

期末考试 (2025 春)

Problem 1

试证明:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[\text{Cov}(X, Y|T)] + \text{Cov}(\mathbb{E}[X|T], \mathbb{E}[Y|T])$$

Solution:

首先我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\text{Cov}(X, Y|T)] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[XY|T] - \mathbb{E}[X|T] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y|T]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y|T]]\end{aligned}$$

其次我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(\mathbb{E}[X|T], \mathbb{E}[Y|T]) &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T]\mathbb{E}[Y|T]] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T]] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|T]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T]\mathbb{E}[Y|T]] - \mathbb{E}[X] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y]\end{aligned}$$

于是我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\text{Cov}(X, Y|T)] + \text{Cov}(\mathbb{E}[X|T], \mathbb{E}[Y|T]) &= \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y|T]] + \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X|T] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y|T]] - \mathbb{E}[X] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X] \cdot \mathbb{E}[Y] \\ &= \text{Cov}(X, Y)\end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

设简单随机样本 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 取自以下分布族:

$$p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} I_{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(x)$$

(1) 求 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 充分统计量

- **定理 1.3.5: (因子化定理, 数理统计讲义 命题 1.5.6)**

设样本的可能分布族为 $\mathcal{F}_X = \{f_X(x; \theta) : \theta \in \Theta\}$

其中 $f_X(x; \theta)$ 为分布密度或离散的概率分布,

则统计量 $T = T(X)$ 为分布族 \mathcal{F}_X 参数 θ 的充分统计量的充要条件是:

对于任意 $\theta \in \Theta$, $f_X(x; \theta)$ 都可分解为 $g(T(x); \theta) \cdot h(x)$,

其中 $h(x)$ 是与 θ 无关的非负函数.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}P\{X = x\} &= P\{X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n\} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; \theta) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} I_{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I(\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i > \theta_1) I(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i < \theta_2) \\ &= g(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}; \theta) h(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} X_{(1)} := \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \\ X_{(2)} := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \\ g(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}; \theta) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I(X_{(1)} > \theta_1) I(X_{(n)} < \theta_2) \\ h(x) \equiv 1 \end{cases}$$

根据因子化定理可知 $T(X) := (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 为 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的充分统计量.

(2) 求 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的矩估计量

Solution:

一阶与二阶总体原点矩和二阶总体中心矩为:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 = \mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} dx = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ \alpha_2 = \mathbb{E}[X^2] &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} dx = \frac{\theta_1^2 + \theta_1\theta_2 + \theta_2^2}{3} \\ \beta_2 = \text{Var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2 = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

将总体原点矩替换为样本原点矩可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}_1 = \bar{X} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{\hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2}{2} \\ \hat{\alpha}_2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = \frac{\hat{\theta}_1^2 + \hat{\theta}_1\hat{\theta}_2 + \hat{\theta}_2^2}{3} \\ \hat{\beta}_2 = S^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{(\hat{\theta}_2 - \hat{\theta}_1)^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

解得矩估计量为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_1 &= \bar{X} - \sqrt{3S^2} \\ \hat{\theta}_2 &= \bar{X} + \sqrt{3S^2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3

设简单随机样本 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 取自以下分布族:

$$p(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} (1 - \theta)/2, & \text{if } x = -1 \\ 1/2, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \theta/2, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求 θ 的极大似然估计, 判断是否无偏.

Solution:

对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} l(x; \theta) &= \log \left(\prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; \theta) \right) \\ &= \log \left(\left(\frac{1 - \theta}{2} \right)^{n_{-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)^{n_1} \right) \\ &= n_{-1} \log(1 - \theta) + n_1 \log(\theta) + \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

其中 n_{-1}, n_0, n_1 分别是 x_1, \dots, x_n 中取值 $-1, 0, 1$ 的数量.

取 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(x; \theta) = -\frac{n_{-1}}{1 - \theta} + \frac{n_1}{\theta} = 0$

- 若 $n_{-1} = n_1 = 0$, 则对数似然函数与 θ 无关, MLE 不唯一.

