

## 7. 参数估计.

7.1 参数估计的概念  $\begin{cases} \text{点估计} \\ \text{区间估计} \end{cases}$

设  $\theta$  是  $F(x, \theta)$  中的未知参数. **参数空间  $\Theta$** :  $\theta$  的所有可能取值.

样本  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \longrightarrow$  **估计量**  $\hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$\longrightarrow$  **估计值**  $\hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

## 7.2. 矩估计法和极大似然估计法

### 7.2.1 矩估计法

设  $X$  分布函数中含未知参数  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k$ . 令

$$\alpha_j(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) = EX^j.$$

样本  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . 令

$$A_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j$$

解方程组

$$\alpha_j(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) = A_j, \quad j=1, \dots, k$$

设解为  $\hat{\theta}_j = \hat{\theta}_j(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad j=1, \dots, k.$

称  $\hat{\theta}_j, j=1, \dots, k$ . 为  $\theta_j, j=1, \dots, k$  的 **矩估计量**.

理论依据:  
(大数律)  $A_j \xrightarrow{P} \alpha_j, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty.$

例. 设  $\mu = EX$  和  $\sigma^2 = DX$  未知. 求  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  的矩估计.

解.  $EX = \mu, \quad EX^2 = \mu^2 + \sigma^2.$

解方程组

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{\mu}^2 + \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

得  $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - (\bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 =: \tilde{s}^2$$

注: 1) 矩估计量不唯一. 如对总体  $p(\lambda)$ ,

$$\hat{\lambda} = \bar{x}, \quad \hat{\lambda} = \tilde{s}^2.$$

(尽量采用低阶矩估计)

2) 可用样本  $k$  阶中心矩  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^k$  估计总体  $k$  阶中心矩  $E(X - EX)^k$ .

例. 设总体  $X \sim U(a, b)$ ,  $a, b$  未知, 样本  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . 求  $a, b$  矩估计.

解:  $EX = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad DX = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}.$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\hat{a} + \hat{b}}{2} = \bar{x} \\ \frac{(\hat{b} - \hat{a})^2}{12} = \tilde{s}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{b} + \hat{a} = 2\bar{x}$$

$$\hat{b} - \hat{a} = 2\sqrt{3}\tilde{s}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} \hat{b} = \bar{x} + \sqrt{3}\tilde{s} \\ \hat{a} = \bar{x} - \sqrt{3}\tilde{s} \end{cases}$$

四

缺点: 设样本观测值为  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{11}$ . 则

$$\hat{a} = -0.01 \quad \hat{b} = 0.414$$

但  $\frac{1}{2} > \hat{b}$ .

## 7.2.2 极大似然估计.

例. 设袋中共有 4 个黑球和白球. 有放回摸 3 次, 结果为 (白, 白, 黑).

估计袋中白球个数.

解. 令  $m$  表示袋中的白球数, 则总体  $X \sim B(1, \frac{m}{4})$

矩估计:

$$\frac{\hat{m}}{4} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \hat{m} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

极大似然估计:

$$P(\text{白, 白, 黑}) = \left(\frac{m}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{m}{4}\right)$$

m	0	1	2	3	4
P	0	$\frac{3}{64}$	$\frac{8}{64}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	0

$m=3$  时,  $P(\text{白, 白, 黑})$  最大, 所以  $\hat{m} = 3$ .

□

极大似然原则: 已发生的事件, 其概率应该最大.

似然函数

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta), & \text{连续型.} \\ \prod_{i=1}^n P_\theta(X = x_i), & \text{离散型.} \end{cases}$$

$\theta$  的极大似然估计值  $\hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta}) = \max_{\theta} L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)$$

$\theta$  的极大似然估计量  $\hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

可通过下列方程组求解  $\hat{\theta}$ :

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta})}{\partial \theta_i} = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, k.$$

例. 设总体  $X \sim E\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$ , 样本观测值  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . 求  $\theta$  的极大似然估计值.

解  $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$ .

$$\ln L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \ln \theta.$$

令  $\frac{d \ln L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{n}{\theta}$  得  $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$

□

例. 设总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . 求  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  的极大似然估计.

解. 
$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

得  $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \tilde{S}^2.$

例. 设总体  $X \sim U(a, b)$ . 求  $a, b$  的极大似然估计.

