



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China

地址: 中国 安徽 合肥市金寨路96号 邮编: 230026

电话: 0551-63602184 传真: 0551-63631760 Http://www.ustc.edu.cn

31. (1) $f_{\delta^2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\delta^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$

明显为指数族, 取 $\psi = -\frac{1}{2\delta^2}$, 自然参数空间为 $\{\psi: -\infty < \psi < 0\}$
作为 R 子集有内点.

$\therefore T(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ 为 δ^2 的充分完全统计量.

(2) ① 注意到 $\frac{1}{n}T(X)$ 为 δ^2 的无偏估计, 且为充分完全统计量.

$$\begin{aligned} E(T(X)) &= nE(X_1^2 + \dots + X_n^2) = nE X_1^2 + \dots + nE X_n^2 \\ &= n \times \frac{1}{n} \times (\text{Var}(X_1) - (EX_1)^2) = \text{Var}(X_1) - 0 = \delta^2 \end{aligned}$$

记 $\tilde{T}(X) = \frac{1}{n}T(X)$, 考查 $E(\tilde{T}(X))^2$:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\tilde{T}(X))^2 &= E\left(\frac{1}{n^2} [\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^4 + \sum_{i \neq j} x_i^2 x_j^2]\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \times n E X_1^4 + \frac{n(n-1)}{n^2} E(X_1^2 X_2^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} E X_1^4 + \frac{n-1}{n} (E X_1^2 E X_2^2 + \text{Cov}(X_1^2, X_2^2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \times 3\delta^4 + \frac{n-1}{n} \times (\delta^2 \times \delta^2 + 0) \\ &= \frac{n+2}{n} \delta^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} E X_1^4 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{3\delta^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} \cdot x^2 dx \\ &= \underline{3\delta^2} \cdot \underline{\delta^2} = 3\delta^4 \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\frac{n}{n+2}(\tilde{T}(X))^2$ 为 δ^4 无偏估计,

再由 λ -S 定理, ~~其为 UMVUE~~.

$\frac{3n}{n+2}(\tilde{T}(X))^2$ 为 $3\delta^4$ UMVUE

$\frac{3}{n(n+2)} T^2(X)$



由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



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② 记 $Y = \left(\underbrace{\frac{T(x)}{\delta^2}}_{\sim \chi_n^2} \right)^r$, 验证 EY 为常数 (for r) 并计算:

$$EY = \int_0^{+\infty} x^r \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{记 } t = \frac{1}{2}x}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2^r}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} t^{r+\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2^r}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(r + \frac{n}{2})$$

$$\text{令 } r = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 有 } E \left(\underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}}_{\text{为 } T(x) \text{ 的函数, 为 } \delta \text{ 无偏估计}} \cdot T^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \delta$$

为 $T(x)$ 的函数, 为 δ 无偏估计 $\Rightarrow$ UMVUE for δ

注: 可由上结论令 $r=2$ 得①答案.



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36. $X_i \sim i.i.d. \text{Exp}(\theta)$.

$T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \theta)$ 为充分完全统计量.

现需寻找 $h(T)$, 使 $E(h(T)) = e^{-\theta T}$

$$\begin{aligned} E(h(T)) &= \int_0^{+\infty} h(t) \frac{\theta^n}{\Gamma(n)} t^{n-1} e^{-\theta t} dt \\ &= e^{-\theta T} \int_0^{+\infty} h(t) \frac{\theta^n}{\Gamma(n)} t^{n-1} e^{-\theta(t-T)} dt \\ &= e^{-\theta T} \end{aligned}$$

只需使积分为1. 取 $h(t) = \frac{(t-T)^{n-1}}{\Gamma(n)} I_{(T, +\infty)}(t)$ 即可
(更常规的做法是先求算 $E[h(x)|T]$ 的表达式)

37. (1)
$$f_{\theta_1, \theta_2}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{\theta_1 < x_i < \theta_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \int_{(\theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2)}$$

由MLE定义, 取 $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(n)}$

(2) $E \hat{\theta}_2 = E X_{(n)} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} x n \left(\frac{x - \theta_1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} dx = \theta_2 - \frac{1}{n+1} (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$

同理, $E \hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_1 + \frac{1}{n+1} (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$

于是可得修正后无偏估计: for $\theta_1: \hat{\theta}_1^* = \frac{n}{n-1} \hat{\theta}_1 - \frac{1}{n-1} \hat{\theta}_2$

for $\theta_2: \hat{\theta}_2^* = \frac{n}{n-1} \hat{\theta}_2 - \frac{1}{n-1} \hat{\theta}_1$

(3). 由2-S定理, $\hat{\theta}_1^*$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_2^*$ 为 θ_1, θ_2 的UMVUE

(4) 先证明 $(\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2)$ 为 (θ_1, θ_2) 的充分完全统计量.

