

习题 5.5

1. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自几何分布 $P\{X=x\} = \theta(1-\theta)^x, x=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量.

证: 方法一: 根据充分统计量的定义

样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta(1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

因 $X_i + 1$ 的概率函数为 $P\{X_i + 1 = x\} = \theta(1-\theta)^x, x=1, 2, \dots$, 即服从几何分布 $Ge(\theta), i=1, 2, \dots, n$,

则根据几何分布与负二项分布的关系可知 $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i + 1) = T + n$ 服从负二项分布 $Nb(n, \theta)$, 即概率函数为

$$P\{T + n = k\} = \binom{k-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^{k-n}, \quad k = n, n+1, n+2, \dots,$$

即 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 的概率函数为 $p_T(t; \theta) = \binom{t+n-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^t, t=0, 1, 2, \dots$,

可得在 $T=t$ 时, 即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 的条件概率函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta | T=t) = \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{p_T(t; \theta)} = \frac{\theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\binom{t+n-1}{n-1} \theta^n (1-\theta)^t} = \frac{1}{\binom{t+n-1}{n-1}},$$

这与参数 θ 无关,

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

方法二: 根据因子分解定理

样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta(1-\theta)^{x_i} = \theta^n (1-\theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i},$$

因 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n (1-\theta)^t$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^n (1-\theta)^t, h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

2. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量.

证：方法一：根据充分统计量的定义
样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda} = \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!},$$

根据泊松分布的可加性可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 服从泊松分布 $P(n\lambda)$ ，即概率函数为

$$p_T(t; \lambda) = \frac{(n\lambda)^t}{t!} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

可得在 $T = t$ 时，即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ， X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的条件概率函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta | T = t) = \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{p_T(t; \theta)} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!}}{\frac{n^t \lambda^t}{t!} e^{-n\lambda}} = \frac{t!}{n^t \cdot x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!},$$

这与参数 λ 无关，

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 λ 的充分统计量。

方法二：根据因子分解定理
样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda} = \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!},$$

因 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ，有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ，即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \lambda^t e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!}$ ，

取 $g(t; \lambda) = \lambda^t e^{-n\lambda}$ ， $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!}$ 与参数 λ 无关，

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 λ 的充分统计量。

3. 设总体为如下离散型分布，

X	a_1	a_2	\cdots	a_k
P	p_1	p_2	\cdots	p_k

X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自该总体的样本，

(1) 证明次序统计量 $(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 是充分统计量。

(2) 以 n_j 表示 X_1, \dots, X_n 中等于 a_j 的个数，证明 (n_1, \dots, n_k) 是充分统计量。

证：设样本 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 中有 n_1 个 a_1 ， n_2 个 a_2 ， \dots ， n_k 个 a_k ，

显然次序统计量 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 中同样有 n_1 个 a_1 , n_2 个 a_2 , \dots , n_k 个 a_k ,
样本联合概率函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k) = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \dots p_k^{n_k},$$

(2) 因 $T_2 = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$, 取 $g(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k) = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \dots p_k^{n_k}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T_2 = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$ 是 (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k) 的充分统计量;

(1) 因 $T_1 = (X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$, 显然 (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) 与 $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 一一对应,

故由第(2)小题结论知 $T_1 = (X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$ 是 (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k) 的充分统计量.

4. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, 1)$ 的样本, 证明 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是充分统计量

证: 方法一: 根据充分统计量的定义

样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

根据正态分布的可加性可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 服从正态分布 $N(n\mu, n)$, 即密度函数为

$$p_T(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{(t - n\mu)^2}{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2n} + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

可得在 $T = t$ 时, 即 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的条件概率函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu | T = t) &= \frac{p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu)}{p_T(t)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{n}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2n} + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n-1}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{t^2}{2n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n-1}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

这与参数 μ 无关,

故根据充分统计量的定义可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 μ 的充分统计量.

方法二: 根据因子分解定理

样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2},$$

因 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2},$

取 $g(t, \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} e^{\mu t - \frac{1}{2} n \mu^2}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$ 与参数 μ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是 μ 的充分统计量.

5. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $p(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, $0 < x < 1$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

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

令 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$, 有 $t = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n t^{\theta-1} I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^n t^{\theta-1}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{0 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理可知 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

6. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自韦布尔分布 $p(x; \theta) = m x^{m-1} \theta^{-m} e^{-(x/\theta)^m}$, $x > 0$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本 ($m > 0$ 已知), 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n m x_i^{m-1} \theta^{-m} e^{-(x_i/\theta)^m} I_{x_i > 0} = m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} \theta^{-mn} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i/\theta)^m} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0} \\ &= \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m} \cdot m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^m$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} t} \cdot m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^{-mn} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta^m} t}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = m^n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{m-1} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^m$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

7. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 Pareto 分布 $p(x; \theta) = \theta a^\theta x^{-(\theta+1)}$, $x > a$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本 ($a > 0$ 已知), 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta a^\theta x_i^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_i > a} = \theta^n a^{n\theta} (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > a},$$

令 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$, 有 $t = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^n a^{n\theta} t^{-(\theta+1)} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > a}$,

取 $g(t; \theta) = \theta^n a^{n\theta} t^{-(\theta+1)}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > a}$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_n$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

8. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 Laplace 分布 $p(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-|x|/\theta}$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x_i|}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \frac{1}{(2\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

9. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 独立同分布, X_1 服从以下分布, 求相应的充分统计量:

$$(1) \text{ 负二项分布 } X_1 \sim p(x_1; \theta) = \binom{x_1 + r - 1}{r - 1} \theta^r (1 - \theta)^{x_1}, \quad x_1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad r \text{ 已知};$$

$$(2) \text{ 离散均匀分布 } X_1 \sim p(x_1; m) = \frac{1}{m}, \quad x_1 = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad m \text{ 未知};$$

$$(3) \text{ 对数正态分布 } X_1 \sim p(x_1; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma x_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\ln x_1 - \mu)^2\right\}, \quad x_1 > 0;$$

$$(4) \text{ 瑞利 (Rayleigh) 分布 } X_1 \sim p(x_1; \mu, \sigma) = 2\lambda x_1 e^{-\lambda x_1^2} \cdot I_{x_1 \geq 0}.$$

注: 第 (4) 小题有误, 密度函数应为 $p(x_1; \lambda)$, 即参数应为 λ , 而不是 μ, σ .

解: (1) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1} \theta^r (1 - \theta)^{x_i} = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \text{ 有 } t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^t \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t; \theta) = \theta^{nr} (1 - \theta)^t, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i + r - 1}{r - 1} \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是参数 θ 的充分统计量;

(2) 样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; m) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_i \leq m, x_i \text{ 为整数}} = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \leq m, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}}, \\ &= \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{1 \leq x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} \leq m, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}} = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{x_{(n)} \leq m} \cdot I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $T = X_{(n)} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{X_i\}$, 有 $t = x_{(n)}$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; m) = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{t \leq m} \cdot I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}}$,

取 $g(t; m) = \frac{1}{m^n} \cdot I_{t \leq m}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{x_{(1)} \geq 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 为整数}}$ 与参数 m 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = X_{(n)}$ 是参数 m 的充分统计量;

(3) 样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}x_i} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\ln x_i - \mu)^2\right\} \cdot I_{x_i > 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln^2 x_i - 2\mu \ln x_i + \mu^2)\right\} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 x_i - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i + n\mu^2\right)\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$, $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 X_i$, 有 $t_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$, $t_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 x_i$,

则 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2)\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$,

取 $g(t; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2)\right\}$,

$h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 μ, σ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \ln^2 X_i\right)$ 是参数 (μ, σ) 的充分统计量;

(4) 样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n 2\lambda x_i e^{-\lambda x_i^2} \cdot I_{x_i > 0} = 2^n \lambda^n x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

令 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = 2^n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t} \cdot x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$,

取 $g(t; \lambda) = 2^n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \cdot I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 λ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 是参数 λ 的充分统计量.

10. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的样本.

(1) 在 μ 已知时给出 σ^2 的一个充分统计量;

(2) 在 σ^2 已知时给出 μ 的一个充分统计量.

解: 因总体密度函数为

$$p(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}},$$

则样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2},$$

(1) 在 μ 已知时, 令 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}}$,

取 $g(t; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{t}{2\sigma^2}}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 σ^2 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$ 是参数 σ^2 的充分统计量;

(2) 在 σ^2 已知时,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2 \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2)} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, 有 $t = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} t} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$,

取 $g(t; \mu) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} t} \cdot e^{-\frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$ 与参数 μ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 是参数 μ 的充分统计量.

11. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的样本, 试给出一个充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} I_{\theta_1 < x_i < \theta_2} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < \theta_2} = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < \theta_2},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = (x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < t_1 \leq t_2 < \theta_2}$,

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} I_{\theta_1 < t_1 \leq t_2 < \theta_2}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ_1, θ_2 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 是 (θ_1, θ_2) 的充分统计量.

12. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自均匀分布 $U(\theta, 2\theta)$, $\theta > 0$ 的样本, 试给出充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} I_{\theta < x_i < 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < 2\theta},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = (x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$, 即 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < t_1 \leq t_2 < 2\theta}$

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{\theta < t_1 \leq t_2 < 2\theta}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ 与参数 θ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

13. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 来自伽玛分布族 $\{Ga(\alpha, \lambda) \mid \alpha > 0, \lambda > 0\}$ 的一个样本, 寻求 (α, λ) 的充分统计量.

解: 总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} I_{x>0},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \alpha, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x_i^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x_i} I_{x_i>0} = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(X_1 X_2 \dots X_n, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = \left(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)$,

则 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} t_1^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t_2} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$,

取 $g(t_1, t_2; \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} t_1^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda t_2}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0}$ 与参数 α, λ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(X_1 X_2 \dots X_n, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)$ 是参数 (α, λ) 的充分统计量.

14. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自贝塔分布族 $\{Be(a, b) \mid a > 0, b > 0\}$ 的一个样本, 寻求 (a, b) 的充分统计量.

解: 总体 X 的密度函数为

$$p(x; a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} I_{0<x<1},$$

样本联合密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a, b) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i; a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x_i^{a-1} (1-x_i)^{b-1} I_{0<x_i<1} \\ &= \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{a-1} \left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right]^{b-1} I_{0<x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1-X_i) \right)$, 有 $(t_1, t_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right)$,

则 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a, b) = \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n t_1^{a-1} t_2^{b-1} \cdot I_{0<x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}$,

取 $g(t_1, t_2; a, b) = \left[\frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \right]^n t_1^{a-1} t_2^{b-1}$, $h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = I_{0<x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n < 1}$ 与参数 a, b 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i, \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - X_i) \right)$ 是 a, b 的充分统计量.

15. 若 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为从分布族 $f(x; \theta) = C(\theta) \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x) \right\} h(x)$ 中抽取的简单样本, 试证

$$T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right)$$

为充分统计量.

证: 样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= \prod_{j=1}^n C(\theta) \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x_j) \right\} h(x_j) \\ &= C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) T_i(x_j) \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) \sum_{j=1}^n T_i(x_j) \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right), \text{ 有 } T(x) = (t_1, \dots, t_k) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(x_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(x_j) \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) t_i \right\} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j),$$

$$\text{取 } g(T(x); \theta) = C(\theta)^n \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i(\theta) t_i \right\}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{j=1}^n h(x_j) \text{ 与参数 } \theta \text{ 无关,}$$

$$\text{故 } T(X) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n T_1(X_j), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n T_k(X_j) \right) \text{ 为参数 } \theta \text{ 的充分统计量.}$$

16. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ 的样本, Y_1, \dots, Y_m 是来自另一正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$ 的样本, 这两个样本相互独立, 试给出 $(\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量.

解: 两个总体的密度函数分别为

$$p_X(x; \mu, \sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}, \quad p_Y(y; \mu, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}},$$

全部样本的联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{(y_j-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{j=1}^m (y_j^2 - 2\mu y_j + \mu^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 - 2\mu \sum_{j=1}^m y_j + m\mu^2 \right)},$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2 \right), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{j=1}^m y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (t_4 - 2\mu t_3 + m\mu^2)},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4; \mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+m} \sigma_1^n \sigma_2^m} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} (t_2 - 2\mu t_1 + n\mu^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} (t_4 - 2\mu t_3 + m\mu^2)},$$

$h(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 1$ 与参数 $\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2 \right)$ 是参数 $(\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ 的充分统计量.

17. 设 $\begin{pmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \end{pmatrix}, i=1, \dots, n$ 是来自正态分布族

$$\left\{ N \left(\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \right), -\infty < \theta_1, \theta_2 < +\infty, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 > 0, |\rho| \leq 1 \right\}$$

的一个二维样本, 寻求 $(\mu_1, \sigma_1, \mu_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

注: 此题有误, 应改为寻求 $(\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

解: 总体密度函数为

$$p(x, y; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x-\theta_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x-\theta_1)(y-\theta_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y-\theta_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$\begin{aligned} p(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x_i-\theta_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_i-\theta_1)(y_i-\theta_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(y_i-\theta_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\theta_1 x_i + \theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - \theta_2 x_i - \theta_1 y_i + \theta_1 \theta_2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^2 - 2\theta_2 y_i + \theta_2^2) \right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\theta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\theta_1^2 \right) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \theta_2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \theta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n\theta_1 \theta_2 \right) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2\theta_2 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + n\theta_2^2 \right) \right]}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i \right),$$

$$\text{有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right),$$

则 $p(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}(t_3-2\theta_1 t_1+n\theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}(t_5-\theta_2 t_1-\theta_1 t_2+n\theta_1\theta_2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}(t_4-2\theta_2 t_2+n\theta_2^2) \right]},$$

取 $g(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5; \theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2}(t_3-2\theta_1 t_1+n\theta_1^2) - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}(t_5-\theta_2 t_1-\theta_1 t_2+n\theta_1\theta_2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}(t_4-2\theta_2 t_2+n\theta_2^2) \right]},$$

$h(x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n, y_n) = 1$ 与参数 $\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho$ 无关,

故 $(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i \right)$ 是参数 $(\theta_1, \sigma_1, \theta_2, \sigma_2, \rho)$ 的充分统计量.

