#### 统计信号处理

第二章

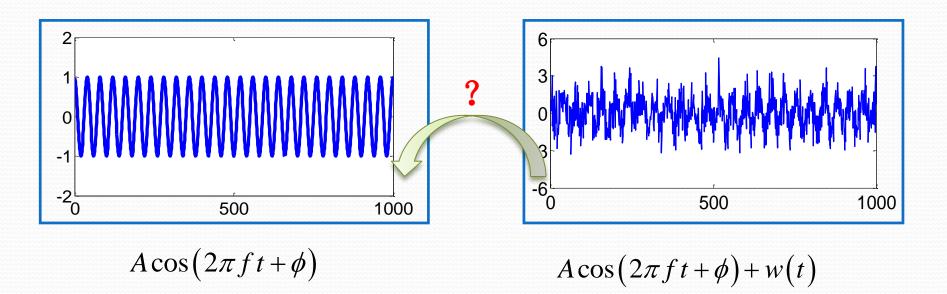
最小方差无偏估计 [ ——概念及其性能界

> 清华大学电子工程系 李洪 副教授 2023.2

## 内容概要

- 一、估计的概念
- 二、最小方差无偏估计
- 三、标量参数时克拉美罗界
- 四、矢量参数时克拉美罗界
- 五、应用案例
- 六、小结

## 一、估计的概念



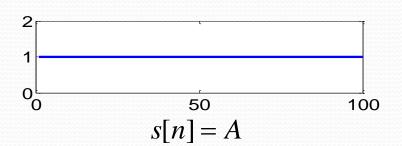
#### 数学模型:

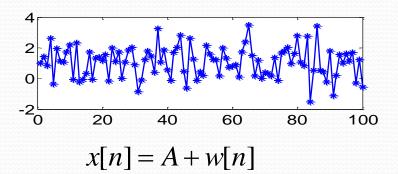
$$A? \ f? \ \phi? \ \ \{x[0], x[1], x[2], ..., x[N-1]\}$$

估计:根据观测数据来确定未知参数(待估计参数)的规则

#### • 估计理论分类

#### 1. 第一类

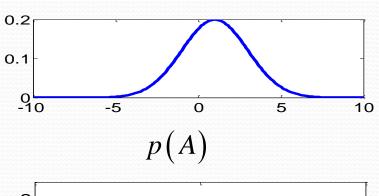


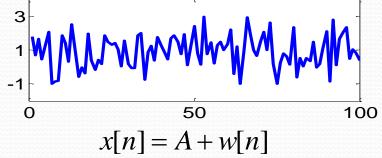


p(x;A)

#### 经典估计

#### 2. 第二类

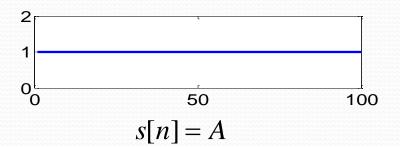


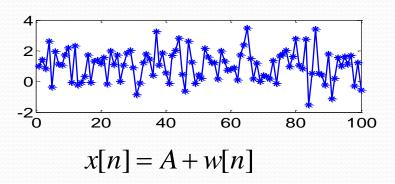


p(x,A)

#### 贝叶斯估计

#### • 估计量特性及选择





$$\hat{A}_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( A + w[n] \right)$$

#### 估计量是随机变量

$$\hat{A}_2 = x[0]$$

$$\hat{A}_3 = \frac{1}{2} (x[0] + x[1])$$

$$\hat{A}_4 = \frac{2}{3N} \sum_{n=0}^{N/2-1} x[n] + \frac{4}{3N} \sum_{n=N/2}^{N-1} x[n]$$

孰优孰劣? 如何评判?

#### 均方误差(mean square error, MSE)准则

$$\operatorname{mse}(\hat{\theta}) = E\{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{((\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})) + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta))^{2}\}$$

$$= E\{((\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^{2} + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^{2} + 2((\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta))\}$$

$$= \operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) + b^{2}(\theta)$$

 $\min \left\{ \operatorname{mse}(\hat{\theta}) \right\}$ :与真值有关,一般不可实现

——尽管如此,却是后续大量估计理论方法的出发点

## 二、最小方差无偏估计(MVU)

● 退而求其次 ——最小方差无偏估计 (MVU)

MVU: Minimum variance unbiased

1. 第一层含义——无偏

无偏估计

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta, \ a < \theta < b$$

- (1) 要求对 $\theta$ 取值范围内的**所有值**均成立
- (2) 是否一定存在无偏估计?

