



52. (1)
$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda^{-1} e^{-\frac{x_i - \mu}{\lambda}} I_{(x_i > \mu)}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}})^n e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{(x_{(1)} > \mu)}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}})^n e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{(i)}} I_{(x_{(1)} > \mu)} \cdot 1$$

$$= g_{(\lambda, \mu)}(x_{(1)}, \sum_{i=1}^n x_{(i)}) \cdot h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

由因子分解定理可知, $x_{(1)}$ 及 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{(i)}$ 为充分统计量。

for fixed λ : ① $x_{(1)}$ 为 μ 的充分完全统计量

② $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{(1)})$ 与 μ 无关

a) 充分: $f_{\mu}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}})^n e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} I_{(x_{(1)} > \mu)}$

$$= g_{\mu}(x_{(1)}) \cdot h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

由因子分解定理立得。

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{(1)})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - \mu) - (x_{(1)} - \mu))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - (Y_{(1)}))$$

而 $Y_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

故 $Y_i, Y_{(1)}$ 和 μ 无关

$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{(1)})$ 与 μ 无关

b) 完全: $E[\varphi(x_{(1)})] = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \cdot n \left(\int_x^{+\infty} \lambda^{-1} e^{-\frac{t-\mu}{\lambda}} dt \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\lambda}} dx = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mu}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \cdot n \underbrace{\left(\int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}} dt \right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}}_{\tilde{f}(x) \text{ (显然 } > 0)} dx = 0$$

对 μ 求导

$$\varphi(\mu) \cdot \tilde{f}(\mu) = 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

$$\varphi(\mu) = 0 \quad \text{a.s.}$$

(From 0822) ③ 由 Basu 定理, 独立性立得。

由于对 $\forall \lambda$, 独立性成立, 故对 $\forall (\lambda, \mu)$, 独立性成立。



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53. $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{i.i.d. } N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
For fixed σ :

① \bar{X} 为 μ 的充分完全统计量

a) 充分:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)^n e^{\frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{n}}}_{g_{\mu}(\bar{x})} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}_{h(\bar{x})} \quad (\text{Factorization Theorem})$$

b) 完全:

上式化为指数族自然形式:

$$\eta = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \quad C^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad h(\bar{x}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum x_i^2}$$

$$\Theta^* = \left\{ \eta = -\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} : \mu \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \mathbb{R}$$

\therefore 有内点, $\therefore \bar{X}$ 为 μ 的完全统计量.

② $Y_i = X_i - \mu$, $Y_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 与 μ 无关

$\therefore Y_{(n)} - Y_{(1)} = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ 与 μ 无关

③ 由①&② 以及 Basu 定理, 可证独立性成立.

\therefore 对 $\forall \sigma$, 关于 a 独立性成立

\therefore 对 $\forall (\sigma, a)$ 独立性成立.



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Fixed b :

55. 方法一: ① \bar{X} 为 a 的充分完全统计量 (略)

② Y_i 与 a 无关

$$\text{令 } Y_i = X_i - a \sim \text{i.i.d. } N(0, b^2) \quad (\text{与 } a \text{ 无关})$$

$$Y = f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = f(X_1 + c, \dots, X_n + c)$$

$$\stackrel{c=-a}{=} \tilde{f}(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \quad (\text{与 } a \text{ 无关})$$

由 Basu Thm. $Y \perp \bar{X}$ 又: for $\forall b$ 成立 \therefore for $\forall (b, a)$ 成立.

方法二:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 + c \\ \vdots \\ X_n + c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{pmatrix} + c \mathbf{1}_n = X + c \mathbf{1}_n$$

$$Y = AX, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & \dots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ a_{21} & & & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad A \text{ 为正交阵}$$

$$Y = f(X) = f(A^T Y) = g(Y)$$

$$\text{||} \quad f(X + c \mathbf{1}_n) = f(\tilde{X}) = f(A^T \tilde{Y}) = g(\tilde{Y})$$

$$Y = g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = g(\tilde{Y}_1, \tilde{Y}_2, \dots, \tilde{Y}_n) \quad \text{故 } Y \text{ 不随 } Y_1 \text{ 变化而变化}$$

