

Review of Some Literature

Contents

1	Mathematical Expression of the Problem	1
2	Assumptions and Priors	1
3	General Formula of the h-omitted-term Approximation	1
4	Analytic Result for Set A	2
5	Numeric Examination for Set A and C	4

1 Mathematical Expression of the Problem

假定可观测量 X 有级数展开式 $X = \sum c_n Q^n$, 记 k 阶截断误差为

$$\Delta_k \equiv \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} c_n Q^n \quad (1)$$

欲求 $\text{pr}(\Delta_k | c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)$.

2 Assumptions and Priors

- i) c_n 可视作某个上界 \bar{c} 给定后的随机变量, c_n 彼此独立, 而且服从同一个概率分布 $\text{pr}(c_n | \bar{c})$.
- ii) 从不同的先验信息出发可导出 $\text{pr}(c_n | \bar{c})$, $\text{pr}(\bar{c})$. Table 1 已列出三种 (Set A, B, C) 用于讨论。

3 General Formula of the h-omitted-term Approximation

考虑 $\Delta \approx \Delta_k^{(h)} \equiv c_{k+1} Q^{k+1} + c_{k+2} Q^{k+2} + \dots + c_{k+h} Q^{k+h}$ 的情形, 从等式

$$\text{pr}(\Delta | c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) = \int \text{pr}(\Delta | \bar{c}, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) \text{pr}(\bar{c} | c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) d\bar{c} \quad (2)$$

出发, 分别计算积分式中的两项如下,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr}(\Delta | \bar{c}, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) &= \int \text{pr}(\Delta | \bar{c}, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k, c_{k+1}, c_{k+2}, \dots, c_{k+h}) \text{pr}(c_{k+1}, c_{k+2}, \dots, c_{k+h} | \bar{c}, c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) dc_{k+1} dc_{k+2} \dots dc_{k+h} \\ &\approx \int \delta(\Delta - \Delta_k^{(h)}) \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k | \bar{c}) dc_{k+1} dc_{k+2} \dots dc_{k+h} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{pr}(\bar{c} | c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) = \frac{\text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k | \bar{c}) \text{pr}(\bar{c})}{\text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)}, \quad \text{where} \quad \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) = \int \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k | \bar{c}') \text{pr}(\bar{c}') d\bar{c}' \quad (4)$$

表 1: Prior pdfs.

Set	$\text{pr}(c_n \bar{c})$	$\text{pr}(\bar{c})$
A	$\frac{1}{2\bar{c}}\theta(\bar{c} - c_n)$	$\frac{1}{\bar{c} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \theta(\bar{c} - \bar{c}_<)\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c})$
B	$\frac{1}{2\bar{c}}\theta(\bar{c} - c_n)$	$\frac{1}{\bar{c}\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln \bar{c})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$
C	$\frac{1}{\bar{c}\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{c_n^2}{2\bar{c}^2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{\bar{c} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \theta(\bar{c} - \bar{c}_<)\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c})$

Eq (3) 中 \approx 的出现是因为使用了近似 $\Delta \approx \Delta_k^{(h)}$, 所以由此算出来的结果 $\text{pr}(\Delta|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k), \text{pr}(\Delta|\bar{c})$ 相应地标记为 $\text{pr}_k(\Delta|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k), \text{pr}_k(\Delta|\bar{c})$ 。Eq (2), (3), (4) 中所有 \bar{c} 的积分区间都是 $(0, +\infty)$, 而 $c_{k+1}, c_{k+2}, \dots, c_{k+h}$ 的积分区间都是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 。有时会先将 \bar{c} 的积分区间取为 $(\epsilon, 1/\epsilon)$, 计算完成后再令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 。

当 $k = 1, \Delta \approx \Delta_k^{(1)}$, 即使用首项近似时, Eq (3), (4) 代入 Eq (2) 得

$$\text{pr}_1(\Delta_k^{(1)}|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) = \frac{\int \text{pr}(c_{k+1} = \Delta_k^{(1)}/Q^{k+1}|\bar{c})\text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k|\bar{c})\text{pr}(\bar{c}) d\bar{c}}{Q^{k+1} \int \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k|\bar{c})\text{pr}(\bar{c}) d\bar{c}}, \quad \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k|\bar{c}) = \prod_{n=0}^k \text{pr}(c_n|\bar{c}) \quad (5)$$

连乘式 $\prod \text{pr}(c_n|\bar{c})$ 中的项数可能少于 $k+1$, 因为对于某些可观测量来说, 部分系数可能自动等于零, 不存在是随机变量的说法。当 $\text{pr}(\Delta_k|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)$ 求出后, 可以进一步算出 $p\%$ 置信区间 $(-d_k^{(p)}, +d_k^{(p)})$,

$$p\% = \int_{-d_k^{(p)}}^{+d_k^{(p)}} \text{pr}(\Delta_k|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) d\Delta_k \quad (6)$$

