

统计学基础 I : 数理统计 Assignment 5

姓名: 雍崔扬

学号: 21307140051

习题: E2.3(2)(3), E2.5, E2.6(1)(5)(7), E2.8, 补充题4

Problem 1 (习题 2.3(1)(2)(3))

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自下列分布的简单随机样本, 求其未知参数的矩估计:

(1) $p(x; \lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} I_{(x, \infty)}(x) \ (\lambda > 0)$

• Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_0^\infty x \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty u e^{-u} du \quad (u := \lambda x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (-u - 1)e^{-u})|_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda}\end{aligned}$$

根据矩估计有 $\bar{X} = 1/\hat{\lambda}$

因此矩估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = 1/\bar{X}$

其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 为样本均值.

(2) $p(x; \theta) = \frac{2(\theta-x)}{\theta^2} I_{(0,\theta)}(x) \ (\theta > 0)$

• Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{2(\theta-x)}{\theta^2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta} \int_0^\theta x dx - \frac{2}{\theta^2} \int_0^\infty x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right)|_0^\theta - \frac{2}{\theta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)|_0^\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \frac{2}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\theta^3 \\ &= \frac{\theta}{3}\end{aligned}$$

根据矩估计有 $\bar{X} = \hat{\theta}/3$

因此矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = 3\bar{X}$

其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 为样本均值.

(3) Beta(θ, b) ($\theta > 0$) (其中 b 已知)

• Solution:

$p(x; \theta, b) = \frac{1}{\beta(\theta, b)} x^{\theta-1} (1-x)^{b-1} I_{(0,1)}(x)$

其中 $\beta(\theta, b) = \int_0^1 x^{\theta-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\theta)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(\theta+b)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta(\theta, b)} x^{\theta-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\beta(\theta, b)} \int_0^1 x^{(\theta+1)-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx \\
&= \frac{\beta(\theta+1, b)}{\beta(\theta, b)} \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(\theta+1)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(\theta+1+b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\theta+b)}{\Gamma(\theta)\Gamma(b)} \\
&= \frac{\theta}{\theta+b}
\end{aligned}$$

根据矩估计有 $\bar{X} = \hat{\theta}/(\hat{\theta} + b)$

因此矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = b\bar{X}/(1 - \bar{X})$

其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 为样本均值.

Problem 2 (习题 2.5)

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自正态总体 $\{\xi \stackrel{d}{=} N(\mu, \sigma^2) : \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0\}$ 的简单随机样本.
求 $P_{\mu, \sigma^2}\{\xi > 1\}$ 的矩估计量.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{\mu, \sigma^2}\{\xi > 1\} &= 1 - P_{\mu, \sigma^2}\{\xi \leq 1\} \\
&= 1 - P_{\mu, \sigma^2}\left\{\frac{\xi - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right\} \\
&= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Phi(\cdot)$ 为标准正态分布 $N(0, 1)$ 的累积分布函数.

根据矩估计有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}_{\mu, \sigma^2}\{\xi > 1\} &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1 - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right) \\
&= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1 - \bar{X}}{S_n}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 为样本均值, $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 为未修偏的样本方差.

Problem 3 (习题 2.6(1)(5)(7))

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自下列分布的简单随机样本, 求其未知参数的最大似然估计量:

(1) $p(x; \theta) = (\theta + 1)x^\theta I_{(0,1)}(x)$ ($\theta > -1$)

• **Solution:**

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
L(\theta | x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta + 1)x_i^\theta \\
&= (\theta + 1)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^\theta
\end{aligned}$$

对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} l(\theta|x) &= \log(L(\theta|x)) \\ &= n \log(\theta + 1) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i) \right) \cdot \theta \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $l(\theta|x)$ 关于 $\theta \in (-1, \infty)$ 是凹函数，故其驻点就是全局最大值点。

(这是数学分析以及最优化课程的结论，但遗憾的是侯老师不允许在期末考试中使用)