Y 与 Y_1 无关, 仅依赖于 Y_2, \dots, Y_n

\bar{X} 仅依赖于 Y_1 .

$$\tilde{Y} = A \tilde{X}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ \vdots \\ A_{1n} \end{pmatrix} (X + c \mathbf{1}_n)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}X + A_{11}c \mathbf{1}_n \\ A_{21}X \\ \vdots \\ A_{n1}X \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because A_{1i} \in L(\mathbf{1}_n)$ 且 $A_{1i} \perp A_{1j} \quad (i \neq j)$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{Y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{Y}_n \end{pmatrix}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} 5. (1) \quad \hat{\theta}_1 &= \bar{X} \\ E\hat{\theta}_1 &= \frac{1}{n} \times n EX \\ &= EX \\ &= \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \hat{\theta}_2 &= \frac{n+1}{2n} X_{(n)} \\ E\hat{\theta}_2 &= \frac{n+1}{2n} EX_{(n)} \\ &= \frac{n+1}{2n} \cdot \int_0^{2\theta} x \left(\frac{x}{2\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2\theta} dx \\ &\stackrel{t=\frac{x}{2\theta}}{=} \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot 2\theta \int_0^1 t^n dt \\ &= \theta \end{aligned}$$

综上, $\hat{\theta}_1$ 及 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 均为无偏估计

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{1}{3n} \cdot \theta^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 相等

当 $n>1$ 时, $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$ 更小.

故 $\hat{\theta}_2$ 更有效

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) &= \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X) \quad X \sim U(0, 2\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{(2\theta)^2}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{n+1}{2n} X_{(n)}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{n+1}{2n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(X_{(n)}) \\ \text{而 } EX_{(n)}^2 &= \int_0^{2\theta} x^2 \cdot n \left(\frac{x}{2\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2\theta} dx \\ &= n(2\theta)^2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{2\theta}\right)^{n+1} d\left(\frac{x}{2\theta}\right) \\ &= n(2\theta)^2 \times \frac{1}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Var}(X_{(n)}) &= EX_{(n)}^2 - (EX_{(n)})^2 \\ &= \frac{4n}{n+2} \theta^2 - \left(\frac{2n}{n+1} \theta\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4n}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. $X \sim B(k, p) \quad 0 < p < 1$

$$EX = kp$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = kp(1-p)$$

$$\frac{\text{Var}(X)}{EX} = 1-p$$

$$\begin{cases} p = 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{EX} \\ k = \frac{EX}{p} = \frac{(EX)^2}{EX - \text{Var}(X)} \end{cases}$$

代入矩估计量:

$$\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{m_{n2}}{a_{n1}}$$

$$\hat{k} = \frac{a_{n1}^2}{a_{n1} - m_{n2}}$$



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7. ① 若 $X: P(X=k) = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \cdot \frac{p^k}{k} \quad 0 < p < 1 \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$EX = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k \cdot P(X=k) = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} p^k = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$EX^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^2 \cdot P(X=k) = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k p^k = -\frac{1}{\ln(1-p)} \cdot \frac{p}{(1-p)^2}$$

两式相除可得. $\frac{EX}{EX^2} = 1-p$

② 代入矩估计量, 可得

$$\hat{p} = 1 - \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{n2}}$$

8. (1) $E|X| = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) \delta$

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} E|X|$$

$$\therefore \hat{\delta} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i| \right)$$

(2) $\text{Var}(X) = \delta^2$

$$\therefore \delta = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$$

代入矩估计量.

$$\hat{\delta} = \sqrt{m_{n2}}$$

9. $P(X>1) = 1 - \phi\left(\frac{1-a}{\delta}\right)$

或

$$\therefore \hat{P}(X>1) = 1 - \phi\left(\frac{1-a_{n1}}{(m_{n2})^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$P(X>1) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\delta^2}} dx$$

$$\hat{P}(X>1) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}m_{n2}} e^{-\frac{(x-a_{n1})^2}{2m_{n2}}} dx$$