习题 6.4

1. 设总体概率函数是 $p(x;\theta)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是其样本, $T = T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 是 θ 的充分统计量,则对 $g(\theta)$ 的任一估计 \hat{g} ,令 $\tilde{g} = E(\hat{g}|T)$,证明: $MSE(\tilde{g}) \leq MSE(\hat{g})$ 。这说明,在均方误差准则下,人们只需要考虑基于充分估计量的估计。

解: 因 $\tilde{g} = E(\hat{g} \mid T)$,由 Rao-Blackwell 定理知 \tilde{g} 是统计量且 $E(\tilde{g}) = E(\hat{g})$, $Var(\tilde{g}) \le Var(\hat{g})$,故 $MSE(\tilde{g}) = Var(\tilde{g}) + [E(\tilde{g}) - g(\theta)]^2 \le Var(\hat{g}) + [E(\hat{g}) - g(\theta)]^2 = MSE(\hat{g})$ 。

2. 设 T_1 , T_2 分别是 θ_1 , θ_2 的 UMVUE,证明:对任意的(非零)常数a, b , aT_1+bT_2 是 $a\theta_1+b\theta_2$ 的 UMVUE。

证明: 因 T_1, T_2 分别是 θ_1, θ_2 的 UMVUE,可得 $E(T_1) = \theta_1, E(T_2) = \theta_2$,且对满足 $E(\varphi) = 0$,Var $(\varphi) < +\infty$ 的任意统计量 $\varphi = \varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 都有 $Cov(T_1, \varphi) = Cov(T_2, \varphi) = 0$,则

$$E(aT_1 + bT_2) = aE(T_1) + bE(T_2) = a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$$
,

$$Cov(aT_1 + bT_2, \varphi) = aCov(T_1, \varphi) + bCov(T_2, \varphi) = 0,$$

故 $aT_1 + bT_2$ 是 $a\theta_1 + b\theta_2$ 的 UMVUE。

3. 设 $T \neq g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE, $\hat{g} \neq g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计,证明,若 $Var(\hat{g}) < +\infty$,则 $Cov(T, \hat{g}) > 0$ 。

证明:因 \hat{g} 和T都是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计,有 $E(\hat{g})=E(T)=\theta$,即 $E(\hat{g}-T)=0$ 。又因T是 $g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE,有 $Cov(T,\hat{g}-T)=0$,即 $Cov(T,\hat{g})-Cov(T,T)=0$ 。统计量T作为 $g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE,不可能是常数,故

$$Cov(T, \hat{g}) = Cov(T, T) = Var(T) > 0$$
.

4. 设总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, X_1, \dots, X_n 为样本,证明, $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 分别为 μ, σ^2 的 UMVUE。

证明:无偏性:因 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,有 $E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \mu$,即 \bar{X} 是 μ 的无偏估计。

正交性: 样本联合密度函数为

$$p = p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2},$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n 2(x_i - \mu) \cdot (-1) \right] = p \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = \frac{n\overline{x} - n\mu}{\sigma^2} p ,$$

取 $T = \bar{X}$, $a = \frac{n}{\sigma^2}$, $b = -\frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2}$, 有 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} = (at+b)p$, 由正交性引理知对于方差有界的统计量 φ 可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi \bar{X}) = 0$ 。 故 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ 为 μ 的 UMVUE。

无偏性: 因 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 有 $E(S^2) = \mathrm{Var}(X) = \sigma^2$, 即 S^2 是 σ^2 的无偏估计。

正交性: 样本联合密度函数为

$$p = p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2},$$

有
$$\sigma^n p = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$
,可得

$$\frac{\partial(\sigma^n p)}{\partial(\sigma^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = \sigma^n p \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{n-4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \cdot p ,$$

取 $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu)^2$, $a = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{n-4}$, b = 0 , $c = \sigma^n$, 有 $\frac{\partial (cp)}{\partial \mu} = (at + b)p$, 由正交性引理知对于方差有界的

统计量 φ 可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E\left[\varphi\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}\right] = 0$,从而

$$E\left[\varphi\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\mu)^{2}\right]=E\left[\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}-2\mu\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}+n\mu^{2}\right)\right]=E\left(\varphi\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}^{2}\right)-2n\mu E(\varphi\bar{X})+2n\mu^{2}E(\varphi)=0,$$

