

A四 B三 (1)

$$1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 C(x+y) dx dy = 2C \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 dy = C.$$

(2) $f_X(x) = \int_0^1 C(x+y) dy = C \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right) = x + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 < x < 1.$

同理, $f_Y(y) = y + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 < y < 1.$

X, Y 不独立.

(3)

$$E(X^m Y^n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^m y^n f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^{m+1} y^{n+1} + x^m y^{n+1} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{(m+2)(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(m+1)(n+2)} = \frac{2mn+3(m+n)+4}{(m+1)(m+2)(n+1)(n+2)},$$

(4) 由 (3) 知 $EX^2 = EY^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$, $E(XY) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$E(Y - aX)^2 = a^2 EX^2 - 2aE(XY) + EY^2 = \frac{5}{12}a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{12}(a - 4/5)^2 + \frac{3}{20}$$

在 $a = 4/5$ 时达到最小值 $3/20$.

(5) 条件密度函数

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{x+y}{x+1/2}, \quad 0 < y < 1, 0 < x < 1.$$

因此条件期望

$$E(Y|X=x) = \int_0^1 y f_{Y|X}(y|x) dy = \frac{x}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{3x+3/2} = \frac{3x+2}{6x+3}.$$

从而

$$E(Y|X) = \frac{3X+2}{6X+3}.$$

(6)

$$f_{UV}(u,v) = f_{X,Y} \left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{u}{2} I_{0 < u+v < 2, 0 < u-v < 2}.$$

AB五 (1) 由

$$EX = 0, \quad EX^2 = DX = \frac{(2\sqrt{\theta})^2}{12} = \frac{\theta}{3}.$$

得到 θ 的矩估计为

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2, \quad \checkmark$$

再由

$$EX^4 = \int_{-\sqrt{\theta}}^{\sqrt{\theta}} \frac{x^4}{2\sqrt{\theta}} dx = \frac{\theta^2}{5}, \quad D(X^2) = \frac{\theta^2}{5} - \frac{\theta^2}{9} = \frac{4\theta^2}{45},$$

及中心极限定理, 得到渐近分布 $N\left(\theta, \frac{4\theta^2}{5n}\right)$.

(2) 似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\theta}} I_{|x_i| < \sqrt{\theta}} = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^{n/2}} I_{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^2 < \theta}.$$

因其单调性, 在 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^2$ 处取最大值, 因此

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i^2.$$

是 θ 的极大似然估计.

(3)

$$F_{\hat{\theta}_1, \theta}(t) = P\left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i^2 \leq t\theta\right) = [P(|X_1| \leq \sqrt{t\theta})]^n = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{t\theta}}{2\sqrt{\theta}}\right)^n = t^{n/2}, \quad 0 < t < 1;$$

$$f_{\hat{\theta}_1, \theta}(t) = \frac{n}{2} t^{n/2-1}, \quad 0 < t < 1.$$

(4) 由

$$E\hat{\theta}_1 = 3EX^2 = \theta, \quad E\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta \int_0^1 t f_{\hat{\theta}_2, \theta}(t) dt = \frac{n\theta}{n+2} \int_0^1 \frac{n+2}{2} t^{n/2-1} dt = \frac{n\theta}{n+2},$$

得 θ 的两个无偏估计: $\hat{\theta}_1$ 和 $\frac{n+2}{n}\hat{\theta}_2$, 它们的方差为

$$D\hat{\theta}_1 = E(\hat{\theta}_1 - \theta)^2 = \frac{9}{n} D(X^2) = \frac{4\theta^2}{5n}.$$

$$D\left(\frac{n+2}{n}\hat{\theta}_2\right) = \theta^2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{n+2}{n}t - 1\right)^2 \frac{n}{2} t^{n/2-1} dt$$

$$= \theta^2 \left(\frac{(n+2)^2}{n(n+4)} \int_0^1 t^{n/2+4} t^{n/2-1} dt - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{n+2}{2} t^{n/2-1} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{(n+2)^2}{2} t^{n/2-1} dt \right)$$

$$= \theta^2 \left(\frac{(n+2)^2}{n(n+4)} - 1 \right) = \frac{4\theta^2}{n(n+4)},$$