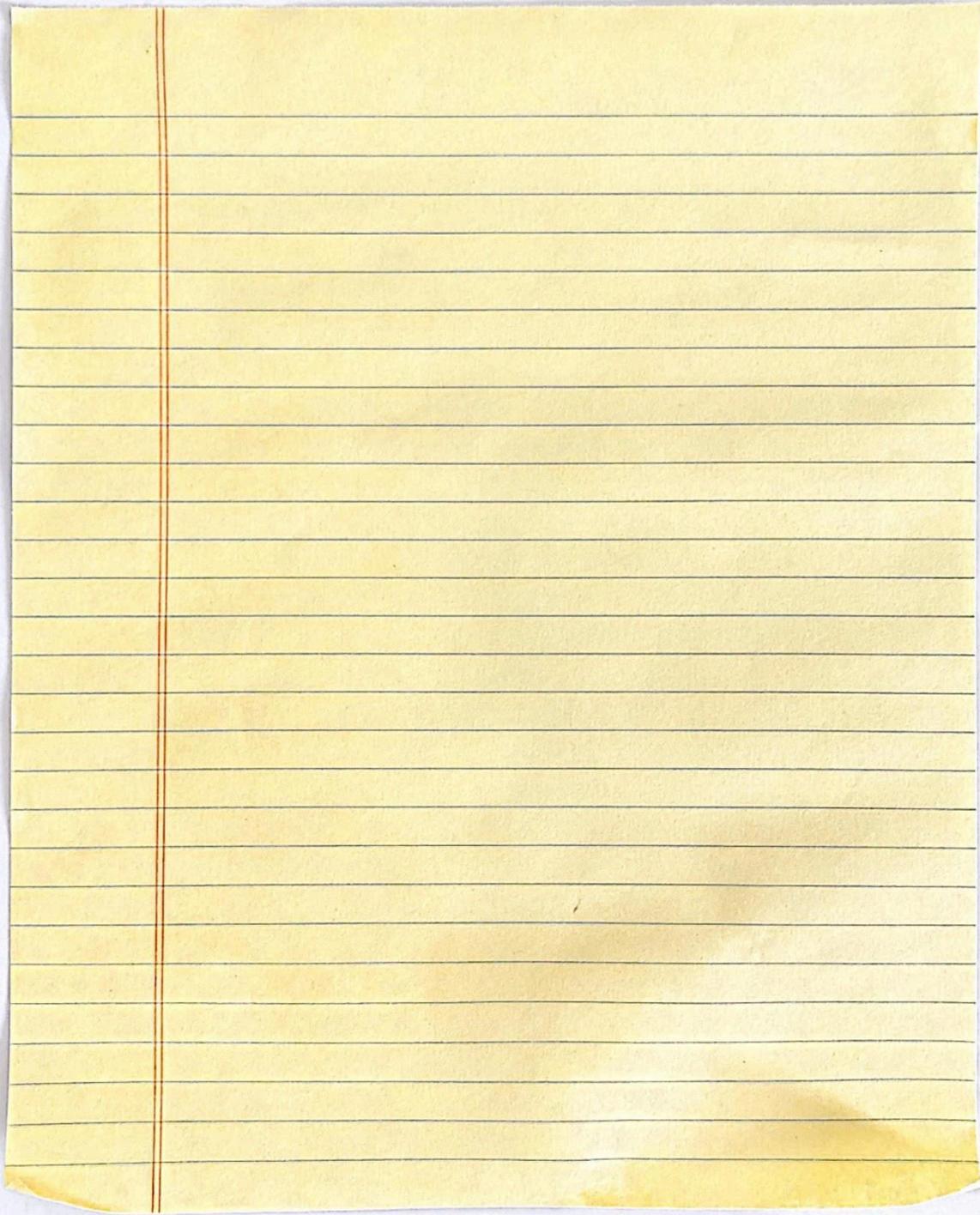


AHU - Mathematical - Statistics

Notes I made during undergraduate



Categories: Mathematics

Tags: Probability and Statistics

参数空间

(1,0,1)

解: $\theta \in \Theta$ $\theta \in \{0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\} \triangleq \Theta$ 记第*i*次取出的结果为 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{取出黑球} \\ 0 & \text{取出白球} \end{cases} \quad i=1,2,3$

则观测结果为 (1,0,1)

$P(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1,0,1) \rightarrow$ (此概率要 max) $= P(X_1=1)P(X_2=0)P(X_3=1)$

X_i	1	0	$p = \theta^2(1-\theta)$	$= \theta^2(1-\theta)$	$\theta^2(1-\theta)$
P	θ	$1-\theta$	即: $L(\theta) = \theta^2(1-\theta)$		

(可求导, 若复杂函数, 则先求对数 $L(\theta)$ max. $\Rightarrow \ln L(\theta)$ max.)

$\ln L(\theta) = 2 \ln \theta + \ln(1-\theta)$

$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3}$

$2-2\theta=0 \Rightarrow \theta=1$
 $3\theta=2 \Rightarrow \theta=2/3$
 $\theta=2/3$

且易见 $\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ 为 $L(\theta)$ 的最大值点.

从而 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{2}{3}$

$L(\theta)$ 最大值
 $L(\theta)$ 最大值

2. 连续型总体

分布(离散型)

X_i 连续型总体 $f(x_i; \theta)$ 为概率密度函数 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本
(连续型). (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本观测值

$P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \in (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)) = \int \dots \int f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

考虑 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 在区域 $\pi: (x_k - \delta, x_k + \delta)$ 中的概率

$P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \in \pi) = \int_{x_1-\delta}^{x_1+\delta} \dots \int_{x_n-\delta}^{x_n+\delta} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

简单随机样本: 独立性, 代表性.
选择联合函数的积.

$= \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{x_k-\delta}^{x_k+\delta} f(x_k; \theta) dx_k$

概率密度函数
相互独立且同分布

或 $= \prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k \in (x_k - \delta, x_k + \delta))$ 即边缘概率的乘积.

$= \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{x_k-\delta}^{x_k+\delta} f(x_k; \theta) dx_k$

δ 很小时 $\approx \prod_{k=1}^n 2\delta f(x_k; \theta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$ 记 $L(\theta) = L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$ 称 $L(\theta)$ 为似然函数

样本的联合密度函数
 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)

形式上与离散型相同

若 $\hat{\theta} \in \Theta$ s.t. $L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$ 则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的 MLE

[例] 伯努利分布 $B(1, p)$ 求 \hat{p}_{MLE} .

$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; p) = p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

解: 设样本为 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 似然函数 $L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; p)$

$f(x, p) = P(X=x) = \begin{cases} p & x=1 \\ 1-p & x=0 \end{cases} = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$

写成那样好

$p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$

故样本观测值为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

$x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i=1, 2, \dots, n$

$\frac{d}{dp} \ln L(p) = \frac{x}{p} - \frac{n-x}{1-p}$
 $\frac{x}{p} - \frac{n-x}{1-p} = 0$
 $\frac{x(1-p) - (n-x)p}{p(1-p)} = 0$
 $x - xp - np + xp = 0$
 $x - np = 0$
 $\hat{p}_{MLE} = \frac{x}{n}$
检查出现次数!

$$L(p) = \prod_{k=1}^n p^{x_k} (1-p)^{1-x_k} = p^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} \quad PE(0,1)$$

$$\ln L(p) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \ln p + (n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\frac{d}{dp} \ln L(p) = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \frac{1}{1-p} (n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \bar{x} \quad \text{易见 } L(p) \text{ 在 } \bar{x} \text{ 取最大值, 从而 } \hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x} \text{ (样本均值)}$$

(X 为: 随机变量. $\hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ 具体值用小号 x)

$$\frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$\frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$p = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} = \bar{x}$$

【例 2】指数分布 $f(x)$ 设条件 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ 求 $\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}$

生活中——寿命 元件 etc. 不可能负数.

先写似然函数. $L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda)$ 其密度函数.

解: $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

似然函数 $L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} & (x_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当 $L(\lambda) > 0$ 时 $\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln L(\lambda) = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

指: $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{E(X)}$

$\Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

生活中——寿命 元件 etc. 不可能负数.

似然函数 $L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} & (x_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当 $L(\lambda) > 0$ 时 $\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln L(\lambda) = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

指: $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{E(X)}$

$\Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

生活中——寿命 元件 etc. 不可能负数.

似然函数 $L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} & (x_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当 $L(\lambda) > 0$ 时 $\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln L(\lambda) = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

指: $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{E(X)}$

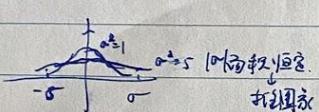
$\Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$E(X) = \mu$

$Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \sigma^2$

【例 3】正态分布

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



$N(\mu, \delta)$ 求 $\hat{\mu}_{MLE}$ $\hat{\delta}_{MLE}$ ($\delta = \sigma^2$)

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

$L(\mu, \delta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \mu, \delta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}$

$\ln L(\mu, \delta) = n \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} - \frac{1}{2\delta^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2$

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln L(\mu, \delta) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \ln L(\mu, \delta) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \bar{x} \\ \delta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = S_n^2 \end{cases}$ 计算方差.

从而 $\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ $\hat{\delta}_{MLE} = S_n^2$

补充计算 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \dots = 0: 0 \quad 0 \quad -\frac{(x_1 - \mu)^2 + (x_2 - \mu)^2 + \dots}{2\delta^2} \cdot x_1^2 - 2x_1\mu + \mu^2$

$= -\frac{n\mu - 2(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)}{2\delta^2} = 0$

$\mu = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} = \bar{x}$ \square

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \dots = 0 \quad 0 \quad -\frac{n}{\delta} + \frac{1}{\delta^3} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2 = 0$

$-\frac{n}{\delta} + \frac{1}{\delta^3} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}{n} = S_n^2 \quad \square$

4通啊 22 最后结果! $\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ $\hat{\delta}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2$ 要把 μ 代进在 $(\mu = \bar{x})$ 才得具体值 (即最大值点)

Mar 8, 2024

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{离散型总体: 概率分布 分布列 概率密度} \\ \text{连续型总体: 概率密度函数} \end{array} \right.$$

联合函数 似然函数
看成 x 的函数 $\dots \theta$ 的函数

$$\theta \in \Theta \quad \text{若 } \exists \hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ s.t. } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$$

则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的 MLE

书上分布和推一以反例

例4 $X \sim U(a, b)$ 求 \hat{a}_{MLE} \hat{b}_{MLE}

治学严谨 (浙大)

$$f(x; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

f(1,3)

占总的比例 $\frac{1}{2}$ 保持为 $\frac{1}{2}$

$0 < X_{\min} < X_{\max} < b$

$b = \max X = X_{(n)}$

$a = \min X = X_{(1)}$

$$\Rightarrow L(a, b) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} & a < x_k < b \quad \forall k \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 取值肯定在 $a \sim b$ 范围内存在 (但写成 $a < x_k < b \quad \forall k$ 更严谨)

直接研究

$\frac{1}{3-1} > \frac{1}{3-1}$: b 的值 $(\frac{1}{b-a})^n$ 关于 b 关于 a

$\frac{1}{3-1} > \frac{1}{3-2}$: a 的值

故值 $L(a, b)$ max
有 $b_{\min} = X_{\max} = X_{(n)}$
 $a_{\max} = X_{\min} = X_{(1)}$

$\hat{b}_{MLE} = X_{(n)}$
 $\hat{a}_{MLE} = X_{(1)}$

故 b 取最小 a 取最大 使 $L(a, b)$ 最大
同时保证 $a < x < b$ 范围
又 $x < b$
故 $b_{\min} = \max X_i = X_{(n)}$
则 $a = \min X_i = X_{(1)}$

新例题 [例5] 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自两参数指数分布的样本

$$f(x; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{x-\theta_1}{\theta_2}} & x \geq \theta_1 \\ 0 & x < \theta_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{其中: } \theta_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \theta_2 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{解: } L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2^n} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(x_k - \theta_1)}{\theta_2}} & x_k \geq \theta_1 \quad \forall k \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$e^{-x} = e^{-x}$
 $\frac{1}{\theta_2} = \frac{1}{\theta_2}$
 $L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$
 θ_1 越大 L 越大

$x > \theta_1$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} \uparrow$

$\hat{\theta}_{1, MLE} = X_{(1)}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln \theta_2 - \frac{1}{\theta_2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \theta_1)$

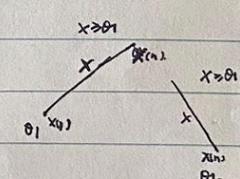
$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{n}{\theta_2} > 0 \quad \theta_1 \uparrow \text{ 增或减来判断 } \hat{\theta}_{1, MLE} \text{ 取值}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{n}{\theta_2} + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \theta_1) = -\frac{n}{\theta_2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k - n\theta_1}{\theta_2^2}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{2, MLE} = \bar{x} - X_{(1)}$$

$$-\frac{n}{\theta_2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k - n\theta_1}{\theta_2^2} = 0$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} - \theta_1 = \bar{x} - X_{(1)}$$



$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

例6] 设总体 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2\theta & \theta & 1-3\theta \end{pmatrix}$ $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 求 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$

解法一: $L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta)$ $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 2\theta & x=-1 \\ \theta & x=0 \\ 1-3\theta & x=2 \end{cases}$ 未知, 得构造

n 个 $(n-1)$ 次多项式
可求导之

$r_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=-1 \\ 0 & x=0, 2 \end{cases}$ 过点 $(-1, 1)$ $(0, 0)$ $(2, 0)$ 找二次函数.

$r_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=0 \\ 0 & x=-1, 2 \end{cases}$

则 $r_1(x)$ $r_2(x)$ $r_3(x)$ 都可以求出来, 则 $f(x; \theta)$ 可求. $\dots \rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} =$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \right)$$

解法二: 把 $f(x; \theta)$ 代入 $L(\theta)$

$x=-1$ ②
 $r_1(x) = 1, 0, 0$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta) = (2\theta)^{n_1} \cdot \theta^{n_2} \cdot (1-3\theta)^{n_3}$$

$\Rightarrow 2\theta$
求导用: $\begin{matrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{matrix}$ n 个

设样本观测值 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 中有 n_1 个 -1 n_2 个 0 n_3 个 2

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$$

$$L(\theta) = (2\theta)^{n_1} \cdot \theta^{n_2} \cdot (1-3\theta)^{n_3}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = n_1 \ln 2\theta + n_2 \ln \theta + n_3 \ln (1-3\theta)$$

$$\ln(2\theta) = \ln 2 + \ln \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n_1}{\theta} + \frac{n_2}{\theta} + \frac{-3n_3}{1-3\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

$$\text{证: } n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot 2 = \frac{n_1}{\theta} \quad (2\theta)' = 2$$

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2}{\theta} - \frac{3n_3}{1-3\theta} = 0$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + (n_1 + n_2)(1-3\theta) = 0$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + (n_1 + n_2) - 3(n_1 + n_2)\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3(n_1 + n_2)}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

[把证:] $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k = -n_1 + 2n_3$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = (-1)^2 n_1 + 2^2 n_3 = n_1 + 4n_3$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18n} (n_1 + 4n_3) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{n_3}{3n} = \frac{n - n_3}{3n} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

作业: 1. 习题 = 1, 2, 4

2. 设 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \theta^2 & 2\theta(1-\theta) & \theta^2 & 1-2\theta \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}$ 利用样本观测值 $(3, 1, 3, 0, 3, 1, 2, 3)$ 求 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 已知: n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 的具体数目.

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{13}}{12} ?$$

多元估计

想法: 用样本矩代替总体矩

原总体
中心矩

定义: 设总体 X 的 m 阶原矩存在 $V_m = E X^m$ 存在.