前面已证可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi \overline{X}) = 0$, 这样可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E\left(\varphi \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}\right) = 0$ 。

再根据可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi \bar{X})=0$,由于统计量 φ 的任意性,令 $\varphi^*=\varphi \bar{X}$, φ^* 仍为统计量,可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi \bar{X})=E(\varphi^*)=0$,再由 $E(\varphi^*)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi^*\bar{X})=E(\varphi \bar{X}^2)=0$ 。从而可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出

$$E(\varphi S^{2}) = E\left[\varphi \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} - n\overline{X}^{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\varphi \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}\right) - \frac{n}{n-1} E(\varphi \overline{X}^{2}) = 0,$$

故 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2$ 为 σ^2 的 UMVUE。

5. 设总体的概率函数为 $p(x;\theta)$, 满足定义 6.4.2 的条件, 若二阶导数 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} p(x;\theta)$ 对一切的 $\theta \in \Theta$ 存

在,证明费希尔信息量 $I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta)\right]$ 。

证明:因

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} , \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \theta^2} ,$$

则

$$E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta)\right] = -E\left[\frac{1}{p(X;\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial p(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right]^2 + E\left[\frac{1}{p(X;\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right].$$

因

$$E\left[\frac{1}{p(X;\theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial p(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right]^2 = E\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(X;\theta)\right]^2 = I(\theta) ,$$

$$E\left[\frac{1}{p(X;\theta)}\cdot\frac{\partial^2 p(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{p(x;\theta)}\cdot\frac{\partial^2 p(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\cdot p(x;\theta)dx = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}p(x;\theta)dx = 0,$$

故

$$E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta)\right] = -I(\theta) .$$

- 6. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, $0 < x < 1, \theta > 0$, X_1, \dots, X_n 是样本。
- (1) 求 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的最大似然估计;
- (2) 求 $g(\theta)$ 的有效估计。

解: (1) 似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta x_i^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_i < 1} = \theta^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1} \circ$$

当 $0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1$ 时,有 $\ln L(\theta) = n \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \ln(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)$ 。令

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}\ln L(\theta) = n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n) = 0 ,$$

可得

$$\theta = -\frac{n}{\ln(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i},$$

这是唯一驻点。又因

$$\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\ln L(\theta) = -\frac{n}{\theta^2} < 0,$$

最大值点,故 θ 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}$,从而 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的最大似然估计为 $\hat{g} = -\frac{1}{n}\sum\limits_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$ 。

(2) 无偏性: 因

$$E(\ln X) = \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot \theta x^{\theta - 1} dx = \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot d(x^{\theta}) = x^{\theta} \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 0 - \frac{1}{\theta} x^{\theta} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{\theta}$$

可得

$$E(\hat{g}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(\ln X_i) = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \frac{1}{\theta} = g(\theta),$$

即 \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的无偏估计。

有效性: 又因

$$E(\ln X)^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} (\ln x)^{2} \cdot \theta x^{\theta - 1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\ln x)^{2} \cdot d(x^{\theta}) = x^{\theta} (\ln x)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x^{\theta} \cdot \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx = 0 - \frac{2}{\theta} E(\ln X) = \frac{2}{\theta^{2}},$$

则

$$Var(\ln X) = E(\ln X)^{2} - [E(\ln X)]^{2} = \frac{2}{\theta^{2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}},$$

可得

$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\mathbf{g}}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Var}(\ln X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{n\theta^2} \circ$$

因
$$p(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x < 1}$$
, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时,

$$\ln p(x; \theta) = \ln \theta + (\theta - 1) \ln x$$
,

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2},$$

即 Fisher 信息量为

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

可得 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\theta^2}\right)^2}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2}} = \frac{1}{n\theta^2} = \text{Var}(\hat{g}),$$

故 $\hat{g} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln X_i$ 是 $g(\theta) = 1/\theta$ 的有效估计。

7. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}}, \quad x>0, \theta>0$, 求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$ 。

解: 因
$$p(x;\theta) = \frac{2\theta}{x^3} e^{-\frac{\theta}{x^2}} I_{x>0}$$
, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\ln p(x;\theta) = \ln 2 + \ln \theta - \frac{\theta}{x^2} - 3 \ln x$,则
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x;\theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2},$$

故 Fisher 信息量为

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \right] = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$
.

