

# 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  $\theta$  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  $\theta$  无关的非负函数.

**Solution:**

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

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

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.

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## (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

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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 $\theta$ 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.

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

- 若  $n_{-1} = n_1 = 0$ , 则对数似然函数与  $\theta$  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  $\xi$ , 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  $\theta$ ),

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

故 MLE  $\hat{\theta}$  不是无偏估计量.

(2) 求  $\theta$  无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界.

**Solution:**

对于总体  $\xi$  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  $\xi$  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  $\theta$  满足渐近正态性的估计量.

试证明  $\hat{\theta}_n$  是  $\theta$  的相合估计量.

**Solution:**

已知  $\hat{\theta}_n$  是  $\theta$  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  $\mu^2$  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  $S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2$ ,

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

- **Lemma 2:**

我们证明  $(\bar{X}, S_n^2)$  是该正态分布族参数  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  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  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的充分统计量.

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

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

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

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

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  $\mu^2$  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  $\mu$  的充分完备统计量.

由 Lehmann-Scheffé 定理可知  $\mu^2$  的无偏估计量  $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$  作为  $\bar{X}$  的函数,  
一定是  $\mu^2$  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:

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

现在计算 C-R 下界.

总体  $\xi$  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  $\mu$  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  $\text{CRLB} = \frac{(\frac{d}{d\mu}\mu^2)^2}{I_X(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{nI_\xi(\mu)} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n \cdot 1} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$

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  $\alpha$  水平概率比检验:

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

- 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:

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

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  $\phi_0$  是显著水平  $\alpha$  的最有效检验法 (MP, most powerful)  
即对于显著水平  $\alpha$  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  $\phi^*$  为显著水平  $\alpha$  的最有效检验法, 则  $\phi^*$  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  $\alpha$  水平检验法为:

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

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  $\alpha$  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  $\gamma$  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  $\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  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:

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

**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:

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

- **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  $E_{n,(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^k S_j$  ( $k = 1, \dots, n$ )

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

$S_1, \dots, S_n$  的联合概率密度函数为:

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

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:

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


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## (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