$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$ 为未知参数, 且可以用总体矩表示.

$$\theta_1 = f_1(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m)$$

\vdots

$$\theta_m = f_m(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m)$$

$A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \cdot R_i^k$ 样本
 $V_k = E X^k$ 总体
 能以期望
 平均值

回到 X_i 的表示

矩估计
中心: 均值

设样本为 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)
 样本 k 阶原点矩为 $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$
 写出 $A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$

$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m)$ 的矩估计为:
 $(X_i - \theta)^2 \Rightarrow$ 得出 DX 再整理
 根据 $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2$

$\hat{\theta}_{1,M} = f_1(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m)$
 \vdots
 $\hat{\theta}_{m,M} = f_m(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m)$
 $f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m)$ 的组合

注: ① 由科尔莫戈罗夫大数定律知 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_k = V_k) = 1$
 从而若 f_k 连续 则 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{\theta}_{k,M} = \theta_k) = 1$ 以根号 n 收敛 样本矩几乎处处收敛到总体矩

科尔莫戈罗夫 设 X_1, X_2, \dots 独立同分布 则 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow EX_i = a \quad \forall i=1, 2, \dots$

- ② 除了原点矩, 也可以用中心矩 = 阶中心矩 $E(X-EX)^2$ 或 DX
- ③ 矩估计量不唯一, 可能不存在
- ④ 在求矩估计时, 并不需要知道总体的分布类型 (只需要知道 m 阶矩的表达式)

$\hat{\theta}(\theta) = V$

$\theta = f(V)$
 反求 θ 参数
 样本给出

$DX = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - EX)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2EX \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + EX^2$
 $= EX^2 - 2EX \cdot EX + EX^2$
 $= EX^2 - (EX)^2$

[例1] 正态分布总体 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 求 $\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2$
 解: $V_1 = EX = \mu$
 $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \sigma^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$
 如果知道总体的话 $V_2 = EX^2 = (EX)^2 + DX = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$

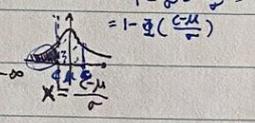
$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$
 $DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \sigma^2$
 $\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n^2} (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i < j} X_i X_j$
 $= -\frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i < j} X_i X_j$

[例2] 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 对给定 C 求 $P(X > C)$ 的矩估计

解: $P(X > C) = 1 - P(X \leq C)$

先看根号
 再回来把估计代入
 $f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

将标准正态分布上乘 — 标准正态 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$



$= 1 - P(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{C - \mu}{\sigma}) = 1 - \Phi(\frac{C - \mu}{\sigma})$
 $= 1 - \Phi(\frac{C - EX}{\sqrt{DX}}$

其中 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$

从而 $P(X > C)$ 的矩估计为 $1 - \Phi(\frac{C - \bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}}$

[例3] $X \sim$ 柯西分布 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \quad x \in R$

EX 是其期望值
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$EX = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = +\infty$ 即 EX 不存在。
 绝对值 发散 若 x , 则 $EX=0$
 所有矩都不存在 故不存在矩估计。
 是否可积: 看无穷远处的极限。

(注: 原点矩: 相对原点的矩; 中心矩: \sim 均值 \sim)

$EX = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = +\infty$ (EX 不存在)

Mar 12, 2024

例5] 设 $X \sim f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 其中 $\theta > 0$ 未知, 求 $\hat{\theta}_M$

原来一阶矩
= $E(X)$
就是于积分

解: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = 0$ $E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\theta}} dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx$

看怎么由参数估计

补: 指数分布

$X \sim E(\lambda)$
 $f(x; \lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$

$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{E(X)}$
 $D(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D(X)}}$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{E(X^2)}{2}} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_M = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$

例6] 设 $X \sim B(m, p)$, m 未知 $p \in (0, 1)$ 未知, 令 $q = 1-p$, (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为样本, 求 $\frac{p}{q}$ 的矩估计

解: $E(X) = mp \Rightarrow p = \frac{E(X)}{m}$ $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{p}{1-p}$ 从而 $\frac{p}{q}$ 的矩估计为 $\frac{\bar{X}}{1-\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{m - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$

又由于 $D(X) = mpq \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = \frac{mp}{m - mp} = \frac{E(X)^2}{mD(X)}$ 从而 $\frac{p}{q}$ 的矩估计为 $\frac{(\bar{X})^2}{m S_n^2}$ (其中, \dots)

$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{mp}{m - mp} = \frac{E(X)^2}{mD(X)}$ 从而 $\frac{p}{q}$ 的矩估计为 $\frac{(\bar{X})^2}{m S_n^2}$ 其中: $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

例7] 设 $X \sim f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 - \theta & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ (其中 $\theta \in (0, 1)$) 设 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为样本, N 为样本值 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 中小于 1 的个数, 求 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 和 $\hat{\theta}_M$

解: $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{3}{2} - \theta \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_M = \frac{3}{2} - \bar{X}$

$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta) = \theta^N (1-\theta)^{n-N}$ $\theta \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{N}{n}$

$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \theta dx + \int_1^2 x(1-\theta) dx = \frac{1}{2} \theta + (1+\theta) \frac{1}{2} (1-\theta)^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \theta$

3.2. 估计的评价标准

估计 $\varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 统计量

$\hat{\theta}_M = \frac{3}{2} - \bar{X}$ $g(\theta) = \varphi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ $|g - g_0|$ 比较小 (希望)

期望 $E_{\theta} \varphi$ 分布与 θ 有关 与总体同分布

方差 $D_{\theta} \varphi$ 或 $V_{\theta} \varphi$

无偏性 定义: 若对 $\forall \theta \in \Theta$, 有: $E_{\theta} \varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = g(\theta)$, 则称 $\varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计

注: ① 若 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计, 则其函数 $g(\hat{\theta})$ 不是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 除非 $g(\theta)$ 是 θ 的线性函数

根总
证明
结论
唯一存在性
期望与方差

② 无偏估计可能不存在，可能不唯一，可能不合理

③ 无偏估计只有在大量重复使用时才能显示出它的使用价值，若试验次数只有一次或只进行一次估计

Apr 14, 2024

则不必追求无偏性

样本 \rightarrow 总体

理论视角 \Rightarrow

(定理) 设总体 X 的期望 $E_0 X$ 及方差 $D_0 X$ 存在

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为本样本

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\mu_1 = x_1$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$D_0 \bar{x} = D_0 X$$

$$D_0 s^2 = \frac{D_0 X}{n}$$

$$D \bar{x} = \frac{D X}{n}$$

则 ① $E_0 \bar{x} = E_0 X$

② $D_0 \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} D_0 X$

③ $E_0 s^2 = D_0 X$

对所有分布都成立

引以 \bar{x}

引以 s^2

就是总体均值的无偏估计

修正的样本方差是总体方差的无偏估计

每个样本均值 \bar{x} 就是总体均值的无偏估计

修正的样本方差是总体方差的无偏估计

证明 ① $E_0 \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E_0 x_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E_0 X = E_0 X$

每 x_i 和总体同分布

样本均值 \bar{x} 是总体均值的无偏估计

① 样本均值 \bar{x} 是

$$D_0 \bar{x} = D_0 \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} D_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D_0 x_i = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D_0 X = \frac{1}{n} D_0 X$$

$$\textcircled{2} s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - 2\bar{x}x_i + \bar{x}^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{2}{n-1} \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{x}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{x}^2$$

样本均值的方差，实际上在谈论样本均值

$$\Rightarrow E_0 s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n E_0 x_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} E_0 \bar{x}^2$$

$$(D X = E X^2 - (E X)^2 \Rightarrow E X^2 = D X + (E X)^2)$$

作为不随自身变化的常数

$$E_0 x_i^2 = (E_0 x_i)^2 + D_0 x_i = (E_0 X)^2 + D_0 X$$

随着样本大小的不同，样本均值的方差

$$E_0 \bar{x}^2 = (E_0 \bar{x})^2 + D_0 \bar{x} = (E_0 X)^2 + \frac{1}{n} D_0 X$$

意味着样本均值的方差随着样本大小的增加而减小

故 $E_0 s^2 = D_0 X$

例 1 设 $E \hat{\theta} = \theta$ 且 $D \hat{\theta} > 0$ 则 $E \hat{\theta}^2 = (E \hat{\theta})^2 + D \hat{\theta} > (E \hat{\theta})^2 = \theta^2$

Apr 15, 2024

故 $\hat{\theta}^2$ 不是 θ^2 的无偏估计

例 2. 设 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为取自两点分布 $B(1, p)$ 的一个样本

(1) 求 $p(1-p)$ 的一个无偏估计 (不唯一)

$D X = E(X^2 - (E X)^2) = E X^2 - (E X)^2$

$$E X^2 = D X + (E X)^2$$

(2) 证明 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(1-x_i)$ 不存在无偏估计

p. 9

$$D X = p(1-p)$$

$$E(X^2) = p(1-p) + p^2$$

解: (1) $E X = p$

猜测 $\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})$

$$E(\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})) = E(\bar{x} - \bar{x}^2)$$

$$= p - p^2 + D \bar{x}$$

$$E \bar{x} - E \bar{x}^2 = p - p^2 + \frac{1}{n} p(1-p)$$

$$= p - p^2 - \frac{1}{n} p(1-p) = \frac{n-1}{n} p(1-p)$$

从而 $E(\frac{n-1}{n} \bar{x}(1-\bar{x})) = p(1-p)$

从而 $\frac{n-1}{n} \bar{x}(1-\bar{x})$ 是 $p(1-p)$ 的无偏估计

对于 $p(1-p) \Rightarrow p(1-p) = E(s^2)$ 从而 $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ 是 $p(1-p)$ 的无偏估计

(2) 证明 (反证法) 若 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(1-x_i)$ 的无偏估计

$$E_0 \varphi = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p(1-p)$$

$$E_0 \varphi = \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_n} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot p^n$$

$$X \sim P(X=x_k)$$

$$Y = f(X) \quad P(Y=y_k)$$

$$E Y = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k P(Y=y_k)$$

$$E Y = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) P(X=x_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) P(X=x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) p^{x_k} (1-p)^{1-x_k}$$

假设 $g = g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 θ 的无偏估计 $E\theta = \theta \Rightarrow P \cdot E\theta = \theta$
 则对 $\forall p \in (0, 1)$
 有 $E[g(x_1, \dots, x_n)] = \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} g(x_1, \dots, x_n) p^{1+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - 1 = 0 \quad \forall p \in (0, 1)$
 $\Rightarrow \exists g(x_1, \dots, x_n) p^{1+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = 1$
 由于 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 是 $(1-p)^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$ 的无偏估计
 由 \exists 满足上述 φ 不存在, 从而 θ 不存在无偏估计
 例 11 $\frac{1}{p}$

1个样本, 具独立性.
 $\Rightarrow \exists g(x_1, \dots, x_n) p^{1+\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = 1$
 例 11 证 $X \sim p(\lambda)$ $\lambda > 0$ 为参数 设 (X_1) 为来自 X 的样本 令 $\varphi(X_1) = (-1)^{X_1}$
 则 $E\varphi = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \varphi(k) p(X_1=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda}$
 $\varphi(X_1) = (-1)^{X_1}$ 是 $e^{-\lambda}$ 的无偏估计
 若 X_1 取奇数时 $\varphi(X_1) = -1$ 偏差不合理
 从 φ 的符号寻求无偏性
 泊松分布 $n \rightarrow \infty$
 $p(k; \lambda) \rightarrow \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$
 $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $n \times p_n \rightarrow \lambda$
 $\lambda = np_n$
 $n \times p_n$ 小
 $f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n}{n!} + R_n(x)$
 $x=0$ 时 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

作业二 作业 习题 = 10 14 15
 $I_{[c, +\infty)}$ 示性函数 $I_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$
 例 4 $f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 $L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \left(e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$
 似然函数
 μ, σ^2 不存在最大似然估计 \rightarrow 无界函数 不存在最大值
 $\geq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 对 $\forall M > 0 \exists \mu = x_1 \quad \sigma > 0$
 $s.t. A \frac{1}{\sigma} > M \quad \forall \sigma < \infty$

$\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad g(\theta)$
 $E\varphi = g(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$

评价估计量 有效性
 定义 (均方误差): 设 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, 则称 $M_0(\varphi) = E_0(\varphi - g(\theta))^2$ 为 φ 的均方误差.
 注: 若 $E_0\varphi = g(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$ 则 $M_0(\varphi) = E_0(\varphi - E_0\varphi)^2 = D_0(\varphi)$ 稳定性 这里 φ 仍是样本, 此定义是正常推导的方差
 定义 (有效性) 设 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad \varphi_2 = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 均为 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, 且对 $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 有: $M_0(\varphi_1) \leq M_0(\varphi_2)$
 则称 φ_1 优于 φ_2 . 此时若 $\exists \varphi_0 \in \Theta$ s.t. $M_0(\varphi_1) < M_0(\varphi_2)$, 则称 φ_1 比 φ_2 有效
 例 1 记 $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$
 $E\bar{X}_n = E\bar{X} \quad D\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} D\bar{X}$
 样本均值 样本方差
 $D(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{D(X_1)}{n} < D(\bar{X}_m)$
 $M(\bar{X}_n) < M(\bar{X}_m)$

Apr 25, 2024

Apr 29, 2024

例2 $g(\theta) = E\theta(X)$

设 $E X = \mu$, $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$, $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X_i$$

均为 μ 的估计

$$D(\varphi_1) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} D(X)$$

$$E\varphi_1 = \mu \quad E\varphi_2 = \mu$$

$$M(\varphi_1) = E(\varphi_1 - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{n} D(X)$$

$$M(\varphi_2) = D(\varphi_2) = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 D(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 D(X)$$

比较 $M(\varphi_1)$ 与 $M(\varphi_2)$ 柯西不等式 $\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i\right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2$

$$F_X = P(X_i \leq x)$$

例3. 设 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$, $\theta > 0$ 未知, (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为样本, $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$, $M(n) = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$

问: $\varphi_1 = \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$ 是否是 θ 的估计

问: φ_1 与 φ_2 哪个更有效

解: 1) $X_{(n)}$ 的分布

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F_X^n(x)$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x}{\theta} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 1 & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E\varphi_1 = \theta$$

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n & 0 < x < \theta \\ 1 & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E X_{(n)} = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\theta} t^{n-1} dt = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta$$

$$E\varphi_2 = \theta$$

$$E D\varphi_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 D X_{(n)} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 (E X_{(n)}^2 - (E X_{(n)})^2) = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$$

$$M(\varphi_2) = D\varphi_2 = (n+1)^2 D X_{(1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n^2} \theta^2$$

$$M(\varphi_1) < M(\varphi_2)$$

$$D X_{(1)} = \frac{2\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$$
$$D X_{(n)} = \dots = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$$
$$M(\varphi_1) = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 D X_{(n)} = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} < D\varphi_2$$

首先确定 $X_{(n)}$ 与 $X_{(1)}$ 的分布
即概率
 $F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = 1 - P(X_1 > x, \dots, X_n > x) = 1 - P(X_1 > x) \dots P(X_n > x) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n$
 $F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = P(X_{(1)} \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x, \dots, X_n \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x) \dots P(X_n \leq x) = \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^n$
以 φ_1 和 φ_2 的估计量为 $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}$
 $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}$
 $x: 0 \sim \theta, 0 \sim 1, 1 \sim 0 \sim 1, 0 \sim 1, 0 \sim 1$
 $E X_{(1)} = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(1)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$
例: $E X_{(1)} = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$
 $E X_{(n)} = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{n\theta}{n+1}$

信息: $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
加工

充分统计量

定义: 设总体 X 的概率函数 (或概率密度函数) 为 $f(x; \theta)$ θ 是未知参数, (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

若样本 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 的联合概率函数 (或联合概率密度函数) 可以分解成

$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) \cdot h$, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 其中 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, $h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 且 h 非负, 且不依赖于 θ

则称 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为参数 θ 的充分统计量. why.

另所定义: 假设 X 为总体, $f(x; \theta)$ 概率函数 (或 \dots) (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

若在给定 $\varphi = t$ 的条件下, 样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 的条件概率分布 $\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$ 与 θ 无关, 则称 φ 是 θ 的充分统计量. 相当于 θ 已确定.

因子分解定理: $\varphi = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) \cdot h$ 其中 $h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 不依赖于 θ , h 非负

注: ① 充分统计量包含了样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 中关于参数 θ 的全部信息

② 充分统计量不唯一 例如: 样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 本身就是一个充分统计量. $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$

③ 若参数 θ 的 MLE 存在, 则 MLE 是充分统计量. $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$

$L(\theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = 0$ $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ $0 = \frac{d}{d \theta} \ln L(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $g(\varphi, \theta) \cdot h$
 $g(\varphi, \hat{\theta}_{MLE})$
 $\frac{d}{d \theta} g(\varphi, \hat{\theta}_{MLE}) = 0$

充分统计量举例

例: $X \sim E(\lambda)$ $f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0, +\infty)}(x_k) \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = g(\varphi, \lambda) \cdot h$

① $h = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0, +\infty)}(x_k)$ $\varphi = e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$ $g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \varphi}$

② $h = \dots$
 $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$
 $\varphi_1 = x_1$ $\varphi_2 = (x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$

统计量 (已知) λ 有未知 λ 未知 λ
充分统计量

③ $h = \dots$ $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)$ 向量 $\varphi_k = x_k$ $g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi_k}$
充分统计量

Mar 19, 2021

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) h \quad \varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) > 0.$$

充分统计量 维数降低越好

例2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(x_k-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

联合概率分布

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + \frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2} \bar{x} - \frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

用+级数仪器及材料中几个

$n=1 \quad \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ $\varphi_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \quad \varphi_2 = \bar{x}$

$$g(\varphi, \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + \frac{n\mu}{\sigma^2} \bar{x} - \frac{n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

或 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2$ 或 $\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + 2\bar{x} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x}) + n\bar{x}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - n\bar{x}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2$

如果 $a=0$

$\varphi = X_{(n)}$

例3. $X \sim U(a, b)$ $f(x; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & 0 < x < b \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ $\theta_k = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(a,b)}(x_k) \frac{1}{b-a}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(a,b)}(x_k)$$

每个都在 (a, b) 中才有值, 否则为0.

