -(x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty = 2$$

• Solution:

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mu|x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; \mu) \\ &= \exp \left\{ -\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu \right\} I \left(\min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i \geq \mu \right) \end{aligned}$$

容易直接验证 $\hat{\mu}(x) = \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i$ 是 $L(\mu|x)$ 的最大值点,

因此 μ 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\mu}_1 = X_{(1)}$

$$\text{分布函数 } F(x; \mu) = \int_\mu^x e^{-(t-\mu)} dt = -e^{-s} \Big|_0^{x-\mu} = 1 - e^{-(x-\mu)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\mu}_1] &= \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}] \\ &= \int_\mu^\infty x \cdot n(1 - F(x; \mu))^{n-1} p(x; \mu) dx \\ &= \int_\mu^\infty x \cdot n e^{-(n-1)(x-\mu)} e^{-(x-\mu)} dx \\ &= n \int_\mu^\infty x e^{-n(x-\mu)} dx \\ &= n \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \int_\mu^\infty n(x-\mu) e^{-n(x-\mu)} d(n(x-\mu)) + \frac{\mu}{n} \int_\mu^\infty e^{-n(x-\mu)} d(n(x-\mu)) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\infty s e^{-s} ds + \mu \int_0^\infty e^{-s} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \Gamma(2) + \mu \cdot \Gamma(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot 1 + \mu \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} + \mu \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\hat{\mu}_1 = X_{(1)}$ 不是 μ 的无偏估计量,
 我们可以构造 $\hat{\mu}_1^* = X_{(n)} - \frac{1}{n}$ 作为 μ 的无偏估计量.

(2) 证明 μ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\mu}_2$ 是 μ 的无偏估计量.

• Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\xi] &= \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-(x-\mu)} dx \\ &= \int_{\mu}^{\infty} (x - \mu) e^{-(x-\mu)} d(x - \mu) + \mu \int_{\mu}^{\infty} e^{-(x-\mu)} d(x - \mu) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} s e^{-s} ds + \mu \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s} ds \\ &= \Gamma(2) + \mu \cdot \Gamma(1) \\ &= 1 + \mu \cdot 1 \\ &= 1 + \mu\end{aligned}$$

因此有 $\overline{X} = 1 + \hat{\mu}_2$
 得到矩估计量 $\hat{\mu}_2 = \overline{X} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\hat{\mu}_2] &= \mathbb{E}[\overline{X}] - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right] - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i] - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n(\mu + 1) - 1 \\ &= \mu\end{aligned}$$

因此矩估计量 $\hat{\mu}_2 = \overline{X} - 1$ 是 μ 的无偏估计量.

(3) $\hat{\mu}_1^*$ 和 $\hat{\mu}_2$ 哪个更有效?

• Solution:

根据 (1) 可知 $\mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}] = \mu + \frac{1}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}^2] &= \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot n(1 - F(x; \mu))^{n-1} p(x; \mu) dx \\ &= n \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-n(x-\mu)} dx \\ &= n \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{s^2}{n^2} + \frac{2\mu s}{n} + \mu^2 \right) e^{-s} \cdot \frac{1}{n} ds \quad (s := n(x - \mu)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^{\infty} s^2 e^{-s} ds + \frac{2\mu}{n} \int_0^{\infty} s e^{-s} ds + \mu^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \Gamma(3) + \frac{2\mu}{n} \cdot \Gamma(2) + \mu^2 \cdot \Gamma(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot 2 + \frac{2\mu}{n} \cdot 1 + \mu^2 \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{2\mu}{n} + \mu^2\end{aligned}$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1^*) &= \text{Var}(X_{(1)} - \frac{1}{n}) \\
&= \text{Var}(X_{(1)}) \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X_{(1)}])^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{2\mu}{n} + \mu^2 - \left(\mu + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2}
\end{aligned}$$