4 Analytic Result for Set A

给定 Set A (See 1) 中的先验概率, $\text{pr}(\Delta_k^{(1)}|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)$ 可由 Eq (5) 解析地求出, 并且由于最后的函数形式非常简单, 相应的 $d_k^{(p)}$ 也可以直接计算 Eq (6) 中的积分得出。

因为常值函数存在归一化的问题, 此时 \bar{c} 的积分区间实际上取不到 $(0, +\infty)$ 。Set A 选取的区间为 $(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_>)$ (表现为 $\text{pr}(\bar{c})$ 中的 θ 函数), 并且假定它足够宽,

$$\bar{c}_< < \bar{c}_{(k)} < \bar{c}_>, \quad \bar{c}_{(k)} \equiv \max\{|c_0|, |c_1|, \dots, |c_k|\} \quad (7)$$

这样, Eq (5) 中分母的积分就容易算出,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k|\bar{c})\text{pr}(\bar{c}) d\bar{c} &= \int_{\bar{c}_<}^{\bar{c}_>} \frac{1}{\bar{c} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \prod_{n=0}^k \frac{\theta(\bar{c} - |c_n|)}{2\bar{c}} d\bar{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{k+1} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_>} \int_{\bar{c}_{(k)}}^{\bar{c}_>} \frac{d\bar{c}}{\bar{c}^{k+2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{1}{2^{k+1} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_>} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\bar{c}^{k+1}} \right) \Big|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\bar{c}_{(k)}} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

类似地, Eq (5) 中分子的积分计算如下,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\infty \text{pr}(c_{k+1} = \Delta_k^{(1)}/Q^{k+1}|\bar{c})\text{pr}(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k|\bar{c})\text{pr}(\bar{c}) d\bar{c} &= \int_{\bar{c}_<}^{\bar{c}_>} \frac{1}{\bar{c} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \prod_{n=0}^{k+1} \frac{\theta(\bar{c} - |c_n|)}{2\bar{c}} d\bar{c} \\
 &= \frac{\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c}_{(k+1)})}{2^{k+2} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \int_{\max(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_{(k+1)})}^{\bar{c}_>} \frac{d\bar{c}}{\bar{c}^{k+3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{k+2} \frac{\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c}_{(k+1)})}{2^{k+2} \ln \bar{c}_>/\bar{c}_<} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\bar{c}^{k+1}} \right) \Big|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\max(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_{(k+1)})} \\
 \bar{c}_{(k+1)} &\equiv \max(\bar{c}_{(k)}, |\Delta_k^{(1)}|/Q^{k+1})
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

这里 $\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c}_{(k+1)})$ 与 $\max(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_{(k+1)})$ 的出现是未曾像 Eq (7) 那样假设 $\bar{c}_< < \bar{c}_{(k+1)} < \bar{c}_>$ 的结果。最后, 在将 Eq (8), (9) 代入 Eq (5) 前, 还需将结果中的 $k+1$ 替换成 n_c , 因为有时 c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k 可能并不会全部出现, 所以要用 n_c 来表示这 $k+1$ 个系数中不为零的个数。总之, Eq (5) 可以化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pr}(\Delta_k^{(1)}|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) &= \frac{\theta(\bar{c}_> - \bar{c}_{(k+1)})}{2Q^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \cdot \frac{(1/\bar{c}^{n_c+1})|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\max(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_{(k+1)})}}{(1/\bar{c}^{n_c})|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\bar{c}_{(k)}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2Q^{k+1}} \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \times \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\bar{c}^{n_c+1}} \Big|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\bar{c}_{(k)}}, & |\Delta_k^{(1)}| \leq \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} \\ \frac{1}{\bar{c}^{n_c+1}} \Big|_{\bar{c}_>}^{\frac{|\Delta_k^{(1)}|}{Q^{k+1}}}, & \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} < |\Delta_k^{(1)}| \leq \bar{c}_>Q^{k+1} \\ 0, & |\Delta_k^{(1)}| > \bar{c}_>Q^{k+1} \end{cases} \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