8. 设总体密度函数为 $p(x;\theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)}$, x > c, c > 0已知, $\theta > 0$, 求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$ 。

解: 因
$$p(x;\theta) = \theta c^{\theta} x^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x>0}$$
, 当 $x>0$ 时, $\ln p(x;\theta) = \ln \theta + \theta \ln c - (\theta+1) \ln x$, 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} + \ln c - \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta^2},$$

故 Fisher 信息量为

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

9. 设总体分布列为 $P\{X=x\}=(x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}, \quad x=2,3,\cdots; 0<\theta<1$,求 θ 的费希尔信息量 $I(\theta)$ 。

解: 因 $p(x;\theta) = (x-1)\theta^2(1-\theta)^{x-2}$, $x = 2, 3, \dots$, 有 $\ln p(x;\theta) = \ln(x-1) + 2\ln\theta + (x-2)\ln(1-\theta)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{x - 2}{1 - \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{2}{\theta^2} - \frac{x - 2}{(1 - \theta)^2},$$

则 Fisher 信息量为

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

因

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k \cdot (k-1)\theta^{2} (1-\theta)^{k-2} = \theta^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} k(k-1)x^{k-2} \bigg|_{x=1-\theta} = \theta^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} x^{k} \bigg|_{x=1-\theta} = \theta^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x^{k} \bigg|_{x=1-\theta}$$

$$= \theta^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \bigg|_{x=1-\theta} = \theta^{2} \frac{2}{(1-x)^{3}} \bigg|_{x=1-\theta} = \frac{2}{\theta},$$

故

$$I(\theta) = -\frac{2}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \left(\frac{2}{\theta} - 2\right) = \frac{2}{\theta^2 (1-\theta)}$$

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$ 的样本, $\alpha > 0$ 已知,试证明, \bar{X}/α 是 $g(\lambda) = 1/\lambda$ 的有效估计,从而也是 UMVUE。

证明: 无偏性: 因总体 $X \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 有 $E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$, 则

$$E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha}E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = g(\lambda),$$

即 $\frac{\bar{X}}{\alpha}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的无偏估计。

有效性: 因总体 $X \sim Ga(\alpha, \lambda)$, 有 $Var(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$, 则

$$\operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{\overline{X}}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{n\alpha^2} \operatorname{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{n\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{n\alpha\lambda^2}$$

因总体密度函数 $p(x; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0}$, 当 x > 0 时,

$$\ln p(x;\lambda) = \alpha \ln \lambda - \ln \Gamma(\alpha) + (\alpha - 1) \ln x - \lambda x,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln p(x; \lambda) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} - x , \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} \ln p(x; \lambda) = -\frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} ,$$

即 Fisher 信息量为

$$I(\lambda) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} \ln p(X; \lambda)\right] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

可得 $g(\lambda) = 1/\lambda$ 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{\left[g'(\lambda)\right]^2}{nI(\lambda)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)^2}{n \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}} = \frac{1}{n\alpha\lambda^2} = \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\alpha}\right),$$

故 $\frac{\bar{X}}{\alpha}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的有效估计,从而也是UMVUE。

11. 设 X_1, \dots, X_m i.i.d. $\sim N(a, \sigma^2)$, Y_1, \dots, Y_n i.i.d. $\sim N(a, 2\sigma^2)$, 求a和 σ^2 的 UMVUE。

解: 先求参数a 和 σ^2 的最大似然估计,修偏,再证明无偏性和有效性。

因样本 $X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ 的似然函数为

$$L(\mu, \sigma^{2}) = p(x_{1}, \dots, x_{m}, y_{1}, \dots, y_{n}; a, \sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_{i}-a)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_{j}-a)^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{m+n} \cdot \sigma^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i}-a)^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{j}-a)^{2} \right]},$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^{2}) = -\frac{m+2n}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{m+n}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{m+n}{2} \ln(\sigma^{2}) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i}-a)^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{j}-a)^{2} \right],$$

