最小方差无偏估计补充题

- 1. 总体X服从泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$, X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_n 为样本。
- (1) 参数 λ 的点估计 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$,由此猜测 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的点估计为 \bar{X}^2 。判断 \bar{X}^2 是否 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的无偏估计?如果不是,请根据 $E(\bar{X}^2)$ 的结果及 $E(\bar{X}) = \lambda$ 修偏得到 \hat{g} ,使得 \hat{g} 是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的无偏估计,即 $E(\hat{g}) = \lambda^2$ 。
 - (2) 写出样本联合密度函数 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda)$, 证明 \hat{g} 是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的 UMVUE。
 - (3) 求出 λ 的 Fisher 信息量 $I(\lambda)$ 及 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的 C-R 下界。
- (4) 设Y 服从泊松分布 $P(\theta)$,可知 $Var(Y^2-Y)=4\theta^3+2\theta^2$,根据此结论以及泊松分布的可加性求出 $Var(\hat{g})$,并判断 \hat{g} 是否 $g(\lambda)=\lambda^2$ 的有效估计。

解: (1) 因

$$E(\overline{X}^2) = \operatorname{Var}(\overline{X}) + [E(\overline{X})]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \frac{\lambda}{n} + \lambda^2 \neq \lambda^2,$$

故 \bar{X}^2 不是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的无偏估计。而

$$E\left(\overline{X}^2 - \frac{\overline{X}}{n}\right) = E(\overline{X}^2) - \frac{1}{n}E(\overline{X}) = \frac{\lambda}{n} + \lambda^2 - \frac{\lambda}{n} = \lambda^2,$$

令 $\hat{g} = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n}$, 有 $E(\hat{g}) = \lambda^2$, 故 $\hat{g} = \bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n}$ 是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的无偏估计。

(2) 因 $E(\hat{g}) = \lambda^2$,且

$$p(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda^{x_{i}}}{x_{i}!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}}{x_{1}! x_{2}! \cdots x_{n}!} e^{-n\lambda}, \quad x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n} = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$e^{n\lambda} p(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^{n\overline{x}}}{x_{1}! x_{2}! \cdots x_{n}!}, \quad x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n} = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial [e^{n\lambda} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda)]}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{n\overline{x} \lambda^{n\overline{x}-1}}{x_1! x_2! \cdots x_n!} = \frac{n\overline{x}}{\lambda} e^{n\lambda} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda),$$

令统计量 $T = \bar{X}$, $c = e^{n\lambda}$, $a = \frac{ne^{n\lambda}}{\lambda}$, b = 0 , 即 $\frac{\partial (cp)}{\partial \lambda} = (a\bar{x} + b)p$,可知根据 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 可得到 $E(\varphi \bar{X}) = 0$ 。

取 $\tilde{\varphi} = \varphi \bar{X}$,根据 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 可得到 $E(\tilde{\varphi}) = 0$,再根据 $E(\tilde{\varphi}) = 0$ 及统计量 φ 的任意性,可得到 $E(\tilde{\varphi}\bar{X}) = 0$,即 $E(\varphi \bar{X}^2) = 0$ 。从而根据 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 可得到

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

故 \hat{g} 是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的 UMVUE。

(3) 因泊松分布 $P(\lambda)$ 的质量函数为

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

则

$$\ln p(x; \lambda) = x \ln \lambda - \lambda - \ln(x!), \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

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

故

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

且 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{\left[g'(\lambda)\right]^2}{nI(\lambda)} = \frac{(2\lambda)^2}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{4\lambda^3}{n} \ .$$

(4) 因 $E(\hat{g}) = \lambda^2$, 并根据泊松分布的可加性可知

$$Y = n\overline{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \sim P(n\lambda)$$
,

则

$$Var(Y^2 - Y) = Var(n^2 \overline{X}^2 - n\overline{X}) = 4n^3 \lambda^3 + 2n^2 \lambda^2$$
,

$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{g}) = \operatorname{Var}\left(\overline{X}^2 - \frac{\overline{X}}{n}\right) = \frac{4n^3\lambda^3 + 2n^2\lambda^2}{n^4} = \frac{4n\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2}{n^2} > \frac{4\lambda^3}{n} = \frac{[g'(\lambda)]^2}{nI(\lambda)},$$

