

# 第七章习题课



## 问题 1

极大似然估计具有不变性, 矩估计是否也具有?

答

否.

例如  $X$  服从反射正态分布, 其 p.d.f. 为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

现用矩法分别对  $\sigma$  和  $\sigma^2$  作估计



$$E(X) = \sqrt{2/\pi} \sigma, \quad E(X^2) = \sigma^2, \quad D(X) = (1 - 2/\pi) \sigma^2$$

设  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  为总体的样本

由矩法, 令  $E(X) = \sqrt{2/\pi} \sigma = \bar{X}$

$$E(X^2) = D(X) + E^2(X) = \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

分别得矩估计量为

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\pi/2} \bar{X} \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sigma^2 \neq (\hat{\sigma})^2$$

所以矩估计不具有不变性



## 问题2

似然方程的解都是极大似然估计吗？

答

不尽然。

例如  $X$  服从柯西(Cauchy)分布,其p.d.f.为

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi[1+(x-\theta)^2]} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

当  $n=1$  时, 似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi[1+(x_1-\theta)^2]}$$



$$\ln L(\theta) = -\ln \pi - \ln[1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2]$$

此时，对数似然方程为

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = \frac{2(x_1 - \theta)}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} = 0$$

故  $\hat{\theta} = X_1$  是  $\theta$  极大似然估计.

当  $n=2$  时，似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi^2 [1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2][1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2]} \quad (1)$$



要使 $L(\theta)$ 达到最大，只要(1)的分母最小

$$\text{令 } f(\theta) = [1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2][1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2]$$

$$\text{由 } f'(\theta) = -2(x_1 + x_2 - 2\theta) \cdot$$

$$\cdot [\theta^2 - (x_1 + x_2)\theta + x_1x_2 + 1] = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{解得三个解: } \theta_1 = (X_1 + X_2)/2$$

$$\theta_{2,3} = [(X_1 + X_2) \pm \sqrt{(X_1 - X_2)^2 - 4}]/2$$

通过 $f''(\theta)$ 的正负可判得:



当  $\theta_1$  为  $\theta$  的极大似然估计时,  $\theta_{2,3}$  不是  $\theta$  的极大似然估计; 反之, 当  $\theta_{2,3}$  为  $\theta$  的极大似然估计时,  $\theta_1$  不是  $\theta$  的极大似然估计.

而无论发生何种情况, 似然方程 (2) 的三个解不全是  $\theta$  的极大似然估计.



7-16

解一  $X \sim B(n, \theta)$

$$\text{令 } \bar{X} = E(X) = n\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \bar{X} / n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \hat{\theta}^2 = \bar{X}^2 / n^2$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}^2) = E(\bar{X}^2 / n^2) = E(\bar{X}^2) / n^2$$

$$= [D(\bar{X}) + E^2(\bar{X})] / n^2$$

$$= [n\theta(1-\theta)/n + (n\theta)^2] / n^2 \neq \theta^2.$$

$\therefore \theta^2$  的无偏估计量为  $\bar{X}^2 / n^2$ .





解二  $X \sim B(n, \theta)$  令  $E(X_i) = n\theta = \bar{X}$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2)$$

样本容量为  
何与分布的  
参数 $n$ 相同?

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [D(X_i) + E^2(X_i)] = n\theta(1-\theta) + (n\theta)^2$$

$$= \bar{X} + n(n-1)\theta^2$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - X_i)}{n^2(n-1)} \text{ 为 } \theta^2 \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$



## 正确解

$$X \sim B(n, \theta) \quad \text{令} \quad E(X_i) = n\theta = \bar{X},$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m E(X_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [D(X_i) + E^2(X_i)] = n\theta(1-\theta) + (n\theta)^2$$

$$= \bar{X} + n(n-1)\theta^2$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i^2 - X_i)}{mn(n-1)} \text{ 为 } \theta^2 \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$



7-18

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| S^2 - \sigma^2 \right| \geq \varepsilon \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i - \bar{\xi})^2 - \sigma^2 \right| \geq \varepsilon \right\} = 0$$

$\therefore S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的一致估计.

死套定义  
等于没证!

