

3月13日 1-2节内容 (复习)
第六章 考点.

①

例6.1 定义 6.2 例6.4 例6.8 例6.14

1. $X \sim b(1, p)$ 概率函数 $f(x, p) = \begin{cases} p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, & x=0, 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

2. $X \sim p(\lambda)$ 概率函数 $f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}, & x=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

题型1. 设总体 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$, 已知 X_1, \dots, X_n 为一个子样,

已知 θ 的两个估计量 $\hat{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{X}$, $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$, $X_{(n)}$ 为最大次序统计量, 请判断 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 与 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 的无偏性, ~~有效性~~, 哪个更有效?

解: (1): $X \sim U(0, \theta) \therefore E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}$, $D(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$.

$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ 且 $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} n \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta}, & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(2) 先考虑 $\hat{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{X}$.

$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_1) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2E(X) = \theta$, $\therefore \hat{\theta}_1$ 为 θ 的无偏估计量

$D(\hat{\theta}_1) = 4D(\bar{X}) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n} D(X) = \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$

再考虑 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$

$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{n+1}{n} E(X_{(n)}) = \frac{n+1}{n} \int_0^\theta x \cdot n \frac{x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n+1}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta x^n dx = \frac{n+1}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+1}}{n+1}$

$= \theta$ $\therefore \hat{\theta}_2$ 为 θ 的无偏估计量

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}_2^2) &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} E(\xi_{(n)}^2) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\theta} x^2 \cdot n \frac{x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n\theta^n} \int_0^{\theta} x^{n+1} dx \quad (2) \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+2}}{n+2} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore D(\hat{\theta}_2) &= E(\hat{\theta}_2^2) - E^2(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 - \theta^2 \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2 - n(n+2)}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 当 $n \geq 2$ 时 $D(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} > \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} = D(\hat{\theta}_2) \therefore \hat{\theta}_2$ 比 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 更有效.

2. 设总体 $X \sim U(a, b)$, a, b 未知, 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 为子样.

求 a, b 的极大似然估计量 \hat{a} 与 \hat{b} , 并求 $E(\hat{b} - \hat{a})$.

$$\text{解: } L(x_1, \dots, x_n; a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)^n}, & a \leq x_i \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

注意到当 b 变小或 a 变大时, $b-a$ 变小, $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; a, b)$ 变大.

对于观测值 x_1, \dots, x_n , 总有 $a \leq x_i \leq b \therefore$ 可令

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a} &= \min\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} & \hat{b} &= \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \\ &= x_{(1)} & &= x_{(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(\hat{b} - \hat{a}) &= E(x_{(n)}) - E(x_{(1)}) \\ &= \int_a^b x \cdot n \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx - \int_a^b x \cdot n \left(1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} dx \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n+1} (b-a) \end{aligned}$$

参考课本 272 页例题 6.6

掌握例题 6.6 和 6.7

3. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, 5^2)$. 从总体抽取容量是 64 的子样. (3)

则 $P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解 $\because \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, (\frac{5}{8})^2)$

$\therefore \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{5}{8}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\therefore P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 1) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{5}{8}}\right| < \frac{8}{5}\right) = \underline{\underline{2\Phi\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) - 1}}$

4. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是总体 $N(\mu, 9)$ 的一个子样. \bar{X} 为子样均值.

① 若 $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ 求证 $E(|Y|) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$.

② 问样本容量 n 至少应该取多大才能保证 $E(|\bar{X} - \mu|) \leq 0.1$.

5. 设三个样本 X_1, X_2, X_3 来自总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$. 定义

$Y_1 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3, Y_2 = X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3.$

① 计算 $P(|Y_2| > 2\sqrt{3}\sigma)$

② 证明 Y_1 与 Y_2 独立. ③ 计算 $P(|Y_2| < \sqrt{2}|Y_1|)$