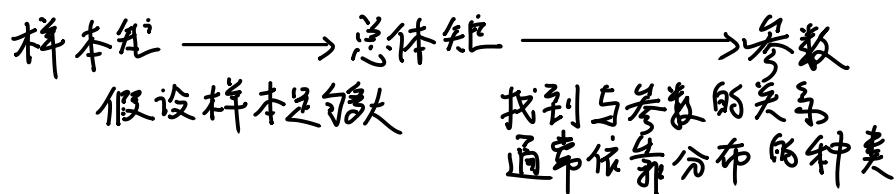


1. 矩估计 Method of Moments

正态分布	样本矩	总体矩	参数
	$\frac{\sum x_i}{N}$	$E[X]$	μ
	$\frac{\sum x_i^2}{N}$	$E[X^2]$	$\mu^2 + \sigma^2$

* $Var(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$



2 极大似然估计 : 已假设了分布, 待参数

假设一个参数, 在这种情况下, 观测到样本的概率

比如 3 个样本来自正态分布. 假设参数 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{matrix} \quad P(X=x_i; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

再假设样本服从 iid (独立同分布)

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= P(X=x_1; \mu, \sigma^2) P(X=x_2; \mu, \sigma^2) P(X=x_3; \mu, \sigma^2) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^3 P(X=x_i; \underbrace{\mu, \sigma^2}_{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

可以借由 $L(\theta)$ 来找参数 θ 使其最大

通常累乘比较难处理, 取对数.

因为对数把乘法变加法,
还不会影响单调性.

即 $x_1 > x_2$,

$$\log(x_1) > \log(x_2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \ell(\theta) &= \log L(\theta) = \log(\prod P(X_i; \mu, \theta)) \\ &= \sum \log P(X_i; \mu, \theta) \end{aligned}$$

找极大值

$$\begin{aligned} * \log(X_1 \cdot X_2) \\ = \log X_1 + \log X_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \log(X^2) \\ = 2 \log X \end{aligned}$$

例：正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$P(X_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(X-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

求 μ 的极大似然估计

$$\log P(X_i) = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \log \sigma - \frac{(X-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\ell(\theta) = \sum \log P(X_i) = -n \log \sqrt{2\pi} - n \log \sigma - \sum \frac{(X-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu} = 0$$

$$= - \sum \frac{2(X-\mu)(-1)}{2\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\sum \frac{(X-\mu)}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\sum X_i - n\mu = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$

求 σ 的极大似然估计 (练习)

* 线性回归

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \rightarrow \text{var}(b) = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x$$

$$\bullet b_1 = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{var}(x)}$$

$$\bullet b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\bullet \rho = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$b_1 = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$$