

1. 用一阶原点矩进行估计. 几何分布期望为 $\frac{1}{p}$, 令 $A_1 = EX$ 得 $p = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$

3. 用一阶原点矩进行估计. 二项分布期望为 mp , 令 $A_1 = EX$ 得 $p = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$

4. 用一阶、二阶原点矩进行估计 $EX = mp$. $EX^2 = (EX)^2 + VarX = mp + mp(1-p)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} A_1 = mp \\ A_2 = mp + mp(1-p) \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} mp = \bar{x} \\ mp(1-p) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{x})^2 = S_n^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} p = 1 - \frac{S_n^2}{\bar{x}^2} \\ m = \left\lfloor \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_n^2} \right\rfloor \quad (m \text{ 为整数最后取整}) \end{cases}$$

6. 用一阶原点矩进行估计. 由 $EX = \frac{\theta}{2}$, 令 $A_1 = EX$ 解得 $\theta = 2\bar{x}$

$$7. \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{8} (74.001 + 74.005 + 74.003 + 74.001 + 74.000 + 73.998 + 74.006 + 74.002) = 74.002$$

$$S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{8} (0.002^2 \times 3 + 0.002^2 \times 1 + 0.003^2 \times 1 + 0.004^2 \times 2) = 6 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{用一阶原点矩进行估计 } \begin{cases} A_1 = EX = \mu \\ B_2 = VarX = \sigma^2 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \mu = 74.002 \\ \sigma^2 = 6 \times 10^{-6} \end{cases}$$

6.2. 2. 似然函数 $L(\theta) = \left[\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\theta}} \right)^n \left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{\theta}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \right]^{n-1} \quad 0 < X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n < 1$
 $\ln L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + \sqrt{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k + C$

$$\ln' L(\theta) = \frac{n}{2\theta} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k}{2\sqrt{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{\theta}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k \right)$$

\therefore 当 $0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}} < \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k}{n}$ 即 $\theta > \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k} \right)^2$ 时 $\ln' L(\theta) < 0$ 当 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}} > \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k}{n}$ 即 $0 < \theta < \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k} \right)^2$ 时 $\ln' L(\theta) > 0$

\therefore 当 $\theta = \left(\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k} \right)^2$ 时 $L(\theta)$ 取得最大值. $\therefore \theta$ 的最大似然估计为 $\left(\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln X_k} \right)^2$

$$3. L(p) = C_m^{x_1} p^{x_1} (1-p)^{n-x_1} C_m^{x_2} p^{x_2} (1-p)^{n-x_2} \dots C_m^{x_n} p^{x_n} (1-p)^{n-x_n}$$

$$\text{于是 } \ln L(p) = C + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p + \sum_{i=1}^n (n - x_i) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\ln' L(p) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (n - x_i)}{1-p} = \frac{(1-p) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - p \sum_{i=1}^n (n - x_i)}{p(1-p)} = \frac{n(\bar{x} - pm)}{p(1-p)}$$

\therefore 当 $0 < \bar{x} < \frac{x}{m}$ 时 $\ln' L(p) > 0$ 当 $\bar{x} > \frac{x}{m}$ 时 $\ln' L(p) < 0$

\therefore 当 $p = \frac{\bar{x}}{m}$ 时 $L(p)$ 取得最大值 $\therefore p$ 的最大似然估计为 $\frac{\bar{x}}{m}$

$$4. \text{似然函数 } L(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{\sum X_i}{\theta}} & X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他情况} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \ln L(\theta) = C - n \ln \theta - \frac{\sum X_i}{\theta} \quad \ln' L(\theta) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{\sum X_i}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\frac{\sum X_i}{\theta} - n \right)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{1}{\theta} > \frac{\sum X_i}{\theta^2} \text{ 即 } 0 < \theta < \frac{\sum X_i}{n} \quad \ln' L(\theta) > 0; \text{ 当 } \theta > \frac{\sum X_i}{n} \text{ 即 } 0 < \frac{1}{\theta} < \frac{\sum X_i}{\theta^2} \quad \ln' L(\theta) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \theta = \frac{\sum X_i}{n} \text{ 时 } \ln L(\theta) \text{ 取得最大值} \quad \therefore \theta \text{ 的极大似然估计为 } \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$

$$7. \text{设 } X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \text{ 是来自总体 } X \text{ 的简单随机样本}$$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{则 } \ln' L(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (X_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (X_i - \mu) \quad \text{而 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \sum (X_i - \mu) = 0 \text{ 即 } \mu = \bar{X} \text{ 取得极大值}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^4} \quad \text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{n} = S_n^2$$

$$\text{此时 } \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^4} \left(\frac{n}{2} - n \right) \leq 0. \quad \therefore \text{当 } \sigma^2 = S_n^2 \text{ 取得极大值.}$$

$$\text{由上可得: } \begin{cases} \mu = \bar{X} = 74.002 \\ \sigma^2 = S_n^2 = 6 \times 10^{-6} \end{cases}$$

$$6.3. \quad 1. (1) \text{由 } X \text{ 是 } b(1, p) \text{ 一个样本, 则 } EX_1 = p \quad X_1 \text{ 为无偏估计.}$$

$$(2) EX_1^2 = \text{Var } X_1 + (EX_1)^2 = p(1-p) + p^2 = p \quad X_1^2 \text{ 不是 } p \text{ 无偏估计}$$

$$(3) \text{由于 } X_1, X_2 \text{ 独立 } EX_1 X_2 = EX_1 EX_2 = p^2 \quad X_1 X_2 \text{ 是 } p^2 \text{ 无偏估计.}$$

$$3. \text{由泊松分布 } EX = \lambda \quad \text{Var } X = \lambda$$

$$\text{要想有 } \lambda^2 \text{ 可以使 } (EX) = \lambda^2 \text{ 而 } (EX)^2 = EX^2 + \text{Var } X = EX^2 + \frac{\lambda}{n} = EX^2 + \frac{EX}{n} = E\left(X^2 - \frac{X}{n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \bar{X}^2 - \frac{\bar{X}}{n} \text{ 是参数 } \lambda^2 \text{ 无偏估计.}$$

$$6. \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \text{Var } \hat{\theta}_1 + (E\hat{\theta}_1 - \theta)^2 = 6 \quad \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \text{Var } \hat{\theta}_2 + (E\hat{\theta}_2 - \theta)^2 = 3$$

$$\text{以均方差原则, } \hat{\theta}_2 \text{ 更好.}$$