

作业 9

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9.1. *Solution.*

$$f_{\Theta}(\theta) = 1, \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$f_X(x|\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}, x \in (0, \theta), \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$f(x, \theta) = f_X(x|\theta)f_{\Theta}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}, x \in (0, \theta), \theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_0^1 f(x, \theta) d\theta = \int_x^1 \frac{d\theta}{\theta} = -\ln x$$

因此:

$$f_{\Theta}(\theta|x) = \frac{f(x, \theta)}{f_X(x)} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\theta \ln x} & x \leq \theta < 1 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

9.2. *Solution.*

$$f_{\Theta}(\theta|x) = \frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{\Gamma(x+1)\Gamma(n-x+1)} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x}, 0 < \theta < 1$$

使得 $f_{\Theta}(\theta|x)$ 最大, 即使得:

$$g(\theta) = x \ln \theta + (n-x) \ln(1-\theta)$$

则:

$$g'(\theta) = \frac{x}{\theta} + \frac{n-x}{\theta-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta^* = \frac{x}{n}$$

此时:

$$g''\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) < 0$$

因此确实 $\theta^* = \frac{x}{n}$ 确实为最大值.

当 $n = 20, x = 13$ 时, $\theta^* = \frac{13}{20}$, 与极大似然思想符合.

9.3. (1). *Solution.*

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_M(\mu) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}} \\
 f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n | \mu) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\
 f(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} e^{-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\
 f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu) d\mu \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^{n+1} \sigma_0 \sigma^n} \exp\left(-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) d\mu
 \end{aligned}$$

要使得:

$$f_M(\mu | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu)}{f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

最大, 即使得 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu)$ 最大, 即:

$$g(\mu) = -\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

最大.

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(\mu) &= -\frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mu - x_i}{\sigma^2} = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow \mu^* &= \frac{\sigma^2 \mu_0 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

而:

$$g''(\mu) = -\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} - \frac{n}{\sigma^2} < 0$$

因此此时 μ^* 确实为最大值, 因此 μ 的最大后验估计为:

$$\mu^* = \frac{\sigma^2 \mu_0 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2}$$

(2). *Solution.*

$$\begin{aligned} & E(M|x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu)}{f_X(x_1, \dots, x_n)} d\mu \\ &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left(-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) d\mu \right)^{-1} \\ & \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu \exp \left(-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) d\mu \\ &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp (-(A\mu^2 - B\mu + C)) d\mu \right)^{-1} \\ & \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu \exp (-(A\mu^2 - B\mu + C)) d\mu \\ &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp (-(A\mu^2 - B\mu + C)) d\mu \right)^{-1} \\ & \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{B}{2A} \exp (-(A\mu^2 - B\mu + C)) d\mu \\ &= \frac{B}{2A} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} + \frac{n}{\sigma^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2 \mu_0 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此 μ 的后验均值估计为:

$$E(M|X_1, \dots, X_n) = \frac{\sigma^2 \mu_0 + \sigma_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{\sigma^2 + n\sigma_0^2}$$

9.4. (1). 证明.

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} X_i X_j$$

设总体为 x_1, \dots, x_N :

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\sigma}^2) &= \frac{1}{\binom{N}{n}} \left[\frac{n-1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \binom{N-1}{n-1} - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} x_i x_j \binom{N-2}{n-2} \right] \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{2(n-1)}{N(N-1)n} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} x_i x_j \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{n-1}{N(N-1)n} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(x_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^N x_j \right) - x_i^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{n-1}{N(N-1)n} (N^2 \mu^2 - N(\sigma^2 + \mu^2)) \\ &= \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{N}{N-1} \end{aligned}$$

□

(2). *Solution.* 根据:

$$Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$$

可得:

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2 \frac{N-n}{N(n-1)}) = Var(\bar{X})$$

因此:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 \frac{N-n}{N(n-1)}$$

为 $Var(\bar{X})$ 的一个无偏估计.

9.5. (1). 证明. 设 $g(\lambda) = e^{-2\lambda}$ 的一个无偏估计为 $\hat{\theta}(n) = a_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$.

则:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}(X)) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} = g(\lambda) = e^{-2\lambda} \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n!} \lambda^n = e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

左侧收敛, 因此根据 Maclaurin 级数即得:

$$a_n = (e^{-\lambda})^{(n)}|_{\lambda=0} = (-1)^n$$

因此:

$$\hat{\theta}(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & X \text{ 为偶数} \\ -1 & X \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

是 $g(\lambda)$ 的唯一无偏估计. □

(2). *Solution.* 不合理, 因为 $g(\lambda) > 0$, 而估计却存在 -1 的情况.

一个更合理的估计是 $\hat{\theta}(X) = e^{-2X}$ 或者 $\hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n) = e^{-2\bar{X}}$.