$\varphi = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ 是 (a, b) 的充分统计量

$$g(\varphi, a, b) = \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n$$

$I_{(a,+\infty)}(\varphi)$

$I_{(-\infty,b)}(\varphi)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n I_{(a,+\infty)}(X_{(1)}) I_{(-\infty,b)}(X_{(n)})$$

↓ 依赖于 θ

↓ 最小 $\min X_i$ ↓ 最大 $\max X_i$

各点不到 θ 则 $I=0$

不依赖于 θ 则 $I=1$

φ 是 θ 的充分统计量

参数

例4. $f(x; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; p) = p^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

φ : 样本 x_1, \dots, x_n

θ : $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ 的 φ

例4. $X \sim f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$ (Exp分布)

$$\theta > 0 \quad \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$g(\varphi, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$

例5. $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ Γ 分布

$$f(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \alpha, \lambda) = \left(\frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\right)^n \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_k) e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$= g(\varphi, \alpha, \lambda) h$$

找作为一个整体出现 $\varphi = (\sum_{k=1}^n x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_k))$

或变形 $e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} \ln x_k$

$$e^{(\alpha-1) \sum_{k=1}^n \ln x_k - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$\ln \varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k\right)$$

例 $P(x; \theta, \mu) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\theta}}$

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 是 φ

Proof: $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta, \mu) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)}$

无用信息

完全性. 完全统计量

u 作用到 φ 后, 依赖于 θ 的函数

定义(完全统计量): 设 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为统计量, 若对任意 (Borel可测) $U(\cdot)$, 只要:

$$E_\theta U(\varphi) = 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad \text{就有} \quad P_\theta(U(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0) = 1 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$$

则称 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为完全统计量

$V = U - a$
 平移变换

(找书帮写过证明答案
 并与他讨论) 日拜九

May 21

等价定义: 若对任意 (Borel 可测) 函数 $U(\cdot)$ 只要 $E_0 U(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = a \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$

就有 $P_a(U(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = a) = 1 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$ 则称 φ 是充分统计量 (其中 a 是常数)

包含有用信息 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 加工
 $E(U(\varphi))$ 再加工 = a

包含无用信息 $\theta = \theta(x)$ 和参数有关 $E\bar{x} = \mu$

φ 的构造 (例外) = 充分
 作用到 φ
 把 φ 中的包含有用参数信息拆掉了, 拆得少了

又有 $U(\varphi) = a$ 除了这个函数外还有其它函数能进行 $E(U(\varphi)) = a$ 的结果了。
 但能 $U(\varphi) = a$ 作用相量地拆。

例 1. 设 $X \sim B(1, p)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 证明 $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是充分统计量。

证明: $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim B(n, p)$
 设 $U(\cdot)$ s.t. $E U(\varphi) = 0 \quad \forall p \in (0, 1)$

即 $E U(\varphi) = \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) P(\varphi=k)$ 求期望。 = $\sum_{k=0}^n U(k) C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = 0$

$U(k)$ 是值

可推去 $U(0) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) C_n^k (\frac{p}{1-p})^k = 0 \quad \forall p \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow U(k) = 0$

令 $t = \frac{p}{1-p}$ 上式 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) C_n^k t^k = 0$
 对 $t \in (0, +\infty)$ 恒成立。故矛盾。

$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) C_n^k t^k = 0$

$t = \frac{p}{1-p}$

$\varphi \sim X_k$

$\Rightarrow U(\varphi) = 0$

例 2. 设 $X \sim U(a, b)$ $a < b$ 为未知参数

证明: $X_{(1)}$ 与 $X_{(n)}$ 是充分统计量

证: $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{n(b-x)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)}$
 $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)}$

$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - \frac{x-a}{b-a})^n$
 $F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^n$
 $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = n \cdot (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)}$
 $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n \cdot (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)}$

$E U(X_{(1)}) = \int_a^b U(x) \frac{n(b-x)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0$
 $E U(X_{(n)}) = \int_a^b U(x) \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0$

假设 $\exists U(\cdot)$ s.t. $E U(X_{(1)}) = 0$ $\forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

即 $E U(X_{(1)}) = \int_a^b U(x) \frac{n(b-x)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0 \quad \forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

连续型 $E U = \int_a^b U(x) \frac{n(b-x)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0$
 constant $\Rightarrow \int_a^b U(x) (b-x)^{n-1} dx = 0 \quad \forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{da} \int_a^b U(x) (b-x)^{n-1} dx = -U(a)(b-a)^{n-1} = 0 \quad \forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow U(a) = 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{d}{db} \int_a^b U(x) (b-x)^{n-1} dx = U(b)(b-a)^{n-1} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow U(b) = 0 \quad \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow U(a) = 0, U(b) = 0$

若 $\exists V(\cdot)$ s.t. $E V(X_{(1)}) = \int_a^b V(x) \frac{n(b-x)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0 \quad \forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b V(x) (b-x)^{n-1} dx = 0$ 对 b 求导: $\frac{d}{db} \int_a^b V(x) (b-x)^{n-1} dx = 0 \Rightarrow V(b) = 0 \quad \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

故 $X_{(1)}$ 与 $X_{(n)}$ 充分

指数型分布 (指数族)

定义: 若随机变量 X 的密度函数 (或概率函数) 形如 $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) \exp\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x) \right\}$

其中 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$ $S(\theta) > 0$ $h(x) > 0$ $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) \exp\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x) \right\}$

则称 X 为指数型分布

定义 (支持) $\{x: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 关于 θ 的 X 的部分为其支持 是对函数 θ 无影响

设随机变量 X 的密度函数 (或概率函数) 为 $f(x; \theta)$ 称集合 $\{x: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 为 X 的支持 是对 θ 无影响

$h(x)$ 与参数 θ 无关
指数型分布的支持与 θ 无关

Nov 22, 2024

$\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ $E(U_i) = 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \Rightarrow u_i(\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{q.o.} \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$

完全统计量. 完全正交系 $\{a_k\}_{k=1}^n$ 若 $\beta \perp a_k \quad \forall k=1, 2, \dots, n \Rightarrow \beta = 0$
 $a_i \perp a_j \quad \delta_{ij}$

$\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \varphi \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad f(k; \theta) = P\{Y=k\} \quad E(U_i) = \sum_{k=1}^m u_i(\varphi) f(k; \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow u_i(\varphi) = 0$

内积 $(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) \cdot (f(1, \theta), f(2, \theta), \dots, f(m, \theta)) = 0$

$X \sim f(x; \theta) \quad f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)}$ 其中 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$ $S(\theta) > 0$ $h(x) > 0$

支持 设 $X \sim f(x; \theta) \quad \{x: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ $f(x; \theta) > 0$
交集 $S(\theta) h(x) > 0$ 指数 $f > 0$ 故 $h(x) > 0$
 $\{x: f(x; \theta) > 0\} = \{x: h(x) > 0\}$

性质 ① 指数型分布的支持与参数无关

$X \sim E(\lambda) \quad f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $X(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$\{x: x > 0\}$ R.

$X \sim B(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad \forall k=0, \dots, n$

$\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ 一个离散的支持

② 若 $X \sim f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)}$ 为指数型分布

则 $\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = S(\theta)^n \prod_{k=1}^n h(x_k) e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m C_i(\theta) T_i(x_k)}$ $(y, \theta) \perp$

$= S(\theta)^n \left(\prod_{k=1}^n h(x_k) \right) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m C_i(\theta) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_i(x_k) \right)}$

$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) h$

分布 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_1(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n T_2(x_k), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^n T_m(x_k) \right)$ 为 θ 的充分统计量

指数族的自然形式

在指数型分布的定义形式 $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i T_i(x)}$ $\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i T_i(x)$

令 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$

则得 $f^*(x; \theta^*) = S^*(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$, 叫指数型分布的自然形式.

新参数 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$ 称为自然参数. 其取值范围为自然参数空间.

定理 1 设指数型总体 X 的自然形式为 $f^*(x; \theta^*) = S^*(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$

其中 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \dots, \theta_m^*) \in \Theta^*$ 为自然参数空间 Θ^* 有内点.

$\varphi = (\sum_{i=1}^m T_i(x_k), \sum_{i=1}^m T_2(x_k), \dots, \sum_{i=1}^m T_m(x_k))$

则: (充分统计量) 是完备的.

$\sum T_i(x)$ 为 θ 的充分统计量
 θ_1^*, θ_2^* $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*)$ 有内点
 则上述为充分.

离散的是没有内点.

~~$\theta \in \Theta$~~ $\theta^* = (C_1(\theta), C_2(\theta), \dots, C_m(\theta)) \in \Theta^*$
 若有内点.

[例 1] $X \sim E(\lambda)$

$f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \equiv I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$

$S(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1$ $h(x) = I_{(0, +\infty)}(x)$ $C(\lambda) = -\lambda$ $T(x) = x \Rightarrow X$ 为指数型分布

$\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n T(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 为充分统计量

自然参数 $\lambda^* = C(\lambda) = -\lambda$ 空间 $\Theta^* = (-\infty, 0)$ Θ^* 有内点 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是完备的

[例 2] $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $f(x, \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}x^2 + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}x - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 支撑 R 与参数无关 可能是指数型分布 $f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i T_i(x)}$

$S(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $h(x) = 1$ $C_1(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ $T_1(x) = x^2$
 $C_2(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}$ $T_2(x) = x$

$\Rightarrow X$ 为指数型分布

$\Rightarrow \varphi = (\sum_{k=1}^n T_1(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n T_2(x_k)) = (\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2, \sum_{k=1}^n X_k)$ 为充分统计量.

自然参数 $\theta_1^* = C_1(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ $\theta_2^* = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}$ $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*) = (-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}, \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2})$

故 $\Theta^* = (-\infty, 0) \times (-\infty, +\infty)$ 有内点
 则 $\varphi = (\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2, \sum_{k=1}^n X_k)$ 是完备的. 15

连续型分布 [例4] $X \sim U(a,b)$ 均匀分布

密度函数: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & x \in (a,b) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} = I_{(a,b)}(x) \frac{1}{b-a}$ 不要盲目化为指数型分布

支持: (a,b) 区间依赖参数 故 $U(a,b)$ 不是指数型

[例5] $X \sim \Gamma(d, \lambda)$ $d, \lambda > 0$

$f(x; d, \lambda) = I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \frac{\lambda^d}{\Gamma(d)} x^{d-1} e^{-\lambda x}$

支持: $(0, +\infty)$ \checkmark (再转化形式)

$= I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \frac{\lambda^d}{\Gamma(d)} e^{(d-1)\ln x - \lambda x}$

$e^{(d-1)\ln x} = e^{\ln x^{d-1}} = x^{d-1}$

$\varphi = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n T_1(X_i), \sum_{i=1}^n T_2(X_i) \right)$
 $= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)$ 充分统计量

有内点

$(d-1, -\lambda)$
 $m \neq p?$

$(d-1, -\lambda) \in (-1, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$

有内点

故也完全

例: 二项分布

$f(x; p) = C_n^x p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = C_n^x p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$

[例5] $X \sim P(\lambda)$

$\varphi = \sum X_i$ 充分 自然参数 $m \neq p: (-\infty, +\infty)$ 的 φ 也完全

$f(x, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \quad x=0,1,2,\dots \quad f = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{x!}$

支持 N

$\Pi \rightarrow \varphi$

$\varphi = \sum X_i$

$= \lambda^x (x!)^{-1} e^{-\lambda}$

$= \frac{1}{x!} e^{\lambda x} e^{-\lambda}$

$C(\lambda) = \ln \lambda$

$T(x) = x$

充分统计量 (求和) $\sum_{i=1}^n T(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

$C(\lambda) = \ln \lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 有内点

故也完全

$\lambda \in \Theta = (0, +\infty)$

$\lambda^* = \ln \lambda \in \Theta^* = (-\infty, +\infty)$

例(6) $X \sim G(p)$ 几何分布

$$f(x; p) = (1-p)^{x-1} p \quad x=1, 2, \dots$$

支撑: $1, 2, \dots$

$$p \cdot e^{(x-1)\ln(1-p)} = p e^{-\ln(1-p)} e^{x \ln(1-p)}$$

$\underbrace{p}_{\substack{\text{sup} \\ T}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(x-1)\ln(1-p)}}_{\substack{\text{换底} \\ \text{指数保留} \\ C(p)}} = \underbrace{p e^{-\ln(1-p)}}_{\substack{\text{sup} \\ T}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{x \ln(1-p)}}_{\substack{\text{换底} \\ C(p)}}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n T(X_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \text{充分}$$

$p \in (0, 1)$
 $\ln(1-p) \in (-\infty, 0)$
 自然参数空间有内点

例(7) $X \sim B(m, p)$ $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $p \in (0, 1)$ 未知 $f(x; p) = \binom{m}{x} p^x (1-p)^{m-x}$

支撑: $0, 1, \dots, m$

$$= \frac{m!}{x! (m-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{m-x} p^x (1-p)^{m-x}$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)^m}{s} \frac{m!}{h} e^{x \ln \frac{p}{1-p}}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{m!}{h}}_C$ 充分或充分 (兼或)
 $\underbrace{e^{x \ln \frac{p}{1-p}}}_C$ 判断内容

充分统计量: 样本总和 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$

Mar 26, 2024

充分完全统计量 找 (一致) 最小方差无偏估计 (UMVUE)

定义: 设 $\psi = \psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 且对一切无偏估计 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 均有 $MSE(\psi) \leq MSE(\varphi)_{\forall \theta \in \Theta}$

则称 ψ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的一致

$$MSE(\psi) = E_0(\psi - g(\theta))^2 = E_0(\psi - E_0\psi)^2 = D_0\psi$$

$E_0\psi = g(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$

BLS定理: 若 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是充分完全统计量 $\psi = \psi(\varphi)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 则 $\psi(\varphi)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE.

$\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $E(\varphi) = g(\theta)$

例1. $X \sim B(m, p)$ m 已知 $p \in (0, 1)$ 未知 寻找 p 的最小方差无偏估计

已知: $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是充分完全统计量

由于 $E\varphi = E(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k) = n E X = n \cdot m p \Rightarrow E(\frac{1}{mn} \varphi) = p$

从而 $\frac{1}{mn} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 为 p 的 UMVUE

$\frac{1}{n} \bar{x}$

根据充分统计量构造无偏估计

例2 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

已知 $\varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \right) \triangleq (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ 见期望=参数值 构造期望方程 2个参数 直接 $E\varphi = \dots$ 例导出 φ_1, φ_2

$E(\varphi_1) = n \cdot EX = n\mu \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{n}\varphi_1\right) = \mu \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\varphi_1 = \bar{x}$ 为 μ 的 UMVUE

$E(\varphi_2) = n\sigma^2 + n\mu^2 \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{n}\varphi_2 - \frac{1}{n}\varphi_1^2\right) = \sigma^2$ 为 σ^2 的 UMVUE

修正的样本方差

思考 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 求 λ 的 UMVUE

例3 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ 求 λ 的 UMVUE

$\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$
 $E\varphi = nEX$

已知 $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是 $E(\lambda)$ 的充分完全统计量

λ 无偏估计是什么? 总体期望: $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ $E\varphi = nEX = \frac{n}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\varphi = \bar{x}$ 是 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 的 UMVUE

$\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$

$E(\varphi^{-1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{-1} f_{\varphi}(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{\Gamma(n)} e^{-\lambda x} dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \Gamma(n-1) = \frac{1}{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow E\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\varphi^{-1}\right) = E\left(\frac{n-1}{nX}\right) = \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{nX}$ 为 λ 的 UMVUE

$\varphi = (X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})$

例4: $X \sim U(a, b)$ a, b 未知 均匀分布的充分完全统计量: $\varphi = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$

用 φ 构造 a, b 的无偏估计

是什么, 再用 φ 表示 / 看 φ 5 元估计有什么关系. 对总看 $X_{(1)}, X_{(n)} \subset$ 整体

$E(X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{n+1}b + \frac{n}{n+1}a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}\right) = a \\ E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}X_{(1)} - \frac{1}{n-1}X_{(n)}\right) = b \end{cases}$

不考

Cramer-Rao 不等式

定义(正则分布) 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 满足

$E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)\right)^2$
称为 Fisher 信息量
记为 $I(\theta)$

- ① 参数空间 Θ 是 R^1 中的开区间 又有一个参数单参数, (有限区间 (a, b) 无限区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 或半无限区间)

- ② 对 $\forall x \in \Theta$, 导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta)$ 存在

- ③ $f(x; \theta)$ 的支撑 $\{x: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 Θ 一致

- ④ $f(x; \theta)$ 的积分与微分可交换 即 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x; \theta) dx \equiv 0$

- ⑤ $E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)\right)^2$ 存在且 > 0 则称 X 为正则分布, 上述条件为 C-R 正则性条件.

注: 1. 若为离散型分布, ...

2. 指数型分布一定是正则分布

$$3. E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \cdot \underbrace{f(x; \theta)}_{\text{密度函数}} dx = \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 = I(\theta) \quad (\text{若 } X \text{ 为正则分布})$$

$$E(X^2 - EX)^2 = EX^2 - 0$$

$$4. \text{易见另证: } I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 = \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \cdot \underbrace{f(x; \theta)}_{\text{密度函数}} dx = \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{1}{f} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\text{另一方面 } E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x; \theta) \cdot f(x; \theta) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{f^2} \cdot f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$= \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f dx - \int_{\{x: f>0\}} \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} dx$$

$$(*) \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f dx \stackrel{if}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f dx = 0$$

$$\text{从而若 (*) 成立, 则 } I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)$$

定理(单参数 C-R 不等式) 设总体 X 的密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 满足 C-R 正则性条件 ①-④

$g(\theta)$ 是参数空间 Θ 上的可微函数, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本, $\varphi = \varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计.

$$\text{若满足: } \frac{d}{d\theta} E_0 \varphi = \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad (6) \quad \text{积分/求导可换序}$$

$$\text{则方差下界: } D_0(\varphi) \geq \frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{n I(\theta)} \quad \text{其中 } I(\theta) \text{ 为 Fisher 信息量, } \frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{n I(\theta)} \text{ 称为 C-R 下界.}$$

C-R: 连续 \int
离散 \sum

Mar 29, 2024

$$X \sim E(\lambda) \quad (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim T(n, \lambda) \quad Y = \varphi^{-1} = h(\varphi)$$

$$EY = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(y) f_{\varphi}(y) dy = g(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

① 知道 φ 分布.

$$EY = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

② 不知道 φ 分布 只知道样本.

