

习题 6.1

1. $\hat{\mu} = 52.84, \hat{\sigma}^2 = 0.1304$.

解: 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为来自总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个样本,

由矩估计法知 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = S_n^2$

所以 μ 的估计值为 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{53.2 + 52.4 + 53.3 + 52.8 + 52.5}{5} = 52.84$.

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 \text{ 的估计值 } \hat{\sigma}^2 &= s_n^2 = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \frac{0.1296 + 0.1936 + 0.2116 + 0.0016 + 0.1156}{5} = 0.1304.\end{aligned}$$

2. $\hat{\mu} = 2809, \hat{\sigma}^2 = 1170.8$.

3. (1) $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{3}S_n, \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \sqrt{3}S_n$; (2) $\hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(n)}$.

解: (1) 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为来自总体 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的一个样本,

$$\because E(X) = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}, D(X) = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2}{12},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 2E(X) \\ \theta_2 - \theta_1 = 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{D(X)} \end{cases},$$

由矩估计法, 得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2 = 2\bar{X} \\ \hat{\theta}_2 - \hat{\theta}_1 = 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{\bar{X}^2 - \bar{X}^2} = 2\sqrt{3}S_n^2 \end{cases}$$

解方程组得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X} - \sqrt{3}S_n \\ \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{X} + \sqrt{3}S_n \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为来自总体 $U(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ 的一个样本, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 为对应的样本值

$$\text{似然函数 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \right)^n$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = -n \ln(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_1} = 0, \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_2} = 0, \text{ 得 } \frac{n}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = 0, \text{ 方程无解.}$$

由极大似然估计的定义, 知要选取适当的 θ_1, θ_2 使得似然函数取得最大值,

所以 θ_2 越小越好, θ_1 越大越好, 但 θ_2 是右端点, θ_1 是左端点, 故

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_{(n)},$$

$$\text{故 } \hat{\theta}_1 = X_{(1)}, \hat{\theta}_2 = X_{(n)}.$$

$$4. (1) \hat{\theta} = \frac{2\bar{X} - 1}{1 - \bar{X}}, (2) \hat{\theta} = -1 - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i}.$$

$$5. \hat{\theta} = \max\{|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_n|\}.$$

解: 设 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ 为来自总体 $U(-\theta, \theta)$ 的一个样本, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 为对应的样本值

$$\text{似然函数 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \left(\frac{1}{2\theta}\right)^n$$

$$\text{取对数 } \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = -n \ln(2\theta)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = 0, \text{ 得 } \frac{n}{\theta} = 0, \text{ 方程无解.}$$

由极大似然估计的定义, 知要选取适当的 $\theta > 0$ 使得似然函数取得最大值, 所以 θ 越小越好, 但 θ 是右端点, 故 $\hat{\theta} = \max(|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_n|)$.