18. 设二维随机变量 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 服从二元正态分布, 其均值向量为零向量, 协方差阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 + r^2 & \sigma^2 - r^2 \\ \sigma^2 - r^2 & \sigma^2 + r^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma > 0, r > 0.$$

证明: 二维统计量 $T = ((X_1 + X_2)^2, (X_1 - X_2)^2)$ 是该二元正态分布族的充分统计量.

注: 此题有误, 应改为 $T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right)$.

证: 因二元正态分布 $N(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \rho)$ 的均值向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 协方差阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$, $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2 + r^2$, $\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 = \sigma^2 - r^2$, 有 $\rho = \frac{\sigma^2 - r^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2}$, $1 - \rho^2 = \frac{4\sigma^2 r^2}{(\sigma^2 + r^2)^2}$,

可得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)} \left[\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} - 2\rho \frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\sigma^2 + r^2)^2}{4\sigma^2 r^2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} - 2 \frac{\sigma^2 - r^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} \cdot \frac{x_1 x_2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{\sigma^2 + r^2} \right) \\ & = -\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [(\sigma^2 + r^2)x_1^2 - 2(\sigma^2 - r^2)x_1 x_2 + (\sigma^2 + r^2)x_2^2] \\ & = -\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2(x_1 - x_2)^2 + r^2(x_1 + x_2)^2], \end{aligned}$$

即总体密度函数为

$$p(x_1, x_2; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma r} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2(x_1 - x_2)^2 + r^2(x_1 + x_2)^2]},$$

样本联合密度函数为

$$p(x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}; \sigma, r) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma r} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} [\sigma^2(x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 + r^2(x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} \left[\sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 + r^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2 \right]},$$

$$\text{令 } T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right), \text{ 有 } t = (t_1, t_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} + x_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} (\sigma^2 t_2 + r^2 t_1)},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2; \sigma, r) = \frac{1}{(4\pi\sigma r)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{8\sigma^2 r^2} (\sigma^2 t_2 + r^2 t_1)}, \quad h(x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{1n}, x_{2n}) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \sigma, r \text{ 无关},$$

$$\text{故 } T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} + X_{2i})^2, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - X_{2i})^2 \right) \text{ 是参数 } (\sigma, r) \text{ 的充分统计量}.$$

19. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自两参数指数分布 $p(x; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-(x-\mu)/\theta}, x > \mu, \theta > 0$ 的样本, 证明 $(\bar{x}, x_{(1)})$ 是充分统计量.

解: 样本联合密度函数

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x_i - \mu}{\theta}} I_{x_i > \mu} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mu} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{n\bar{x} - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{x_{(1)} > \mu},$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2) = (\bar{X}, X_{(1)}), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2) = (\bar{x}, x_{(1)}), \text{ 即 } p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{nt_1 - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{t_2 > \mu},$$

$$\text{取 } g(t_1, t_2; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{nt_1 - n\mu}{\theta}} I_{t_2 > \mu}, \quad h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1 \text{ 与参数 } \theta, \mu \text{ 无关},$$

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2) = (\bar{X}, X_{(1)})$ 是参数 (θ, μ) 的充分统计量.

20. 设 $Y_i \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \sigma^2), i = 1, \dots, n$, 诸 Y_i 独立, x_1, \dots, x_n 是已知常数, 证明 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \right)$ 是

充分统计量.

解: 联合密度函数

$$\begin{aligned} p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - 2\beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (T_1, T_2, T_3) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \right), \text{ 有 } (t_1, t_2, t_3) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right),$$

$$\text{则 } p(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[t_3 - 2\beta_0 t_1 - 2\beta_1 t_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]},$$

$$\text{取 } g(T_1, T_2, T_3; \beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[t_3 - 2\beta_0 t_1 - 2\beta_1 t_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2 \right]},$$

$h(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = 1$ 与参数 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2$ 无关,

故根据因子分解定理知 $(T_1, T_2, T_3) = (\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i, \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2)$ 是参数 $(\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2)$ 的充分统计量.