

第六章 参数估计

习题 6.1

1. 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 是取自某总体容量为 3 的样本, 试证下列统计量都是该总体均值 μ 的无偏估计, 在方差存在时指出哪一个估计的有效性最差?

$$(1) \hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{2}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2 + \frac{1}{6}X_3; \quad (2) \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{3}X_2 + \frac{1}{3}X_3; \quad (3) \hat{\mu}_3 = \frac{1}{6}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{2}{3}X_3.$$

证: 因 $E(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{2}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{6}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{6}\mu = \mu,$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{3}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_2) + \frac{1}{3}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu + \frac{1}{3}\mu = \mu,$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{1}{6}E(X_1) + \frac{1}{6}E(X_2) + \frac{2}{3}E(X_3) = \frac{1}{6}\mu + \frac{1}{6}\mu + \frac{2}{3}\mu = \mu,$$

故 $\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\mu}_3$ 都是总体均值 μ 的无偏估计;

$$\text{因 } \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{1}{4}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{9}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{1}{36}\text{Var}(X_3) = \frac{1}{4}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 = \frac{14}{36}\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{9}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{9}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{1}{9}\text{Var}(X_3) = \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{9}\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3}\sigma^2,$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) = \frac{1}{36}\text{Var}(X_1) + \frac{1}{36}\text{Var}(X_2) + \frac{4}{9}\text{Var}(X_3) = \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{36}\sigma^2 + \frac{4}{9}\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2,$$

故 $\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) < \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) < \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3)$, 即 $\hat{\mu}_2$ 有效性最好, $\hat{\mu}_1$ 其次, $\hat{\mu}_3$ 最差.

2. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ 的样本, 已知 \bar{X} 为 $1/\lambda$ 的无偏估计, 试说明 $1/\bar{X}$ 是否为 λ 的无偏估计.

解: 因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且都服从指数分布 $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, 即都服从伽玛分布 $\text{Ga}(1, \lambda)$,

由伽玛分布的可加性知 $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 服从伽玛分布 $\text{Ga}(n, \lambda)$, 密度函数为

$$p_Y(y) = \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} \mathbf{I}_{y>0},$$

$$\text{则 } E\left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}}\right) = E\left(\frac{n}{Y}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{n}{y} \cdot \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} dy = \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{n-2} e^{-\lambda y} dy = \frac{n\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\lambda^{n-1}} = \frac{n}{n-1} \lambda,$$

故 $1/\bar{X}$ 不是 λ 的无偏估计.

3. 设 $\hat{\theta}$ 是参数 θ 的无偏估计, 且有 $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) > 0$, 试证 $(\hat{\theta})^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计.

证: 因 $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$, 有 $E[(\hat{\theta})^2] = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [E(\hat{\theta})]^2 = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \theta^2 > \theta^2$, 故 $(\hat{\theta})^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计.

4. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自该总体的一个样本. 试确定常数 c 使 $c \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$ 为 σ^2 的无

偏估计.

解: 因 $E[(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2] = \text{Var}(X_{i+1} - X_i) + [E(X_{i+1} - X_i)]^2 = \text{Var}(X_{i+1}) + \text{Var}(X_i) + [E(X_{i+1}) - E(X_i)]^2 = 2\sigma^2,$

$$\text{则 } E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E[(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2] = c \cdot (n-1) \cdot 2\sigma^2 = 2c(n-1)\sigma^2,$$

故当 $c = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$ 时, $E\left[c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2\right] = \sigma^2$, 即 $c \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X_{i+1} - X_i)^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计.

5. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自下列总体中抽取的简单样本,

$$p(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta - \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \theta + \frac{1}{2}; \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

证明样本均值 \bar{X} 及 $\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计, 问何者更有效?