求解驻点条件 (也就是所谓的似然方程):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) = \frac{n}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i) = 0$$

解得:

$$\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)} - 1$$

(既然不能使用最优化的结论，只能验证一下边界点了)

根据 $\begin{cases} l(1_+|x) = -\infty \\ l(\infty|x) = -\infty \end{cases} (\forall x \in \Omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : 0_n \prec x \prec 1_n\})$

我们可知 $\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta \in (-1, \infty)} l(\theta|x) (\forall x \in \Omega)$

因此 θ 的 MLE 即为 $\hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(X_i)} - 1$

(5) $p(x; \theta) = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\theta} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^m}{\theta}\right\} (\theta > 0)$ (其中 m 已知)

- Preparation:**

题干没有标明 x 的范围，我们来推导一下：

首先 $p(x; \theta)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时是正值。

其次 $p(x; \theta)$ 对 $x \in (0, \infty)$ 的积分是 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty p(x; \theta) dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\theta} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^m}{\theta}\right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-u} du \quad (u := \frac{x^m}{\theta}) \\ &= (-e^{-u})|_0^\infty \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

因此这个分布的 x 的取值范围 (即支撑集) 始终是 $(0, \infty)$

- Solution:**

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta|x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{mx_i^{m-1}}{\theta} \exp\left\{-\frac{x_i^m}{\theta}\right\} \\ &= \left(\frac{m}{\theta}\right)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{m-1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m\right\} \end{aligned}$$

对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} l(\theta|x) &= \log(L(\theta|x)) \\ &= n \log(m) - n \log(\theta) + (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i) - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\max_\theta l(\theta|x)$ 是一个开凸集上的约束优化问题，其驻点条件是局部最大值点的必要条件。

求解驻点条件 (也就是所谓的似然方程) $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\theta|x) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m) \frac{1}{\theta^2} = 0$

解得 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m$

我们可以验证 $\hat{\theta}$ 是一个**严格局部最大值点**,

因为 $\hat{\theta}$ 处的二阶导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} l(\hat{\theta}|x) = \frac{n}{\hat{\theta}^2} - 2(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m) \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^3} = -\frac{n}{\hat{\theta}^2} < 0$.

根据 $\begin{cases} l(0_+|x) = -\infty \\ l(\infty|x) = -\infty \end{cases}$ 可知 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m$ 是**全局最大值点**.

因此 θ 的 MLE 即为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^m = A_m$ (样本 m 阶原点矩)

(7) $P\{\xi = k\} = \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r}$ ($k = r, r+1, \dots$) 参数 $p \in (0, 1)$, 常数 r 已知

- **Solution:**

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} L(p|x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{r - 1} p^r (1-p)^{x_i - r} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{x_i - 1}{r - 1} \cdot p^{nr} \cdot (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nr} \end{aligned}$$

对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} l(p|x) &= \log(L(p|x)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \log \binom{x_i - 1}{r - 1} + nr \log(p) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nr \right) \log(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $l(p|x)$ 关于 $p \in (0, 1)$ 是**凹函数**, 故其驻点就是全局最大值点.

求解驻点条件 (也就是所谓的似然方程) $\frac{\partial}{\partial p} l(p|x) = \frac{nr}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - nr}{1-p} = 0$

解得 $\hat{p} = \frac{nr}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{nr}{\bar{x}}$

(既然不能使用最优化的结论, 只能验证一下边界点了)

根据 $\begin{cases} l(0_+|x) = -\infty \\ l(1_-|x) = -\infty \end{cases}$ ($\forall x \in \Omega \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^n : x_i \geq r \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, n\}$)

我们可知 $\hat{p} = \arg \max_{p \in (0,1)} l(p|x)$ ($\forall x \in \Omega$)

因此 p 的 MLE 即为 $\hat{p} = \frac{nr}{\bar{x}}$

其中 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 为样本均值.