根据 (2) 可知 $\mathbb{E}[\xi] = \mu + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\xi^2] &= \int_{\mu}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-(x-\mu)} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\infty} (s^2 + 2\mu s + \mu^2) e^{-s} ds \quad (s := x - \mu) \\
&= \int_0^{\infty} s^2 e^{-s} ds + 2\mu \int_0^{\infty} s e^{-s} ds + \mu^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s} ds \\
&= \Gamma(3) + 2\mu \cdot \Gamma(2) + \mu^2 \cdot \Gamma(1) \\
&= 2 + 2\mu \cdot 1 + \mu^2 \cdot 1 \\
&= 2 + 2\mu + \mu^2
\end{aligned}$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) &= \text{Var}(\bar{X} - 1) \\
&= \text{Var}(\bar{X}) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \{\mathbb{E}[\xi^2] - (\mathbb{E}[\xi])^2\} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} [2 + 2\mu + \mu^2 - (\mu + 1)^2] \\
&= \frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

对比 $\begin{cases} \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1^*) = \frac{1}{n^2} \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$ 可知 $\hat{\mu}_1^*$ 是更有效的无偏估计量.

Problem 2 (习题 2.16)

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自均匀分布族 $\{\text{Uniform}(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}) : \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 的简单随机样本. 试证明: 对于任意 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, $\lambda(X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \lambda)(X_{(n)} - \frac{1}{2})$ 都是 θ 的最大似然估计量.

Solution:

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
L(\theta|x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P\{\text{Uniform}(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}) = x_i\} \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n 1 \cdot I(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x_i \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2}) \\
&= I(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i) I(\max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2}) \\
&= I(\theta \leq \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i + \frac{1}{2}) I(\max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i - \frac{1}{2} \leq \theta) \\
&= I(\max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i - \frac{1}{2} \leq \theta \leq \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i + \frac{1}{2})
\end{aligned}$$

显然对于任意 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$,

$\hat{\theta}(x) = \lambda(\min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i + \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \lambda)(\max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i - \frac{1}{2})$ 都能使 $L(\theta|x)$ 取到最大值 1

因此对于任意 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, $\hat{\theta} = \lambda(X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \lambda)(X_{(n)} - \frac{1}{2})$ 都是 θ 的最大似然估计量.

Problem 3 (习题 2.20)

(1) 设随机变量 X, Y 都是正态分布的, 且 $\text{Var}(X) \leq \text{Var}(Y)$

试证明: 对于任意 $a > 0$ 都有 $P\{|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| \leq a\} \geq P\{|Y - \mathbb{E}[Y]| \leq a\}$ 成立.

• **Solution:**

对于任意 $a > 0$, 我们都有:

$$\begin{aligned}
&P\{|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| \leq a\} - P\{|Y - \mathbb{E}[Y]| \leq a\} \\
&= P\left\{\left|\frac{X - \mathbb{E}[X]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}\right| \leq \frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}\right\} - P\left\{\left|\frac{Y - \mathbb{E}[Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}\right| \leq \frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}\right\} \\
&= \left[1 - 2\left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}\right)\right)\right] - \left[1 - 2\left(1 - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}\right)\right)\right] \\
&= 2\left[\Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}}\right)\right] \quad (\text{note that } \text{Var}(X) \leq \text{Var}(Y)) \\
&\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 是标准正态分布的密度函数.

命题得证.

(2) 设随机变量 X, Y 满足 $P\{|X - a| \leq t\} \geq P\{|Y - a| \leq t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

试证明: $\mathbb{E}[|X - a|^2] \leq \mathbb{E}[|Y - a|^2]$

• **引理 1: (Tonelli 定理, Fubini 定理的一个特殊情况)**

设 (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) 和 (Y, \mathcal{B}, ν) 是两个测度空间,

$f: X \times Y \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ 是一个非负 $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ -可测函数.

则有:

- 对于任意给定的 $x \in X$, 函数 $y \mapsto f(x, y)$ 都是 \mathcal{B} -可测的.
- 对于任意给定的 $y \in Y$, 函数 $x \mapsto f(x, y)$ 都是 \mathcal{A} -可测的.
- 函数 $x \mapsto \int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y)$ 是 \mathcal{A} -可测的, 函数 $y \mapsto \int_X f(x, y) d\mu(x)$ 是 \mathcal{B} -可测的.
- 两个迭代积分是相等的 (即积分可交换顺序):

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) = \int_Y \left(\int_X f(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu(y)$$