证: 因总体 $X \sim U\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 有 $Y = X - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sim U(0, 1)$,

$$\text{则 } \bar{X} = \bar{Y} + \theta - \frac{1}{2}, \quad X_{(1)} = Y_{(1)} + \theta - \frac{1}{2}, \quad X_{(n)} = Y_{(n)} + \theta - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{即 } \frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2}(Y_{(1)} + Y_{(n)}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{可得 } E(\bar{X}) = E(\bar{Y}) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} = E(Y) + \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \theta, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{12n},$$

因 Y 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p_Y(y) = I_{0 < y < 1}, \quad F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0; \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1; \\ 1, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

有 $Y_{(1)}$ 与 $Y_{(n)}$ 的密度函数分别为

$$p_1(y) = n[1 - F_Y(y)]^{n-1} p_Y(y) = n(1-y)^{n-1} I_{0 < y < 1}, \quad p_n(y) = n[F_Y(y)]^{n-1} p_Y(y) = ny^{n-1} I_{0 < y < 1},$$

且 $(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(n)})$ 的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1n}(y_{(1)}, y_{(n)}) &= n(n-1)[F_Y(y_{(n)}) - F_Y(y_{(1)})]^{n-2} p_Y(y_{(1)}) p_Y(y_{(n)}) I_{y_{(1)} < y_{(n)}} \\ &= n(n-1)(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-2} I_{0 < y_{(1)} < y_{(n)} < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } E(Y_{(1)}) = \int_0^1 y \cdot n(1-y)^{n-1} dy = n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(2+n)} = \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad E(Y_{(n)}) = \int_0^1 y \cdot ny^{n-1} dy = \frac{n}{n+1},$$

$$E(Y_{(1)}^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot n(1-y)^{n-1} dy = n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(3+n)} = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)}, \quad E(Y_{(n)}^2) = \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot ny^{n-1} dy = \frac{n}{n+2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_{(1)}Y_{(n)}) &= \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \int_0^{y_{(n)}} y_{(1)} y_{(n)} \cdot n(n-1)(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-2} dy_{(1)} = \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \int_0^{y_{(n)}} y_{(1)} y_{(n)} \cdot n \cdot (-1) d(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \\ &= \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \left[-ny_{(1)} y_{(n)} (y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \Big|_0^{y_{(n)}} + \int_0^{y_{(n)}} n(y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^{n-1} \cdot y_{(n)} dy_{(1)} \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 dy_{(n)} \left[-y_{(n)} \cdot (y_{(n)} - y_{(1)})^n \Big|_0^{y_{(n)}} \right] = \int_0^1 y_{(n)}^{n+1} dy_{(n)} = \frac{1}{n+2} y_{(n)}^{n+2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \text{Var}(Y_{(1)}) = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}, \quad \text{Var}(Y_{(n)}) = \frac{n}{n+2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)},$$

$$\text{且 } \text{Cov}(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(n)}) = \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$$

$$\text{可得 } E\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \frac{1}{2}[E(Y_{(1)}) + E(Y_{(n)})] + \theta - \frac{1}{2} = \theta,$$

$$\text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \frac{1}{4}[\text{Var}(Y_{(1)}) + \text{Var}(Y_{(n)}) + 2\text{Cov}(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(n)})] = \frac{2n+2}{4(n+1)^2(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)},$$

$$\text{因 } E(\bar{X}) = \theta, \quad E\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \theta,$$

故 \bar{X} 及 $\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计;

$$\text{因当 } n > 1 \text{ 时, } \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{12n} > \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})\right] = \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)},$$

故 $\frac{1}{2}(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})$ 比样本均值 \bar{X} 更有效.

6. 设 X_1, X_2, X_3 服从均匀分布 $U(0, \theta)$, 试证 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 及 $4X_{(1)}$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计量, 哪个更有效?

解: 因总体 X 的密度函数与分布函数分别为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{0 < x < \theta}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0; \\ \frac{x}{\theta}, & 0 \leq x < \theta; \\ 1, & x \geq \theta. \end{cases}$$

有 $X_{(1)}$ 与 $X_{(3)}$ 的密度函数分别为

$$p_1(x) = 3[1 - F(x)]^2 p(x) = \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} I_{0 < x < \theta}, \quad p_3(x) = 3[F(x)]^2 p(x) = \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} I_{0 < x < \theta},$$

$$\text{则 } E(X_{(1)}) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \left(\theta^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 2\theta \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta}{4},$$

$$E(X_{(3)}) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dy = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{3\theta}{4},$$

$$E(X_{(1)}^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{3(\theta - x)^2}{\theta^3} dx = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \left(\theta^2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 2\theta \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta^2}{10},$$

$$E(X_{(3)}^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} dy = \frac{3}{\theta^3} \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{3\theta^2}{5},$$

$$\text{即 } \text{Var}(X_{(1)}) = \frac{\theta^2}{10} - \left(\frac{\theta}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80}, \quad \text{Var}(X_{(3)}) = \frac{3\theta^2}{5} - \left(\frac{3\theta}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{80},$$

$$\text{因 } E(4X_{(1)}) = 4 \cdot \frac{\theta}{4} = \theta, \quad E\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3\theta}{4} = \theta,$$