故 \hat{g} 不是 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ 的有效估计。

- 2. 总体X服从指数分布 $Exp\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为样本。
- (1)参数 θ 的点估计 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$,由此猜测 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的点估计为 \bar{X}^2 。判断 \bar{X}^2 是否 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的无偏估计?如果不是,请修偏得到 \hat{g} ,使得 \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的无偏估计,即 $E(\hat{g}) = \theta^2$ 。
 - (2) 写出样本联合密度函数 $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$, 证明 \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的 UMVUE。
 - (3) 求出 θ 的 Fisher 信息量 $I(\theta)$ 及 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的 C-R 下界。
 - (4) 由 X 服从指数分布 $Exp\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$, 可知 $\frac{2n\bar{X}}{\theta} \sim \chi^2(2n)$, 且 $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ 的 k 阶原点矩 $E(Y^k) = 2^k \left(\frac{m}{2} + k 1\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} + k 2\right) \cdots \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right) \frac{m}{2},$

由此求出 $E(\bar{X}^4)$, 再求出 $Var(\hat{g})$, 并判断 \hat{g} 是否 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的有效估计。

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

故 \bar{X}^2 不是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的无偏估计。而

$$E\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\bar{X}^2\right) = \theta^2$$
,

令 $\hat{g} = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{X}^2$,有 $E(\hat{g}) = \theta^2$,故 $\hat{g} = \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{X}^2$ 是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的无偏估计。

(2) 因 $E(\hat{g}) = \theta^2$,且

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{n\overline{x}}{\theta}} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0},$$

$$\theta^{n} p(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}; \theta) = e^{-\frac{n\overline{x}}{\theta}} I_{x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n} > 0},$$

则

$$\frac{\partial [\theta^n p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)]}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n\overline{x}}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{n\overline{x}}{\theta}} I_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0} = n\theta^{n-2} \overline{x} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) ,$$

令统计量 $T=\bar{X}$, $c=\theta^n$, $a=n\theta^{n-2}$, b=0 ,即 $\frac{\partial(cp)}{\partial\theta}=(a\bar{x}+b)p$,可知根据 $E(\varphi)=0$ 可得到 $E(\varphi\bar{X})=0$ 。

取 $\tilde{\varphi} = \varphi \bar{X}$,根据 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 可得到 $E(\tilde{\varphi}) = 0$,再根据 $E(\tilde{\varphi}) = 0$ 及统计量 φ 的任意性,可得到 $E(\tilde{\varphi}\bar{X}) = 0$,

即 $E(\varphi \bar{X}^2) = 0$ 。从而根据 $E(\varphi) = 0$ 可得到

$$E(\varphi \hat{g}) = E\left(\varphi \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \bar{X}^2\right) = \frac{n}{n+1} E(\varphi \bar{X}^2) = 0$$

故 \hat{g} 是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的 UMVUE。

(3) 因指数分布 $Exp\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$ 的密度函数为

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

则

$$\ln p(x;\theta) = -\ln \theta - \frac{x}{\theta}, \quad x > 0 ,$$

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

故

$$I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{X-\theta}{\theta^2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^4} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$
.

且 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的 C-R 下界为

$$\frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)} = \frac{(2\theta)^2}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2}} = \frac{4\theta^4}{n} \ .$$

(4) 因 $E(\hat{g}) = \theta^2$,且

$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{g}) = \operatorname{Var}\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\bar{X}^{2}\right) = \frac{n^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}}\operatorname{Var}(\bar{X}^{2}) = \frac{n^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}}\left[E(\bar{X}^{4}) - (E(\bar{X}^{2}))^{2}\right],$$

设
$$Y = \frac{2n\overline{X}}{\theta} \sim \chi^2(2n)$$
,有

$$E(Y^2) = \frac{4n^2}{\theta^2} E(\overline{X}^2) = 4(n+1)n$$
, $E(Y^4) = \frac{16n^4}{\theta^4} E(\overline{X}^4) = 16(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)n$,

则

$$E(\bar{X}^2) = \frac{n+1}{n}\theta^2$$
, $E(\bar{X}^4) = \frac{(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{n^3}\theta^4$,

可得

$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{g}) = \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \left[E(\bar{X}^4) - (E(\bar{X}^2))^2 \right] = \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \left[\frac{(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{n^3} \theta^4 - \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \theta^4 \right]$$
$$= \frac{4n+6}{n(n+1)} \theta^4 > \frac{4\theta^4}{n} = \frac{\left[g'(\theta) \right]^2}{nI(\theta)},$$

故 \hat{g} 不是 $g(\theta) = \theta^2$ 的有效估计。