

# 9.27 作业

## 作业 1

**Assignment 2:** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$ , i.i.d.. Prove that  $T(\mathbf{X}) = X_{(1)}$  is not a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .

$$\because f(x) = \theta e^{-\theta x} I_{(0,+\infty)}(x) \text{ is the p.d.f of } X_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\theta),$$

$$\therefore f_{\mathbf{X},T}(\mathbf{x},t) = \theta^n e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \delta_t(x_{(1)}) \prod_{i=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_i).$$

$$\because P(T > t) = P(X_i > t, \forall i) = e^{-n\theta t}, \forall t \geq 0.$$

$$\therefore f_T(t) = n\theta e^{-n\theta t} I_{(0,+\infty)}(t).$$

$$\therefore f_{\mathbf{X}|T}(\mathbf{x}|t) = \frac{f_{\mathbf{X},T}(\mathbf{x},t)}{f_T(t)} = \frac{\theta^{n-1}}{n} e^{\theta(nt - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i)} \delta_t(x_{(1)}) \prod_{i=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_i).$$

The conditional distribution is not constant as a function of  $\theta$  unless  $n = 1$ . Therefore we conclude that  $T$  is not a sufficient statistic.  $\square$

## 作业 2

**Assignment 3:** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d. with density  $f(x; \theta = (a, b)) = c(a, b)\phi(x)I_{(a,b)}(x)$ , where  $-\infty < a < b < +\infty$  unknown and  $\int_a^b \phi(x)dx < +\infty$ . Prove that  $T = (X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$  is a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .

Hint: Factorization Theorem

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2.42 解: (1)  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  i.i.d.  $P(\lambda)$ , (2)  $T(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim P(n\lambda)$

$$f(\vec{x}|t) = \frac{f(\vec{x}, t)}{f_T(t)} = \frac{e^{-n\lambda} \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i!} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}}}{e^{-n\lambda} (n\lambda)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)! \right]^{-1}} = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)!}{n^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i!)} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}}$$

与  $\lambda$  无关. 由定义知  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  是充分统计量.

(2) 样本联合 p.m.f. 为

$$f(\vec{x}, \lambda) = e^{-n\lambda} \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i!} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}}$$

$$g(t, \lambda) = e^{-n\lambda} \lambda^{t(\vec{x})} \quad h(\vec{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i!} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq i \leq n\}}$$

由因子分解定理知,  $T(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  是  $\lambda$  的充分统计量.  $\square$

2.43 解: (1)  $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Nb(1, p)$ ,  $P(X=x; p) = p(1-p)^{x-1}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ ,  $0 < p < 1$   
 $n|T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim Nb(n, p)$  (负二项分布),  $P(T=t; n, p) = \binom{t-1}{n-1} p^n (1-p)^{t-n}$ ,  $t=n, n+1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(\bar{x}|t) &= \frac{p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n} \mathbb{1}(x_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \forall i) \mathbb{1}(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = t)}{\binom{t-1}{n-1} p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\binom{t-1}{n-1}} \mathbb{1}(x_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \forall i) \mathbb{1}(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = t) \end{aligned}$$

与  $p$  无关, 由定义知  $T$  是  $p$  的充分统计量.

(2) 样本联合 pmf:

$$f(\bar{x}; p) = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n} \mathbb{1}(x_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \forall i)$$

$$\text{则 } g(t(\bar{x}); p) = p^n (1-p)^{t(\bar{x}) - n}, \quad h(\bar{x}) = \mathbb{1}(x_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \forall i)$$

由因子分解定理知,  $T(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  是  $p$  的充分统计量.  $\square$

2.46 解: 不是, 证明如下:

样本联合 pdf:

$$f(\bar{x}; \theta) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta)^2} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi}\theta)^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

取  $T = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2) := (T_1, T_2)$ , 由因子分解定理可见  $T$  是  $\theta$  的充分统计量

又  $\forall$  两样本点  $\bar{x}, \bar{y}$

$$\frac{f(\bar{x}; \theta)}{f(\bar{y}; \theta)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta^2} (T_2(\bar{x}) - T_2(\bar{y}))} e^{\frac{1}{\theta} (T_1(\bar{x}) - T_1(\bar{y}))} \equiv \text{const} \quad (\text{与 } \theta \text{ 无关})$$

当且仅当  $T(\bar{x}) = T(\bar{y})$

故  $T(\bar{x})$  是  $\theta$  的极大充分统计量

若  $\bar{x}$  是充分统计量, 因  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} T_1$ , 则  $\bar{x}$  极大充分

但不存在  $\bar{x}$  到  $T$  的 1-1 映射, 矛盾.