令

$$\left[\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial a} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[-\sum_{i=1}^{m} 2(x_i - a) - 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} 2(y_j - a) \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} [(m\overline{x} - ma) + 0.5(n\overline{y} - na)] = 0;
\left[\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)} = -\frac{m+n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - a)^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_j - a)^2 \right] = 0.
\right]$$

解得

$$a = \frac{m\overline{x} + 0.5n\overline{y}}{m + 0.5n},$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \frac{1}{m + n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2} - 2am\overline{x} + ma^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{j}^{2} - an\overline{y} + 0.5na^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m + n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{j}^{2} - 2a(m\overline{x} + 0.5n\overline{y}) + a^{2}(m + 0.5n) \right],$$

可得最大似然估计

$$\hat{a} = \frac{m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y}}{m + 0.5n},$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - 2\hat{a}(m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y}) + (m+0.5n)\hat{a}^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{(m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y})^2}{m+0.5n} \right] \circ$$

因 $X_i \sim N(a, \sigma^2)$, $Y_i \sim N(a, 2\sigma^2)$,有

$$E(\overline{X}) = E(X) = a$$
, $Var(\overline{X}) = \frac{1}{m} Var(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{m}$, $E(\overline{Y}) = E(Y) = a$, $Var(\overline{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} Var(Y) = \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}$,

则

$$E(\hat{a}) = \frac{mE(\bar{X}) + 0.5nE(\bar{Y})}{m + 0.5n} = \frac{ma + 0.5na}{m + 0.5n} = a,$$

$$Var(\hat{a}) = \frac{m^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}) + 0.25n^2 \text{Var}(\bar{Y})}{(m + 0.5n)^2} = \frac{m^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + 0.25n^2 \cdot \frac{2\sigma^2}{n}}{(m + 0.5n)^2} = \frac{m\sigma^2 + 0.5n\sigma^2}{(m + 0.5n)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{m + 0.5n},$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{1}{m + n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i^2) + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n E(Y_j^2) - (m + 0.5n)E(\hat{a}^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m + n} \left[m(\sigma^2 + a^2) + 0.5n(2\sigma^2 + a^2) - (m + 0.5n) \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{m + 0.5n} + a^2 \right) \right]$$

可见 \hat{a} 是a的无偏估计,但 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 不是 σ^2 的无偏估计,修偏得

$$E\left(\frac{m+n}{m+n-1}\hat{\sigma}^2\right) = \sigma^2,$$

即

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{m+n}{m+n-1}\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{(m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y})^2}{m+0.5n} \right]$$

 $=\frac{1}{m+n}(m\sigma^2+n\sigma^2-\sigma^2)=\frac{m+n-1}{m+n}\sigma^2,$

正交性: 样本联合密度函数为

$$p = p(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n; a, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{m+n} \cdot \sigma^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - a)^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - a)^2 \right]},$$

可得

对于方差有界的统计量 φ 可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi \hat{a}) = 0$,故 $\hat{a} = \frac{m\bar{X} + 0.5n\bar{Y}}{m + 0.5n}$ 为 a 的 UMVUE。

无偏性:
$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{(m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y})^2}{m+0.5n} \right]$$
是 σ^2 的无偏估计。

正交性: 样本联合密度函数为

$$p = p(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n; a, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{m+n} \cdot \sigma^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - a)^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - a)^2 \right]},$$

有
$$\sigma^{m+n} p = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - a)^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - a)^2 \right]}$$
,可得

$$\frac{\partial(\sigma^{m+n}p)}{\partial(\sigma^{2})} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{m+2n} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{m+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i}-a)^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{j}-a)^{2} \right]} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma^{4}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i}-a)^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} (y_{j}-a)^{2} \right] \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{m+n-4} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i}^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_{j}^{2} - 2a(m\overline{x} + 0.5n\overline{y}) + a^{2}(m+0.5n) \right] \cdot p,$$