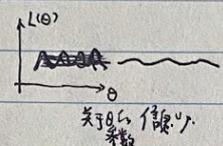
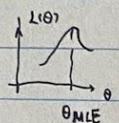
$$EY = \int_{\mathbb{R}} y f_Y(y) dy$$

③ 知道 φ 分布

$X \sim f(x; \theta)$ ① $\theta \in \Theta$ ② Θ 为 \mathbb{R}^1 中的开区间 ③ $\forall x, \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta)$ 存在 ④ $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x; \theta) dx = 1$ ⑤ $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x; \theta) dx$ 与 θ 无关
 与样本无关
 多元联合分布
 是多元的 Fisher 信息量
 是 Fisher 信息量
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d}{d\theta} f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x; \theta) dx = 0$ ⑥ $I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 > 0$
 可交换
 是正则分布
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d}{d\theta} E\psi = g'(\theta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n$
 ψ 的期望

$D_{\theta}(\psi) \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)}$ 方差达到下界

Fisher: $L(\theta) = L(\theta; X_1, \dots, X_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta)$



突出和曲线有关
 $\theta = 0$ 的导数
 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} L(\theta) / \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta)$

$J(\theta) = E_{\theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta) \right)^2$ 一定条件下 $= E \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right)$

$(n I(\theta)) = -n E \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta) \right) = -\sum_{k=1}^n E \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X_k; \theta) \right) = -E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X_k; \theta) \right)$
 每个样本又和总体同分布
 $= -E \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta; X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \right)$

(2.3) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\dots \right)$
 联合密度函数的积分为 1

考虑一般 $n=2$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (f(x_1; \theta) + f(x_2; \theta)) dx_1 dx_2$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x_1; \theta) + f(x_2; \theta) dx_1 dx_2$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x_1; \theta) dx_1 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x_2; \theta) dx_2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x_1; \theta) dx_1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x_2; \theta) dx_2$

证明: 设 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ $dx = dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$ $\mathbb{R}^n = \left\{ X \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta) > 0 \right\}$
 由于 $E\psi = g(\theta)$

从而 $g'(\theta) = \frac{d}{d\theta} E\psi = \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(e^{\ln \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)} \right) dx$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) e^{\ln \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)} dx$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx$
 期望的导数

另一方面由 (2.3) 得: $0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } |g'(\theta)| &= |g'(\theta) - 0 \cdot g'(\theta)| = \left| \int \int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right. \\ &= \left| \int \int_{\Omega} g(\theta) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int \int_{\Omega} (\varphi(x) - g(\theta)) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right| \end{aligned}$$

Hölder不等式

$$D\varphi \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n \cdot I(\theta)} \quad \int_{\Omega} |f(x) \cdot g(x)| dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad \forall 1 < p, q < +\infty$$

$$p=q=2 \quad \text{柯西施瓦茨不等式} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left(\int \int_{\Omega} (\varphi(x) - g(\theta))^2 \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\int \int_{\Omega} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(E(\varphi(x) - g(\theta))^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } Y_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta)$$

$$\text{令 } Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)$$

则 $E(Y) = 0$ 且 Y_k 与 Y 同分布

$$\text{从而 } E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \right)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n E(Y_k)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E(Y_i \cdot Y_j) = nE(Y)^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E(Y_i \cdot Y_j) = nI(\theta)$$

θ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计

~~故~~

例 1 泊松分布是正则的。

例 1. $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 找最小方差无偏估计。

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 中开区间} \quad \textcircled{2} f(x; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f(x; \theta) = \frac{x \lambda^{x-1}}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 支撑 } N \text{ 与 } \lambda \text{ 无关} \quad \textcircled{4} \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f(x; \lambda) = \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \lambda^{x-1}}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{5} \ln f(x; \lambda) = x \ln \lambda - (x!)^{-1} - \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln f(x; \lambda) = \frac{x}{\lambda} - 1 \Rightarrow I(\lambda) = E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \ln f(x; \lambda) \right)^2 = E \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - 1 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} E(x^2) - \frac{2}{\lambda} E(x) + 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$\text{因为 } E(x) = \lambda, D(x) = \lambda \quad E(x^2) = D(x) + (E(x))^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda \quad \frac{|g'(\lambda)|}{n I(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{n \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$\varphi = \bar{x}$

$$E\varphi = g(\lambda)$$

$$D\varphi = \frac{Dx}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

例 2

例 2. 正态分布 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 是正则的

$$\textcircled{1} \mu \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \textcircled{2} f(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \quad \textcircled{3} \text{ 支撑 } (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} f(x; \mu) dx = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu) e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$x-\mu=t \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

奇函数

$$\textcircled{2} I(\mu) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln f(x; \mu)\right)^2 = E|X-\mu|^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\ln f(x; \mu) = -\ln \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x-\mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln f(x; \mu) = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma^2}$$

$$X-\mu \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad E(X-\mu)^2 = \sigma^2$$

$\Rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 为正态分布

$$g(\mu) = \mu \text{ 的 C-R 下界: } \frac{|g'(\mu)|}{n I(\mu)} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\varphi = \bar{X}, \quad E\varphi = EX = \mu$$

最小方差无偏估计

$$EX = \frac{1}{n} DX = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

例3 均匀分布 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ 是否正态分布.

① $\theta \in (0, +\infty) \checkmark$ ② $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq \theta \end{cases} \checkmark$ ③ 验证 $(0, \theta)$ 不 \Rightarrow 不是正态分布

看是否正态: $\varphi = \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$ $E\varphi = \theta$ $D\varphi = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$

④ C-R 下界: $\frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n I(\theta)}$ 无意义的

Apr 2, 2024

C-R 不等式 (二项分布 指数分布)

$$P(\varphi) \geq \frac{I_{\varphi}(a, b)}{n I(a, b)}$$

相合性 (大样本性质), $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow g(\theta)$ $n \rightarrow \infty$

不考

定义: 设 $\varphi_n = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, n 为样本容量

1. 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\|\varphi_n - g(\theta)\| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$ 即 φ_n 依概率收敛到 $g(\theta)$, 则称 φ_n 为 $g(\theta)$ 的相合估计

$$\|\cdot\| \text{范数 (距离)} \quad \|\varphi - g\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - g)^2}$$

2. 若 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n = g(\theta)) = 1$ 即 φ_n 几乎处处收敛到 $g(\theta)$, 则称 φ_n 是 $g(\theta)$ 的强相合估计

一致相合估计 - 强相合估计

① 由于样本量 $\xrightarrow{a.e.}$ 总体量, 不再考虑 n , 从而若参数是总体量的函数

则估计是强相合估计

例 1. $X \sim B(1, p)$

$$\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X} \xrightarrow{a.e.} EX = p \quad \text{以 } \bar{X} \text{ 是 } p \text{ 的强相合估计}$$

例 2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X} \quad \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} \sigma^2$$

2.2.2

2.3 置信区间 (区间估计)

正态分布 \rightarrow

上侧分位数

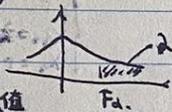
定义: 随机变量 X 的分布函数为 $F(x)$, 对于给定的 $d \in (0, 1)$

$$\text{若 } F_d \text{ 满足 } P(X > F_d) = d$$

则称 F_d 为 X 的上 d 分位数

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

F_d 是横轴上的点值



$$\text{性质 ① } P(X > F_d) = d = P(X \leq F_{1-d}) = F(F_{1-d})$$

$$\text{② } F(F_d) = 1 - d$$

$$\text{③ } P(F_\alpha < X < F_\beta) = \beta - \alpha \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

$$\text{证明: ① } d = P(X > F_d) = 1 - (1-d) = 1 - P(X > F_{1-d}) = P(X \leq F_{1-d}) = F(F_{1-d})$$

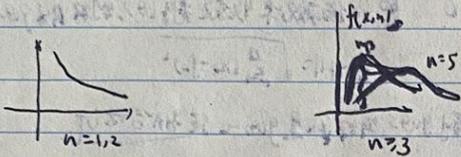
$$\text{② } P(F_\alpha < X < F_\beta) = P(X \leq F_\beta) - P(X \leq F_\alpha) = F(F_\beta) - F(F_\alpha) = (1-\alpha) - (1-\beta) = \beta - \alpha$$

卡方分布 若随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x;n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

则称 X 服从自由度为 n 的卡方分布 记为 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ n 称为自由度

$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ ($x > 0$) 伽马函数



几何意义

定理 (a) 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布于 $N(0,1)$ 则 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

证明: 记 $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2$ 则 $F_{\varphi}(x) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x)$

若 $x \leq 0$ 则 $F_{\varphi}(x) = 0$

若 $x > 0$ 则 $P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x) = P(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq x)$

记 $A = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \leq x\}$

$P(\varphi \leq x) = \int_A f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$= \int_{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \leq x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} dx_1 \dots dx_n$

作球坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos \theta_1 \\ x_2 = r \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ x_3 = r \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = r \sin \theta_1 \dots \sin \theta_{n-2} \cos \theta_{n-1} \\ x_n = r \sin \theta_1 \dots \sin \theta_{n-2} \sin \theta_{n-1} \end{cases}$ 设 θ_n

其中 $\begin{cases} 0 < r < \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \leq \theta_1 \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta_2 \leq 2\pi \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq \theta_{n-1} \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta_n \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$

Jacob 行列式

$J = \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(r, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} = r^{n-1} D(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$

其中 $D(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$ 为 $(n-1)$ 阶行列式

(几何意义)

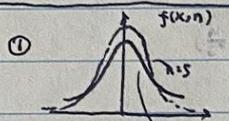
从而 $P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x) = \int_A f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

t分布

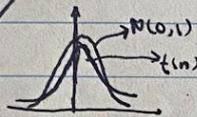
定义: 若随机变量 T 的概率密度函数为 $f(x;n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{x^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \quad x \in R$

则称 T 服从自由度为 n 的 t 分布 记为 $T \sim t(n)$

定理: 若 $X \sim N(0,1)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ 且 X, Y 独立 则 $\frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$
 n 是 Y 的自由度



② $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x;n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$



决定区间估计的好坏

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x;n) = 0$

③ 当 $n=1$ 时 $f(x;1) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+1}{2})}{\sqrt{1\pi} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ 柯西分布
 期望不存在

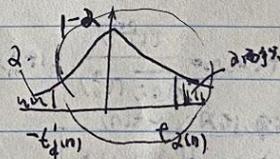
④ 当 $n=2$ 时 $(1+\frac{x^2}{2})^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ (比柯西)

偶·考 = 号出数. 期望为 0 方差为 $\frac{n}{n-2}$ ($n=2$ 时方差不存在)

⑤ 上 α 分位数 $t_{\alpha}(n)$ 即 $P(T > t_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha \quad T \sim t(n)$

由于 $f(-x;n) = f(x;n)$ 故 $t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$

$t_{1-2\alpha}(n) = -t_{2\alpha}(n)$



$t_{1-2\alpha}$

证明 ② $f(x;n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{x^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{x^2}{n})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{n+1}{2} \frac{x^2}{n})$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$
 $N(0,1)$ wocao

T. 结论: $a > 0 \quad \frac{f(x)}{f(x+a)} = \frac{1}{x^a} + O(\frac{1}{x^{a+1}}) \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x+a)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^a} + O(\frac{1}{x^{a+1}})} = \frac{1}{1 + O(\frac{1}{x})} \approx x^a \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$

从而 $P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 < x\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{x-t}} \int_0^{\sqrt{x-t-u^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} \cdot r^{n-1} |D(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})| d\theta_1 \dots d\theta_{n-1} dr$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{x-t}} \int_0^{\sqrt{x-t-u^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} r^{n-1} dr du dt$
 $\stackrel{r^2=t}{=} C_n \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} t^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dt \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} C_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 由 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} C_n \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} t^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dt = 1$
 $\stackrel{t=y^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} C_n \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2y e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy = 2^{-\frac{n}{2}} C_n \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$
 $\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1}{2^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}$

注: ① $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ $P(X > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$

② 若 $X \sim N(0,1)$ 则 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

③ $\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

④ $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ 则 $EX = \frac{2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow EX = \frac{2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{n}{2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} = 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} = n$ $DX = 2n$

⑤ 再生性 若 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ 且 X, Y 独立 则 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(n+m)$

证: $X \sim \chi^2(n) \Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(m) \Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ X, Y 独立

$$\Rightarrow X+Y \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(n+m)$$

t分布 (学生氏分布)

定义: 若随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x, n) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{nc} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{c}x^2\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} x \in \mathbb{R}$

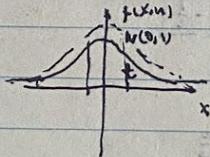
则称 X 服从自由度为 n 的 t 分布, 记为 $X \sim t(n)$

与
何
之
关

定理 (★) 若 $X \sim N(0,1)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ 且 X, Y 独立

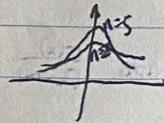
$$\text{则 } \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$$

变量名称



而 $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$

$n \uparrow$ t 分布



Apr 7, 2014

标准正态 $N(0,1)$ 卡方分布: 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布于 $N(0,1)$ 则称 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ 所服从的分布称为自由度为 n 的卡方分布, 记为 $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $EX = n$ $DX = 2n$

再生性

$\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 伽马函数

$Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ X, Y 独立 则 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(m+n)$

X, Y 独立
 f_X, \dots, f_Y
 $f_{X,Y} = f_X \cdot f_Y$
 $f_{X,Y}$

① $T \sim t(n)$ 则 $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ 其中 $X \sim N(0,1)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ X, Y 独立

$E(T) = 0$
 $D(T) = E(T^2) - (E(T))^2 = E(T^2)$
 $E(T^2) = E\left(\frac{X^2}{Y/n}\right) = n E\left(\frac{X^2}{Y}\right) = n E(X^2) E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) = \frac{n}{n-2}$

$X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

$E(X^2) = 1$

$E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} f_Y(y) dy$

$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy$

$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{\frac{n}{2}-2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy$

$x = \frac{y}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \int_0^{+\infty} 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} y^{\frac{n}{2}-2} e^{-y} dy$

$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{n-2}$

F分布 定义 $f(x; m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} (1 + \frac{m}{n}x)^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$ $x > 0$

定理(*) 若 $X \sim \chi^2(m)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ X, Y 独立 则 $\frac{X/m}{Y/n} \sim F(m, n)$

注: ① 若 $F \sim F(m, n)$ 则 $\frac{1}{F} \sim F(n, m)$

② 若 $T \sim t(n)$ 则 $T^2 \sim F(1, n)$

$T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ $X \sim N(0,1)$ $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ X, Y 独立
 $T^2 = \frac{X^2}{Y/n} = \frac{X^2/1}{Y/n}$ $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

③ 记 $F_{\alpha}(m, n)$ 为 $F(m, n)$ 分布的 α 分位数 则 $F_{1-\alpha}(m, n) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n, m)}$

证明: 设 $X \sim F(m, n)$ $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ $Y \sim F(n, m)$

$P(X \leq F_{1-\alpha}(m, n)) = 1 - P(X > F_{1-\alpha}(m, n)) = 1 - (1 - \alpha) = \alpha$
 $= P(Y \leq \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(m, n)}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(m, n)} = F_{\alpha}(n, m)$

④ 若 $X \sim F(m, n)$ 则当 $n > 2$ 时 $E(X) = \frac{n}{n-2}$

$D(X) = \frac{n^2(2m+2n-4)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)}$

P. 7
 证明: $X \sim F(m, n)$
 则 $\exists Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ $Z \sim \chi^2(n)$
 $X = \frac{Y/m}{Z/n}$
 $E(X) = E\left(\frac{Y/m}{Z/n}\right) = \frac{n}{m} E\left(\frac{Y}{Z}\right)$
 $= \frac{n}{n-2}$

$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$
 $E(X^2) = E\left(\frac{Y^2/m^2}{Z^2/n^2}\right) = \frac{n^2}{m^2} E(Y^2) E(Z^{-2})$
 $= \frac{n^2}{m^2} E(Y^2) E(Z^{-2})$
 $E(Z^{-2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^2} f_Z(z) dz$
 $D(X) = \frac{2n}{m^2}$
 $E(X) = \frac{n}{n-2}$
 $E(Y^2) = 2m+1$

抽样分布定理
统计量分布

定理 2. 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且 $X_k \sim N(\mu_k, \sigma^2) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$A^T A = E$$

$$A^{-1} = A^T$$

$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为正交矩阵 $Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} X_k \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$

则 Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 相互独立且 $Y_i \sim N(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu_k, \sigma^2) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix}$$

正交变换 保内积 保长度 保角度
旋转/对称/平移
线性变换

$$Y_i \sim N(\dots)$$

线性: 线性性

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad (X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2))$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$D(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$Y \sim N(\bar{\mu}, \bar{\sigma}^2)$$

$$\text{则 } X \pm Y \sim N(\mu \pm \bar{\mu}, \sigma^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2)$$

独立性的
证明

$$Y_i \sim N(\dots)$$

$$E Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu_k$$

$$D Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 \sigma^2 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 \right) \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2} = 1$$

Apr 9 2024

证明: 不妨设 $\mu_k = 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 即 $X_k \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 从而 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 联合密度函数为 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) f(x_2) \dots f(x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

对给定 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n 令 $D = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$\text{则 } P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} X_k \leq t_1, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{2k} X_k \leq t_2, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} X_k \leq t_n\right) \quad \text{联合概率}$$

$$= \iint_D \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

记 $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T \quad dx = dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$ 作变换 $X = A^{-1} Y \quad Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $Y = AX$

由于 A 为正交矩阵, 从而 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2, \quad dx = dy$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} \right| = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{t_n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_k \quad (*)$$

(X, Y)

$F(X, Y)$

$$F(x, +\infty) = F_X(x)$$

$$F(+\infty, y) = F_Y(y)$$

边缘分布函数

$$F = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots dy_k$$

$$N(0, \sigma^2)$$

取极限 $(t_2, \dots, t_n) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty, \dots, +\infty)$, 则 $P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) \rightarrow P(Y_1 \leq t_1)$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_k \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_1$$

从而 $Y_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 同理 $Y_k \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad k=2, \dots, n$ 从而 (*) 右边 = $\prod_{k=1}^n P(Y_k \leq t_k)$

从而 $P(Y_1 \leq t_1, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(Y_k \leq t_k)$ 从而 Y_1, \dots, Y_n 独立

若 $\mu_k \neq 0$ 则作变换 $X_k - \mu_k = X'_k$

正态条件
会用

定理3.3 抽样分布定理

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 分布

令 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$, 则:

证明: 取 n 阶正交矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 且 $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $j=1, 2, \dots, n$.

令 $\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix}$ 即 $Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} X_k$ $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

则由定理2知: Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 相互独立且: $Y_i \sim N(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu, \sigma^2) = N(\sqrt{n} \mu, \sigma^2)$

$Y_i \sim N(\sum_{k=2}^n a_{ik} \mu, \sigma^2) = (0, \sigma^2)$ $i=2, 3, \dots, n$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & \dots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} a_{ik} = 0$ $i=2, 3, \dots, n$ $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} = 0$

由于 $Y_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} a_{1k} X_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \sqrt{n} \bar{X} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} Y_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$

又由于 A 为正交矩阵 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2$ 从而 $\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 - n(\bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 - Y_1^2 = \sum_{k=2}^n Y_k^2$

从而 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{Y_k}{\sigma}\right)^2$ $\frac{Y_k}{\sigma} \sim (0, 1)$ $k=2, \dots, n$
 $\sim \chi^2(n-1)$

证: $n=2$ X_1, X_2 独立同分布于 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2)$ $S^2 = \frac{1}{2-1} [(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + (X_2 - \bar{X})^2] = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2)^2$

$X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$ $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{S}{\sigma} \sim \chi^2(1)$

证: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$

例: ① $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ ② $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

例: 设 (X_1, X_2) 为取自总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 求 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2}$ 的分布

$X_1, X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$ 标准化: $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$ $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$
 $\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2} = \frac{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} / 1}{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} / 1}$ 是否相互独立?