- 若 $n_{-1} + n_1 > 0$, 则 MLE 为 $\hat{\theta} = n_1 / (n_{-1} + n_1)$

综上所述, MLE 的定义为:

$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} \text{undefined}, & \text{if } N_{-1} + N_1 = 0 \\ N_1 / (N_{-1} + N_1), & \text{if } N_{-1} + N_1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

但为讨论无偏性, 当 $n_{-1} + n_1 = 0$ 时, 我们为 $\hat{\theta}$ 指定一个值 c :

$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} c, & \text{if } N_{-1} + N_1 = 0 \\ N_1 / (N_{-1} + N_1), & \text{if } N_{-1} + N_1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑 $S = N_{-1} + N_1$

记总体为 ξ , 则有 $P\{\xi \neq 0\} = P\{\xi \in \{-1, 1\}\} = p(-1; \theta) + p(1; \theta) = \frac{1-\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,
因此 S 服从二项分布 $B(n, 1/2)$.

注意到:

$$P\{\xi = 1 | \xi \neq 0\} = \frac{P\{\xi = 1\}}{P\{\xi \neq 0\}} = \frac{\theta/2}{1/2} = \theta$$

因此在给定 $S = s > 0$ 的条件下, $N_1 \sim B(s, \theta)$.

于是对于 $s = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta} | S = s] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{N_1}{S} | S = s\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \mathbb{E}[B(s, \theta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \cdot s\theta \\ &= \theta \end{aligned}$$

计算 $\hat{\theta}$ 的期望如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}] &= \sum_{s=0}^n \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta} | S = s] \cdot P\{S = s\} \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta} | S = 0] \cdot P\{S = 0\} + \sum_{s=1}^n \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta} | S = s] \cdot P\{S = s\} \\ &= c \cdot \binom{n}{0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{s=1}^n \theta \cdot \binom{n}{s} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^s \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-s} \\ &= \frac{c}{2^n} + \theta \sum_{s=1}^n \binom{n}{s} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^s \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-s} \\ &= \frac{c}{2^n} + \theta \left(1 - \binom{n}{0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \\ &= \frac{c}{2^n} + \theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

令 $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$ ($\forall \theta \in (0, 1)$), 则我们有:

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}] = \frac{c}{2^n} + \theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = \theta$$

当且仅当 $c = \theta$ ($\forall \theta \in (0, 1)$) 时上述等式成立.

但 c 必须为常数 (不依赖于未知参数 θ),

因此不存在常数 c 使得 $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$ 对所有 θ 成立.

故 MLE $\hat{\theta}$ 不是无偏估计量.

(2) 求 θ 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界.

Solution:

对于总体 ξ 我们有:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log p(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log((1-\theta)/2) = -1/(1-\theta), & \text{if } x = -1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log(1/2) = 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log(\theta/2) = 1/\theta, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

总体 ξ 的 Fisher 信息量为:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\xi}(\theta) &= \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|\xi) \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{1-\theta} \right)^2 \cdot P\{\xi = -1\} + 0^2 \cdot P\{\xi = 0\} + \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^2 \cdot P\{\xi = 1\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \cdot \frac{1-\theta}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2(1-\theta)} + 0 + \frac{1}{2\theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\theta(1-\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

因此 C-R 下界为:

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

Problem 4

已知 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 是 θ 满足渐近正态性的估计量.

试证明 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 是 θ 的相合估计量.

Solution:

已知 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 是 θ 满足渐近正态性的估计量, 即存在 $v(\theta)$ 使得:

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\sqrt{v(\theta)}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ 我们都有:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{\theta}\{|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| > \varepsilon\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{\theta} \left\{ \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)}{\sqrt{v(\theta)}} \right| > \frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{v(\theta)}} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(1 - \Phi \left(\frac{\sqrt{n}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{v(\theta)}} \right) \right) \\ &= 2(1 - 1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 为标准正态分布的累积分布函数.

命题得证.

Problem 5

设简单随机样本 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 取自 $N(\mu, 1)$.

