#### **Abstract**

本期我们主要学习高斯分布的一些性质

## **Assumption**

现在我们有一堆数据:

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)^T \tag{18}$$

$$x_i \in R^p \tag{19}$$

首先给出我们的模型: 高斯线形模型。

这里我们为了简化起见,将 p 设为 1, 因此

$$x \backsim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \tag{20}$$

$$\theta = (\mu, \sigma) \tag{21}$$

接下来我们根据这堆数据,通过极大似然估计(MLE)得出其期望与方差

下面我们给出似然函数:

$$p(X|\theta) = \log\left(\prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) - \log(\sigma) - \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$
(22)

# **Expectation**

下面我们首先使用极大似然估计得出期望  $\mu$  的估计值

$$\mu_{MLE} = argmax(p(X|\theta))$$

$$= argmin(\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \mu)^2)$$
(23)

对式子求导得到:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} 2(x_i - \mu) = 0 \tag{24}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - N\mu = 0 \tag{25}$$

$$\mu_{MLE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \tag{26}$$

### **Variance**

同样的,我们使用极大似然估计得出方差 $\sigma$ 的估计值

$$\sigma_{MLE} = argmax(p(X|\theta))$$

$$= argmin(\sum_{i=1}^{N} log(\sigma) + \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2})$$
(27)

同样的, 我们对式子求导得到:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma} - \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3} \right] = 0 \tag{28}$$

最后, 我们得到估计值:

$$\sigma_{MLE}^2 = \Sigma_{MLE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \mu)^2$$
 (29)

### **Biased Estimation**

要验证一个估计值是有偏估计还是无偏估计,我们只需计算该估计值的期望即可。

 $\mu$ 

$$E[\mu_{MLE}] = E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E[x_i]$$

$$= \mu$$
(30)

因此  $\mu_{MLE}$  为无偏估计

 $\sigma$ 

首先我们对  $\sigma$  的估计值进行变形

$$\sigma_{MLE}^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} - \mu_{MLE})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i}^{2} - 2x_{i}\mu_{MLE} + \mu_{MLE}^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - 2(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i})\mu_{MLE} + \mu_{MLE}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - 2\mu_{MLE}^{2} + \mu_{MLE}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - \mu_{MLE}^{2}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - \mu_{MLE}^{2}) - (\mu_{MLE}^{2} - \mu^{2})$$

$$= (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - \mu^{2}) - (\mu_{MLE}^{2} - \mu^{2})$$

 $\diamondsuit f_1 = (rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 - \mu^2)$  ,  $f_2 = (\mu_{MLE}^2 - \mu^2)$ 

所以:

$$E[f_{1}] = E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2} - \mu^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i}^{2} - \mu^{2})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E[x_{i}^{2}] - E[\mu^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E[x_{i}^{2}] - \mu^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E[x_{i}^{2}] - (E[x_{i}])^{2}$$

$$= \sigma^{2}$$
(32)

类似的:

$$\begin{split} E[f_{2}] &= E[\mu_{MLE}^{2} - \mu^{2}] \\ &= E[\mu_{MLE}^{2} - (E[\mu_{MLE}])^{2}] \\ &= Var[\mu_{MLE}] \\ &= Var[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Var[x_{i}] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sigma^{2} \end{split} \tag{33}$$

最后,将  $f_1$  与  $f_2$  相加,得到:

$$E[\sigma_{MLE}^2] = \frac{N-1}{N}\sigma^2 \tag{34}$$

因此我们通过极大似然估计得到的  $\sigma$  的估计值比真实值略小,所以为有偏估计 而  $\sigma^2$  的无偏估计为  $\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^N(x_i-\mu_{MLE})^2$