证明  
预备  
工作

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad D(\chi^2) = 2(n-1)$$

$$D(S^2) = D\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n-1} \cdot \chi^2\right) = \frac{\sigma^4 2(n-1)}{(n-1)^2} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$





证一

$E(S^2) = \sigma^2$  由切贝雪夫不等式

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq P(|S^2 - \sigma^2| \geq \varepsilon) \\ &= P(|S^2 - E(S^2)| \geq \varepsilon) \\ &\leq \frac{D(S^2)}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{\varepsilon^2(n-1)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

由极限的夹逼定理

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{|S^2 - \sigma^2| \geq \varepsilon\} = 0$$

$\therefore S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的一致估计.



证二

$E(S^2) = \sigma^2 \therefore S^2$  是  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D(S^2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} = 0,$$

由教材 P.219 例14 结论得证.



## 7-20 证

$E(\bar{X}) = \mu$ ,  $\bar{X}$  是  $\mu$  的无偏估计.

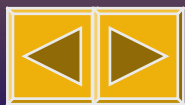
$$f(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$


$$\ln f = -\ln\sqrt{2\pi} - \ln\sigma - (x-\mu)^2 / 2\sigma^2$$

$$E\left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \mu}\right)^2 = E\left[\frac{(X-\mu)^2}{\sigma^4}\right] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$D(\mu_0) = 1/[nE\left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \mu}\right)^2] = \sigma^2 / n = D(\bar{X})$$

$\therefore \bar{X}$  是  $\mu$  的有效估计量.







**补充题** 设总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  
 $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  为  $X$  的一个样本, 常数  $k$  取  
何值可使  $k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|$  为  $\sigma$  的无偏估计量

**解1** 
$$E(k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|) = k E(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} k E(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= k [E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - n\bar{X}^2)]^{1/2}$$




$$= k \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) - \underline{nE(\bar{X}^2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} k \{ n[D(X_i) + E(X_i)^2] \\ - [D(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i) + E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)] \}^{1/2}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} k [n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \sigma^2 - n\mu^2]^{1/2}$$

$$= k [(n-1)\sigma^2]^{1/2} = k \sqrt{n-1} \sigma = \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1/\sqrt{n-1}$$





解2 总体方差的无偏估计量为

$$\sigma^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2 = (n-1)\sigma^2$$

$$E \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2 = E[(n-1)\sigma^2] = (n-1)\sigma^2$$

$$E(k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|) = k\sqrt{(n-1)}\sigma = \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1/\sqrt{n-1}$$

?




解3 总体方差的无偏估计量为

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

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$



解4 据题意  $E(k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|) = \sigma$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 [E(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|)]^2 = \sigma^2$$

又  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计量为

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 [E(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|)]^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|^2$$

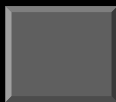
$$\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} k^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \Rightarrow k = 1/\sqrt{n-1}$$




解5  $E(X_i - \bar{X}) = 0$ ,  $D(X_i - \bar{X}) \stackrel{?}{=} \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 / n$


$$X_i - \bar{X} \sim N(0, \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 / n)$$

$$E(|X_i - \bar{X}|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n} \sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \frac{n+1}{n} \sigma^2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \sigma$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } E\left(k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}|\right) &= k \left( \sum_{i=1}^n E|X_i - \bar{X}| \right) \\ &= kn \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \overset{\text{令}}{\sigma} = \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n(n+1)}} \quad \blacksquare$$




解  $X_i - \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(-X_1 - X_2 \cdots + (n-1)X_i - \cdots - X_n)$

$$E(X_i - \bar{X}) = 0, \quad D(X_i - \bar{X}) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$X_i - \bar{X} \sim N(0, \sigma^2 - \sigma^2/n)$$

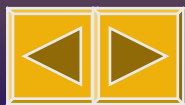
$$E(|X_i - \bar{X}|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} dz$$



$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2}} dz = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma$$

$$\text{故 } E \left( k \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i - \bar{X}| \right) = k \left( \sum_{i=1}^n E |X_i - \bar{X}| \right)$$

$$= kn \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} \sigma \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} \sigma$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n(n-1)}}$$





解二 令  $Z = X_i - \bar{X}$

$$X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 / n)$$

$$E(Z) = \mu - \mu = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(Z) &= D(X_i) + D(\bar{X}) - 2\text{Cov}(X_i, \bar{X}) \\ &= \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 / n - (2/n)\text{Cov}(X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 / n - (2/n)\sigma^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma^2 / n.$$

$Z \sim N(0, \sigma^2 - \sigma^2 / n)$  以下同解法一.