求 μ^2 的一致最小方差无偏估计量, 并判断其是否渐近有效.

- **Lemma 1 (正态总体的样本均值与样本方差的联合分布, S. Ross 命题 2.5)**

若 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的简单随机样本, 样本量为 n ,

定义样本均值 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 和已修偏样本方差 $S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2$,

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} \bar{X} \perp S_n^{*2} \\ \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ S_n^{*2} \sim \sigma^2 \frac{\chi^2(n-1)}{n-1} \end{cases} \text{ 成立.}$$

- **Lemma 2:**

我们证明 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 是该正态分布族参数 (μ, σ^2) 的**充分完备统计量**:

- 首先我们利用因子化定理证明统计量 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 的**充分性**:

记 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = x\} &= P\{X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n\} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n P\{N(\mu, \sigma^2) = x_i\} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i - \mu)^2\right\} \\ &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right\} \\ &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2\right]\right\} \\ &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} s^2\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} (\bar{x} - \mu)^2\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \begin{cases} s^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \end{cases}$$

考虑统计量 $T = (\bar{X}, S_n^2)$,

记

$$\begin{cases} g(T(x); \mu, \sigma^2) = g(\bar{x}, s^2; \mu, \sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{n-1}{2\sigma^2} s^2\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} (\bar{x} - \mu)^2\right\} \\ h(x) \equiv 1 \end{cases}$$

根据**因子化定理**我们知道, $T = (\bar{X}, S_n^2)$ 是参数 (μ, σ^2) 的充分统计量.

- 下面我们证明统计量 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 的**完备性**:

$$\text{根据 Lemma 1 我们知道 } \begin{cases} \bar{X} \perp S_n^2 \\ \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ S_n^2 \sim \sigma^2 \frac{\chi^2(n-1)}{n} \end{cases}$$

因此 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 的联合分布 $p_{(\bar{X}, S_n^2)}(\bar{x}, s^2; \mu, \sigma^2) = p_{\bar{X}}(\bar{x}; \mu, \sigma^2) \cdot p_{S_n^2}(s^2; \mu, \sigma^2)$

任意给定 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 的函数 $\phi(\bar{X}, S_n^2)$, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} E[\phi(\bar{X}, S_n^2)] &= E[E[\phi(\bar{X}, S_n^2) | S_n^2]] \\ &= \int_0^\infty E[\phi(\bar{X}, S_n^2) | S_n^2 = s^2] \cdot p_{S_n^2}(s^2; \mu, \sigma^2) ds^2 \\ &= \int_0^\infty E[\phi(\bar{X}, s^2)] \cdot p_{S_n^2}(s^2; \mu, \sigma^2) ds^2 \end{aligned}$$

假设对于任意 (μ, σ^2) 我们都有 $E[\phi(\bar{X}, S_n^2)] = 0$ 成立,
则我们知道 $E[\phi(\bar{X}, s^2)]$ 作为 s^2 的函数, 在 $s^2 \in (0, \infty)$ 上几乎处处为 0

这个结论表明, 对于任意给定 $s^2 > 0$,

我们都有 $E[\phi(\bar{X}, s^2)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(\bar{x}, s^2) p_{\bar{X}}(\bar{x}; \mu, \sigma^2) d\bar{x} = 0 \quad (\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0)$ 成立,

这说明对于任意 $\begin{cases} \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R} \\ s^2 > 0 \end{cases}$ 我们都有 $\phi(\bar{x}, s^2) = 0$ 成立.

上述推理表明统计量 (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 是完备的.

综上所述, (\bar{X}, S_n^2) 是该正态分布族参数 (μ, σ^2) 的充分完备统计量.

• **定理 2.2.4: (Lehmann-Scheffé 数理统计讲义 命题 2.2.30)**

若:

- $T(X)$ 是样本分布族 $\mathcal{F}_X = \{F_X(\theta) : \theta \in \Theta\}$ 的参数 θ 的充分完备统计量.
- $\hat{g}(X)$ 为参数函数 $g(\theta)$ 的方差有限的无偏估计量.

