

第三次作业

题目 1. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自某一个分布的随机样本, 期望为 μ 方差为 σ^2 .

1. 证明 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$ 是 μ 的无偏估计, 其中 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$.

2. 若 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$, 证明当 $a_i = \frac{1}{n}$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时, $\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right)$ 取到最小值.

证明. 1. $\mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbb{E}(X_i) = \mu \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \mu$, 于是 $\text{bias}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) - \mu = 0$, 所以 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$ 是无偏估计.

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right)^2\right) - \mu^2 = (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + 2\mu^2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_i a_j - \mu^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + \mu^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_i a_j - 1\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \mu^2 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^2 - 1\right) \\ &= \sigma^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $a_i = \frac{1}{n}$ 时, $\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right)$ 取到最小值. □

题目 2. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 $f(x; \theta) = \frac{\theta}{x^2} I_{[\theta, \infty)}(x)$ 的随机变量, 其中 $\theta > 0$.

1. 求 θ 的 MLE.

2. $Y_1 = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ 是充分统计量么?

解答. 1.

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\theta}{x_i^2} I_{[\theta, \infty)}(x_i) = \frac{\theta^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2} I_{(-\infty, y_1]}(\theta)$$

所以 $\hat{\theta} = Y_1$.

2. 由于 $\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{\theta^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2} I_{(-\infty, \theta]}(y_1)$, 令

$$S = Y_1, g(s; \theta) = \theta^n I_{(-\infty, \theta]}(y_1), h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)^{-1}$$

则 $\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = g(s; \theta) h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 由因子分解定理可知 Y_1 是充分统计量.

题目 3. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 $f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{[0, \theta]}(x)$ 的随机变量, 其中 $\theta > 0$, 定义 $Y_n = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$, $Y_1 = \min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$.

1, 2. 对 θ 分别求解矩估计 T_1 , 最大似然估计 T_2 , 并分别计算期望和均方误差.

3. 对于所有形式为 aY_n 的估计量, 其中 a 是依赖于 n 的常数, 其中具有最小的均方误差记为 T_3 , 求出 T_3 并计算期望和均方误差.

4. 令 $T_4 = Y_1 + Y_n$, 求出 T_4 的期望和均方误差.

5. 如何确定哪个估计量最优.

6. 求关于总体方差的 MLE.

解答. 1. 矩估计: $\bar{X} = E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow T_1 = 2\bar{X}$. 期望: $E(T_1) = E(2\bar{X}) = \theta$, 所以 T_1 是无偏估计.

均方误差: $MSE(T_1) = \text{Var}(T_1) = 4 \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$.

2. MLE: $\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n I_{[0, \theta]}(x_i) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{[y_n, \infty)}(\theta) I_{[0, y_n]}(y_1)$, 则 $T_2 = Y_n$.

由于 $f_{Y_n}(x) = nF_X(x)^{n-1}f_X(x) = n \frac{x^{n-1}}{\theta^n} I_{[0, \theta]}(x)$, 于是 T_2 的期望为

$$\begin{aligned} E(T_2) &= E(Y_n) = \int_0^\theta n \frac{x^n}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta, \\ E(T_2^2) &= E(Y_n^2) = \int_0^\theta n \frac{x^{n+1}}{\theta^n} dx = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2. \end{aligned}$$

均方误差: $MSE(T_2) = E((T_2 - \theta)^2) = E(T_2^2) - 2\theta E(T_2) + \theta^2 = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2$.

3. 设 $T_3 = aY_n$, 由第二问可知 $E(T_3) = \frac{an}{n+1} \theta$, $E(T_3^2) = \frac{a^2 n}{n+2} \theta^2$, 则

$$MSE(T_3) = \frac{a^2 n}{n+2} \theta^2 - \frac{2an}{n+1} \theta^2 + \theta^2 = \frac{a^2 n(n+1) - 2an(n+2) + (n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2.$$

令 $\varphi(a) = a^2 n(n+1) - 2an(n+2) + (n+1)(n+2)$, 则 $\varphi'(a_0) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$, 所以