**例:** 现有一观测数据 x[0] ,其服从均匀分布  $U\left[0,\frac{1}{\theta}\right]$  。对参数 $\theta$  是否存在无偏估计?

假定存在无偏估计:

$$\hat{\theta} = g\left(x[0]\right)$$

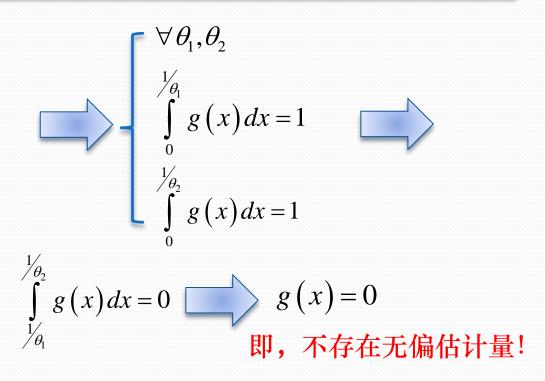
则要求:  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$ 



按期望的数学定义有:

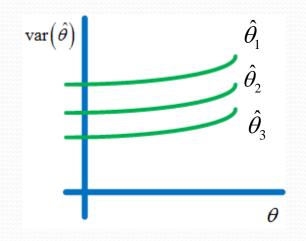
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \int \hat{\theta} p(x; \theta) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1/\theta} g(x) \theta dx \qquad \Box$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\theta}} g(x) dx = 1$$

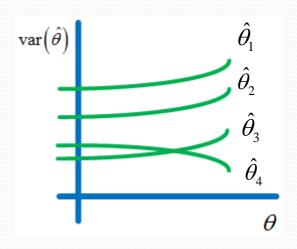


若分布函数为 $U[0,\theta]$ ?

#### 2. 第二层含义——方差最小



一致最小方差无偏估计



局部最小方差无偏估计

- MVU要求无论待估计参数是多少,其方差都是最小的, 因此要求一致最小方差无偏估计
- 是否一定存在一致最小方差无偏估计?

例:假定两观测量 x[0]和 x[1] 相互独立,且

$$x[0] \sim N(\theta, 1)$$

$$x[1] \sim \begin{cases} N(\theta, 1), & \theta \ge 0 \\ N(\theta, 2), & \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

待估计参数为 θ。

【估计量1: 
$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x[0] + x[1])$$
  
估计量2:  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{2}{3}x[0] + \frac{1}{3}x[1]$ 

谁是MVU?

均无偏

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{var}(x[0]) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{var}(x[1])$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{18}{36}, \theta \ge 0 \\ \frac{27}{36}, \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{4}{9} \operatorname{var}(x[0]) + \frac{1}{9} \operatorname{var}(x[1])$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{20}{36}, \theta \ge 0 \\ \frac{24}{36}, \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

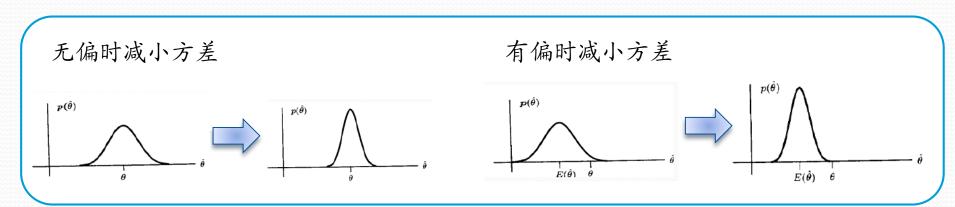
二者中不存在MVU

#### • MVU的内涵

#### MVU估计量 $\hat{\theta}$ :

$$s.t. E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$
 $min\{var(\hat{\theta})\}$   $var(\hat{\theta}) = E((\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2)$   $var(\hat{\theta}) = E((\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2) = mse(\hat{\theta})$   $var(\hat{\theta}) = E((\hat{\theta}) = E((\hat$ 

# 某种程度上,MVU是对无法实现的最小MSE准则"迂回"实现: **先无偏,再方差最小**

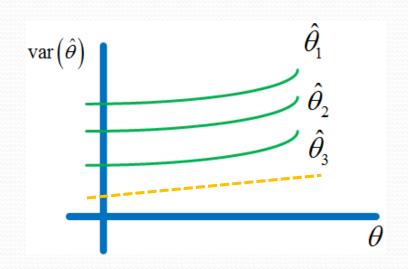


#### 此题未设置答案,请点击右侧设置按钮

#### 下面有关最小方差无偏估计的含义,说法正确的是?

- A 是所有估计量中方差最小的
- B 该估计量一定是无偏的
- 该估计量可能不存在
- D 是无偏估计量中方差最小的
- 是无偏估计量中均方误差最小的

#### MVU如何找?



- $\hat{\theta}_3$  是这三个中最好的
- 是否还有更好的?



- 方差是否有界?
- 若有,是什么样的界?