则 $h(T) = E[\hat{g}(X)|T]$ 为 $g(\theta)$ 的一致最小方差无偏估计量 UMVUE

• **Lemma 3:**

对于正态随机变量 $Y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 我们有 $\text{Var}(Y^2) = 4\mu^2\sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4$.

证明:

注意到 $\text{Var}(Y^2) = E[Y^4] - (E[Y^2])^2$

二阶矩:

$$E[Y^2] = \text{Var}(Y) + (E[Y])^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

记 $Z = Y - \mu \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 则四阶矩计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Y^4 &= (Z + \mu)^4 = \mu^4 + 4\mu^3 Z + 6\mu^2 Z^2 + 4\mu Z^3 + Z^4 \\ &\quad \Downarrow \\ E[Y^4] &= \mu^4 + 4\mu^3 E[Z] + 6\mu^2 E[Z^2] + 4\mu E[Z^3] + E[Z^4] \\ &= \mu^4 + 4\mu^3 \cdot 0 + 6\mu^2 \cdot \sigma^2 + 4\mu \cdot 0 + 3\sigma^4 \\ &= \mu^4 + 6\mu^2\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4 \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y^2) &= E[Y^4] - (E[Y^2])^2 \\ &= \mu^4 + 6\mu^2\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^4 - (\sigma^2 + \mu^2)^2 \\ &= 4\mu^2\sigma^2 + 2\sigma^4 \end{aligned}$$

Solution:

根据总体分布 $\xi \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 可知 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, 1/n)$.

于是我们有:

$$E[\bar{X}^2] = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) + (E[\bar{X}])^2 = \frac{1}{n} + \mu^2$$

因此 μ^2 的一个无偏估计量为 $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$.

根据 Lemma 2 可知 \bar{X} 是 μ 的充分完备统计量.

由 Lehmann-Scheffé 定理可知 μ^2 的无偏估计量 $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 作为 \bar{X} 的函数, 一定是 μ^2 的 UMVUE (一致最小方差无偏估计量).

下面我们将 $\hat{\alpha}$ 的方差与 C-R 下界比较, 以判断其是否渐近有效.

根据 Lemma 3 可知 $\hat{\alpha}$ 的方差为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) &= \text{Var}\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\
&= \text{Var}(\bar{X}^2) \\
&= 4\mu^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{4\mu^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}
\end{aligned}$$

现在计算 C-R 下界.

总体 ξ 的对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
l(\mu; x) &= \log(P\{N(\mu, 1) = x\}) \\
&= \log\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^2\right)\right\} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^2
\end{aligned}$$

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

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):

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

因此 C-R 下界为
$$\text{CRLB} = \frac{(\frac{d}{d\mu} \mu^2)^2}{I_{\xi}(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{nI_{\xi}(\mu)} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n \cdot 1} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$$

比较 $\hat{\alpha}$ 的方差与 C-R 下界可得:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) - \text{CRLB} = \left(\frac{4\mu^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \right) - \frac{4\mu^2}{n} = \frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

这表明 $\hat{\alpha}$ 是渐近有效的.

Problem 6

设 x_0 取自密度函数为 $p(x)$ 的总体.

试构造 α 水平概率比检验:

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0 : p(x) &= 4xI_{[0,1/2)}(x) + 4(1-x)I_{[1/2,1]}(x) \\
&\quad \updownarrow \\
H_1 : p(x) &= 2xI_{(0,1)}(x)
\end{aligned}$$

- **定理 3.2.1: (Neyman-Pearson 引理, 数理统计讲义 命题 3.2.2)**

设参数空间为 $\Theta = \{\theta_0, \theta_1\}$

样本 X 的分布具有分布密度 (或离散的概率) $p_0(\cdot) := p_{\theta_0}(\cdot)$ 和 $p_1(\cdot) := p_{\theta_1}(\cdot)$

对于假设检验问题 $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1 : \theta = \theta_1$ 和显著水平 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