故 $4X_{(1)}$ 及 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计;

因 $\text{Var}(4X_{(1)}) = 16 \cdot \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{3\theta^2}{5}$, $\text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right) = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{3\theta^2}{80} = \frac{\theta^2}{15}$, 有 $\text{Var}(4X_{(1)}) > \text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}\right)$,

故 $\frac{4}{3}X_{(3)}$ 比 $4X_{(1)}$ 更有效.

7. 设从均值为 μ , 方差为 $\sigma^2 > 0$ 的总体中, 分别抽取容量为 n_1 和 n_2 的两独立样本, \bar{X}_1 和 \bar{X}_2 分别是这两个样本的均值. 试证, 对于任意常数 a, b ($a+b=1$), $Y = a\bar{X}_1 + b\bar{X}_2$ 都是 μ 的无偏估计, 并确定常数 a, b 使 $\text{Var}(Y)$ 达到最小.

解: 因 $E(Y) = aE(\bar{X}_1) + bE(\bar{X}_2) = a\mu + b\mu = (a+b)\mu = \mu$,

故 Y 是 μ 的无偏估计;

因 $\text{Var}(Y) = a^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}_1) + b^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}_2) = a^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1} + (1-a)^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{n_2} = \left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} a^2 - \frac{2}{n_2} a + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) \sigma^2$,

令 $\frac{d}{da} \text{Var}(Y) = \left(\frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} \cdot 2a - \frac{2}{n_2} \right) \sigma^2 = 0$, 得 $a = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}$, 且 $\frac{d^2}{da^2} \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{n_1+n_2}{n_1 n_2} \cdot 2\sigma^2 > 0$,

故当 $a = \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2}$, $b = 1-a = \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2}$ 时, $\text{Var}(Y)$ 达到最小 $\frac{1}{n_1+n_2} \sigma^2$.

8. 设总体 X 的均值为 μ , 方差为 σ^2 , X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自该总体的一个样本, $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为 μ 的任一线性无偏估计量. 证明: \bar{X} 与 T 的相关系数为 $\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})/\text{Var}(T)}$.

证: 因 $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为 μ 的任一线性无偏估计量, 设 $T(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$,

则 $E(T) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E(X_i) = \mu \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \mu$, 即 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$,

因 X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立, 当 $i \neq j$ 时, 有 $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$,

则 $\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cov}\left(\frac{1}{n} X_i, a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{n} \text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$,

因 $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T)$,

故 \bar{X} 与 T 的相关系数为 $\text{Corr}(\bar{X}, T) = \frac{\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, T)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} \sqrt{\text{Var}(T)}} = \frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{X})} \sqrt{\text{Var}(T)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Var}(\bar{X})}{\text{Var}(T)}}$.

9. 设有 k 台仪器, 已知用第 i 台仪器测量时, 测定值总体的标准差为 σ_i ($i = 1, \dots, k$). 用这些仪器独立地对某一物理量 θ 各观察一次, 分别得到 X_1, \dots, X_k , 设仪器都没有系统误差. 问 a_1, \dots, a_k 应取何值,

方能使 $\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i X_i$ 成为 θ 的无偏估计, 且方差达到最小?

解：因 $E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i E(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \theta = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i\right) \theta$,

则当 $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 1$ 时, $\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i$ 是 θ 的无偏估计,

因 $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \text{Var}(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$,

讨论在 $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 1$ 时, $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2$ 的条件极值,

设拉格朗日函数 $L(a_1, \dots, a_k, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^2 \sigma_i^2 + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i - 1\right)$,

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1} = 2a_1 \sigma_1^2 + \lambda = 0, \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_k} = 2a_k \sigma_k^2 + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

得 $\lambda = -\frac{2}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$, $a_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$,

故当 $a_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \dots + \sigma_k^{-2}}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$ 时, $\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x_i$ 是 θ 的无偏估计, 且方差达到最小.

10. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\theta, 1)$ 的样本, 证明 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 没有无偏估计 (提示: 利用 $g(\theta)$ 在 $\theta = 0$ 处不可导).

证: 反证法: 假设 $T = T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 的任一无偏估计,

因 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 θ 的一个充分统计量, 即在取定 $\bar{X} = x$ 条件下, 样本条件分布与参数 θ 无关,

则 $S = E(T | \bar{X})$ 与参数 θ 无关, 且 S 是关于 \bar{X} 的函数, $E(S) = E[E(T | \bar{X})] = E(T) = g(\theta) = |\theta|$,

可得 $S = S(\bar{X})$ 是 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 的无偏估计,

因 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $N(\theta, 1)$ 的样本, 由正态分布可加性知 \bar{X} 服从正态分布 $N\left(\theta, \frac{1}{n}\right)$,

$$\text{则 } E(S) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}(x-\theta)^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\theta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx,$$

因 $E(S) = |\theta|$, 可知对任意的 θ , 反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx$ 收敛,

则由参数 θ 的任意性以及该反常积分在 $-\infty$ 与 $+\infty$ 两个方向的收敛性知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(x)| \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n} \cdot |\theta| \cdot |x|} dx$ 收敛,

$$\text{因 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \right] = S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \cdot \sqrt{n}x, \text{ 且 } |y| \leq e^{|y|}, \text{ 有 } \left| e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \cdot \sqrt{n}x \right| \leq e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n} \cdot (|\theta|+1) \cdot |x|},$$

则由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(x)| \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n} \cdot (|\theta|+1) \cdot |x|} dx$ 的收敛性知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} \right] dx$ 一致收敛,

可得 $E(S) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\theta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}x^2 + \sqrt{n}\theta x} dx$ 关于参数 θ 可导, 与 $E(S) = |\theta|$ 在 $\theta = 0$ 处不可导矛盾,

故 $g(\theta) = |\theta|$ 没有无偏估计.

11. 设总体 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为来自总体 X 的样本, 为了得到标准差 σ 的估计量, 考虑统计量:

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|, \quad \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad n \geq 2,$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |X_i - X_j|, \quad n \geq 2,$$

求常数 C_1 与 C_2 , 使得 $C_1 Y_1$ 与 $C_2 Y_2$ 都是 σ 的无偏估计.

解: 设 $Y \sim N(0, \theta^2)$, 有

$$E[|Y|] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\theta} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\theta^2}} dy = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\theta} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\theta^2}} dy = -2 \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\theta^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \theta,$$

因 $X_i - \bar{X}$ 是独立正态变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的线性组合,

且 $E(X_i - \bar{X}) = E(X_i) - E(\bar{X}) = \mu - \mu = 0$,

$$\text{Var}(X_i - \bar{X}) = \text{Var}(X_i) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) = \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 - 2\text{Cov}\left(X_i, \frac{1}{n}X_i\right) = \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2,$$

则 $X_i - \bar{X} \sim N\left(0, \frac{n-1}{n}\sigma^2\right)$, $E[|X_i - \bar{X}|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma$,

可得 $E(C_1 Y_1) = C_1 E(Y_1) = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[|X_i - \bar{X}|] = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{2(n-1)}{n\pi}} \sigma$,

故当 $C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{n\pi}{2(n-1)}}$ 时, $E[C_1 Y_1] = \sigma$, $C_1 Y_1$ 是 σ 的无偏估计;

当 $i \neq j$ 时, X_i 与 X_j 相互独立, 都服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

有 $E(X_i - X_j) = E(X_i) - E(X_j) = \mu - \mu = 0$, $\text{Var}(X_i - X_j) = \text{Var}(X_i) + \text{Var}(X_j) = \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 = 2\sigma^2$,

则 $X_i - X_j \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$, $E[|X_i - X_j|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sigma$,

当 $i=j$ 时, $X_i - X_j = 0$, $E[|X_i - X_j|] = 0$,

可得 $E(C_2 Y_2) = C_2 E(Y_2) = C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n E[|X_i - X_j|] = C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \cdot (n^2 - n) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sigma = C_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sigma$,

故当 $C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 时, $E[C_2 Y_2] = \sigma$, $C_2 Y_2$ 是 σ 的无偏估计.