

# 统计学基础 I : 数理统计 Assignment 5

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

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

• **Solution:**

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

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( $\theta, b$ ) ( $\theta > 0$ ) (其中  $b$  已知)

• **Solution:**

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

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

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

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

(5)  $p(x; \theta) = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{\theta} \exp\{-\frac{x^m}{\theta}\} (\theta > 0)$  (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  $\theta$  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)  $P\{\xi = k\} = \binom{k-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{k-r} \quad (k = r, r+1, \dots)$  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  $\hat{p} = \arg \max_{p \in (0,1)} l(p|x) \quad (\forall x \in \Omega)$

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  $\theta$  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  $\theta$  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  $\sigma^2$  和  $\rho$  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

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

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  $\sigma^2$  和  $\rho$  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  $\left\{ N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) : \sigma^2 > 0, -1 < \rho < 1 \right\}$  的简单随机样本.

其似然函数为:

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

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:

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

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

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)**

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

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

- 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,

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

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,

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

**The End**