$(X_1 + X_2)^2$ $(X_1 - X_2)^2$ $S^2 = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 - X_2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} S^2$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2E$$

Apr 12, 2024

区间估计 $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2)$ 越大越好

定义及方法: 设 X 为总体, (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本 $\theta \in \Theta$ 称参数 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $\varphi_2 = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是两个统计量, $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2$

若对 $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ 有 $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) \geq \gamma$ 则称 $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 为 $g(\theta)$ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间。

事先给定, 控制概率下界 $\gamma \approx 1$ ($\gamma = 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, \dots$)

φ_1 : 置信下限 φ_2 : 置信上限 $[\varphi_1, +\infty)$ $(-\infty, \varphi_2]$ 都是有的

若 $\inf_{\theta \in \Theta} P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) = \gamma$ 则称 γ 为置信系数

$\gamma \approx \frac{1}{2}$ 置信系数。
 $\gamma \approx \frac{1}{2}$ 置信区间。

注 ① $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 随机区间

① 只由随机性 $g(\theta)$ 确定 \leq 概率不低于 γ
② $g(\theta)$ 不具有随机性。

② 若认为“ $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 包含 $g(\theta)$ 的真值”, 则 ~~相信~~ 相信该观点犯错误的概率不超过 $1 - \gamma$
置信上-部分包含

③ 评价标准: 可靠度: $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2)$

精度: $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$ 长度: 随机变量 精度: 求其期望

$E(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$ 等

④ 区间估计不唯一

⑤ 方法: 枢轴量法 统计量法

定义: 若样本函数 $G = G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$ 与参数 θ 有关 ①
② 含参数 θ

但真分布已知, 则称 G 为枢轴量。

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

μ, σ^2 未知 则 $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

修正样本方差
样本的标准差

是枢轴量

利用枢轴量法建立区间估计步骤

Step 1: 先给出一个统计量 $T = T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 一般取为参数 θ 的枢轴量
不含未知参数

Step 2: 构造 T 与 θ 的函数 $G(T; \theta)$ 且 G 的分布已知, 即 G 为枢轴量.

Step 3: 找常数 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) \approx \gamma$
 $G(T; \theta)$

Step 4: 作变形 $\varphi_1 = g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2 \approx \gamma$: 从等式中将 θ 解出来
的 θ

$$P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) \approx \gamma$$

从而 $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 为 θ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间.

指数分布

$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$

设 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本 求 λ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间

解 ① 取 $T = \lambda_{MLE} = \bar{X}^{-1} = \frac{n}{\sum X_k}$

$X \sim (n, \lambda)$
 似然分布 构造 $\sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

② $\frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_k$ $X \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$
 $(X \sim (n, \frac{1}{\lambda}))$

$\lambda \sum X_k \sim \Gamma(n, 1)$ 分布伸缩性

$2\lambda \sum X_k \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{1}{2})$

$n \cdot 2\lambda \frac{1}{n} = 2\lambda \sum X_k \sim \chi^2(2n)$

取 $G = G(T, \lambda) = \frac{2\lambda n}{T}$ 则 $G \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{1}{2}) = \chi^2(2n)$

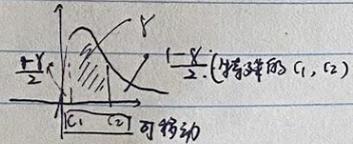
③ 取 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) \approx \gamma$ $G \sim \chi^2(2n)$

不妨取 C_1, C_2 为:

$P(G < C_1) = P(G > C_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$

$P(G > C_1) = 1 - \frac{1-\gamma}{2} = \frac{1+\gamma}{2}$

即 $C_1 = \chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)$ 为 $\chi^2(2n)$ 分布的上 $\frac{1+\gamma}{2}$ 分位数 $C_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n)$ 为 $\chi^2(2n)$ 分布的上 $\frac{1-\gamma}{2}$ 分位数



④ 作变形

$\gamma = P(\chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n) \leq \frac{2n\lambda}{T} \leq \chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n))$

$$P\left(\frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum X_k} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum X_k}\right)$$

比置信区间: 通过分位数反推的

卡方分布分位数

$\frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum X_k}$	$\frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum X_k}$	$\frac{1+\gamma}{2}$
$n=10$	$\gamma=0.95$	$\frac{1+0.95}{2}$
$\chi^2(20)$	$n=20$	$\frac{1+0.95}{2}$
0.975	$\alpha=0.975$	$\frac{1+0.975}{2}$
$\chi^2_{0.975}(20) \approx 9.59$		
$\chi^2_{0.025}(20) \approx 34.2$		

均匀分布 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本, 求 θ 的置信水平为 δ 的置信区间.

利用 $\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}$

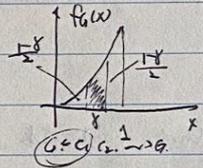
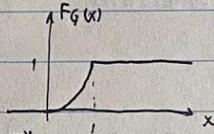
解: 求 $\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}$ 的分布? $F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F_X^n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ (\frac{x}{\theta})^n & 0 < x < \theta \\ 1 & x > \theta \end{cases}$

令 $G = \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}$ $F_G(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq \theta x) = F_{X_{(n)}}(\theta x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta x \leq 0 \\ (\frac{\theta x}{\theta})^n & 0 < \theta x < \theta \\ 1 & \theta x > \theta \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ x^n & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$

取 C_1, C_2 , s.t. $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) = \delta$

即 $F_G(C_2) - F_G(C_1) = \delta$ $C(0,1)$
分布函数之差



不妨取 C_1, C_2 s.t. $P(G < C_1) = P(G > C_2) = \frac{1-\delta}{2}$

$C_1^n = \frac{1-\delta}{2}$
 $C_2^n = \frac{1+\delta}{2}$
 $P(G < C_2) = \frac{1+\delta}{2}$ $G \in (0,1)$

$\Rightarrow C_1 = (\frac{1-\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}}$ $C_2 = (\frac{1+\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}}$

从而 $\delta = P((\frac{1-\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta} \leq (\frac{1+\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}})$

$= P(\frac{X_{(n)}}{(\frac{1+\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}}} \leq \theta \leq \frac{X_{(n)}}{(\frac{1-\delta}{2})^{\frac{1}{n}}})$

应用

单一总体的区间估计

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 估计均值 μ
 { 方差已知 σ^2 } 估计方差 σ^2 { 均值已知 }
 { 方差未知 σ^2 } { 均值未知 }

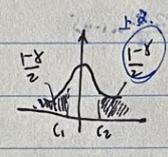
1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ 已知 求 μ 的 $1-\alpha$ 的

解: $EX = \bar{x} = \mu$ 考虑 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n})$

标准化 $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

取 C_1, C_2 s.t. $P(C_1 \leq U \leq C_2) = 1-\alpha$

不妨取 C_1, C_2 s.t. $P(U < C_1) = P(U > C_2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$



即: $C_2 = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 为标准正分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数.
 同理 $C_1 = -C_2$

从而 $Y = P(-U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \leq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\alpha$

$= P(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$

即 $[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$ 为 μ 置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 置信区间.
 也是置信子数

区间长度: $\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 即精度

$\sigma_0, n, \alpha \rightarrow$ 精度 \uparrow
 可靠度 \uparrow

不具有随机性, 就是一个常数

证明. 考试应用题直接用 $[\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$

$P(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\alpha$

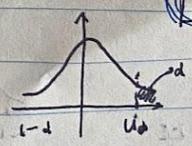
即 $P(\mu \in [\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}]) = 1-\alpha = 0.95$

随机变量: \bar{X} nice! 我 Right!
 故区间是随机区间

100个样本均值 100个区间 \square
 大概有95个包含 μ

Apr 16, 2024

$P(X > U_{\alpha}) = \alpha$ 与 $\Phi(x)$ 为互补
 $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$



$U_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \Phi(U_{\alpha}) = 1-\alpha$ 查可得值.

$\Phi(U_{0.05}) = 0.95$
 查表: $U_{\alpha} = U_{0.05} \approx 1.65$

$\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 可靠度 \uparrow
 精度 \uparrow

提高 n 样本容量
 \downarrow $U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 右移
 长度变长
 精度提高

例1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (σ^2 已知) (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

当 $n=16$ 时 求 μ 的置信系数为 0.9, 0.95 的区间长度

$$\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{16}} U_{0.025} = 1.65 =$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \Rightarrow \sigma = 2.$$

$$\frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{n}} U_{0.025} = \frac{2 \times 2^2}{\sqrt{16}} \times 1.65$$

$$y=0.1 \quad \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \approx \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{16}} \times 1.65$$

$$y=0.95 \quad \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \times U_{0.025} \approx 1.96$$

$$\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.025}{0.975} = \frac{1}{39} \Rightarrow \Phi = t_{0.975} = 1.96$$

(2) n 为何值时 使 μ 的置信区间长度不超过 1

$$\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} (1.96) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} \times 1.65 \leq 1 \quad \text{反解}$$

例2. (21) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

1) 估计样本均值 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 15.06$

2) $\alpha = 0.05$ 按 0.95 的置信区间 $n=6$

$$\left[\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \right]$$

$$15.06 \pm \frac{\sqrt{0.05}}{\sqrt{6}} U_{0.025} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{0.025}$$

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 未知, 求 μ 的置信水平为 γ 的

用样本方差代替总体方差. 未知

修正的 S^2

解: ① $T = \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X}$

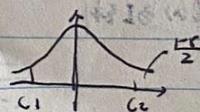
$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$② G = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

③ 取 c_1, c_2 s.t. $P(c_1 \leq G \leq c_2) = \gamma$

$$\text{不妨取 } P(G < c_1) = P(G > c_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$$

$$c_1 = -c_2 = -t_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(n-1) \quad t\text{-分布的上 } \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \text{ 分位数}$$



期望: $P, D: 0$

分布变了

④ 作变形 $Y = P(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1))$
 $= P(\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1))$

区间长度 $L = \frac{2s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$ ~~是~~ S 有随机性 L 随机变量

L 的期望: $E(L)$

S 的期望

S^2 的期望

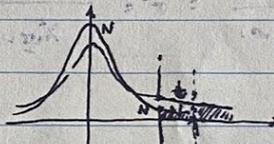
L^2 的期望: $E(L^2) = \frac{4s^2}{n} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) E(S^2) = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)$

(带数学期望的方差 Var)

$(\frac{2s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})^2 = \frac{4s^2}{n} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$

σ 越小
 $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 越小

step 26



短一些 对同样的 cad

故有 $U_{1-\alpha} < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$

指上分位数的意思

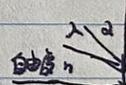
例 5-2 真值在什么范围 μ 的区间估计

$[\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)]$

$\bar{x} = 1254 \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{520}{4}}$

设 γ , 自取 $\gamma = 0.95$

$t_{0.025}(5-1) = t_{0.025}(4)$



是分位数

$t_{0.025}(4)$

≈ 2.776

≈ 2.776

$P\{|t| > \lambda\} = \alpha$

临界值

$2P(t > \lambda) = \alpha$

故 $P(t > \lambda) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\lambda = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$

$\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu = \mu_0$ 已知, 求 σ^2 的置信区间

解: ① (X_1, \dots, X_n) $X_k \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$
 样本

$\frac{X_k - \mu_0}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \forall k=1, 2, \dots, n$ $\frac{(X_k - \mu_0)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

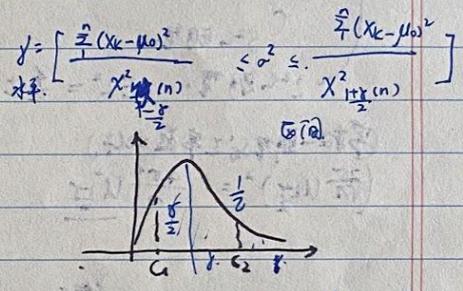
于是指数是样本方差: $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{X_k - \mu_0}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

取 c_1, c_2 st $P(G < c_1) = P(G > c_2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 条件.

即 $c_1 = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$ $c_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$

从而 $Y = P\left(\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2 \leq \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \right)$ 样本.

$$= P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)} \right)$$



4. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 未知, 求 σ^2 的置信区间

用样本均值代替

解: $G = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 \stackrel{\text{自由度为 } n-1}{=} \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)}, \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)} \right]$$

李相君 100分!

两样本正态分布的区间估计

其它区间估计
都可解

设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ X, Y 独立 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 与 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m) 分别为取自 X, Y 的样本

估计: ① $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ Behrens-Fisher 问题

② $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$

两样本正态分布抽样分布定理:

设 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ $S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$

$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$ $S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$

则: (1) $\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

(2) $F = \frac{d}{c} \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

(3) 当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 时

$T = \frac{d}{c} \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{m+n-2} \cdot (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m})}} \sim t(m+n-2)$

证: (1) X, Y 独立 $\Rightarrow \bar{X}, \bar{Y}$ 独立 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{1}{n}\sigma_1^2)$ $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{1}{m}\sigma_2^2)$

$\Rightarrow \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{1}{n}\sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{m}\sigma_2^2)$

再作标准化. #

(2) F分布(2个卡方分布的比值)

$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$\frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$

S_1^2, S_2^2 独立

①. $\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ $\frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$
和 $\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n+m-2)$

期中20号 \sim 单正态分布区间估计

目録...

Apr 23, 2024

習題課

表紙18

$$X \sim E\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$$

$$EX = \theta$$

$$p\varphi = \frac{f(\theta)^k}{n \cdot I(\theta)} \quad E\varphi = g(\theta)$$

正規分布: 5条件 (1)~(5)

$$g(\theta) = \theta$$

无偏估计: 样本均值

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 对 } E\varphi = \int \int \varphi(x) f(x; \theta) dx \dots dx_n$$

右边 = 1

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \dots \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\text{右边} = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \dots \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

18. ~~对~~ X_1, \dots, X_n 设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为独立同分布的

$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

指数分布 支持 $\theta > 0$ 密度函数 $f(x)$

$$F_X(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x)) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{\theta}{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(x) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x < 0 \\ x > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{n \cdot \theta^n}{x^{n+1}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(X_n) = 0$$

$$E(X_n) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } \exists U \text{ s.t. } E(U) = 0, \theta > 0$$

$$E(U(X_n)) = \int_0^{\infty} U(x) \frac{\theta^n}{x^{n+1}} dx = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{U(x)}{x^{n+1}} dx = 0 \quad \theta > 0 \text{ (a.e.)}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \int_0^{\infty} U(x) dx = \frac{U(x)}{\theta^{n+1}} = 0 \quad \theta > 0 \text{ (a.e.)}$$

~~证明~~ ~~证明~~

③. $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

1. $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \theta$ 独立

2. $0 < \dots < Y < \infty$

1. $F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x))^n = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-n(x)} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

令 $Y = X_{(n)} - \theta$

$F_Y \leq F_{X_{(n)}}(x + \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-nx} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

取 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \leq Y \leq C_2) = \gamma$.

不妨取 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{1-\gamma}$

~~$[X_{(n)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{1-\gamma}, X_{(n)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1+\gamma}{2}]$~~

置信水平

④. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 样本 证明 $[X_{(n)}, X_{(1)}]$ 为 μ 的 $1 - \frac{1}{2n}$ 置信区间

只需证明 $P(X_{(n)} \leq \mu \leq X_{(1)}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2n}$

$P(X_{(n)} \leq \mu \leq X_{(1)}) = P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu, \mu \leq X_{(n)}) = P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu) - P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu, X_{(n)} < \mu)$

$A = \{X_{(1)} \leq \mu\} \quad B = \{X_{(n)} < \mu\} \quad P(AB) = P(A - AB) = P(A) - P(AB)$

$= P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu) - P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu, X_{(n)} < \mu)$
 $\rightarrow 1 - (1 - \Phi(\frac{\mu - \mu}{\sigma}))^n - \Phi(\frac{\mu - \mu}{\sigma})^n$
 $= 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n - (\frac{1}{2})^n$

$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F_X^n(x)$

$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x))^n$

$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \Phi(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma})$

两正态总体 ~~不等~~

$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad X, Y$ 独立 $(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$

记 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_k \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2$

$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum Y_k \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$

估计 1. $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ Behrens-Fisher 问题

2. σ_1^2 / σ_2^2

1. 当 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 已知时, 求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 ... γ ... 区间

解: $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{1}{n} \sigma_1^2)$ $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{1}{m} \sigma_2^2)$

作差 $\Rightarrow \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{1}{n} \sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sigma_2^2)$

作标准化: $G = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sigma_2^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$

从而 $P(-U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}} < G < U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}) = \gamma$

2. 当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 未知时, 求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$... γ

$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}) \sigma^2)$

$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ $\frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$ 独立

$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} [(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2] \sim \chi^2(n+m-2)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{n+m-2}}} \sim t(n+m-2)$

$\Rightarrow P(-t_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}(n+m-2) \leq G \leq t_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}(n+m-2)) = \gamma$

3. 当 μ_1, μ_2 已知时, 求 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$... γ ... 区间

解: $X_k - \mu_1 \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} (X_k - \mu_1)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$
 $\rightarrow n$ 自由度

同理 $\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \mu_2)^2 \sim \chi^2(m)$
 $\rightarrow m$ 自由度

$G \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{m}{n} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \mu_2)^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim F(n, m)$

$P(F_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}(n, m) \leq G \leq F_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}(n, m)) = \gamma$

4. 当 μ_1, μ_2 未知时, 求 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$... 区间

解. 样本均值替换: $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n})$ $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m})$

$G \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{m}{n} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

不考

Apr 26, 2024

大样本情形 (n>30)

林德伯格-莱维中心极限定理

设 $\{X_k\}_{k=1}^{+\infty}$ 独立同分布 $E X_k = \mu$ $D X_k = \sigma^2 \quad \forall k$

记 $Y_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - n\mu}{\sigma}$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(Y_n \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
依分布收敛。(逐点收敛)

记为 $Y_n \xrightarrow{L} N(0,1)$
(依分布收敛)
或: $Y_n \overset{\sim}{\sim} N(0,1)$
(依分布收敛)

由 $Y_n \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

例1: $X \sim B(1, p)$ (X_1, \dots, X_n 为样本, n 较大 求 p 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间)

解: 记 $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 则由中心极限定理: $\frac{T_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \sim N(0,1)$

从而当 $n \gg 1$ 时有: $P(-U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \leq \frac{T_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}) \approx \gamma$

解 P 记 $C = (U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}})^2$ 则: $(T_n - np)^2 \leq np(1-p)C^2$

$\Delta = n^2 C^2 > 0$ 从而方程有解 $\hat{p}_L \leq p \leq \hat{p}_U$

其中 \hat{p}_L, \hat{p}_U 为 $(T_n - np)^2 = np(1-p)C^2$ 的根

例2 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ (X_1, \dots, X_n) 求 p 的置信区间

解: 由中心极限定理: 记 $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 则 $\frac{T_n - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}} \sim N(0,1)$

从而 $P(-U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \leq \frac{T_n - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}} \leq U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}) \approx \gamma$

$\Rightarrow P(\hat{\lambda}_L \leq \lambda \leq \hat{\lambda}_U) \approx \gamma$ 其中 $\hat{\lambda}_L, \hat{\lambda}_U$ 为二次方程 $(T_n - n\lambda)^2 = n\lambda U_{\frac{\gamma}{2}}^2$ 的根

1. X_1, \dots, X_n 为 $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 的总体的样本 ($\theta > 0$), 证 $X_{(n)}$ 是充分统计量

2. $X: f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{-\theta x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ (1) 证 $X_{(1)}$ 分布与 θ 无关 (2) 求 θ 置信水平为 γ 的置信区间

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ X_1, \dots, X_n $X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}$ 称为枢轴量 (充分统计量)
证 $[X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}]$ 为 μ 置信水平为 $1 - \frac{\gamma}{2}$ 的置信区间

RE NOTES X_1, \dots, X_n 样本, 分布 $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{-\theta x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

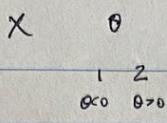
指出 θ 无偏估计 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 $\frac{1}{\bar{X}}$ 且可能无下界

4道例题考1道
☆

Chapter 3 假设检验

§3.1 问题的提出

由样本观测值出发判断关于总体的一个“看法”
假设



May 23, 2024
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

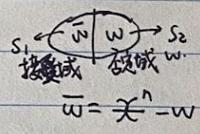
- 定义: 1. 零假设: 需要检验的假设, 又称为原假设, 记为 H_0 .
2. 对立假设: 零假设的对立面, 又称为备择假设, 记为 H_a 或 H_1 .

