

概率论与数理统计 第十五次作业参考题解

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Q1

(1) 最小二乘法的结果为 $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$, 故 $\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = \bar{y}$, 即最小二乘法拟合的直线经过点 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 。

(2) $\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = \text{Cov}(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}, \hat{\beta}_1) = \text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) - \bar{x} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1)$, 其中 $\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = E(\bar{y} \hat{\beta}_1) - E(\bar{y})E(\hat{\beta}_1) = E(\frac{\bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}) - \beta_1(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) E((y_i - \bar{y}) \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} - \beta_1(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})$, 利用 $E(y_i y_j) = E(y_i)E(y_j) = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_j) (i \neq j)$, $E(y_i^2) = \sigma^2 + (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)^2$, 得 $E((y_i - \bar{y}) \bar{y}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n E(y_i y_j)}{n} - (\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + (\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})^2) = \frac{\sigma^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_j)}{n} - (\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + (\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})^2) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_j)}{n} - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})^2 = \beta_1(x_i - \bar{x})(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})$, 代入得 $\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = 0$, 故 $\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = -\bar{x} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = -\frac{\bar{x} \sigma^2}{S_{xx}}$ 。当 $\bar{x} = 0$ 时, $\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = 0$, 此时 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ 不相关。

(3) 即最大化 S_{xx} 。若 n 为偶数, 则一半 x_i 取 1, 另一半 x_i 取 -1 ; 若 n 为奇数, 则 $\frac{n-1}{2}$ 个 x_i 取 1, 其他 x_i 取 -1 , 或反之。具体证明过程参见 <https://cloud.tsinghua.edu.cn/f/94fc5b491af0419b8085/>, 感谢计 23 班秦晨阳同学提供解答。也可采用多元微积分的方法, 感兴趣的同学可自行尝试。

(4) 相应的最小二乘估计为 $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$, 此时相应的 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2}{n-1}$ 。记 $\hat{y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_1 x_0$, 则可以证明 $\frac{y_0 - \hat{y}_0}{\sigma \sqrt{1 + \frac{x_0^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\frac{(n-1)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ 且二者独立, 故 $\frac{y_0 - \hat{y}_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x_0^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}} \sim t(n-1)$, 据此给出 y_0 的 $(1-\alpha)$ -置信的区间估计为 $[\hat{y}_0 - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x_0^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}, \hat{y}_0 + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x_0^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}]$ 。

Q2

(1) 直接优化对数似然函数即得 $(\sigma^2)^* = SSE/n$ 。

(2) 参考 <https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/3319241/proof-that-ess-e-n-2-sigma2>。