① 充分

$f_{\theta_1, \theta_2}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^n} \int_{\theta_1 < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \theta_2}$

由因子分解定理可得

② 完全: 若 $g(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})$ 满足 $E[g(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)})] = 0$

即 $\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{x_{(1)}}^{\theta_2} g(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)}) (x_{(n)} - x_{(1)})^{n-2} dx_{(n)} dx_{(1)}$

对 θ_2 求导: $\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} g(\theta_1, x_{(n)}) (x_{(n)} - \theta_1)^{n-2} dx_{(n)} = 0$

再对 θ_1 求导: $(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^{n-2} g(\theta_1, \theta_2) = 0 \text{ a.s.}$

$\therefore g(\theta_1, \theta_2) = 0 \text{ a.s.}$



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所以 $\frac{\hat{\theta}_1^* + \hat{\theta}_2^*}{2}$ 、 $\hat{\theta}_2^* - \hat{\theta}_1^*$ 为充分完全统计量的函数。

$$\text{又: } E\hat{\theta}_1^* = \theta_1, \quad E\hat{\theta}_2^* = \theta_2$$

$$\therefore E \frac{\hat{\theta}_1^* + \hat{\theta}_2^*}{2} = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \quad E(\hat{\theta}_2^* - \hat{\theta}_1^*) = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

由 I-S 定理, 分别为 $\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ 及 $\theta_2 - \theta_1$ 的 UMVUE.

$$46. \quad f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta, \quad f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{3(\theta-x)^2}{\theta^3}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta$$

$$\textcircled{1} E\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(1)}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^\theta \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} x dx = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \theta = \theta$$

$$E\left(\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(1)}\right)^2\right) = \frac{16}{9} E(X_{(1)}^2) = \frac{16}{9} \int_0^\theta \frac{3x^2}{\theta^3} x^2 dx = \frac{16}{15} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(1)}\right) = \frac{16}{15} \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{1}{15} \theta^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} E(4X_{(1)}) = 4 \int_0^\theta \frac{3(1-\frac{x}{\theta})^2}{\theta} x dx = 12 \times \frac{1}{12} \theta = \theta$$

$$E((4X_{(1)})^2) = 16 \int_0^\theta \frac{3(1-\frac{x}{\theta})^2}{\theta} x^2 dx = 16 \times \frac{3}{30} \theta^2 = \frac{8}{5} \theta^2$$

$$\text{Var}(4X_{(1)}) = \frac{3}{5} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}\left(\frac{4}{3}X_{(1)}\right) < \text{Var}(4X_{(1)})$$

$\therefore \frac{4}{3}X_{(1)}$ 更有效

$$47. \quad E(C_1\hat{\theta}_1 + C_2\hat{\theta}_2) = C_1 E\hat{\theta}_1 + C_2 E\hat{\theta}_2 = (C_1 + C_2)\theta = \theta \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Var}(C_1\hat{\theta}_1 + C_2\hat{\theta}_2) = C_1^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) + C_2^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = (2C_1^2 + C_2^2) \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

$$= (2C_1^2 + (1-C_2)^2) \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = (3C_1^2 - 2C_1 + 1) \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

取 $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 其值最小, 为 $\frac{2}{3} \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2)$





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48. $\text{Var}(C_1\hat{a}_1 + C_2\hat{a}_2) = E(C_1\hat{a}_1 + C_2\hat{a}_2)^2 - a^2$

$$= C_1^2 E\hat{a}_1^2 + C_2^2 E\hat{a}_2^2 + 2C_1C_2 E\hat{a}_1\hat{a}_2 - a^2$$

$$= C_1^2(\delta_1^2 + a^2) + C_2^2(\delta_2^2 + a^2) + 2C_1C_2(\rho\delta_1\delta_2 + a^2) - a^2$$

$$= (\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2)C_1^2 + 2(\rho\delta_1\delta_2 - \delta_2^2)C_1 + \delta_2^2$$

1) $\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{a}_1 - \hat{a}_2) = 0 \therefore \hat{a}_1 = \hat{a}_2 = a$, $C_1\hat{a}_1 + C_2\hat{a}_2 = \hat{a}_1 = a$, $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$ 可取 (若认为题中两个是 a.s. 意义下, 可认为此情况不会出现)

2) $\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2 \neq 0$ 时 $0 < \frac{\delta_2^2 - \rho\delta_1\delta_2}{\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2} < 1$. 取 $\rho\delta_1\delta_2 < \delta_1^2$ 且 $\rho\delta_1\delta_2 < \delta_2^2$ 时,

有最小, 此时 $C_1 = \frac{\delta_2^2 - \rho\delta_1\delta_2}{\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2}$, $C_2 = \frac{\delta_1^2 - \rho\delta_1\delta_2}{\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 - 2\rho\delta_1\delta_2}$.

③ 否则函数在端点处取到极值。而 $C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, C_1 + C_2 = 1$
故 $C_1 \in (0, 1)$, 无法取到端点,
故无最小值。

补充: 证明: 对于统计量 $T(X)$, 有 $\text{Cov}(X - E(X|T), E(X|T)) = 0$

证明: $\text{Cov}(X - E(X|T), E(X|T))$

$$= E\{[X - E(X|T) - E(X - E(X|T))][E(X|T) - E(E(X|T))]\}$$

$$= E\{[X - E(X|T)][E(X|T) - EX]\}$$

$$= E(X \cdot E(X|T) - X \cdot EX - E^2(X|T) + EX \cdot E(X|T))$$

$$= E(X \cdot E(X|T) - E^2(X|T))$$

$$= E(E(X \cdot E(X|T)|T)) - E(E^2(X|T))$$

$$= E(E(X|T) \cdot E(X|T)) - E(E^2(X|T))$$

$$= 0$$



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