◦ **存在性:**

$$\text{存在非负常数 } k \text{ 以及概率比检验 } \phi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} > k \\ 0, & \text{if } \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} < k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{满足 } \gamma_{\phi_0}(\theta_0) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta_0}[\phi_0(X)] = \int \phi_0(x)p_{\theta_0}(x)dx = \alpha$$

◦ **充分性:**

存在性中描述的 ϕ_0 是显著水平 α 的**最有效检验法** (MP, most powerful)

即对于显著水平 α 的任意检验函数 $\phi \in \Phi_\alpha$ 都有:

$$\gamma_{\phi_0}(\theta_1) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta_1}[\phi_0(X)] \geq \mathbb{E}_{\theta_1}[\phi(X)] = \gamma_\phi(\theta_1)$$

◦ **必要性:**

若 ϕ^* 为显著水平 α 的**最有效检验法**, 则 ϕ^* 必定是概率比检验.

Solution:

我们记:

$$\begin{aligned} p_0(x) &:= 4xI_{[0,1/2)}(x) + 4(1-x)I_{[1/2,1]}(x) \\ p_1(x) &:= 2xI_{(0,1)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

概率比:

$$\Lambda(x) = \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{4x} = \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ \frac{2x}{4(1-x)} = \frac{x}{2(1-x)}, & \text{if } x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

Neyman-Pearson 引理给出最有效的 α 水平检验法为:

$$\phi_\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1}\{\Lambda(x) > c_\alpha\}$$

$$\text{注意到 } P_{H_0}\{X \geq \frac{1}{2}\} = \int_{1/2}^1 4(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

因此我们需要对 $0 < \alpha \leq 1/2$ 和 $1/2 < \alpha < 1$ 两种情况进行分类讨论.

- 当 $0 < \alpha \leq 1/2$ 时,

注意到 $\Lambda(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ ($\forall x \in (0, 1]$), 取 $c_\alpha \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \mathbb{E}[\phi_\alpha(X)] \\ &= P_{H_0}\{\Lambda(x) > c_\alpha\} \\ &= \int_{\{x:\Lambda(x)>c_\alpha\}} p_0(x)dx \\ &= \int_{2c_\alpha/(1+2c_\alpha)}^1 4(1-x)dx \\ &= (4x - 2x^2) \Big|_{2c_\alpha/(1+2c_\alpha)}^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{(1+2c_\alpha)^2} \end{aligned}$$

解得:

$$c_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} - 1 \right)$$

于是最有效的 α 水平检验法为:

$$\phi_\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1} \left\{ \Lambda(x) > \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

- 当 $1/2 < \alpha < 1$ 时,
我们需要将整个右半区间 $[1/2, 1]$ 都纳入拒绝域 (其在 H_0 下概率正好是 $1/2$),
剩余的 $\alpha - 1/2$ 需要从 $[0, 1/2)$ 进行随机化补齐.
定义随机化检验函数:

$$\phi_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \Lambda(x) > \frac{1}{2} \text{ (i.e. } x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]) \\ \gamma, & \text{if } \Lambda(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (i.e. } x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]) \end{cases}$$

取 γ 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \mathbb{E}[\phi_\alpha(X)] \\ &= P_{H_0}\{X \in (1/2, 1]\} + \gamma \cdot P_{H_0}\{X \in [0, 1/2]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

解得:

$$\gamma = 2\alpha - 1$$

于是我们有:

$$\phi_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1] \\ 2\alpha - 1, & x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \end{cases}$$

Problem 7

设简单随机样本 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 取自 $\exp(\lambda)$.

