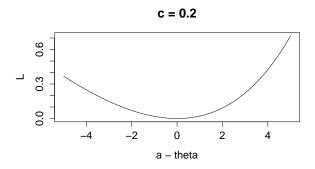
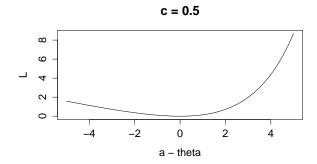
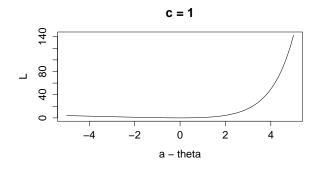
7.65

(a) 画出函数图像如下:







可见随着 c 的增加, 函数图像逐渐由对称变得不对称。

(b)
$$E(L(\theta, a)|x) = e^{c\delta}E(e^{-c\theta}|x) - c(\delta - E(\theta|x)) - 1$$

求导可得 $ce^{c\delta}E(e^{-c\theta}|x) - c = 0 \Rightarrow \delta = -\frac{1}{c}\log E(e^{-c\theta}|x)$

而 $c\mathrm{e}^{c\delta}E(\mathrm{e}^{-c\theta}|x)-c$ 随 δ 的单调递增,故极值为极小值,满足要求,即: $\delta^\pi(x)=-\tfrac{1}{c}\log E(\mathrm{e}^{-c\theta}|x)$

(c) 这里的 $\pi(\theta)$ 代表全实轴的均匀分布函数,可先设 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{D}$ 最后令 $D \to \infty$ (其实后面的计算与 D 无关)

$$f(x,\theta) = Ce^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = p(x)e^{-\frac{n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$m(x) = \int f(x|\theta)\pi(\theta)d\theta = p(x) \int e^{-\frac{n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}}d\theta$$

$$\pi(\theta|x) = \frac{f(x,\theta)}{m(x)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\int e^{-\frac{n(\bar{x} - \theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}}d\theta}$$
即 $\pi(\theta|x) \sim n(\bar{x}, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ 可以得到

$$E(\theta|x) = \bar{x}$$

$$E(e^{-c\theta}|x) = M_{\theta|x}(-c) = e^{-c\bar{x} + \frac{\sigma^2 c^2}{2n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(L(,\delta)|x) = \frac{\sigma^2 c^2}{2n}$$