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

$x_1, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$  时,  $L(a, b)$  关于  $a$  递增,  $b$  递减

$$\therefore a = x_1^* = \min_{i=1}^n x_i \quad b = x_n^* = \max_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \text{时, } L \text{ 最大}$$

即  $\hat{a} = x_1^*, \quad \hat{b} = x_n^*.$

□

性质: 若  $\hat{\theta}$  为  $\theta$  的极大似然估计,  $u = u(\theta)$  有反函数  $\theta = \theta(u)$ ,

则  $\hat{u} = u(\hat{\theta})$  为  $u = u(\theta)$  的极大似然估计.

( $\because u$  和  $\theta$  一一对应)

例. 设总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\mu$  和  $\sigma^2$  未知, 则  $\sigma$  的极大似然

估计为  $\tilde{S} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}.$

## 7.3 估计量的评选原则

### 7.3.1 无偏性

无偏估计量  $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ :  $E\hat{\theta} = \theta$ .

渐近无偏估计  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , 其中  $b_n = E\hat{\theta} - \theta$ .

例.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$  为  $EX^k$  的无偏估计.

例. 证明样本方差  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$  是总体方差  $DX = \sigma^2$  的无偏估计.

证. 
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{X}^2$$

设  $EX = \mu$ , 则

$$EX_i^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$E\bar{X}^2 = D\bar{X} + \mu^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore ES^2 &= \frac{n}{n-1} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{n}{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 + \mu^2 \right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

□

注:  $\tilde{S}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$  不是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计. 但

$$E\tilde{S}^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 \rightarrow \sigma^2, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\therefore \tilde{S}^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的渐近无偏估计.

注:  $\hat{\theta}$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计, 但  $\mu(\hat{\theta})$  不一定是  $\mu(\theta)$  的无偏估计.

例如,  $\bar{X}$  为  $\mu$  的无偏估计, 但

$$E\bar{X}^2 = \mu^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 \neq \mu^2.$$

注: 无偏估计不唯一. 如  $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i$ ,  $\forall \sum_{i=1}^n C_i = 1$ , 均为  $\mu$  的无偏估计.

### 7.3.2. 有效性

若  $E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(\hat{\theta}_2) = \theta$ , 且  $D(\hat{\theta}_1) \leq D(\hat{\theta}_2)$ , 则称  $\hat{\theta}_1$  比  $\hat{\theta}_2$  有效.

例:  $X_1$  与  $\bar{X}$  都是  $\mu$  的无偏估计, 但

$$D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 \leq \sigma^2 = DX_1$$

$\therefore \bar{X}$  比  $X_1$  有效.

最小方差(或最优)无偏估计量  $\hat{\theta}_0$ .

$$E\hat{\theta}_0 = \theta \quad \text{且对 } \forall E\hat{\theta} = \theta,$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}_0) \leq D(\hat{\theta}).$$

例. 在总体期望  $\mu = EX$  的线性无偏估计类

$$\bar{U} = \left\{ \hat{\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i : \sum_{i=1}^n C_i = 1 \right\}$$

中求  $\mu$  的最小方差无偏估计.

解:  $E\hat{\mu} = \mu$ .

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式  $(\sum a_i b_i)^2 \leq \sum a_i^2 \sum b_i^2$

(等号成立当且仅当  $a_i = b_i, \forall i$ )

$$D\hat{\mu} = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 \sigma^2 = n \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^2$$

$$\geq n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{n} \right)^2 \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

且等号成立 等价于  $C_i = \frac{1}{n}, \forall i$ .

$$\therefore \hat{\mu}_0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}.$$

□

例. 设  $X \sim U[0, \theta]$ ,  $\theta$  未知.  $\hat{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{X}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n+1}{n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$ .

(1) 证  $E\hat{\theta}_1 = E\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta$ .

(2) 证  $\hat{\theta}_2$  比  $\hat{\theta}_1$  有效.