试证明:

$$\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}\lambda} - 1 \right) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

- (Delta 方法, 数理统计讲义 定理 2.4.24)

设 k 维随机向量序列 $\{T_n\}$ 满足渐近正态性 $\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(\mu, \Sigma)$

假设向量值函数 $\phi(t) : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 在 $t = \theta$ 处可微,

$$\text{记其梯度 } \nabla \phi(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \phi_1(\theta) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \phi_m(\theta) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} \phi_1(\theta) & \cdots & \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} \phi_m(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times m}$$

则我们有 $\sqrt{n}(\phi(T_n) - \phi(\theta)) \xrightarrow{d} N(\nabla \phi(\theta)^T \mu, \nabla \phi(\theta)^T \Sigma \nabla \phi(\theta))$

- 特别地, 当 $\begin{cases} k=1 \\ m=1 \end{cases}$ 时, 上述结论可写为:

若 $\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta) \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 $\phi(t)$ 在 $t = \theta$ 处可微,

则 $\sqrt{n}(\phi(T_n) - \phi(\theta)) \xrightarrow{d} N(\phi'(\theta)\mu, (\phi'(\theta))^2 \sigma^2)$

(二阶 Delta 方法)

此时如果 $\phi'(\theta) = 0$, 则得到的极限分布是退化分布,

我们需要考虑更高阶的 Taylor 展开.

具体来说 (在 $\phi'(\theta) = 0$ 的条件下) 我们有 $\phi(t) = \phi(\theta) + \frac{1}{2}\phi''(\theta)(t - \theta)^2 + o((t - \theta)^2)$

为简单起见, 考虑 $\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$ 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
n(\phi(T_n) - \phi(\theta)) &\approx \frac{1}{2} \phi''(\theta) \{\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta)\}^2 \\
&\xrightarrow{d} \frac{1}{2} \phi''(\theta) \{N(0, \sigma^2)\}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \phi''(\theta) \sigma^2 \chi^2(1)
\end{aligned}$$

Solution:

总体 $\xi \sim \exp(\lambda)$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\xi] &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \\
\text{Var}(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2}
\end{aligned}$$

由中心极限定理有:

$$\sqrt{n} \left(\bar{X} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \xrightarrow{d} N \left(0, \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

记 $\phi(t) = 1/t$, 则我们有 $\phi'(t) = -1/t^2$.

根据 Delta 方法可知, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{n} \left(\phi(\bar{X}) - \phi \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \right) &\xrightarrow{d} N \left(\phi' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \cdot 0, \left(\phi' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}} - \lambda \right) &\xrightarrow{d} N(0, \lambda^2) \\
&\Updownarrow \\
\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}\lambda} - 1 \right) &\xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 8

设简单随机样本 $E = (E_1, \dots, E_n)$, $W = (W_1, \dots, W_n)$ 取自 $\exp(\lambda)$, 且两者独立.

设 $(E_{n,(1)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)})$ 为 (E_1, \dots, E_n) 的次序统计量.

- **定理 1.3.4: (次序统计量的联合概率密度函数, 数理统计讲义 命题 1.4.7)**

设 $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 为对应于简单随机样本 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 的次序统计量,

(我们可以看作存在映射关系 $T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$)

总体分布具有分布函数 F 和概率密度函数 f .

则对于任意 $\begin{cases} 1 \leq r \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_r \leq n \end{cases}$

$(X_{(j_1)}, X_{(j_2)}, \dots, X_{(j_r)})$ 具有联合概率密度函数:

$$\begin{aligned}
&f_{X_{(j_1)}, X_{(j_2)}, \dots, X_{(j_r)}}(y_{j_1}, y_{j_2}, \dots, y_{j_r}) \\
&= \frac{n!}{(j_1 - 1)!(j_2 - j_1 - 1)! \dots (j_r - j_{r-1} - 1)!(n - j_r)!} \\
&\quad \times [F(y_{j_1})]^{j_1-1} [F(y_{j_2}) - F(y_{j_1})]^{j_2-j_1-1} \dots [F(y_{j_r}) - F(y_{j_{r-1}})]^{j_r-j_{r-1}-1} [1 - F(y_{j_r})]^{n-j_r} \\
&\quad \times f(y_{j_1}) f(y_{j_2}) \dots f(y_{j_r}) \\
&\quad \times I(y_{j_1} < y_{j_2} < \dots < y_{j_r})
\end{aligned}$$