- **引理 2: (非负随机向量的原点矩)**

对于任意**非负**随机变量 X (无论是离散的、连续的, 还是这两者的混合形式)

我们都有 $X = \int_0^X 1 dt = \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t) dt$

应用**引理 1 (Tonelli 定理)** 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t) dt \right] \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}\{X > t\} dt\end{aligned}$$

(由于指示函数 $\mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t)$ 是非负的, Tonelli 定理允许我们交换期望和积分的顺序)

类似地, 我们有 $X^2 = \int_0^X 2t dt = \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t) dt$

应用**引理 1 (Tonelli 定理)** 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X^2] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t) dt \right] \\ &= \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbb{P}\{X > t\} dt\end{aligned}$$

(由于 $2t \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{X>t\}}(t)$ 是非负的, Tonelli 定理允许我们交换期望和积分的顺序)

- **Solution:**

根据 $\mathbb{P}\{|X - a| \leq t\} \geq \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| \leq t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

我们知道 $\mathbb{P}\{|X - a| > t\} \leq \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| > t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

应用**引理 2** 可知:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[|X - a|^2] - \mathbb{E}[|Y - a|^2] &= \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbb{P}\{|X - a| > t\} dt - \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| > t\} dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty 2t \cdot (\mathbb{P}\{|X - a| > t\} - \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| > t\}) dt \\ &\leq 0\end{aligned}$$

命题得证.

- **Another Solution:**

根据 $\mathbb{P}\{|X - a| \leq t\} \geq \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| \leq t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

我们知道 $\mathbb{P}\{|X - a| > t\} \leq \mathbb{P}\{|Y - a| > t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

因此 $\mathbb{P}\{(X - a)^2 > t\} \leq \mathbb{P}\{(Y - a)^2 > t\} \quad (\forall t > 0)$

应用**引理 2** 可知:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[|X - a|^2] - \mathbb{E}[|Y - a|^2] &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}\{(X - a)^2 > t\} dt - \int_0^\infty \mathbb{P}\{(Y - a)^2 > t\} dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty (\mathbb{P}\{(X - a)^2 > t\} - \mathbb{P}\{(Y - a)^2 > t\}) dt \\ &\leq 0\end{aligned}$$

命题得证.

Problem 4 (习题 2.22)

设总体 ξ 的密度函数为 $p(x; \theta) = \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} I_{(0, \infty)}(x)$, 其中 $\theta > 0$ 为未知参数.
求 θ 的 Fisher 信息量, 以及当样本量为 n 时 θ 无偏估计量方差的 C-R 下界.

Solution:

单个样本的对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} l(\theta|x) &= \log(p(x; \theta)) \\ &= \log\left(\frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}}\right) \\ &= \log(2\theta) - 3\log(x) - \frac{\theta}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

对 θ 求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) = \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

则 Fisher 信息量 $I_{\xi}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|\xi))^2] = \frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{X^2}] + \mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{X^4}]$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{X^2}\right] &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2\theta}{x^5} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\theta} \int_{\infty}^0 u e^{-u} du \quad (u = \frac{\theta}{x^2} \Rightarrow du = -\frac{2\theta}{x^3} dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \Gamma(2) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{X^4}\right] &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} \cdot \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2\theta}{x^7} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_{\infty}^0 u^2 e^{-u} du \quad (u = \frac{\theta}{x^2} \Rightarrow du = -\frac{2\theta}{x^3} dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \Gamma(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此 Fisher 信息量为:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{\xi}(\theta) &= \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|\xi) \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{X^2} \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{X^4} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta^2}
\end{aligned}$$

实际上, 使用 $I_{\xi}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|\xi))^2] = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} l(\theta|\xi)] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$ 可以直接得到 Fisher 信息量. 这个式子成立是建立在 " $\int p(x; \theta) dx = 1$ 关于 θ 可在积分号下微分两次" 的条件下的.

因此当样本量为 n 时 θ 无偏估计量方差的 C-R 下界为:

$$\frac{(\frac{d}{d\theta} \theta)^2}{I_X(\theta)} = \frac{1^2}{n I_{\xi}(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

也就是说, 对于 θ 的无偏估计量 $\hat{\theta}$, 都有 $\text{Var}_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{\theta^2}{n}$ 成立.