这表明 $\text{pr}(\Delta_k^{(1)}|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)$ 与 $\Delta_k^{(1)}$ 的函数关系事实上非常简单: 在区间 $(-\bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1}, +\bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1})$ 里, 取值为与 $\Delta_k^{(1)}$ 无关的常数; 在区间 $(-\infty, -\bar{c}_>Q^{k+1})$ 和 $(+\bar{c}_>Q^{k+1}, +\infty)$ 里, 取值为零; 在这两种区间之外, 函数值与 $\Delta_k^{(1)}$ 的依赖关系也具有 $ax^{-n} + b$ 的简单形式。这使得直接计算 Eq (6) 中的积分变得简单,

$$p\% = \begin{cases} \frac{d_k^{(p)}}{Q^{k+1}} \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \frac{1}{\bar{c}_>^{n_c+1}} \Big|_{\bar{c}_{(k)}}^{\bar{c}_>}, & d_k^{(p)} \leq \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{Q^{k+1}} \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \frac{1}{\bar{c}_>^{n_c}} \left[\frac{Q^{(k+1)(n_c+1)}}{n_c} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_k^{(1)}} \right) \Big|_{\bar{c}_>Q^{k+1}}^{d_k^{(p)}} - \frac{\bar{c}_>Q^{k+1} - d_k^{(p)}}{\bar{c}_>^{n_c+1}} \right], & \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} < d_k^{(p)} \leq \bar{c}_>Q^{k+1} \\ 1, & d_k^{(p)} > \bar{c}_>Q^{k+1} \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

有时判定条件 $d_k^{(p)} \leq \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1}$ 会换成

$$p\% \leq (p\%)_t, \quad (p\%)_t \equiv \frac{1}{\bar{c}_>^{n_c}} \Big|_{\bar{c}_{(k)}}^{\bar{c}_>} \cdot \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \bar{c}_{(k)} \tag{12}$$

在 $(\bar{c}_<, \bar{c}_>) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ 的极限情形, Eq (10), (11) 相应地化简为

$$\text{pr}(\Delta_k^{(1)}|c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k) = \frac{1}{2Q^{k+1}} \frac{n_c}{n_c + 1} \frac{1}{\bar{c}_{(k)}} \times \begin{cases} 1, & |\Delta_k^{(1)}| \leq \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} \\ \left(\frac{\bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1}}{|\Delta_k^{(1)}|} \right)^{n_c+1}, & \Delta_k^{(1)} > \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

$$d_k^{(p)} = \bar{c}_{(k)}Q^{k+1} \times \begin{cases} \frac{n_c+1}{n_c} p\%, & p \leq \frac{n_c}{n_c+1} \\ \left[\frac{1}{(n_c+1)(1-p\%)} \right]^{1/n_c}, & p > \frac{n_c}{n_c+1} \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

表 2: PRC2015 TABLE. II 的结果复现。 $\tilde{c}_{(k)} = 1$.

	min/max	Q	$k = 0$	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$
68%	0.001/1000		0.312	0.0408	0.00725	0.00136	0.000261
	0.25/4.0	0.20	0.219	0.0389	0.00717	0.00136	0.000261
	0.50/2.0		0.181	0.035	0.00677	0.00132	0.000257
	0.001/1000		0.515	0.111	0.0326	0.0101	0.00319
	0.25/4.0	0.33	0.362	0.106	0.0322	0.0101	0.00319
	0.50/2.0		0.299	0.0952	0.0304	0.00976	0.00314
	0.001/1000		0.78	0.255	0.113	0.0531	0.0255
	0.25/4.0	0.50	0.549	0.243	0.112	0.053	0.0255
	0.50/2.0		0.453	0.219	0.106	0.0514	0.0251
95%	0.001/1000		1.96	0.103	0.0137	0.00226	0.000407
	0.25/4.0	0.20	0.466	0.0773	0.0129	0.00223	0.000406
	0.50/2.0		0.292	0.0558	0.0106	0.00203	0.000388
	0.001/1000		3.24	0.281	0.0615	0.0168	0.00498
	0.25/4.0	0.33	0.768	0.21	0.0578	0.0166	0.00497
	0.50/2.0		0.482	0.152	0.0478	0.015	0.00474
	0.001/1000		4.91	0.645	0.214	0.0884	0.0398
	0.25/4.0	0.50	1.16	0.483	0.201	0.0873	0.0397
	0.50/2.0		0.73	0.349	0.166	0.0792	0.0379

5 Numeric Examination for Set A and C

对于首项近似下的 Set A, 应用 $d_k^{(p)}$ 的隐式表达式 Eq (11), 可以得到 PRC2015 TABLE. II 的结果。这里我们使用了函数 `scipy.optimize.root_scalar()` 来求得 $p\% > (p\%)_t$ 时的结果 (见 `tab2.py`).

对于首项近似下的 Set C, 可以应用公式 Eq (5) 数值计算得到 $\text{pr}(\Delta_k^{(1)} | c_0, c_1, \dots, c_k)$, 然后使用隐式表达式 Eq (6) 求出 $d_k^{(p)}$ (见 `tab3-1.py`).

如果 Table 2 中的小数四舍五入到和 PRC2015 TABLE. III 中相应精度, 那么可以发现两张表的结果是完全一致的, 没有任何不同。