Problem 4 (习题 2.8)

设 $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 为取自均匀分布 $\{\xi \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Uniform}(\theta, 2\theta) : \theta > 0\}$

求 θ 的最大似然估计量, 并在其基础上构造无偏估计量.

Solution:

似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta|x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n P\{\text{Uniform}(\theta, 2\theta) = x_i\} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} I_{[\theta, 2\theta]}(x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^n} I\left(\theta \leq \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i\right) I\left(\max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i \leq 2\theta\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^n} I\left(\frac{1}{2} \max_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i \leq \theta \leq \min_{i=1, \dots, n} x_i\right) \end{aligned}$$

容易直接验证 $\hat{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \max_{i=1,\dots,n} x_i$ 是 $L(\theta|x)$ 的最大值点,

因此 θ 的 MLE 为 $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} X_{(n)}$

下面我们验证它不是无偏估计量:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}] &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_\theta[X_{(n)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_\theta[X_{(n)} - \theta] + \frac{1}{2} \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_\theta^{2\theta} (x - \theta) \cdot f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_\theta^{2\theta} (x - \theta) \cdot \frac{n(x - \theta)^{n-1}}{\theta^n} dx + \frac{1}{2} \theta \\ &= \frac{n}{2\theta^n} \int_0^\theta u^n du + \frac{1}{2} \theta \\ &= \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta \\ &= \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} \theta\end{aligned}$$

我们可以在其基础上构造无偏估计量 $\hat{\theta}_{\text{unbiased}} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2n+1} \hat{\theta} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} X_{(n)}$

Problem 5 (补充题 4)

利用二阶偏导的方法求解《数理统计讲义》上 2.1.22 例子 (66-67 页) 中的估计是最大似然估计.

2.1.22 例 设 $(X_1, Y_1)^\top, \dots, (X_n, Y_n)^\top$ 为取自以下二元正态分布总体

$$N\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right), \quad \sigma^2 > 0, 0 < \rho < 1$$

的简单随机样本, 求参数 σ^2 和 ρ 的 MLE.

在此对数似然函数为

$$l(\sigma^2, \rho) = -n \ln \pi - n \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{n}{2} \ln(1 - \rho^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2(1 - \rho^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right).$$

似然方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma^2} : & -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4(1 - \rho^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \rho} : & \frac{n\rho}{1 - \rho^2} - \frac{\rho}{\sigma^2(1 - \rho^2)^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{\sigma^2(1 - \rho^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

由此可直接求得它有唯一解:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2n(1 - \hat{\rho}^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right), \\ \hat{\rho} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2}. \end{cases} \quad (2.1-11)$$

因为对数似然函数 $l(\sigma^2, \rho)$ 为二元连续函数, 且

$$l(\sigma^2, \pm 1_\mp) = -\infty, \quad l(0_+, \rho) = -\infty, \quad l(+\infty, \rho) = -\infty,$$

所以式(2.1-11) 中的 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 为 $l(\sigma^2, \rho)$ 唯一的最大点, 这样 σ^2 和 ρ 的最大似然估计就是

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2n(1 - \hat{\rho}^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \right), \\ \hat{\rho} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2}. \end{cases}$$

Solution:

设 $((X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n))$ 为取自二元正态分布总体 $\left\{ N\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) : \sigma^2 > 0, -1 < \rho < 1 \right\}$ 的简单随机样本.

其似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
L(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(\sigma^2)^2(1-\rho^2)}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_i - 0 \\ y_i - 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_i - 0 \\ y_i - 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\
&= (2\pi)^{-n} (1-\rho^2)^{-n/2} (\sigma^2)^{-n} \prod_{i=1}^n \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\rho \\ -\rho & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\
&= (2\pi)^{-n} (1-\rho^2)^{-n/2} (\sigma^2)^{-n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

其对数似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
l(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y) &= \log \{ L(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y) \} \\
&= -n \log (2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \log (1-\rho^2) - n \log (\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

列出驻点条件的方程 (即所谓的似然方程) 为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} l(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y) = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4(1-\rho^2)} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} l(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y) = \frac{n\rho}{1-\rho^2} - \frac{\rho}{\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)^2} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\rho \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2n(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2) \\ \hat{\rho} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2} \end{cases}$

下面我们说明 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 是 $l(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y)$ 上的最大值点:

- 证明 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 是严格局部最大点:

我们计算 $l(\sigma^2, \rho | x, y)$ 在 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 的 Hessian 矩阵, 看它是不是负定的.