 $\frac{\partial(cp)}{\partial a} = (a*t+b)p$, 由正交性引理知对于方差有界的统计量 φ 可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi T) = 0$, 从而

$$E\left[\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m}X_{i}^{2}+0.5\sum_{j=1}^{n}Y_{j}^{2}-2a(m\overline{X}+0.5n\overline{Y})\right)\right]=E\left[\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m}X_{i}^{2}+0.5\sum_{j=1}^{n}Y_{j}^{2}\right)\right]-2a(m+0.5n)E(\varphi\hat{a})=0,$$

因可由
$$E(\varphi) = 0$$
推出 $E(\varphi \hat{a}) = 0$,这样可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E\left[\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{2} + 0.5\sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{j}^{2}\right)\right] = 0$ 。

再根据可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi\hat{a})=0$,由于统计量 φ 的任意性,令 $\varphi^*=\varphi\hat{a}$, φ^* 仍为统计量,可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi\hat{a})=E(\varphi^*)=0$,再由 $E(\varphi^*)=0$ 推出 $E(\varphi^*\hat{a})=E(\varphi\hat{a}^2)=0$ 。从而可由 $E(\varphi)=0$ 推出

$$E(\varphi \tilde{\sigma}^{2}) = E \left[\varphi \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{j}^{2} - \frac{(m\overline{X} + 0.5n\overline{Y})^{2}}{m+0.5n} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n-1} E \left[\varphi \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{j}^{2} - (m+0.5n)\hat{a}^{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n-1} E \left[\varphi \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{i}^{2} + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{j}^{2} \right) - \frac{m+0.5n}{m+n-1} E(\varphi \hat{a}^{2}) = 0 \right],$$

故
$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 + 0.5 \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j^2 - \frac{(m\bar{X}+0.5n\bar{Y})^2}{m+0.5n} \right]$$
 为 σ^2 的 UMVUE。

12. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d.~ $N(\mu, 1)$,求 μ^2 的 UMVUE。证明此 UMVUE 达不到 C-R 不等式的下界,即

它不是有效估计。

解: 先求参数 μ^2 的最大似然估计,再修偏,再证明无偏性和有效性。

因期望 μ 的最大似然估计为 \bar{X} ,可知 μ^2 的最大似然估计为 \bar{X}^2 。因

$$E(\bar{X}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) + [E(\bar{X})]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} + \mu^2 \neq \mu^2$$
,

可见, \bar{X}^2 不是 μ^2 的无偏估计,修偏得 $E(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}) = \mu^2$,即 $\tilde{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 是 μ^2 的无偏估计。

无偏性: $\tilde{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 是 μ^2 的无偏估计。

正交性: 样本联合密度函数为

$$p = p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2},$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n 2(x_i - \mu) \cdot (-1) \right] = p \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu \right) = (n\overline{x} - n\mu) p ,$$

令 $T = \bar{X}$,a = n, $b = -n\mu$,c = 1,即 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} = (a\bar{x} + b)p$,由正交性引理知对于方差有界的统计量 φ 可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi\bar{X}) = 0$ 。由于统计量 φ 的任意性,令 $\varphi^* = \varphi\bar{X}$, φ^* 仍为统计量,可由 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 推出

 $E(\varphi \overline{X}) = E(\varphi^*) = 0$,再由 $E(\varphi^*) = 0$ 推出 $E(\varphi^* \overline{X}) = E(\varphi \overline{X}^2) = 0$ 。从而

$$E\left[\varphi\left(\bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\right] = E(\varphi\bar{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n}E(\varphi) = 0,$$

故 $\tilde{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 是 μ^2 的 UMVUE。

因
$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
,有

$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu$$
, $Var(\bar{X}) = E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n}$, $E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^3] = 0$, $E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^4] = \frac{3}{n^2}$,

则

$$E(\bar{X}^4) = E[(\bar{X} - \mu + \mu)^4] = E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^4] + 4\mu E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^3] + 6\mu^2 E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^2] + 4\mu^3 E(\bar{X} - \mu) + \mu^4$$
$$= \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4,$$

可得

$$\operatorname{Var}(\tilde{\mu}^2) = \operatorname{Var}(\bar{X}^2) = E(\bar{X}^4) - [E(\bar{X}^2)]^2 = \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{6\mu^2}{n} + \mu^4 - \left(\frac{1}{n} + \mu^2\right)^2 = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4\mu^2}{n}$$

