
Homework 5

赵丰

March 17, 2018

-
- **Acknowledgments:** This coursework refers to wikipedia:
<https://en.wikipedia.org>.
 - **Collaborators:** I finish this coursework by myself.
-

I use `enumerate` to generate answers for each question:

5.1.

$$D(p_Y(\cdot; x) \| p_Y(\cdot; x + \delta)) = \sum_y p_Y(y; x) \ln \frac{p_Y(y; x)}{p_Y(y; x + \delta)}$$

设 $F(x) = \ln(p_Y(\cdot; x))$ 则

$$F(x + \delta) = F(x) + F'(x)\delta + \frac{1}{2}F''(x)\delta^2$$

因此

$$D(p_Y(\cdot; x) \| p_Y(\cdot; x + \delta)) = - \sum_y p_Y(y; x) (F'(x)\delta + \frac{1}{2}F''(x)\delta^2) + O(\delta^3)$$

注意到

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{p_Y(y; x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} p_Y(y; x)$$

因此

$$\sum_y p_Y(y; x) F'(x) = \sum_y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} p_Y(y; x) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sum_y p_Y(y; x) \quad (2)$$

$$= 0 \quad (3)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{D(p_Y(\cdot; x) \| p_Y(\cdot; x + \delta))}{\delta^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_y p_Y(y; x) F''(x) + O(\delta)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{D(p_Y(\cdot; x) \| p_Y(\cdot; x + \delta))}{\delta^2} = \frac{1}{2} J_Y(x)$$

5.2. (a)

$$J_{\underline{y}} = \begin{cases} 2 & x > 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

评注: Fisher Information 具有可加性。

- (b) 当 $x > 0$ 时, 可以求出 $\text{Var}[\hat{x}_1(y)] = \frac{1}{2}$, 达到 CRB 下界; 当 $x < 0$ 时, 可以求出 $\text{Var}[\hat{x}_2(y)] = \frac{2}{3}$, 达到 CRB 下界; 因此如果 $x \in \mathbb{R}/\{0\}$, 存在 MVU 估计量, 那么它会达到 CRB 下界, 从而同时具有 $\hat{x}_1(y)$ 和 $\hat{x}_2(y)$ 的形式, 矛盾。

注: 有效估计量具有形式

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(y) &= x + \frac{1}{J_y(x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln p_y(y; x) \\ &= x + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\text{Var}(\mathbf{w}_1)} + \frac{1}{\text{Var}(\mathbf{w}_2)}} \left[\frac{y_1 - x}{\text{Var}(\mathbf{w}_1)} + \frac{y_2 - x}{\text{Var}(\mathbf{w}_2)} \right] \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2, & x > 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}y_1 + \frac{1}{3}y_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

- 5.3. (a) 设 $P(H_1) = q$, 似然比检验准则的阈值 $\lambda_B = \frac{1-q}{q}$,

$$\frac{p(y|H_1)}{p(y|H_0)} \underset{\hat{H}(y)=H_0}{\overset{\hat{H}(y)=H_1}{\geq}} \lambda_B \Rightarrow y \underset{\hat{H}(y)=H_0}{\overset{\hat{H}(y)=H_1}{\geq}} \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \lambda_B}{s_1 - s_0} + \frac{s_0 + s_1}{2} =: y_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_F &= \int_{y_0}^{\infty} p(y|H_0) dy = \Phi\left(-\frac{y_0 - s_0}{\sigma}\right) \\ P_M &= \int_{-\infty}^{y_0} p(y|H_1) dy = \Phi\left(\frac{y_0 - s_1}{\sigma}\right)\end{aligned}$$

其中 Φ 是标准正态分布的分布函数, $\Phi(x) + Q(x) = 1$ 。

由极大极小化方程和对称代价得

$$P_F = P_M \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{s_0 + s_1}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_B = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 判决准则是:}$$

$$y \underset{\hat{H}(y)=H_0}{\overset{\hat{H}(y)=H_1}{\geq}} \frac{s_0 + s_1}{2}$$

- (b) p 是实际的先验, q 是用于设计 Bayes 判决准则的先验, 则代价函数为

$$\varphi_B(q, p) = (1-p)P_F(q) + pP_M(q) \quad (4)$$

$$= (1-p)\Phi\left(-\left[\frac{\sigma \ln \lambda_B(q)}{s_1 - s_0} + \frac{s_1 - s_0}{2\sigma}\right]\right) + p\Phi\left(\frac{\sigma \ln \lambda_B(q)}{s_1 - s_0} - \frac{s_1 - s_0}{2\sigma}\right) \quad (5)$$

将 $q = \frac{1}{2}$ 和 $q = p$ 分别代入 Bayes 风险函数 $\varphi_B(q, p)$

并代入数字, 得 $\varphi_B(\frac{1}{2}, p) = 0.16$, $\varphi_B(p, p) = 0.08$ 其中前者是极大极小准则的期望代价, 后者是已知先验 p 时 Bayes 准则的期望代价。

- 5.4. (a) $p_z(z; x)$ 也属于指数分布族, 分布函数为 $\exp[\lambda(x)t(z-a) - \alpha(x) + \beta(z-a)]$ 。

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}p_z(z; x) &= p_y * p_y(z) \\&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_y(y; x) p_y(z - y; x) dy \\&= \exp(xz - \alpha'(x) + \beta'(z))\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha'(x) = 2\alpha(x), \beta'(z) = \ln \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp[\beta(y) + \beta(z - y)] dy$$

5.5. Thanks to 陆石, who gives me this template.