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_{(\sigma^2, \rho)}^2 l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y) &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{(\partial \sigma^2)^2} l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y) & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \rho} l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \sigma^2} l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y) & \frac{\partial^2}{(\partial \rho)^2} l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{n}{\hat{\sigma}^4} & \frac{2n\hat{\rho}\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\hat{\sigma}^4(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} \\ \frac{2n\hat{\rho}\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\hat{\sigma}^4(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} & \frac{4\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\hat{\sigma}^2(1+5\hat{\rho}^2)}{\hat{\sigma}^2(1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

- (TODO: 二阶偏导应该算错了)

老师算出的 Hessian 是 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4n^3}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2)^2} & \frac{n\hat{\rho}}{2\hat{\sigma}^2(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} \\ \frac{n\hat{\rho}}{2\hat{\sigma}^2(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} & \frac{-n(1+3\hat{\rho}^2)}{(1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$

最终 $\det = \frac{n^2(1+\frac{11}{4}\hat{\rho}^2)}{\hat{\sigma}^4(1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} > 0$

- 根据 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 的表达式, 我们可以反解出 $\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = 2n\hat{\sigma}^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = n\hat{\sigma}^2 \hat{\rho} \end{cases}$

◦ 一阶顺序主子式 $= -\frac{n}{\hat{\sigma}^4} < 0$

◦ 二阶顺序主子式:

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(\nabla_{(\sigma^2, \rho)}^2 l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho} | x, y)) &= -\frac{n}{\hat{\sigma}^4} \cdot \frac{4\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\hat{\sigma}^2(1+5\hat{\rho}^2)}{\hat{\sigma}^2(1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} - \left(\frac{2n\hat{\rho}\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\hat{\sigma}^4(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{n^2 \hat{\sigma}^4 (1+\hat{\rho}^2) - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i)^2}{\hat{\sigma}^8 (1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} \\
&= \frac{n^2 \hat{\sigma}^4 (1+\hat{\rho}^2) - (n\hat{\sigma}^2 \hat{\rho})^2}{\hat{\sigma}^8 (1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} \\
&= \frac{n^2}{\hat{\sigma}^4 (1-\hat{\rho}^2)^2} \\
&> 0
\end{aligned}$$

根据 **Sylvester 判定定理** 可知 $\nabla_{(\sigma^2, \rho)}^2 l(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho}|x, y) \prec 0$
 因此 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 是 $l(\sigma^2, \rho|x, y)$ 的**严格局部最大值点**.

- **排除边界点:**

因为 $l(\sigma^2, \rho|x, y)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}_{++} \times (-1, 1)$ 上连续,

且边界点满足 $\begin{cases} l(0_+, \rho) = -\infty & (\forall \rho \in (-1, 1)) \\ l(+\infty, \rho) = -\infty & (\forall \rho \in (-1, 1)) \\ l(\sigma^2, 1_-) = -\infty & (\forall \sigma^2 > 0) \\ l(\sigma^2, -1_+) = -\infty & (\forall \sigma^2 > 0) \end{cases}$

所以边界点不可能是全局最大点.

综上所述, 驻点 $(\hat{\sigma}^2, \hat{\rho})$ 是 $l(\sigma^2, \rho|x, y)$ 上的全局最大值点,

说明 (σ^2, ρ) 的 MLE 为 $\begin{cases} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{2n(1-\hat{\rho}^2)} (\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\hat{\rho} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2) \\ \hat{\rho} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2} \end{cases}$

The End