因总体密度函数 $p(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}}$, 有

$$\ln p(x; \mu) = -\ln \sqrt{2\pi} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2} ,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(x; \mu) = x - \mu$$
, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} \ln p(x; \mu) = -1$,

即 Fisher 信息量为

$$I(\mu) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} \ln p(X; \mu) \right] = 1$$
,

可得 $g(\mu) = \mu^2$ 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\mu)]^2}{nI(\mu)} = \frac{(2\mu)^2}{n} = \frac{4\mu^2}{n} < \text{Var}(\tilde{\mu}^2) = \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{4\mu^2}{n},$$

故 $\tilde{\mu}^2 = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{1}{n}$ 不是 μ^2 的有效估计。

13. 对泊松分布 $P(\theta)$ 。

(2) 找一个函数 $g(\cdot)$, 使 $g(\theta)$ 的费希尔信息与 θ 无关。

解: (1) 因总体概率函数为
$$p(x;\theta) = \frac{\theta^x}{x!}e^{-\theta}$$
, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 有 $\ln p(x;\theta) = x \ln \theta - \theta - \ln x!$, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{x}{\theta} - 1$$
, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = -\frac{x}{\theta^2}$,

即 Fisher 信息量为

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

因

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \right] = -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial g(\theta)^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \cdot \left(\frac{dg(\theta)}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right]$$
$$= -E \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial g(\theta)^2} \ln p(X; \theta) \right] \cdot \left[g'(\theta) \right]^2 = I[g(\theta)] \cdot \left[g'(\theta) \right]^2,$$

即
$$I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{[g'(\theta)]^2}$$
,故

$$I\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) = \frac{I(\theta)}{\left[\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)'\right]^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}}{\left[-\frac{1}{\theta^2}\right]^2} = \theta^3$$

(2) 要使得 $I[g(\theta)] = c$ 为常数与 θ 无关,则

$$I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{[g'(\theta)]^2} = \frac{1}{\theta[g'(\theta)]^2} = c,$$

即
$$g'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c\theta}}$$
,可得 $g(\theta) = \frac{2\sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{c}}$ 。取 $g(\theta) = \sqrt{\theta}$,有 $g'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}}$,则

$$I[g(\theta)] = \frac{I(\theta)}{[g'(\theta)]^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}}\right)^2} = 4,$$

故 $I[g(\theta)]$ 与 θ 无关。

14. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为独立同分布变量, $0 < \theta < 1$,

$$P\{X_1 = -1\} = \frac{1-\theta}{2}, \quad P\{X_1 = 0\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P\{X_1 = 1\} = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

- (1) 求 θ 的 MLE $\hat{\theta}$, 并问 $\hat{\theta}$, 是否无偏的;
- (2) 求 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}$,;
- (3) 计算 θ 的无偏估计的方差的 C-R 下界。

解: (1) 根据多点分布样本联合质量函数的两种表达式分别求出 θ 的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_i$ 。

方法一:设 X_1, \dots, X_n 中取值 -1, 0, 1分别有 n_{-1}, n_0, n_1 次,有 $n_{-1} + n_0 + n_1 = n$,则似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{n_{-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{n_1} = \frac{(1-\theta)^{n_{-1}}\theta^{n_1}}{2^n},$$

有

$$\ln L(\theta) = n_{-1} \ln(1-\theta) + n_1 \ln \theta - n \ln 2,$$

令

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta) = n_{-1} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-\theta} + n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = 0,$$

可得
$$\theta = \frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}$$
,故 θ 的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}$ 。

方法二: 总体 X 概率函数为

$$p(x;\theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x-1)}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-(x+1)(x-1)} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{\frac{x(x+1)}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\theta)^{\frac{x^2-x}{2}}\theta^{\frac{x^2+x}{2}}, \quad x = -1, 0, 1,$$

则似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (1-\theta)^{\frac{x_i^2 - x_i}{2}} \theta^{\frac{x_i^2 + x_i}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n} (1-\theta)^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)} \theta^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)}, \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = -1, 0, 1, \dots$$

有

$$\ln L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \ln(1-\theta) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \ln \theta - n \ln 2,$$

令

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \cdot \frac{-1}{1-\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = 0,$$