设 $X \sim \Theta \in \Theta$ Θ 为参数空间 假设检验问题通常表示为: $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \in \Theta_1$
其中 $\Theta_0 \subset \Theta$ $\Theta_1 \subset \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \cap \Theta_1 = \emptyset$

定义: 1. 检验法: 给出一个规则, 对给定的样本观测值 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 进行明确的表态:

- 2. 接受域: 对于给定的检验法, 使得零假设 H_0 被接受的样本观测值构成集合, 记为 S_1 .
 - 3. 否定域: 拒绝
- 记为 S_2 或 $W = \text{与检验法对应}$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
样本空间 $\mathcal{X}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n: \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) > 0\}$
 $X \sim E(\lambda) (0, \infty)$
 \mathcal{X} : 总体的支撑



$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \in \Theta_1$
 $\Theta_0 \cap \Theta_1 = \emptyset$ W : 否定域 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{X}^n: \text{拒绝 } H_0\}$

- ① H_0 为真 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W$ 弃真 (第一类错误) 控制犯第一类错误-犯率上限 (检验水平)
- ② H_0 为真 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin W$ 取真 \checkmark
- ③ H_0 为假 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W$ 弃伪 \checkmark
- ④ H_0 为假 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin W$ 取伪 (第二类错误) \downarrow 错误

定义: 用 $P(A|\theta_0)$ 表示当参数 θ 的真值为 θ_0 时事件 A 发生的概率, 或记为 $P(A|\theta=\theta_0)$ 或 $P_{\theta_0}(A)$

① 称 $P_w(\theta_0) = P(\underbrace{X_1, \dots, X_n}_{\text{大样本}} \in W | \theta = \theta_0) = P(\text{拒绝 } H_0 | \theta = \theta_0)$ 为 W 的功效函数.

② 称 $L_w(\theta_0) = P((X_1, \dots, X_n) \in W | \theta = \theta_0) = P(\text{接受 } H_0 | \theta = \theta_0)$ 为 W 的接受函数, 简称 OC 函数

注: ① $P_w(\theta_0) + L_w(\theta_0) = 1$ (自变量: θ_0)

② 若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$, 则 $P_w(\theta_0)$ 为弃真概率.

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_1$, 则 $P_w(\theta_0)$ 为取真概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$, 则 $L_w(\theta_0)$ 为取真概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_1$, 则 $L_w(\theta_0)$ 为弃真概率

定义:

称 $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} P_w(\theta)$ 为否定域 W 的检验水平 (或显著性水平或水平)

(拒绝 H_0)

犯第一类错误(拒真)的上边界(意义)

控制, 弃真率

$\alpha \approx 0.1, 0.05, \dots$

定义: 设否定域 W 的检验水平为 α , 若对一切检验水平不超过 α 的否定域 \tilde{W} , 均有:

$$P_w(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_1 \quad \text{弃真概率最大}$$

则称 W 为检验水平为 α 的一致最大功效否定域, 简称 UMP 否定域

犯第一类错误最小

$\forall \theta \in \Theta_0$
对 Θ_0 一致

[弃真 \geq 对 Θ_0 内所有子集(集合一致)]

取真 \leq 若连续则拒真一致去掉, 常用 P_w 写少用 L_w 写.]

May 7, 2020

由插 $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$ $D_0 \hat{\theta}_1 \leq D_0 \hat{\theta}_2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq D_0 \hat{\theta}_1 < D_0 \hat{\theta}_2$ 有效性 (具时项问题)

定义: 设否定域 W 的检验水平为 α , 若 $P_w(\theta) \geq \alpha \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_0$, 则称 W 为检验水平为 α 的无偏否定域

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$

弃真概率 $\geq \alpha$, $P_w(\theta) |_{\theta \in \Theta_0}$: 弃真概率

定义: 若 W 是水平为 α 的无偏否定域, 且对任意水平为 α 的无偏否定域 $\tilde{W} \in \mathcal{W}_\alpha$

均有 $P_w(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_1$, 则称 W 是水平为 α 的一致最大功效无偏否定域 (UMPU 否定域)

小概率原理 假设检验

设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

检验的统计量 $\begin{cases} \text{方差已知} & U\text{-检验法} \\ \text{方差未知} & T\text{-检验法} \end{cases}$

检验 $\begin{cases} \text{均值已知} \\ \text{均值未知} \end{cases} \rightarrow \chi^2\text{-检验法 (n)}$

1. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ 已知 检验总体 X 的均值 μ 与已知的 μ_0 是否有显著性差异. (问题)

解: 1° 提出统计假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$ 转化为假设检验问题

2° 选取检验统计量 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 为样本 \bar{X} 取 $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}$

则当 H_0 为真时 $X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$ 从而 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n})$ 从而 $U \sim N(0, 1)$

3° 构造拒绝域 $W = \{x_1, \dots, x_n \mid |U| \geq C\}$

由于当 $\mu = \mu_0$ 时, $U \sim N(0, 1)$ 设检验水平为 α 则: $\sup_{\mu \in \Theta_0} P_w(\mu) = \alpha = P_w(\mu_0) = P(|U| \geq C \mid \mu = \mu_0)$

$C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 为 $N(0, 1)$ 分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数

4° 作出判断

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知, 对于问题 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$

由 U 检验法知: 水平为 α 的拒绝域为 $W = \{x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \right| \geq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

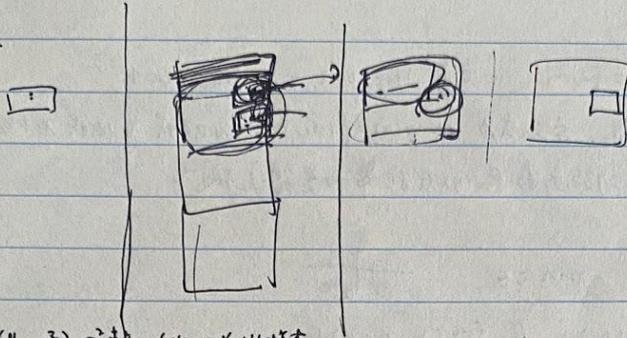
从而, 接受域为 $\bar{W} = \bar{W}(\mu_0) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n \mid \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \right| \leq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

对固定的 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 定义 $S = S(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \{\mu \in R, (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \bar{W}(\mu)\}$
 $= \{\mu \in R \mid |\mu - \bar{X}| \leq \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

即 S 为 $[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$.

附加
条件已知

创造
情报



2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 未知 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

检验: $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$ $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$
 $\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

设水平为 α

解: 取 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ 则当 H_0 为真时 $T \sim t(n-1)$ 从而 $|T|$ 应较小

从而否定域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |T| > c\}$

由于 W 水平为 α 从而 $P_w(\mu_0) = P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$
 $\Rightarrow c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$ 为 $t(n-1)$ 分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu = \mu_0$ 已知 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

解: 取 $G = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_0)^2$ 则当 H_0 为真时 $G \sim \chi^2(n)$

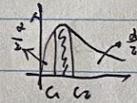
从而否定域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2\}$

W 满足 $P_w(\sigma_0^2) = P(G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \alpha$

$= P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) + P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2)$

不妨取 $P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

从而 $c_1 = \chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)$ $c_2 = \chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n)$



4. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 未知 检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

取 $G = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ 则当 H_0 为真时, $G \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

Nov 10, 2024

作业 习题 1, 2

3.2 N-P 引理及似然比检验法 会用结论.

设 X 密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 考虑检验问题 $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta = \theta_2$

参数空间 $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2\}$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) 样本

似然函数 $L(\theta) = L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$

定理 (Neyman-Pearson 引理) ~~定理~~

对 $\forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$

$H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta = \theta_2$

假设集合 W_0 型如

$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$

(常数)

$L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

设 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为

$L(\theta_2) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1)$

$W_0 \leftarrow$ 确定 λ_0

其中 λ_0 满足 $\int_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \alpha$ 样本的联合密度函数在 W_0 内 \Rightarrow 概率 $P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta = \theta_1)$

则对任意子区域 $W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 只要 $P_W(\theta_1) \leq \alpha$

就有 $P_{W_0 \cap W}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

(2.1). 原假设成立

表述: 的重复/弃为假

(2.2)

(2.3)

W_0 的检验水平: α .

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$

记 $\lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)}$

则 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$ λ 似然比

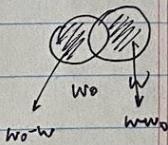
记例: 设 W 为检验水平不超过 α 的任意区域 即

$P_W(\theta_1) \leq \alpha$

则 $P_{W_0 \cap W}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 \cap W | \theta = \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta = \theta_2)$

$= \int_{W_0 \cap W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_W L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$= \int_{W_0 \cap W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$



由于 $W_0 \cap W \subset W_0$ 从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 \cap W$ 有 $L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

又由于 $W - W_0 \subset \overline{W_0}$ 从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W - W_0$ 有 $L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

从而: $P_{W_0 \cap W}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) \geq \int_{W_0 \cap W} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W - W_0} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$= \lambda_0 (\int_{W_0 \cap W} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n)$

$= \lambda_0 (P_W(\theta_1) - P_{W - W_0}(\theta_1)) \geq 0$

均匀分布

例: 设 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta = \{2, 4\}$ 考虑 $H_0: \theta=2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta=4$

设 (x_1, x_2) 为样本观测值, 否定域为 $W = W(\theta) = \{ (x_1, x_2) : x_1 > 2 \text{ 或 } x_2 > 2 \text{ 或 } x_1 + x_2 > a \}$

其中 $a \in (2, 4)$ 试求 W 的功效函数 $\rho_w(\theta)$ 及犯第一类错误概率

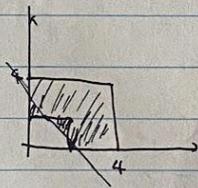
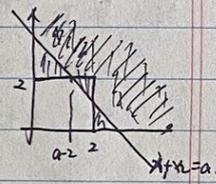
$E\bar{X} = \frac{\theta}{2} = E\bar{X}$ $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2}$ $x_1+x_2 \approx \theta$ $\ominus \frac{2}{a} \frac{4}{4}$

解: $\rho_w(\theta) = P((x_1, x_2) \in W | \theta) = \iint_W f_{\bar{X}}(x_1, x_2; \theta) dx_1 dx_2$
 $= \iint_W \frac{1}{\theta^2} I_{(0, \theta)}(x_1) I_{(0, \theta)}(x_2) dx_1 dx_2$
 $= \iint_W n f_{0 < x_1 < \theta} n f_{0 < x_2 < \theta} \frac{1}{\theta^2} dx_1 dx_2$ $\theta \in \{2, 4\}$

当 $\theta=2$ 时 $\rho_w(2) = \iint_{\substack{(x_1, x_2) \in W \\ 0 < x_1 < 2 \\ 0 < x_2 < 2}} \frac{1}{4} dx_1 dx_2$

$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 = \frac{1}{8} (4-a)^2$

当 $\theta=4$ 时 $\rho_w(4) = \iint_{\substack{(x_1, x_2) \in W \\ 0 < x_1 < 4 \\ 0 < x_2 < 4}} \frac{1}{16} dx_1 dx_2 = \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 + 4 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 \right]^2$
 $= \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$



弃真P $\frac{1}{8} (4-a)^2 \sim a$

取伪P $1 - \left[\frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2$
(P 和 ≠ 1)

定理: 设 X 密度函数为 $f(x, \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 考虑 $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_2$

设 $\lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ 为似然比

若 ① $f(x, \theta)$ 的支持集 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关
 ② 当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时, $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的分布函数为连续函数
 将似然比印过机器

则对 $\alpha \in (0, 1) \exists \lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $W_\alpha = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$ 为水平为 α 的唯一最大功效检验域.

其中“唯一”含义: 若 W 也是水平为 α 的最大功效检验域

则集合 $(W - W_\alpha) \cup (W_\alpha - W)$ 的勒贝格测度为 0.



阴影部分的面积为 0.

几乎处处一样 两集合几乎重合.

所以 W 检验法 β 到 λ 又为 α 检验法

证明: 由于当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的分布函数连续

从而对 $\alpha > 0 \exists \lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $P(\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

即: 对 $\alpha > 0 \exists \lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $W_\alpha = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$ 的检验水平为 α

从而由 $N-P$ 理论知: W 为最大功效检验域

即: 对 θ 满足 $P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta) \leq \alpha$ 的 W_θ 成立 $P_{W_\alpha}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

下证: 若 $\text{meas}\{(W_\alpha - W) \cup (W - W_\alpha)\} > 0$ 则 $P_{W_\alpha}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$

易见 $P_{W_\alpha}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_\alpha | \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta_2)$

$$= \int_{W_\alpha} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_W L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{W_\alpha - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W - W_\alpha} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

要证:

① 若 $\text{meas}\{W_\alpha - W\} > 0$ 则由于 $W_\alpha - W \subset W_\alpha$

从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_\alpha - W$ 有 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0$

此外由于 $W - W_\alpha \subset W_\alpha$ 从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W - W_\alpha$

有 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \lambda_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) &> \lambda_0 \int_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \lambda_0 \int_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \int_W L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \lambda_0 (P_{W_0}(\theta_1) - P_W(\theta_1)) \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$$

② 要证 $\text{meas}\{W - W_0\} > 0$ 则令 $D = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda_0\}$

由于当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 分布函数连续 $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$ 则 $P(X = a) = F(a) - F(a-0)$
 从而: $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 取单点值 λ_0 的概率为 0 (a 点左右极限相等)

$$\text{即: } P(\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda_0 | \theta_1) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D | \theta_1) = 0 \quad \text{③} = \iint_D L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

又由于 $D \subset \mathcal{X}^n := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D$ $L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta_1) > 0$

从而由 ③ $\Rightarrow \text{meas}\{D\} = 0$ 即 D 为测度集.

说明:

D 的测度是 0

\downarrow 测度

D 的测度为 0

$$\text{从而 } \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{W - (W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

另一方面: 由 $W_0 \cup D = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq \lambda_0\}$ (D 为测度集)

$$W - (W_0 \cup D) \subset \overline{W_0 \cup D} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) < \lambda_0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \int_{W - (W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n &< \int_{W - (W_0 \cup D)} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \lambda_0 \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \lambda_0 \int_{W - W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

(严格小于)

定理 2.3: 在 T4.2.1 的条件下有 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_{W_0}(\theta_1)$ 无停息区域
 $\theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \theta_2$

Nov 11, 2024

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_2$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\} \text{ 否定域 } (\lambda_0 \rightarrow W_0)$$

St $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = \alpha$
 确定 W_0 此时满足 $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = \alpha$ 才有 W_0 存在且唯一

Th 2.1 $\int_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \geq \int_{W_0 - W} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$ (*)
 $L(\theta_2) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1)$ in $W_0 - W$ 积分区域可能 $W_0 - W$ 是空集 则有 $r=1$

Th 2.2 $m_{\theta_2}(W_0 - W) > 0$ 才能说 (*) 是 ' $>$ ' 为严格大于

似然函数法处理检验问题

例: $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 检验.

$H_0: \mu = 0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu = 2$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) $\alpha = 0.05$ 求 (最大功效检验) UMP 检验域

只有似然比检验法

解: 似然函数 $L(\mu; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} = L(\mu)$

似然比 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(2)}{L(0)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - 2)^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum x_i^2}} = e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n}$

从而否定域为 $(W_0) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n} > \lambda_0\}$

$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \bar{x} > c\}$ for some c
 (单侧).

且满足 $0.05 = \sup_{\mu \in W_0} P_{W_0}(\mu) = P_{W_0}(0) = P(\bar{x} > c | \mu = 0)$.

