

6.4

依 $E(x_i) = \mu, V(x_i) = \sigma^2 = E(x_i^2) - \mu^2$

則 $E(\bar{x}) = \mu, V(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = E(\bar{x}^2) - \mu^2$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (nb^2 + n\mu^2 - b^2 - n\mu^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} b^2$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_2) = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} (nb^2 + n\mu^2 - b^2 - n\mu^2) = b^2$$

因此, $\hat{\theta}_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 / (n-1)$ 為母體變異數 b^2 之不偏估計量

而 $\hat{\theta}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 / n$ 為母體變異數 b^2 之偏估計量。