Problem 5 (习题 2.23 (1)(2))

写出下列分布族中,

达到 C-R 下界的基于样本 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 的无偏估计的参数函数形式和估计量.

(1) 二项分布族 $\{B(k, p) : p \in (0, 1)\}$

- Lemma:

若 $p(x; \theta)$ 关于 θ 二阶可偏导, 且 $\int p(x; \theta) dx = 1$ 关于 θ 可在积分号下微分两次, 则我们有 $I_X(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|X))^2] = -\mathbb{E}_{\theta}[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} l(\theta|X)]$ 成立.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) &= \frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} p(x; \theta) \\
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} l(\theta|x) &= \frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) - \frac{1}{(p(x; \theta))^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} p(x; \theta) \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

利用 $\int p(x; \theta) dx = 1$ 关于 θ 可在积分号下微分两次的假设,

我们有 $\int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) dx = 0$

即有 $\mathbb{E}_{\theta}[\frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta)] = \int \frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) \cdot p(x; \theta) dx = \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) dx = 0$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} l(\theta|x) \right] &= \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\frac{1}{p(x; \theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x; \theta) \right] - \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) \right)^2 \right] \\
&= 0 - I_X(\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

于是有 $I_X(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|X))^2] = -\mathbb{E}_{\theta}[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} l(\theta|X)]$ 成立.

Solution:

对数似然函数 $l(p; x) = \log\left\{\binom{k}{x} p^x (1-p)^{k-x}\right\} = \log\left\{\binom{k}{x}\right\} + x \log(p) + (k-x) \log(1-p)$

我们有 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} l(p; x) = \frac{x}{p} - \frac{k-x}{1-p} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} l(p; x) = -\frac{x}{p^2} - \frac{k-x}{(1-p)^2} \end{cases}$

Fisher 信息量为 (第二步的转化基于 " $\int p(x; p) dx = 1$ 关于 p 可在积分号下微分两次" 的条件):

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\xi}(p) &= \mathbb{E}_p \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} l(p|\xi) \right)^2 \right] \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_p \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} l(p|\xi) \right] \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_p \left[-\frac{\xi}{p^2} - \frac{k-\xi}{(1-p)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{E}[\xi]}{p^2} + \frac{k - \mathbb{E}[\xi]}{(1-p)^2} \\ &= \frac{kp}{p^2} + \frac{k - kp}{(1-p)^2} \\ &= k \left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{1-p} \right) \\ &= \frac{k}{p(1-p)} \end{aligned}$$

因此 C-R 下界为:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{d}{dp} p\right)^2}{I_X(p)} = \frac{1^2}{n I_{\xi}(p)} = \frac{1}{n \cdot \frac{k}{p(1-p)}} = \frac{p(1-p)}{nk}$$

显然矩估计量 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{k} \bar{X}$ 是 p 的无偏估计量, 其方差 $\text{Var}_p(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{nk}$ 达到了 C-R 下界, 因此矩估计量 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{k} \bar{X}$ 是参数 p 的一致最小方差无偏估计量 UMVUE

(2) 正态分布族 $\{N(\mu, \sigma_0^2) : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$ **Solution:**

对数似然函数 $l(\mu; x) = -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma_0^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} (x - \mu)^2$

我们有 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} l(\mu; x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} (x - \mu) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} l(\mu; x) = -\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \end{cases}$

Fisher 信息量为 (第二步的转化基于 " $\int p(x; \mu) dx = 1$ 关于 μ 可在积分号下微分两次" 的条件):

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\xi}(\mu) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mu} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} l(\mu|\xi) \right)^2 \right] \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} l(\mu|\xi) \right] \\ &= -\mathbb{E}_{\mu} \left[-\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此 C-R 下界为:

$$\frac{(\frac{d}{d\mu}\mu)^2}{I_X(\mu)} = \frac{1^2}{nI_{\xi}(\mu)} = \frac{1}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}$$

而样本均值 $\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}$ 作为 μ 的无偏估计量, 其方差 $\text{Var}_{\mu}(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}$ 达到了 C-R 下界, 因此样本均值 $\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}$ 是参数 μ 的**一致最小方差无偏估计量** UMVUE

The End