9.6. (1). 证明.

$$\begin{aligned} E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)) &= \int_0^\theta n \cdot x \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \theta \int_0^1 nt^n dt \\ &= \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)) &= \int_0^\theta n \cdot x \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\frac{\theta-x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \theta \int_0^1 n(1-t)t^{n-1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \theta \end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$E(\hat{\theta}_1) = E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)) + E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)) = \theta$$

即 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 是 θ 的无偏估计. □

(2). 证明. 由 (1) 立即可得, 取 $c_n = n+1$, $\hat{\theta}_2$ 即为 θ 的无偏估计. □

(3). *Solution.*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) &= E(\hat{\theta}_1^2) - \theta^2 \\
 &= E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n)^2) + E(\min(X_1, \dots, X_n)^2) \\
 &\quad + 2E(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n) \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)) - \theta^2 \\
 &= \frac{n}{n+2}\theta^2 + \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)}\theta^2 + \frac{2}{n+2}\theta^2 - \theta^2 \\
 &= \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)}\theta^2 \\
 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) &= \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} \\
 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{4}{n} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} \\
 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_4) &= \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $n > 1$ 时:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) > \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_3) > \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) > \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_4)$$

9.7. (1). 证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i X_i\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i E(X_i) = \theta \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = \theta \\
 &\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

□

(2). 证明. 设总体方差为 σ^2 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i X_i\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \text{Var}(X_i) \\
 &= \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \\
 &\geq n \left(\frac{c_1 + \dots + c_n}{n}\right)^2 \sigma^2 \\
 &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

等号当且仅当 $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = \frac{1}{n}$ 时成立. \square

9.8. *Solution.*

$$E(X_i) = \mu, E(X_i^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2, E(X_i^3) = \mu^3 + 3\mu\sigma^2$$

$$E(X_i^4) = \mu^4 + 6\sigma^2\mu^2 + 3\sigma^4$$

设:

$$S_m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

则:

$$m_2 = S_n, S^2 = S_{n-1}$$

由于:

$$E((S_m - \sigma^2)^2) = E^2(S_m - \sigma^2) + Var(S_m)$$

而:

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

再考虑 $Var(S_m)$, 下面要证明 $\frac{mS_m}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi(n-1)$.

先证明 n 个 iid 的标准正态随机变量 Z_i 经过正交变换后为 Y_i 则 Y_i 依然是相互独立的标准正态随机变量, 并且:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

设 A 是 n 阶正交矩阵, $a_{i,j}$ 为其元素, 则对于 $Y = AZ$:

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} Z_j, E(Y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} E(Z_j) = 0$$

$$Var(Y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n Var(a_{i,j} Z_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j}^2 = 1$$

再根据独立正态随机变量线性组合仍然为正态随机变量, 可得

$Y_i \sim N(0, 1)$. 再证明 Y_i 相互独立, 由于 Y_i 是正态随机变量, 因此只须证明其相关系数为 0 即可.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(Y_i, Y_k) &= \text{Cov}\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} Z_j, \sum_{l=1}^n a_{k,l} Z_l\right) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_{i,j} a_{k,l} \text{Cov}(Z_j, Z_l) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} a_{k,j} \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq k \\ 1 & i = k \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

因此 Y_i 相互独立.

最后:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 = Y^T Y = Z^T A^T A Z = Z^T Z = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

利用这个结论, 设 $Z_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$, 则 $Z_i \sim N(0, 1)$ 且相互独立.

而 $\bar{Z} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma}$.

设随机变量 $Y = AZ$, 即 Y 是 Z 经过正交变换 A 后得到的随机向量, 且满足 $Y_1 = \sqrt{n}\bar{Z}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{mS_m}{\sigma^2} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (Z_i - \bar{Z})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 - n\bar{Z}^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - Y_1^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=2}^n Y_i^2
\end{aligned}$$

由于 Y_i 是 iid 的标准正态随机变量, 因此 $\frac{mS_m}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$.

设 $Y' = \frac{mS_m}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y') &= \sum_{i=2}^n \text{Var}(Y_i^2) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^n (E(Y_i^4) - E^2[Y_i^2]) \\ &= (n-1)(3-1) \\ &= 2n-2 \end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$\text{Var}(S_m) = \frac{2n-2}{m^2} \sigma^4$$

结合前面:

$$\begin{aligned} E((S_m - \sigma^2)^2) &= E^2(S_m - \sigma^2) + \text{Var}(S_m) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{2(n-1)}{m} + \frac{n^2-1}{m^2}\right) \sigma^4 \end{aligned}$$

因此代入 $m = n, n-1$:

$$E((m_2 - \sigma^2)^2) = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \sigma^4, E((S^2 - \sigma^2)^2) = \frac{2}{n-1} \sigma^4$$

故可知:

$$E((m_2 - \sigma^2)^2) < E((S^2 - \sigma^2)^2)$$

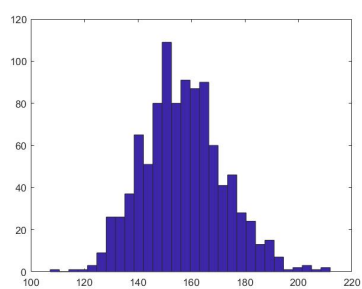
9.9. *Solution.* 图见下页.

$\hat{\theta}$ 的 pdf 为:

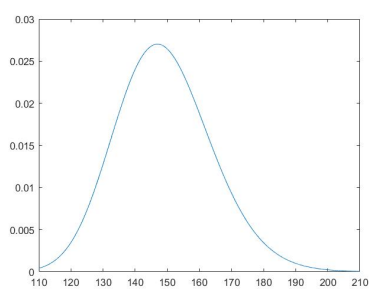
$$f(x) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} e^{-50(\ln x - 5)^2}$$

图中数据 $V_{boot} \approx 224$.

而 $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = e^{501/50} - e^{1001/100} \approx 224$, 因此可以以此近似.



(a) 9. $\hat{\theta}_1^*, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m^*$ 的直方图



(b) 9. $\hat{\theta}$ 的 pdf

图 1: 9