#### √ 克拉美罗界

- Cramer-Rao Lower Bound (CRLB), 也称克拉美罗下界
- 到目前,最容易确定的性能界
- 若存在可达到该性能界的MVU,可求之。否则,即使不存在, 也为评价估计量性能提供了"参考"

——为我们确定估计量性能及寻找最佳 估计量找到了评估手段、方向

## 三、标量参数时克拉美罗界

- 1. 标量参数克拉美罗界 (CRLB) 定理
- 2. 参数变化下CRLB

#### 1. 标量参数的CRLB

核心问题: 
$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\left(\hat{\theta} - E\left(\hat{\theta}\right)\right)^{2}\right)$$
  $\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\left(\hat{\theta} - \theta\right)^{2}\right)$ 

假定 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 $\theta$ 的无偏估计,

$$\int \hat{\theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \int \hat{\theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x}}{\partial \theta} = 1$$

$$\int \hat{\theta} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} d\mathbf{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x};\theta)$$

$$\mathbb{P} \int \hat{\theta} \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 1 \quad (1)$$

恒等式:  $\int p(\mathbf{x};\theta) d\mathbf{x} = 1$ 

$$\frac{\partial \int p(\mathbf{x};\theta) \, d\mathbf{x}}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\int \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$\exists \int \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x};\theta) d\mathbf{x} = 0 \qquad (2)$$

$$\int \theta \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$
 (3)

$$\int (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 1$$
Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式
(4)

$$\left[\int w(x)g(x)h(x)dx\right]^{2} \leq \int w(x)g^{2}(x)dx\int w(x)h^{2}(x)dx$$

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) \ge \frac{1}{E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2}\right]}$$
 ——无偏估计的性能界

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### 常用恒等式

由式 (2) 有: 
$$\int \frac{\partial \ln p(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta} p(x;\theta) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$\int \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) + \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$\int \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) + \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) \right) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right] = -E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right]$$



$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) \ge \frac{1}{E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2}\right]} = \frac{1}{E\left[\frac{\partial^{2} \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}}\right]}$$
**观测数据的**
Fisher信息

Fisher信息

### > CRLB什么时候取等号?

对Cauchy-Schwarz不等式

$$\left[ \int (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} \right]^{2} \le \int (\hat{\theta} - \theta)^{2} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} \int \left( \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x}$$

当且仅当对某个参数  $I(\theta)$ , 使得

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = I(\theta) (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \text{ By}$$

上述等号才会成立

即, 当且仅当

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \underline{I(\theta)} (\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

此时估计量  $\hat{\theta}$  是MVU,且是达到下限的MVU

对 
$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = I(\theta)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$
 两边求导,可得 
$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = -I(\theta) + \frac{\partial I(\theta)}{\partial \theta}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)$$

两边求期望,可得

$$I(\theta) = -E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} \right]$$
 Fisher信息

当且仅当某两个函数 I 和 g 满足

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = I(\theta) (g(\mathbf{x}) - \theta)$$



才可得到达到下限的MVU:  $\hat{\theta} = g(x)$ , 此时的估计量方差为

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2}\right]} = \frac{1}{-E\left[\frac{\partial^{2} \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}}\right]} = \frac{1}{I(\theta)}$$

#### 回顾推导过程:

假定 $\hat{\theta}$ 是 $\theta$ 的无偏估计,

按无偏估计定义有:

$$\int \hat{\theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = \theta$$

求导

$$\frac{\partial \int \hat{\theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x}}{\partial \theta} = 1$$

交换求导与积分顺序

$$\int \hat{\theta} \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} d\mathbf{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x};\theta)$$

$$\mathbb{P} \int \hat{\theta} \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 1 \quad (1)$$

恒等式 
$$\int p(x;\theta) dx = 1$$

求导

 $\partial [n(\mathbf{r} \cdot \theta)] d\mathbf{r}$ 

$$E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right] = 0, 対所有 \theta$$

即

$$\int \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 0$$
 (2)

$$\int \theta \frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} p(\mathbf{x}; \theta) d\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (3)$$

假定概率密度函数  $p(x;\theta)$  满足"正则条件"

$$E\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right] = 0$$
, 对所有 $\theta$ 

1 那么,任意无偏估计 $\hat{\theta}$ 的方差必定满足

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\theta}) \ge \frac{1}{E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2}\right]} = \frac{1}{-E\left[\frac{\partial^{2} \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta^{2}}\right]}$$

2 当且仅当某两个函数 I 和 g 满足

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\mathbf{x}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = I(\theta) (g(\mathbf{x}) - \theta)$$

标量参数的 Cramer-Rao Lower Bound (CRLB)定理

才可得到达到上述下限的MVU:  $\hat{\theta} = g(x)$ , 且此时的方

差为  $1/I(\theta)$ 

称为有效估计量!