

## 统计量

信息减少

Def

- 给定随机变量  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_n \rightarrow R^{k(n)}$  为  $k$  维统计量.

$$ta(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (t_1, \dots, t_n).$$

为了减少数据.

$$k(n) \leq n \quad \text{对信息做总结.}$$

$$k(n) = k \text{ 为常数于 } n.$$

Eg

- $t_n = \frac{1}{n} \{x_1 + \dots + x_n\} \quad k(n) = 1$

$$t_n = [n, (x_1 + \dots + x_n), x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2] \quad k(n) = 3.$$

$$t_n = [n, \text{mid}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}] \quad k(n) = 2$$

让信息无损失.

## 充分统计量

def. •  $t_1, t_2, \dots$  是充分统计量, ↓ 等价解.

$$p(t_1, \dots, t_n | \theta) = h_n(\vec{t}_n, \theta) g(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ 分解.}$$

for some function  $h_n \geq 0 \quad g > 0$ .

Thm. • 如果  $\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2, \dots$  是充分的, 无妨可取  $t_1, t_2, \dots$  为

$p(t_1, \dots, t_n | \theta, t_n)$  是与  $\theta$  为独立的.

Prof:  $\vec{t}_n = t_n(t_1, \dots, t_n)$

$$p(t_1, \dots, t_n | \theta) = p(t_1, \dots, t_n | \theta, t_n) p(t_n | \theta)$$

$$= p(t_1, \dots, t_n | t_n) p(t_n | \theta)$$

## 例子

eg1. • 判断  $\sum x_i$  是否是指数分布的充分统计量;

$$P(X = x_i) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}$$

$$f(\bar{x}) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum x_i} \quad T(\bar{x}) = \sum x_i = t$$

$$f(\bar{x}, \lambda) = \lambda^n \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{此时 } T(\bar{x}) = \sum x_i \quad h(\bar{x}) = 1$$

$$g(T(\bar{x}), \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n | \theta) = h_n(\bar{x}_n, \theta) g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{分解}$$

eg2. • 找出正态分布的充分统计量

$$f(\bar{x}) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [\sum x_i^2 + n\mu^2 - 2\sum x_i \mu]}$$

$$= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [\sum x_i^2 + n\mu - 2\mu \sum x_i]}$$

充分统计量设为  $\sum x_i^2 \quad \sum x_i$