$\mu = 0 \quad X \sim N(0, 1)$

$\bar{x} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$

$\frac{\bar{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$
 $(\frac{\bar{x}}{\sqrt{n}})$

$= P(\sqrt{n}\bar{x} > \sqrt{n}c | \mu = 0)$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n}c = U_{0.05}$

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \bar{x} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} U_{0.05}\}$

由 NP 知 一定为最大功效否定域.



$E\bar{x} = E X = \mu$

例 2 $X \sim B(n, p)$ $p \in [p_1, p_2]$ 检验 $H_0: p = p_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: p = p_2$ 水平为 α

解 $L(p; x_1, \dots, x_n) = p^{\sum X_k} (1-p)^{n-\sum X_k}$

$$f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(p_2)}{L(p_1)} = \left[\frac{p_2 (1-p_1)}{p_1 (1-p_2)} \right]^{\sum X_k} \left(\frac{1-p_2}{1-p_1} \right)^n$$

记 $T = \sum X_k$ 则各统计量为: $W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 \}$
 $= \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : T > c \}$ for some c
 不用写 c 和 λ_0 关系

c 确定: 通过检验水平

满足 $\underbrace{P_{W_0}(p)} = P(T > c | p = p_1) = \alpha$

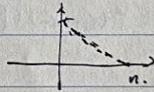
当 $p = p_1$ 时 $X \sim B(n, p_1)$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sum X_k \sim B(n, p_1)$$

$$\text{从而 } P(T > c | p = p_1) = \sum_{k=c}^n \binom{n}{k} p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} = \alpha$$

关于 c 的方程: $c: 0 \sim n$

离散的



易见, 对给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 不一定存在 c 使上式成立.

从而寻求近似: 找常数 c_0 s.t. $\sum_{k=c_0}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} > \alpha > \sum_{k=c_0+1}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k}$

从而 W_0 近似为 $\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum X_k > c_0 \}$ (检验水平不是 α)

§ 3.1 定义似然比检验 只考虑正态

$H_0: \theta < \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta > \theta_1$ 似然比法没用.

X 的密度为 $f(x; \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \neq \Theta_1 \subseteq \Theta$

考虑 $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \in \Theta_1$

(x_1, \dots, x_n)

似然函数: $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$

令 $L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{\text{MLE}} L(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}; x_1, \dots, x_n)$
 $L(\hat{\theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)$
 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\theta}_0)}$ λ 称为似然比.

易见: $\lambda \geq 1$

若 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} \in \mathcal{H}_0$, 则 $\lambda = 1$

$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} \sim \theta$ 真值

从而若 H_0 成立, 则 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 应大概率 $\in \mathcal{H}_0$

此时 $\lambda \approx 1$

从而若 $\lambda \gg 1$ 则拒绝 H_0

从而 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \lambda > \lambda_0\}$ 形成的否定域
通过调节水平 α 而变 λ_0

W_0 满足 $\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}_0} P(W_0) = \alpha$

若 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为充分统计量

即 $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(\varphi, \theta) h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}_1} g(\varphi, \theta) h}{\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}_0} g(\varphi, \theta) h} = \frac{\sigma(\varphi)}{\sigma_0(\varphi)}$$

从而 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sigma(\varphi) > \lambda_0 \sigma_0(\varphi)\} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in B\}$ for some set B

1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma_0^2)$ σ_0^2 已知 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

x_1, \dots, x_n α

解: $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathbb{R}$ $\mathcal{H}_0 = \{\mu_0\}$

$$L(\mu) = L(\mu; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$L(\hat{\mu}) = \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} L(\mu) = L(\bar{x}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$L(\mu_0) = L(\mu_0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + n(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2\right)}$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\mu})}{L(\mu_0)} = e^{\frac{n}{2\sigma_0^2} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}$$

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}$$

H_0 成立 $\Rightarrow U \sim N(0, 1)$

$\Rightarrow |U| > c$ 拒绝

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : |U| > c\}$$

$$C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : e^{\frac{n}{2\sigma_0^2} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2} > \lambda_0\} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : |\bar{x} - \mu_0| > c\}$ for some C.

$$W_0$$
 应满足 $\sup_{\mu \in \mathcal{H}_0} P(W_0) = P(W_0 | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right| > \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma_0} c \mid \mu = \mu_0\right)$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) \Rightarrow \bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{标准正态分布} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma_0} c = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$$

2. σ^2 未知. ---

解: $\Theta = (\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty)$ $\mathcal{H}_0 = \{\mu_0\} \times (0, +\infty)$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu)^2}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = L(\bar{X}, S_n^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \int_{\sigma^2 > 0} L(\mu_0, \sigma^2) = L(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{n(\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\sum (X_k - \mu_0)^2 = \sum (X_k - \bar{X} + \bar{X} - \mu_0)^2$$

$$= \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2 + 2\sum (X_k - \bar{X})(\bar{X} - \mu_0) + \sum (\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2$$

$$= \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2 + 0 + \sum \bar{X} \bar{X} - \mu_0 \bar{X} \bar{X} - \mu_0 \bar{X} \bar{X} + \mu_0^2 \bar{X} \bar{X}$$

$$= \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2$$

$$\hat{=} \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{T^2}{n-1}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\text{其中 } T = \frac{n(n-1) \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)} (\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n} (\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

\bar{X} 与 S 独立.

于是

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : \lambda > \lambda_0\} \quad \text{即 } |T| > c$$

$$= \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : |T| > c\}$$

「求 C」

$$W_0 \text{ 在 } \mu_0 \text{ 处是 } \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}_0} P_{W_0}(\mu) = \sup_{\sigma^2 > 0} P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow T \sim t(n-1) \quad \text{自由度}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}{\alpha/2}$$

May 14, 2019

$$H_0: \theta \in \mathcal{H}_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \in \mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H}_0$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k, \theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}} L(\theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{H}_0} L(\theta)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} \quad \lambda(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad W_0 = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : \lambda(X_1, \dots, X_n) > \lambda_0\}$$

31. ~~...~~

例: X 折断力 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$H_0: \sigma^2 = 64 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq 640$

$W_0 = \{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : G < X^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \text{ 或 } G > X^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\}$

$G = \frac{1}{640} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad n=10, \alpha=0.05$

例: 设 X 密度函数为 $f(x, \mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\mu)} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x < \mu \end{cases} \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

利用 \hat{X} 检验: $H_0: \mu = 0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq 0$

解: $(H) = \mathbb{R} \quad (H_0) = \{0\}$
 $L(\mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\mu} & X_{(1)} \geq \mu \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

对 $\forall (X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \mu) > 0\} = \{x : f(x; \mu) > 0\}^n = [\mu, +\infty)^n$
 n 个支撑构成的乘积空间

有 $L(\hat{H}) = \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-\sum X_i + n\mu} = e^{-\sum X_i + nX_{(1)}}$

$L(\hat{H}_0) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum X_i} & X_{(1)} \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

当 $X_{(1)} < 0$ 时 $\lambda > \lambda_0$ 拒绝 H_0

当 $X_{(1)} > 0$ 时 $\lambda(X_1, \dots, X_n) = e^{nX_{(1)}}$

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : X_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda > c\}$

$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : X_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } X_{(1)} > c\}$

且 W_0 满足: $\alpha = P(W_0 | \mu=0) = P(X_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } X_{(1)} > c | \mu=0)$

当 $\mu=0$ 时 $f(x; 0) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-nx} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$= P(X_{(1)} > c | \mu=0) = 1 - (1 - e^{-nc})$

$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : X_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } X_{(1)} > -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha\}$

~~($X_{(1)} > c$ 且 $\mu \neq 0$)~~
 ~~$X_{(1)} > -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$~~

两正态总体 不考

设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ X, Y 独立 (X_1, \dots, X_n) (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)

记 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$ $S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$ $S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$

设检验水平为 α

1. 当 μ_1, μ_2 未知时 检验 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ (双)

解: $\Theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$

$\Theta = \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, +\infty)^2$

$\Theta_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \in \Theta : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2\}$

$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \cdot L(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_1)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2}\right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \mu_2)^2}$

$\Rightarrow L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2, \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2)$

$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi(n-1)\hat{\sigma}_1^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi(m-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$

求 $L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$

$\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2$ 对 $\forall \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2 > 0$ $L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \Big|_{\mu_1 = \bar{X}, \mu_2 = \bar{Y}}$ 取 max

求 $\sup_{\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2)$ 取 max

求 $L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2)$

$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} ((n-1)\hat{\sigma}_1^2 + (m-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2) \Rightarrow L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \left(\frac{m+n}{2\pi(n-1)\hat{\sigma}_1^2 + (m-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \times e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{n}{n+m}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(m-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2}{(n-1)\hat{\sigma}_1^2}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)\hat{\sigma}_1^2}{(m-1)\hat{\sigma}_2^2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}$

$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2: \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

令 $F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ 则 $\lambda = \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{m-1}{n-1} \frac{1}{F}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{m-1} F\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}$

$F(n-1, m-1) \sim \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2}$

且当 H_0 为真时, $F \sim F(n-1, m-1)$ 易知 λ 关于 F 先减后增

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m : F < C_1 \text{ 或 } F > C_2\}$

且 $P(F < C_1 \text{ 或 } F > C_2 | H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha$

作业: 习题库 3.3, 4

且可取 $C_1 = F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1, m-1)$, $C_2 = F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1, m-1)$

[这名字太尼玛难听了]... 大爷张, 算吧, 只看结果 (考试)

May 17, 2024

假设检验 单参数 3.1 进行

$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$ X, Y 独立 (X_1, \dots, X_n) (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) \bar{X}, \bar{Y} $S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2$ $S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$

2. 当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 时, 检验 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

(σ^2 未知).

解: $\Theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$ $\Theta = \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, +\infty)$ $\Theta_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \in \Theta : \mu_1 = \mu_2\}$

$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_1)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \mu_2)^2\right)}$

$L(\hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\Theta} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$

在参数空间的正确解 = $\sup_{\Theta} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma^2)$ 其中上确界时有 $\mu_1 = \bar{X}$ $\mu_2 = \bar{Y}$, 故化为一元函数极值

$= \left(\frac{m+n}{2\pi(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$

$L(\Theta_0) = \sup_{\substack{\mu_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \sigma^2 > 0}} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$

在小集合上的正确解

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_2} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得最大值点 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{m+n} (n\bar{X} + m\bar{Y}) \\ \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{m+n} ((n-1)\bar{X}^2 + (m-1)\bar{Y}^2 + \frac{mn}{m+n}(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2) \end{cases}$

故最大值 = $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hat{\sigma}^2}\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$

故 λ 似然比: $\lambda = \left(1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2} \frac{m\sigma}{m+n} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2\right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$

构造拒绝域 $W_0 = \{(X_1, \dots, Y_m) : \lambda > \lambda_0\}$ 样本

若 H_0 为真, 则:

$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{m})$ $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(0, (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m})\sigma^2)$

$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{m})$ $\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ $\frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$

从而 $\frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m+n-2)$

记 $\Rightarrow T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}} \sigma} \sim t(m+n-2)$ (已消了 σ)
分布: 柯西分布
卡方分布自由度

且 $\lambda = (1 + C_{m,n} T^2)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$ λ 关于 $|T|$

从而 $W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, y_m) \mid |T| > c \}$ 找到 T

W_0 满足 $\sup_{\substack{\mu_1 \in R \\ \sigma_1^2 > 0}} P(|T| > c \mid \mu_1 = \mu_2) = \alpha$ $\Rightarrow c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(m+n-2)$
 (|T| 与 μ_1, σ_1^2 两参数无关)

当 $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$, 此时检验 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

: Behrens - Fisher 问题

解: $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m})$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

取 $\xi = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}}$ 则当 H_0 为真时, $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ 用 ξ 作检验统计量
 $W_0 = \{ (\dots), \mid \xi| > c \}$. 无效, ξ 里有未知参数, 故不能作

思路: 将总体方差替换为样本方差 S_1^2, S_2^2

取 $T := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n} + \frac{S_2^2}{m}}}$ T 不依赖未知参数, 但此时分布不知道.

当 H_0 为真时, T 的分布相当复杂 ~~且依赖于~~ $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$ 不能用. 含未知参数, 精确分布

T 的近似分布: 近似服从 $t(k)$ 分布 $\frac{(\frac{1}{n} S_1^2 + \frac{1}{m} S_2^2)^2}{\frac{1}{n-1} (\frac{S_1^2}{n})^2 + \frac{1}{m-1} (\frac{S_2^2}{m})^2}$

$W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, y_m) : |T| > c \} = \alpha$

$$c \approx t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(k)$$

< 近似似然比检验法 > 众多检验法中的一个.

2.2: 单参数

§3. 单参数情形的假设检验

$X \sim F(x; \theta) \quad \theta \in \Theta = (a, b) \quad -\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$

$N(\mu, 1)$
 $N(0, \sigma^2)$

单参数指数型分布: 概率函数(或密度函数): $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\alpha(\theta) V(x)}$ (3.1)

其中: $h(x) \geq 0$ (非负函数)

$\alpha(\theta)$ 关于 θ 严格 \uparrow

定理 3.1 设 X 为单参数指数型分布 型如 (3.1)

只考第一个相关

对检验问题 $H_0: \theta \leq \theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ (A)

若对 $d \in (0, 1) \exists c$ s.t. $P(\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c \mid \theta = \theta_0) = d$ (3.2)

则: $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\}$ 为 (A) 的 UMP 否定域 (3.3)
水平为 d 的. (数据为有效)

证明: 似然函数 $L(\theta) = S^n(\theta) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n h(x_k) \right) e^{\alpha(\theta) \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k)}$

由 (3.2) 知: $P_{W_0}(\theta_0) = d$

1° 证明: $\sup_{\theta \leq \theta_0} P_{W_0}(\theta) = P_{W_0}(\theta_0) = d$ 即 W_0 的水平为 d

对 $\forall \theta_0 < \theta_1$, 考虑 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_1$ (3.4)

令 $\lambda_1 = P_{W_0}(\theta_0)$

$\lambda_1 = \frac{L(\theta_1)}{L(\theta_0)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_1)}{S^n(\theta_0)} e^{(\alpha(\theta_1) - \alpha(\theta_0)) \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k)}$

从而 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > c\}$

$= \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \lambda_1 > \lambda_0'\}$ for some constant λ_0'

从而由 N-P 引理知: W_0 为 (3.4) 的检验水平为 d 的 UMP 否定域

且由 Th 2.3 和 W_0 是 (3.4) 的无偏否定域, 即: $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) \geq d = P_{W_0}(\theta_0)$

2° 证明: 对 (A) 的任意水平不超过 d 的否定域 W

恒有 $P_{W_0}(\theta) \geq P_W(\theta) \quad \forall \theta > \theta_1$

对 $\forall \theta_2 > \theta_1$ 考虑: $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_2$ (3.5)

$\lambda_2 = \frac{L(\theta_2)}{L(\theta_1)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_2)}{S^n(\theta_1)} e^{(\alpha(\theta_2) - \alpha(\theta_1)) \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k)}$

从而 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > c\} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \lambda_2 > \lambda_0''\}$
for some constant λ_0''

结合 N-P 引理及 (3.2) 知 W_0 是 (3.5) 的水平为 α 的 UMP 否

再由 $P_w(\theta_1) \leq \sup_{\theta \in \theta_0} P_w(\theta) \leq \alpha$

得: $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_w(\theta_2)$

$H_0: \theta > \theta_1 \iff H_a: \theta < \theta_1$

例: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知

$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \iff H_a: \mu > \mu_0$

$Q(\mu) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \quad V(X) = X$

解: $f(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}}_{S(\mu)} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \underbrace{e^{\frac{\mu x}{\sigma^2}}}_{h(x)}$

由 Th 3.1 知:

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n X_k > c\}$ 为水平为 α 的 UMP 否定域

其中 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$

当 $\mu = \mu_0$ 时 $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

从而 $\alpha = P(\sum X_k > c | \mu = \mu_0)$

$= P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{\frac{c}{n} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right)$

\Rightarrow 取 $\frac{\frac{c}{n} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} = u_\alpha \Rightarrow \underline{c = n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n} \sigma_0 u_\alpha}$

May 21, 2024 下周结课 18 周以后考试

单参数指数分布 $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\theta V(x)}$ $S > 0, h > 0, \theta \uparrow$

$H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \iff H_a: \theta > \theta_1$

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\}$

st: $P(\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 \text{已知}$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu > \mu_0$$

$$W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n X_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n} \sigma U_d \}$$

$$P93 \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 = 1.21$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq 30 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu > 30$$

$$W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n X_i > 6 \times 30 + \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{1.21} \times U_{0.05} \}$$

设 $d = 0.05$

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 检验 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu > \mu_0$ (求) 求 UMP 否定域 (设水平为 α)

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = E X = \mu$ 从而 \bar{X} 的观测值 \bar{x} 应 $\sim \mu_0$
若 H_0 成立则

$$\text{从而 } W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n): \bar{x} > c \}$$

$$\text{且 } P(\bar{x} > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$$

$$\text{当 } \mu = \mu_0 \text{ 时 } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \text{从而 } \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{1/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{从而由 } P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{1/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{c - \mu_0}{1/\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \mu_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} U_\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n X_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n} U_\alpha \}$$

证: 对任意满足 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = \alpha$ 的否定域 W 成立 $P_{W_0}(\mu) \geq P_W(\mu) \quad \forall \mu > \mu_0$

对 $\forall \mu_1 > \mu_0$ 检验 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu = \mu_1$ (求)

$$\text{似然函数: } L(\mu) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{n}{2}\mu^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} e^{\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

问题(2)的似然比为:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\mu_1)}{L(\mu_0)} = e^{\frac{n}{2}(\mu_1^2 - \mu_0^2)} e^{(\mu_1 - \mu_0) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\text{从而: } W_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda > \lambda_0 \quad \text{for some } \lambda_0$$

从而由 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = \alpha$ 及 NP引理知: W_0 是(2)的水平为 α 的 UMP 否定域.