$T_3 = \frac{n+2}{n+1} Y_n$, 对应的期望和均方误差分别为

$$E(T_3) = \frac{n+2}{n+1} E(T_2) = \frac{n(n+2)}{(n+1)^2} \theta, \quad MLE(T_3) = \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2}.$$

4. 由次序统计量的性质可知 $f_{Y_1, Y_n} = \frac{n(n-1)(y_n - y_1)^{n-2}}{\theta^n}$, ($0 \leq y_1 \leq y_n \leq \theta$), 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(Y_1 Y_n) &= \int_0^\theta \int_{y_1}^\theta y_1 y_n \frac{n(n-1)(y_n - y_1)^{n-2}}{\theta^n} dy_n dy_1 \\ &\stackrel{x=y_n-y_1}{=} \frac{n(n-1)}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta y_1 \int_0^{\theta-y_1} (x+y_1)x^{n-2} dx dy_1 \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta y_1 \left(\frac{(\theta-y_1)^n}{n} + \frac{y_1(\theta-y_1)^{n-1}}{n-1} \right) dy_1 \\ &\stackrel{y=\theta-y_1}{=} \frac{n(n-1)}{\theta^n} \int_0^\theta \left((\theta-y) \frac{y^n}{n} + (\theta-y)^2 \frac{y^{n-1}}{n-1} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{\theta^n} \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n(n+2)} + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n-1)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n-1)} \right) \theta^{n+2} \\ &= \frac{\theta^2}{n+2},\end{aligned}$$

由于 $f_{Y_1} = \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{y_1}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(Y_1) &= \int_0^\theta \frac{n}{\theta} y_1 \left(1 - \frac{y_1}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dy_1 \stackrel{\theta(1-x)=y_1}{=} \theta n \int_0^1 (x^{n-1} - x^n) dx = \frac{\theta}{n+1}, \\ \mathbb{E}(Y_n) &= \int_0^\theta \frac{n}{\theta} y_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{y_1}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dy_1 \stackrel{\theta(1-x)=y_1}{=} \theta^2 n \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2,\end{aligned}$$

由第二小问可知 $\mathbb{E}(Y_n) = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta$, $\mathbb{E}(Y_n^2) = \frac{n}{n+2} \theta^2$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(T_4) &= \mathbb{E}(Y_1 + Y_n) = \mathbb{E}(Y_1) + \mathbb{E}(Y_n) = \frac{\theta}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} \theta = \theta, \text{ (所以 } T_4 \text{ 是无偏估计)} \\ \mathbb{E}(T_4^2) &= \mathbb{E}(Y_1^2) + 2\mathbb{E}(Y_1 Y_n) + \mathbb{E}(Y_n^2) = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 4}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2, \\ \text{MSE}(T_4) &= \text{Var}(T_4) = \mathbb{E}(T_4^2) - \mathbb{E}(T_4)^2 = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 4}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2.\end{aligned}$$

5. T_3 具有最小的 MSE, 所以 T_3 最优.

6. 由于总体方差是关于 θ 的函数, 则其 MLE 为 $\frac{\hat{\theta}^2}{12}$, 其中 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的估计量.

题目 4. 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.

解答. 由于 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} I_{[\theta, 2\theta]}(x)$, 于是

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n I_{[\theta, 2\theta]}(x_i) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} I_{[\theta, y_n]}(y_1) I_{[y_1, 2\theta]}(y_n),$$

所以 θ 的充分统计量可以为 Y_1, Y_n .

题目 5. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是来自 Gamma 分布 $\{\Gamma(a, \lambda) : a > 0, \lambda > 0\}$ 的样本, 寻求 α, λ 的充分统计量.

解答. 由于 $f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}$, 于是

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \frac{\lambda^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

所以 α, λ 的充分统计量可以是 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \prod_{i=1}^n X_i$.

题目 6. 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 是 $N(\mu, \sigma_1^2)$ 的样本, Y_1, \dots, Y_m 是来自 $N(\mu, \sigma_2^2)$ 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.

解答. 由于 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}$, $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^n f_X(x_i) \prod_{j=1}^m f_Y(y_j) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi\sigma_2^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - \mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_1^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi\sigma_2^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 - 2\mu \sum_{j=1}^m y_j + m\mu^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\mu, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$ 的充分统计量可以为 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j^2, \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j$.