证. (1)  $E\hat{\theta}_1 = 2E\bar{X} = 2 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta$ .

$$\text{令 } X_n^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i. \quad \forall 0 < x < \theta,$$

$$P(X_n^* \leq x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore f_{X_n^*}(x) = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n}, \quad 0 < x < \theta$$

$$\therefore EX_n^* = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$$

$$\therefore E\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta$$

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

$$E[(X_n^*)^2] = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{nx^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore DX_n^* = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2 - \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \theta\right)^2$$

$$D\hat{\theta}_2 = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 DX_n^* = \left(\frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} - 1\right) \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore n(n+2) - 3n = n(n-1) > 0, \quad n > 1 \text{ 时},$$

$$\therefore D\hat{\theta}_2 \leq D\hat{\theta}_1.$$

□

### 7.3.3 一致性.

$\hat{\theta}_n = \hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  为  $\theta$  的一致估计:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| \leq \varepsilon) = 1$$

即  $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$ .

例如,  $A_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$  为  $\alpha_k := EX^k$  的一致估计.

例.  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . 证明样本方差  $S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的一致估计.

证:  $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim t(n-1)$

$$\therefore E \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = n-1 \Rightarrow E S^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$D \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} = 2(n-1) \Rightarrow D S^2 = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

由切比雪夫不等式,

$$P(|S^2 - \sigma^2| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{D S^2}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{(n-1)\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$\therefore S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的一致估计.

□



## 7.4 区间估计.

### 7.4.1 概念.

给定  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . 令  $\underline{\theta} = \underline{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ ,  $\bar{\theta} = \bar{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ .

若 
$$P(\underline{\theta} < \theta < \bar{\theta}) = 1 - \alpha$$

则称  $(\underline{\theta}, \bar{\theta})$  为参数  $\theta$  的 **置信水平(或置信度)** 为  $1 - \alpha$  的 **置信区间**

称  $\underline{\theta}$  (或  $\bar{\theta}$ ) 为 **置信下(或上)限**.

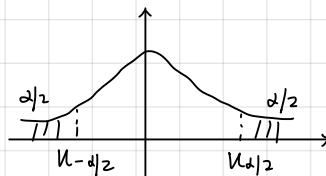
含义: 若  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$ , 则抽样 100 次, 约有 95 个  $(\underline{\theta}, \bar{\theta})$  包含  $\theta$ .

### 7.4.2. $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 中 $\mu$ 的置信区间.

1.  $\sigma^2$  已知.

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \cdot \sqrt{n} \sim N(0, 1).$$



$$\therefore P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \cdot \sqrt{n}\right| < u_{\alpha/2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\text{即 } P\left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma u_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}} < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma u_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\therefore \mu$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}\right).$$

置信区间的长度  $l = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} u_{\alpha/2}$

1)  $l$  与  $\sigma$  成正比    2)  $\sigma$  与  $\sqrt{n}$  成反比    3)  $\alpha$  越大,  $l$  越小

2.  $\sigma^2$  未知

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1), \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \text{ 且独立.}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t(n-1).$$

$$\therefore P\left( \left| \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \right| < t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\therefore P\left( \bar{X} - \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}{\sqrt{n}} S < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}{\sqrt{n}} S \right) = 1 - \alpha.$$

即  $\mu$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left( \bar{X} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1), \bar{X} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right).$$

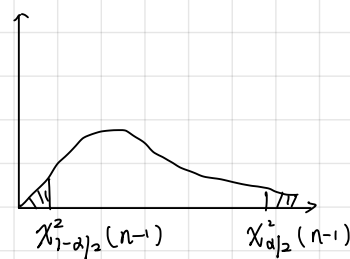
$$\text{置信区间长度 } l = \frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1).$$

7.4.3.  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  中  $\sigma^2$  的置信区间

$\mu$  未知

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

$$\therefore P\left( \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} < \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) \right) = 1 - \alpha$$



$$\text{即 } P\left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} \right) = 1 - \alpha.$$

即  $\sigma^2$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left( \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} \right).$$

#### 7.4.4 两个正态总体均值差的区间估计.

设  $X_1, \dots, X_{n_1} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$        $\bar{X}, S_1^2$   
 $Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$       独立  $\bar{Y}, S_2^2$

估计  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ .

1.  $\sigma_1^2$  和  $\sigma_2^2$  均已知

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}\right| < u_{\alpha/2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$= P\left(\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\alpha/2} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\alpha/2}\right)$$

即  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为  $1 - \alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left(\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\alpha/2}, \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} u_{\alpha/2}\right)$$

2.  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$  但  $\sigma^2$  未知

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 1)$$

$$\text{其中, } S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)}$$

∴  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left( \bar{X} - \bar{Y} - S_w t_{\alpha/2} (n_1 + n_2 - 2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}, \bar{X} - \bar{Y} + S_w t_{\alpha/2} (n_1 + n_2 - 2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \right).$$

#### 7.4.5 两个正态总体方差比的区间估计

同 7.4.4  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  未知. 估计  $\sigma_1^2 / \sigma_2^2$ .

$$\frac{(n_1 - 1) S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1 - 1), \quad \frac{(n_2 - 1) S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi^2(n_2 - 1) \quad \text{独立}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_2^2}{S_1^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1)$$

∴  $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$  的置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间为

$$\left( \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1), \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} F_{\alpha/2}(n_2 - 1, n_1 - 1) \right).$$

#### 7.4.6 单侧置信区间

置信水平为  $1-\alpha$  的 **单侧置信区间**  $(\underline{\theta}, +\infty)$  或  $(-\infty, \bar{\theta})$ ;

$$P(\theta > \underline{\theta}) = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{或} \quad P(\theta < \bar{\theta}) = 1 - \alpha.$$

## 习题

1. (7.8, P118) 设  $x_1, \dots, x_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\mu, \sigma^2$  未知. 求  $P(\bar{X} < t)$  的极大似然估计.

解:  $P(\bar{X} < t) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} < \frac{t - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{t - \mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n}\right)$

极大似然估计

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \hat{S}^2$$

$\therefore P(\bar{X} < t)$  的极大似然估计为

$$\Phi\left(\frac{t - \bar{X}}{\hat{S}} \sqrt{n}\right).$$

2. (7.11, P118) 设  $x_1, \dots, x_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(0, \theta)$ . 求均值  $\mu$  和方差  $\sigma^2$  的极大似然估计.

解:  $\theta$  的极大似然估计为  $\hat{\theta} = X_{(n)}^*$ .

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{12},$$

$$\therefore \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} X_{(n)}^*, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{12} (X_{(n)}^*)^2.$$

3. (7.14, P119) 设  $x_1, \dots, x_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} P(\lambda)$ . 求  $\lambda^2$  的无偏估计.

解:  $\forall i=1, \dots, n,$

$$E X_i = \lambda, \quad D X_i = \lambda$$

$$\therefore E X_i^2 = D X_i + (E X_i)^2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda$$

$$\therefore E(X_i^2 - X_i) = \lambda^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - X_i) \text{ 为 } \lambda^2 \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

注: 可验证

$\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n} \bar{X}$  也为

$\lambda^2$  的无偏估计

4. (7.15, P119) 设  $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . 求  $c$ , s.t.

$c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$  为  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计.

解:  $E(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = E X_{i+1}^2 + E X_i^2 - 2 E X_{i+1} X_i$

$$= 2 E X_i^2 - 2 E X_{i+1} E X_i$$

$$= 2 [E X_i^2 - (E X_i)^2]$$

$$= 2 D X_i = 2 \sigma^2$$

$$\text{令 } E c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{得 } 2(n-1) c \sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \quad \therefore c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}.$$

5. (7.17, P119) 设从均值为  $\mu$ , 方差为  $\sigma^2 > 0$  的总体中, 分别抽取容量为  $n_1, n_2$  的两独立样本, 记样本均值为  $\bar{X}_1$  和  $\bar{X}_2$ . 在下列无偏估计类中求最小方差无偏估计:  $\{a \bar{X}_1 + b \bar{X}_2; a+b=1\}$ .

解: 即求  $a, b$ , s.t.  $a+b=1$  且  $D(a \bar{X}_1 + b \bar{X}_2)$  最小.

$$\therefore D(a \bar{X}_1 + b \bar{X}_2) = \sigma^2 \left( \frac{a^2}{n_1} + \frac{b^2}{n_2} \right)$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left( \frac{a^2}{n_1} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{n_2} \right) = \sigma^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) a^2 - \frac{2a}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\frac{1}{n_2}}{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = \frac{n_1}{n_1 + n_2}, \quad b = \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad \text{时, } D(a \bar{X}_1 + b \bar{X}_2)$$

最小.

□