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数理统计

19. 解 由  $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 且  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  相互独立

可得  $\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 且  $\frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma}, \frac{X_2 - \mu}{\sigma}, \dots, \frac{X_n - \mu}{\sigma}$  相互独立

根据  $\chi^2$  分布可知  $\frac{n\hat{\sigma}_1^2}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_1^2) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{Var}_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_1^2) = \frac{2}{n} \sigma^4$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{(n-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \quad \frac{n\hat{\sigma}_3^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\therefore E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_2^2) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{Var}_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_2^2) = \frac{2}{n-1} \sigma^4 \quad E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_3^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 \quad \text{Var}_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_3^2) = \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \sigma^4$$

由均方误差计算公式  $E_0[T - g(\theta)]^2 = \text{Var}_0(T) + \{E_0[T - g(\theta)]\}^2$

$$\text{有 } E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_2^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = \frac{2}{n-1} \sigma^4 \quad E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = \frac{2}{n} \sigma^4 \quad E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_3^2 - \sigma^2)^2 = \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \sigma^4$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_3^2 - \sigma^2)^2 < E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_1^2 - \sigma^2)^2 < E_{\sigma^2}(\hat{\sigma}_2^2 - \sigma^2)^2$$

故  $\hat{\sigma}_3^2$  比  $\hat{\sigma}_1^2$  和  $\hat{\sigma}_2^2$  更优

21. 解  $E(\hat{\mu}_1) = E(\hat{\mu}_2) = E(\hat{\mu}_3) = \mu$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\mu}_3$  都为  $\mu$  的无偏估计

由  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  的独立性

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) = \left(\frac{1}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) \text{Var}(X_1) = \frac{19}{50} \text{Var}(X_1)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) = \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)^2\right) \text{Var}(X_1) = \frac{25}{72} \text{Var}(X_1)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3^2}{4^2} + \frac{1}{12}\right) \text{Var}(X_1) = \frac{49}{72} \text{Var}(X_1)$$

故  $\hat{\mu}_2$  要比  $\hat{\mu}_1$  和  $\hat{\mu}_3$  优

23.

$$(1) E_{\theta}(X(n)) = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \quad \text{Var}_{\theta}(X(n)) = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}(c) = cX(n)$  均方误差为

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

$$(2) \text{取 } \min MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}(c)) \Rightarrow c = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$

即  $\theta$  的估计取  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{n+2}{n+1} X(n)$

(3) 对任意  $n \geq 1$  有

$$E_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{n+2}{n+1} E_{\theta}(X(n)) = \frac{n(n+2)}{(n+1)^2} \theta \neq \theta$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{n+2}{n+1} X(n)$  为  $\theta$  的有偏估计

24 (2)

$$\text{解 } \because X_{k+1} - X_k \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2) \quad \therefore E(X_{k+1} - X_k)^2 = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (X_{k+1} - X_k)^2\right] = 2(n-1)\sigma^2$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 1 \text{ 有 } E\left[\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (X_{k+1} - X_k)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2(n-1)}\right] = \sigma^2$$

$\Rightarrow c = 2(n-1)$  时  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计

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(1) 解.

样品联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \mu) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{n\mu\bar{x}}{\sigma^2}\right\}$$

$$\text{令 } c(\mu) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right\}$$

$$w(\mu) = \frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2}, \quad T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \bar{x}$$

$$\text{则有 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \mu) = c(\mu) h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \exp\{w(\mu)T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\}$$

由于  $w(\mu)$  的值域  $R$  包含内点,  $\bar{x}$  是充分完备统计量. 又由于  $E(\bar{x}) = \mu$ , 所以  $\bar{x}$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计, 又是  $\bar{x}$  的函数  $\therefore \bar{x}$  是  $\mu$  的一致最小方差无偏估计

3) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right\}$$

令  $c(\sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$ ,  $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$

及  $w(\sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ ,  $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$

有分解式  $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \sigma^2) = c(\sigma^2)h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\exp\{w(\sigma^2)T(x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$

由于  $w(\sigma^2)$  的值域  $(-\infty, 0)$  包含内点 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$  是充分统计量

又  $\because E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right) = n\sigma^2$  即  $E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right] = \sigma^2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$  既是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计, 又是充分统计量  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$  的函数

$\therefore \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的一致最小方差无偏估计

34. 证明:

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right\}$$

及  $c(\mu, \sigma^2) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$ ,  $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$

及  $w(\mu, \sigma^2) = (w_1(\mu, \sigma^2), w_2(\mu, \sigma^2)) = \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}, -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

$$T = (T_1, T_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)$$

有分解式  $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = c(\mu, \sigma^2)h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\exp\{w_1(\mu, \sigma^2)T_1 + w_2(\mu, \sigma^2)T_2\}$

由于  $w(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的值域  $(-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$  包含内点

$\Rightarrow T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)$  是充分统计量

$\because E(S^2) = \sigma^2$ ,  $E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 \therefore E(\hat{\mu}^2) = E(\bar{X}^2) - E\left(\frac{S^2}{n}\right) = \mu^2$

$\therefore \hat{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{S^2}{n}$  是  $\mu^2$  的无偏估计

又  $\because \hat{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{S^2}{n} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left[ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right]$

$\therefore \hat{\mu}^2$  是充分统计量  $T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)$  的函数

$\therefore \hat{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{S^2}{n}$  是  $\mu^2$  的一致最小方差无偏估计



43.

证明  $E_{\lambda}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$   $Var_{\lambda}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

故  $I(\lambda) = E_{\lambda} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln f(X, \lambda) \right]^2 = E_{\lambda} (X - \frac{1}{\lambda})^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

又  $Var_{\lambda}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}$   $\therefore$  对任意  $\lambda (\lambda > 0)$  有  $Var_{\lambda}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2} = \frac{[g'(\lambda)]^2}{nI(\lambda)}$

即信息不等式中等号成立, 故  $\bar{X}$  是  $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$  的有效估计

45.

解

$E_{\theta}(T(X)) = -E_{\theta}(\ln X_1) = -\theta \int_0^1 u^{\theta-1} \ln u du = \frac{1}{\theta}$

$Var_{\theta}(T(X)) = \frac{1}{n} Var_{\theta}(\ln X_1) = \frac{1}{n\theta^2}$

又  $I(\theta) = -E_{\theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta) \right]^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$

$\therefore$  对所有  $\theta > 0$  有  $Var_{\theta}(T(X)) = \frac{1}{n\theta^2} = \frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)}$

即信息不等式中等号成立. 故  $T(X) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$  是  $g(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}$  的有效估计