可得
$$\theta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
, 故 θ 的 MLE $\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 。

注: 因 X_i 全部可能取值为-1,0,1,有 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = n_1 + n_{-1}$, $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = n_1 - n_{-1}$,即以上两个结果一致。

凶

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}\right) = E\left[E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1} \middle| n_{-1} + n_1\right)\right],$$

且

$$P\{X=1 \mid X=-1 \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\to} X=1\} = \frac{P\{X=1\}}{P\{X=-1 \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\to} X=1\}} = \frac{\frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1-\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}} = \theta,$$

则在 $n_{-1}+n_1=m$ 的条件下, n_1 服从二项分布 $b(m,\theta)$, 有 $E(n_1\mid n_{-1}+n_1=m)=m\theta$, 可得

$$E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1}+n_1}\middle|n_{-1}+n_1=m\right)=\frac{1}{m}E(n_1\mid n_{-1}+n_1=m)=\theta,$$

即
$$E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1}+n_1}\Big|n_{-1}+n_1\right)=\theta$$
,故

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1}\right) = E\left[E\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{-1} + n_1} \middle| n_{-1} + n_1\right)\right] = E(\theta) = \theta,$$

即 $\hat{\theta}$, 是 θ 的无偏估计。

(2) 因

$$E(X) = (-1) \times \frac{1-\theta}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

即
$$\theta = E(X) + \frac{1}{2}$$
,故 θ 的矩估计 $\hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \frac{1}{2}$

(3) 因总体 X 概率函数为

$$p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \theta)^{\frac{x^2 - x}{2}} \theta^{\frac{x^2 + x}{2}}, \quad x = -1, 0, 1,$$

有

$$\ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \ln(1 - \theta) + \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \ln \theta - \ln 2,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{1 - \theta} + \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(x; \theta) = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1 - \theta)^2} - \frac{x^2 + x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} = -\frac{(1 - 2\theta + 2\theta^2)x^2 + (1 - 2\theta)x}{2\theta^2 (1 - \theta)^2},$$

可得费希尔信息量为

$$I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln p(X;\theta)\right] = \frac{(1 - 2\theta + 2\theta^2)E(X^2) + (1 - 2\theta)E(X)}{2\theta^2(1 - \theta)^2} .$$

因

$$E(X) = (-1) \times \frac{1-\theta}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta - \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(X^2) = (-1)^2 \times \frac{1-\theta}{2} + 0^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1^2 \times \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

则

$$I(\theta) = \frac{(1 - 2\theta + 2\theta^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1 - 2\theta) \cdot \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\theta^2 (1 - \theta)^2} = \frac{\theta - \theta^2}{2\theta^2 (1 - \theta)^2} = \frac{1}{2\theta (1 - \theta)},$$

故 θ 无偏估计方差的 C-R 下界为 $\frac{1}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{2\theta(1-\theta)}{n}$ 。

15. 设总体 $X\sim Exp(1/\theta)$, X_1,\cdots,X_n 是样本, θ 的矩估计和最大似然估计都是 \bar{X} ,它也是 θ 的相合估计和无偏估计,试证明在均方误差准则下存在优于 \bar{X} 的估计 (提示: 考虑 $\hat{\theta}_a=a\bar{X}$,找均方误差最小者)。

证明: 因 $X \sim Exp(1/\theta)$,有 $E(X) = \theta$, $Var(X) = \theta^2$,且 $\hat{\theta}_a = a\bar{X}$,有

$$E(\hat{\theta}_a) = aE(\bar{X}) = aE(X) = a\theta$$
, $Var(\hat{\theta}_a) = a^2 Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{a^2}{n} Var(X) = \frac{a^2\theta^2}{n}$,

则

$$MSE_{\theta}(\overline{X}) = \frac{\theta^2}{n} + (\theta - \theta)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$
,

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

可得当 $a = \frac{n}{n+1}$ 时, $\hat{\theta}_a = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{X}$ 的均方误差 $MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_a) = \frac{\theta^2}{n+1}$ 小于 \bar{X} 的均方误差 $MSE_{\theta}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$,即在均方误差标准下作为 θ 的估计量 $\hat{\theta}_a = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{X}$ 优于 \bar{X} 。