又由于 W 是(2)的水平不超过 α 的否定域, 从而 $P_{W_0}(\mu_1) > P_W(\mu_1)$

这个公式

Th 3.2.3.3 设 X 为单参数指数分布 型如 $f(x; \theta) = s(\theta)h(x)e^{-Q(\theta)V(x)}$ $s > 0, h > 0, Q \uparrow$ 则:

检验问题 $H_0: \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \notin (\theta_1, \theta_2)$

否定域: $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: C_1 < \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) < C_2\}$

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$

性质: UMP

$H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) \leq C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > C_2\}$

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$ 证明: $V(x)$ 就是 X .

UMPU

例 3.3. $X \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知 $H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

解: 由 Th 3.3 UMPU 否定域为:

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n: \sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2\}$

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$

即 $P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 | \theta = \theta_1) + P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

$P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 | \theta = \theta_2) + P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2 | \theta = \theta_2) = \alpha$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = \theta_1 \\ \bar{X} \sim N(\theta, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \end{array} \right.$$

标准化

用分布函数表示

$\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_1 - \theta_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_2 - \theta_1}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha$

$\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_1 - \theta_2}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_2 - \theta_2}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha$

注: Most Important 数字 4
less important 数字 24...
least 科研, 工程 21.

不考 3.6 二项的假设检验

$B(1, p)$ 是二项

一个总体情形 $X \sim B(1, p)$

1. $p \leq p_0$ $p > p_0$ ✓

问题: 设 $X \sim B(1, p)$ 检验: $H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_a: p > p_0$

2. $p \geq p_0$ $p < p_0$

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EX = p$

3. $p = p_0$ $p \neq p_0$

从而若 \bar{X} 远大于 p_0 则拒绝 H_0

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq c\}$

且对于给定的检验水平 α , W_0 满足:

$$\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p) = \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq c | p) = \alpha \quad (6.1)$$

记 $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 则 $T \sim B(n, p)$ 从而:

$$\frac{\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p)}{P(W_0 | p_0)} = \sup_{p \leq p_0} \frac{\sum_{k=c}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}}{\sum_{k=c}^n \binom{n}{k} p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k}}$$

$$P(T \geq k | p) = \sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

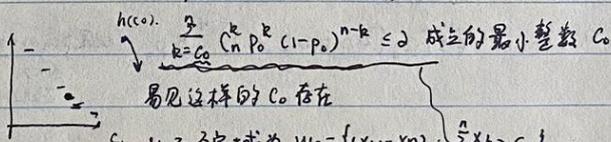
易见: $P(T \geq k | p)$ 关于 p ↑

从而由 (6.1) 知:

$$P(T \geq c | p_0) = \sum_{k=c}^n \binom{n}{k} p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} = \alpha$$

易见对给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 不是 $\exists c$, 使上式成立

从而取近似: 寻找使得:



c. 从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq c_0\}$

$$\text{易见: } \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq c_0 | p) = P(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \geq c_0 | p_0) \leq \alpha$$

即: W_0 的检验水平不超过 α .

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq c_0\}$ 拒绝 H_0

$T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. 拒 T 的观测值为 t

找等价条件, 去代替 c_0 刻画否定域

$$t = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$t \geq c_0 \quad \text{由 } c_0 \text{ 定义知: } t \geq c_0 \text{ 当且仅当 } \sum_{k=t}^n \binom{n}{k} p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq \alpha \quad (6.4)$$

$$\text{即 } h(t) \leq h(c_0) \leq \alpha$$

从而: 若 t 使 (6.4) 成立则拒绝 H_0 .

考虑关于 p 的方程 $\sum_{k=t}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = d$

由(4.29)知: 其解为 $p = \phi(t, d) = \left(1 + \frac{n-t+1}{t} F_{1-d}(2(n-t+1), 2t)\right)^{-1}$

(规定 $p(0, d) = 0$)

又由(6.4)左侧关于 p_0 单调增 \Rightarrow ~~从(6.4)成立~~ $\Leftrightarrow p_0 \leq p(t, d)$

从而: $W_0 = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}: t \geq c_0$

$= \{x_0, \dots, x_n\} | P(t, d) \geq p_0$

$t = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 则拒绝 H_0
反之接收 H_0

证明: $\sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$

记: $a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$

则由分部积分法: $a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \left[\frac{1}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \Big|_0^p + \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \int_0^p x^k (n-k)(1-x)^{n-k-1} dx \right]$

$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + a_{k+1} \quad a_n = p^n$

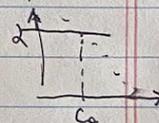
May 24, 2024

$X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_a: p > p_0 \quad W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}: t \geq c_0 \quad t = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad c_0: \text{使 } \sum_{k=c_0}^n \binom{n}{k} p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d$

$t \geq c_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=c_0}^n \binom{n}{k} p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d$ (由右图可看出)

$\Leftrightarrow p(t, d) = \left(1 + \frac{n-t+1}{t} F_{1-d}(2(n-t+1), 2t)\right)^{-1} \geq p_0$ (规定 $p(0, d) = 0$)

$0 < p_0$
接收 H_0



例 16.1 $X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{有效} \\ 0 & \text{无效} \end{cases}$ (两解一检验) $X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p \leq 0.8 \Leftrightarrow H_a: p > 0.8$
 把 $P(t, d)$ 算出来

$n=30, t=27$ 有效. $p(27, 0.05) = \left(1 + \frac{4}{27} F_{0.95}(8, 54)\right)^{-1} = 0.76 < 0.8$ 接收 H_0 . 故没有通过 0.8
 F分布的分位数

$p(28, 0.05) = 0.814 > 0.8$ 拒绝 H_0 即超过了 0.8.

两个总体情形

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立: } (X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

1. $p_1 \leq p_2 \quad p_1 > p_2$

2. $p_1 \geq p_2 \quad p_1 < p_2$

3. $p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 \neq p_2$

只出描述题

讲怎么做的好

不要求算

正态理论方法 (中心极限, 样本容量足够大)

Fisher 精确检验法

保证检验水平不超过给定值

正态理论方法

1. 检验: $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 >> p_2$

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EX = p_1 \quad E\bar{Y} = EY = p_2$

从而若观测值 $\bar{x} >> \bar{y}$, 则拒绝 H_0

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{y} >> 0)$$

由中心极限定理知: $\frac{\bar{x} - p_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)}} \overset{\text{近似服从}}{\sim} N(0,1) \quad \frac{\bar{y} - p_2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2)}} \sim N(0,1)$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)) \quad \bar{y} \sim N(p_2, \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} - \bar{y} \sim N(p_1 - p_2, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1) + \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{m}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

分子里所有 p_1, p_2 都不能用未知统计量, 故换成样本均值

$$\text{令 } Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})}{n} + \frac{\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}{m}}}$$

可以证明, 当 m, n 足够大时, Z 近似服从 $N(0,1)$ 分布

从而, 选取检验统计量为 $Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}(1-\bar{x})}{n} + \frac{\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}{m}}}$ 则当 $|Z|$ 过大时, 拒绝 H_0

从而否定域为: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m): |Z| > c\}$

由 W_0 定义 $\sup_{P_1=P_2} P(b > c | (P_1, P_2)) = d$

当 $P_1 = P_2$ 时 易知 $\eta \leq \xi$ 从而 $P(\eta > c | P_1=P_2) \leq P(\xi > c | P_1=P_2)$

从而取近似 取 C_0 使 $P(\xi > C_0 | P_1=P_2) = d$.

~~$C_0 = \dots$~~ ~~\dots~~

$\Rightarrow C_0 \approx U_d$ 从而:

$P(\eta < C_0 | P_1=P_2) \leq P(\xi < C_0 | P_1=P_2) \approx d$.

从而: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta > U_d\}$.

相似统计量: 在现在右之域 $\xi = \eta$ $W_0 = \{c \dots, \eta > C_0\}$ 近似似应用的分布
 $\sim (P_1, P_2, \dots)$

2. 检验 $H_0: P_1 \geq P_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: P_1 < P_2$

解: 选取检验统计量为 $\eta = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \bar{x}(1-\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{m} \bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}}$

否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < c\}$

s.t. $\sup_{P_1 \geq P_2} P(\eta < c | (P_1, P_2)) = d$. η 分布: 依据参数 故引入第 2 个统计量 c .

令 $\xi = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - (P_1 - P_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \bar{x}(1-\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{m} \bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}}$ 第二个统计量.

则当 $m, n \gg 1$ 时, $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$.

且当 $P_1 \geq P_2$ 时 $\xi \leq \eta$

从而: $P(\eta < c | P_1 \geq P_2) \leq P(\xi < c | P_1 \geq P_2)$.

取近似: 找 C_0 使 $P(\xi < C_0 | P_1 \geq P_2) = d$. 则 $C_0 \approx U_{1-d}$.

从而: $P(\eta < U_d | P_1 \geq P_2) \leq P(\xi < U_d | P_1 \geq P_2) \approx d$.

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < U_d\}$.

3. 检验 $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: p_1 \neq p_2$

解: 想译当 H_0 为真时, 易见 $\bar{X} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{n} p_1(1-p_1))$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{m} p_1(1-p_1))$$

从而
$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} p_1(1-p_1) + \frac{1}{m} p_1(1-p_1)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

($\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}$) $p_1(1-p_1)$

不能作参数估计

$$E\bar{X} = p_1 = E\bar{Y}$$

$$(X_1 \dots X_n) (Y_1 \dots Y_m)$$

$$(X_1 \dots Y_m)$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (\sum X_k + \sum Y_k)$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{X} + m\bar{Y})$$

p_1 替换为 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{X} + m\bar{Y})$

从而得到
$$G = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}) \hat{p} (1-\hat{p})}}$$

可以证明: 当 $m, n \gg 1$ 时, $G \sim N(0, 1)$
当 H_0 为真

从而各定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : |G| > c\}$

s.t. $P(|G| > c \mid H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha$

$c \approx U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

从而取 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) \mid |G| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

课后题 3.]

$X (n=1)$

找 w s.t. $f_w(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta \leq 3 \\ 1 & \theta > 4 \end{cases}$

样本 $X \sim U(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})$

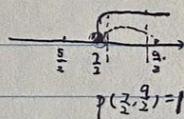
从而 $P(X \in (\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})) = 1$

即构造各定域 w , s.t. $P(X \in w \mid \theta \leq 3) = 0$ 检验

$P(X \in w \mid \theta \geq 4) = 1$ 子集

$\theta = 3 \quad (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$

$\theta = 4 \quad (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$



w 在 $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$ 右侧

$w \in [\frac{7}{2}, +\infty)$

$X \sim f(x) \begin{cases} f_0(x) = \int_0^1 [0,1] \\ f_1(x) = 2x [0,1] \end{cases} X. \quad H_0 \leftrightarrow H_1. \quad \alpha = 0.1. \quad \beta = \text{取} \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1}$
 (似然比检验法)

$X_1 \quad n=1 \quad L(f_i | x) = f(x_1)$

$\lambda = \frac{L(f_1 | x)}{L(f_0 | x)} = \frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} = 2x \quad x_1 \in X = [0,1]$

$W_0 = \{ x_1 \in [0,1] : 2x_1 > \lambda_0 \}$

$P(2x_1 > \lambda_0 | f = f_0) = 0.01$

$= \int_{\frac{\lambda_0}{2}}^1 f_0(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\lambda_0}{2}}^1 1 dx \quad \lambda_0 = 1.8$

$W_0 = \{ x_1 \in [0,1] : x_1 > 0.9 \}$

$P(\text{取} f_0) = 1 - P(x_1 > 0.9 | f = f_1)$

$= 1 - \int_{0.9}^1 2x_1 dx_1 = 0.81$

Fisher 精确检验法 不要说是大样本

$X \sim B(L, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(L, p_2)$

X, Y 独立 $(X_1 \dots X_n) (Y_1 \dots Y_m) \quad \varphi_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k$

观测值 $(x_1 \dots x_n) (y_1 \dots y_m) \quad S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \quad S_2 = \sum_{k=1}^m y_k$

$t = S_1 + S_2$

已知信息: S_1, S_2, t

1. 检验 $H_0: p_1 \leq p_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: p_1 > p_2$

想法: 在 $S_1 + S_2 = t$ 的条件下, 若 $p_1 \leq p_2$, 则观测值 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 中 "1" 较少

从而: S_1 较小, 从而当 S_1 过大时, 拒绝 H_0 . 从而否定域的形式为

$W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_m) : S_1 \geq c\}$

W_0 应满足: 显著水平

$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq c \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \alpha$

可以证明 $\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq c \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \sum_{i=c}^n P(i; n, m, t)$

其中: $P(i; n, m, t) = \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t}$ 超几何分布

从而 $\sum_{i=c}^n \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t} = \alpha$

取 c 以设 C_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=C_0}^n \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t} \leq \alpha$ 的最小整数

则 $W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_m) : S_1 \geq C_0\}$

显著水平 $\leq \alpha$

$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq C_0 \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)$

$S_1 \geq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=C_0}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha$

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_m) : \sum_{i=C_0}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha\}$

$P(i+1, n, m, t) = P(i, n, m, t) \frac{(n-i)(t-i)}{(i+1)(m-t+i)}$

2. 检验 $H_0: P \geq P_2 \leftrightarrow H_1: P < P_2$.

解, 类似于情形 1 有对称性

从而 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, y_m\}: S_i \leq C\}$.

W_0 满足: $\sup_{P \geq P_2} P(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i Y_i + Y_2 = t) \leq d$.

可以证明: $\sup_{P \geq P_2} P(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i Y_i + Y_2 = t) = \sum_{i=0}^t P(C, n, m, t) = \sum_{i=0}^t \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t}$

从而 $\sum_{i=0}^t \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t} = d$.

取 C_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=0}^{C_0} \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d$ 的最大整数.

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, y_m, S_i \leq C_0\}$

$S_i \leq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{S_i} \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d$.

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, y_m\}: \sum_{i=0}^{S_i} \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d$.

1. $H_0 \dots$

2. $H_0 \dots$ 互斥 P_1, P_2 即可...

1. $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, y_m\}: \sum_{i=0}^n P(C, n, m, t) \leq d$

2. $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, y_m\}: \sum_{i=0}^m P(i, m, n, t) \leq d$ \star_2 .

证: $\sum_{i=0}^t \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t} = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{C^i C_n^{t-i}}{C_m^t}$ 右边 $\stackrel{t-i=j}{=} \sum_{j=t-m}^t \frac{C^j C_n^{t-j}}{C_m^t}$

若 $t-m > 0$ 则对 $\forall i=0, t-m-1$

有 $t-i \geq m+1 > m$ 从而 $C_m^{t-i} = 0$. 右边 $\stackrel{S_i}{=} \sum_{j=t-m}^t \dots =$ 右边

3. 检验 $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 \neq p_2$

$$\frac{s_1}{n} \quad \frac{s_2}{m}$$

解: 在 $s_1 + s_2 = t$ 的条件下 若 H_0 为真

$$\frac{s_1}{n} \approx \frac{s_2}{m}$$

从而在 $s_1 + s_2 = t$ 的条件下有 $\frac{s_1}{n} \approx \frac{s_2}{m} = \frac{t-s_1}{m}$

从而 $s_1 \approx \frac{nt}{n+m}$

从而当 s 过大或过小时拒绝 H_0

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : s_1 \leq c_1 \text{ 或 } s_1 \geq c_2\}$

W_0 满足: $\sup_{p_1=p_2} [P(\varphi_1 \leq c_1 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) + P(\varphi_1 \geq c_2 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)] = \alpha$

可以证明:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t)$$

$$\sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t)$$

取近似: 设 c_1 为满足 $\sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 的最大整数.

设 $c_2, 0$ 为满足 $\sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} < \sum_{i=c_2-1}^n P(i, n, m, t)$ 的最小整数.

则: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : s_1 \leq c_{1,0} \text{ 或 } s_1 \geq c_{2,0}\}$

从而 $P + P \leq \sum_{i=0}^{c_{1,0}} P(i, n, m, t) + \sum_{i=c_{2,0}}^n P(i, n, m, t)$

$= \alpha$

$\leq \alpha$

且 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^{c_{1,0}} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=c_{2,0}}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\}$

$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\}$

例 6.3.

$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第一组被成功} \\ 0 & \text{未成功} \end{cases}$

$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{第二组被成功} \\ 0 & \text{未成功} \end{cases}$

$X \sim B(1, p_1)$

$Y \sim B(1, p_2)$

$H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: p_1 \neq p_2$

$$W_0 = f(x_1, \dots, y_m) \sum_{i=1}^{s_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } \sum_{i=1}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$n=25 \quad s_1=23 \quad m=35 \quad s_2=30 \quad t=53$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{23} \frac{C_{25}^i C_{35}^{53-i}}{C_{60}^{53}} = 0.878 > 0.025$$

$$\sum_{i=23}^{25} \frac{C_{25}^i C_{35}^{53-i}}{C_{60}^{53}} = 0.374 > 0.025$$

$H_0: f(x) = f_0(x) \leftrightarrow H_a: f(x) = f_1(x)$

例 2: $W: P(\text{弃}) = P_w(f_0) = \iint_{\omega} \prod_{k=1}^n f_0(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$P(\text{接受}) = 1 - P_w(f_1) = 1 - \iint_{\omega} \prod_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

$L(f) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k)$

$\lambda = \frac{L(f_1)}{L(f_0)} = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{f_1(x_k)}{f_0(x_k)}$

$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{f_1(x_k)}{f_0(x_k)} > \lambda_0\}$

1. $X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p = \frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow H_a: p = \frac{3}{4}$

$\omega = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \geq 2\}$

即 $\varphi = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \quad W: \varphi \sim B(3, p)$

从而 $P_w(\varphi) \quad P \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\}$

$$P(\frac{1}{2}) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= P(\varphi = 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= C_3^2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 (\frac{1}{2}) + C_3^3 (\frac{1}{2})^3 (\frac{1}{2})^0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

弃 = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$P(\frac{3}{4}) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{3}{4}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{3}{4})$$

$$= C_3^2 (\frac{3}{4})^2 (\frac{1}{4}) + C_3^3 (\frac{3}{4})^3 = \frac{27}{32}$$

弃 = $1 - \frac{27}{32} = \frac{5}{32}$