- **Lemma:**

设 $X \sim \exp(\lambda)$, 记 $Y = X/k$, 其概率密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_Y(y) &= f_X(x) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right| \\
&= \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \cdot k \\
&= k\lambda \exp(-k\lambda y) \\
&= P\{\exp(k\lambda) = y\}
\end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $Y = X/k \sim \exp(k\lambda)$

(1) 试证明:

$$(E_{n,(1)}, E_{n,(2)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)}) \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\frac{W_1}{n}, \frac{W_1}{n} + \frac{W_2}{n-1}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{W_j}{n-j+1} \right)$$

Solution:

$E_{n,(1)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)}$ 的联合概率密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{E_{n,(1)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= n! \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i} I(0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n) \\
&= n! \lambda^n \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) I(0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n)
\end{aligned}$$

记 $S_1 = E_{n,(1)}$, $S_k = E_{n,(k)} - E_{n,(k-1)}$ ($k = 2, \dots, n$)

则我们有 $E_{n,(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^k S_j$ ($k = 1, \dots, n$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{n,(1)} \\ E_{n,(2)} \\ \vdots \\ E_{n,(n)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ \vdots \\ S_n \end{bmatrix}$$

S_1, \dots, S_n 的联合概率密度函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{S_1, \dots, S_n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) &= f_{E_{n,(1)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)}}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(E_{n,(1)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)})}{\partial(S_1, \dots, S_n)} \right| \\
&= n! \lambda^n \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \cdot \left| \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| \\
&= n! \lambda^n \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k s_j\right) \\
&= n! \lambda^n \exp\left(-\lambda \sum_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) s_j\right) \quad (\text{note that } \prod_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) = n!) \\
&= \left(\prod_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) \lambda \right) \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) \lambda s_j\right) \\
&= \prod_{j=1}^n (n-j+1) \lambda \exp(-(n-j+1) \lambda s_j) \\
&= \prod_{j=1}^n P\{\exp((n-j+1) \lambda) = s_j\}
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $W_i \sim \exp(\lambda)$, 根据 **Lemma** 我们有 $W_i/(n-j+1) \sim \exp((n-j+1)\lambda)$.

于是我们有:

$$(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n) \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\frac{W_1}{n}, \frac{W_2}{n-1}, \dots, \frac{W_n}{1} \right)$$

最终有:

$$(E_{n,(1)}, E_{n,(2)}, \dots, E_{n,(n)}) = \left(S_1, S_1 + S_2, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n S_j \right) \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\frac{W_1}{n}, \frac{W_1}{n} + \frac{W_2}{n-1}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{W_j}{n-j+1} \right)$$

(2) 试证明:

$$(E_{n,(n)} - E_{n,(n-k)}, E_{n,(n-1)} - E_{n,(n-k)}, \dots, E_{n,(n-k+1)} - E_{n,(n-k)}) \stackrel{d}{=} (E_{k,(k)}, E_{k,(k-1)}, \dots, E_{k,(1)})$$

- 值得注意的是, 样本个数对次序统计量是有影响的, 注意区别 $E_{n,(k)}$ 和 $E_{k,(k)}$.

Solution:

根据 (1) 的结论我们有:

$$(E_{k,(1)}, E_{k,(2)}, \dots, E_{k,(k)}) \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\frac{W_1}{k}, \frac{W_1}{k} + \frac{W_2}{k-1}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{W_j}{k-j+1} \right)$$

于是我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{n,(n-k+m)} - E_{n,(n-k)} &= \sum_{j=n-k+1}^{n-k+m} S_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m S_{n-k+j} \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{W_{n-k+j}}{k-j+1} \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{W_j}{k-j+1} \\ &\stackrel{d}{=} E_{k,(m)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $S_{n-k+j} \sim \exp((k-j+1)\lambda)$

综上所述, 我们有:

$$(E_{n,(n)} - E_{n,(n-k)}, E_{n,(n-1)} - E_{n,(n-k)}, \dots, E_{n,(n-k+1)} - E_{n,(n-k)}) \stackrel{d}{=} (E_{k,(k)}, E_{k,(k-1)}, \dots, E_{k,(1)})$$

The End