故  $\bar{x}$  不是充分统计量.  $\square$

## 10.8 作业

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**Assignment:**  $X_1, X_2$  独立同分布于  $N(0, \sigma^2)$ , 用 Basu 定理证明统计量  $\frac{X_1}{X_2}$  和  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$  独立。

令  $Y_i = X_i/\sigma$ , 则  $Y_1, Y_2$  同分布于  $N(0, 1)$ .  $\frac{X_1}{X_2} = \frac{Y_1}{Y_2}$ , 其分布与  $\sigma^2$  无关, 故  $\frac{X_1}{X_2}$  是辅助统计量。

$(X_1, X_2)$  的联合 p.d.f. 为

$$f(x_1, x_2 | \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2})^2\right\}$$

它是指数族, 且由因子分解定理知  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$  是充分统计量。令  $\eta = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ , 则自然参数空间  $\Theta^* = (-\infty, 0)$  作为  $\mathbb{R}$  的子集有内点, 故  $X_1^2 + X_2^2$  是完全统计量, 从而  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$  也是完全统计量。

由 Basu 定理,  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2}$  和  $\frac{X_1}{X_2}$  独立。  $\square$

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[Wei] 2.48.

$$f(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2\theta}\right)^n \exp\left\{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}{\theta}\right\}.$$

令  $\eta := -\frac{1}{\theta} \in \Theta^*$ , 自然参数空间  $\Theta^* = \mathbf{R}_-$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  中有内点. 由因子分解定理及定理 2.8.1 知  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$  是充分完全统计量.  $\square$

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[Wei] 2.49.

$$f(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \exp\left\{n\theta - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right\} I_{(\theta, +\infty)}(x_{(1)}).$$

由因子分解定理,  $T = X_{(1)}$  是充分统计量.

$$\therefore f_T(t) = ne^{-n(t-\theta)} I_{(\theta, +\infty)}(t)$$

$$\therefore E_\theta(\phi(T)) = \int_\theta^{+\infty} \phi(t) ne^{-n(t-\theta)} dt,$$

$$\therefore \int_\theta^{+\infty} \phi(t) e^{-nt} dt = 0$$

对上式关于  $\theta$  求导, 得  $\phi(\theta)e^{-n\theta} = 0$ , 故  $\phi \stackrel{a.s.}{=} 0$ . 由定义知  $T$  是完全统计量.  $\square$

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[Wei] 2.51.

$$f(\mathbf{x}; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n I(\theta < x_{(1)} \leq x_{(n)} < 2\theta).$$

由因子分解定理知  $T = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$  是充分统计量. 由于  $Y_i := \frac{X_i}{\theta} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(1, 2)$ , 故  $\frac{X_{(n)}}{X_{(1)}} = \frac{Y_{(n)}}{Y_{(1)}}$  是辅助统计量. 故  $T$  不是完全统计量.  $\square$

[Wei] 2.54. Hint:

From the **factorization** and that the **natural parameter space** is

$$\left\{ \left( \frac{na}{\sigma_1^2}, \frac{nb}{\sigma_2^2}, -\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2}, -\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \right) \right\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}_+^2$$

(which has interior point in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ),  $T(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$  is **sufficient complete** for  $(a, b, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$ . Rescaling  $\tilde{X}_i = \frac{X_i - a}{\sigma_1} \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $\tilde{Y}_i = \frac{Y_i - b}{\sigma_2} \sim N(0, 1)$  to find that  $r$  is **auxiliary**. Derive independence from **Basu** theorem.