

基础数理统计 2023 Spring				
Discrete dist.	pmf	mean	variance	mgf/moment
Discrete Uniform(n)	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{n+1}{2}$	$\frac{n^2-1}{12}$	$\frac{e^t(1-e^{nt})}{n(1-e^t)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum e^{it}$
Bernoulli(p)	$p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$	p	$p(1-p)$	$(1-p) + pe^t$
Binomial(n, p)	$\binom{n}{x} p^x(1-p)^{n-x}$	np	$np(1-p)$	$((1-p) + pe^t)^n$
Geometric(p)	$(1-p)^{x-1}p$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$	$\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$
Poisson(λ)	$\frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}$	λ	λ	$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$
Beta-binomial (n, α, β)	$\binom{n}{x} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)\Gamma(n-x+\beta)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)}$	$\frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{n\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$	If $X P$ is Binomial(n, P), and P is Beta(α, β), then X is Beta-binomial(n, α, β).

$$\begin{array}{llll} (uv)' = u v' + u' v & (a^x)' = (\ln a) a^x & (\sec x)' = \tan x \sec x & (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v-u v'}{v^2} & (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x & (\csc x)' = -\cot x \csc x & (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ \int u v' \mathrm{d} x = u v - \int u' v \mathrm{d} x & (\cot x)' = \csc^2 x & (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \end{array}$$

1.概率

条件概率 $P(A|B) = P(AB)/P(B)$
全概率 $P(B) = \sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$
贝叶斯 $P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$
作业: 蓝眼 1/4. 对于三个孩子的家庭, 如果至少有一个孩子是蓝眼睛 (A), 至少有两个蓝眼睛 (B) 的概率为 $P(B|A) = P(AB)/P(A) = P(B)/P(A) = 10/37$.
作业: $p_{1...5} = 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ 代表第 i 枚硬币出现正面的概率. 随机选取一枚硬币, 投掷直到出现正面. 求 $P(C_i | B_4)$, B_4 表示第 4 次首次出现正面. 由贝叶斯, $P(C_i|B_4) = \frac{P(B_4|C_i)P(C_i)}{\sum_{i \in [5]} P(B_4|C_i)P(C_i)} = \frac{P(B_4|C_i)}{\sum_{i \in [5]} P(B_4|C_i)}$.

2.随机变量

随机变量 $X: \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 对每个样本赋予实值.

CDF $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$

PDF 1: $f_X(x) \geq 0$, 2: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) \mathrm{d} x = 1$, 3:

$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) \mathrm{d} x$.

$F^{-1}(q) = \inf\{x: F(x) > q\}$, $(\max x: f(x) \leq q)$

Poisson 分布: 平均 5 分钟 10 人到店, 问等待第一个顾客两分钟以上的概率. 两分钟实际到店人数 X 服从参数为 $\lambda = 4$ 的 Poisson 分布, $P(T > 2) = P(X = 0) = e^{-4}$. 推广, 等待时间 $F(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$, $f(t) = F'(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$, 为指数分布, $t \in [0, \infty)$.

二维正态分布: $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho(x-\mu_1)(y-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}\right]\right)$

边际分布: $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \mathrm{d} y$

独立定义 $P(X \in A, Y \in B) = P(X \in A)P(Y \in B)$, $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$, 独立 iff $\forall x, y, f(x, y) = r(x)g(y)$, $f_X(x) = r(x)/\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r(x) \mathrm{d} x$
条件分布 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{P(X=x, Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x, y)}{f_Y(y)}$
多项分布: $P(\dots, X_k = n_k) = \frac{n!}{n_1! \dots n_k!} p_1^{n_1} \dots p_k^{n_k}$
多元正态分布: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu))$
随机变量的函数: 对于随机变量 X 考虑函数形式 $r(x)$, 计算 $Y = r(X)$ 的分布: 对每个 y 求集合 $A_y = \{x: r(x) \leq y\}$; 求 CDF: $F_{r(X)}(y) = P(r(X) \leq y) = P(X \in A_y) = \int_{A_y} f_X(x) \mathrm{d} x$; 求 PDF: $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y)$. 当 r 单调时, r 的反函数为 $s = r^{-1}$, 有 $f_Y(y) = f_X(s(y)) \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}s(y)}{\mathrm{d}y} \right|$.

例: $f_X(x) = e^{-x} (x > 0)$, $F_X(x) = \int_0^x f_X(s) \mathrm{d} s = 1 - e^{-x}$. 令 $Y = r(X) = \log X$, $A_y = \{x: x \leq e^y\}$, $F_Y(y) = P(X \leq e^y) = F_X(e^y) = 1 - e^{-e^y}$, $f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = e^y e^{-e^y}$.

作业: 令 $X, Y \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ 且独立, 求 $X - Y$ 的 PDF. 令 $Z = X - Y$, $F_Z(z) = \int_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y =$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z \leq -1 \\ \frac{(1+a)^2}{2} & \text{if } -1 < z < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{(1-a)^2}{2} & \text{if } 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } z \geq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f_Z(z) = \\ 1 + z, & -1 < z < 0 \\ 1 - z, & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Continuous dist.	pdf	mean	variance	mgf/moment
Uniform(a, b)	$\frac{1}{b-a}$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	$\frac{e^{tb} - e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$
Exponential(θ)	$\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$	θ	θ^2	$\frac{1}{1-\theta t}, t < \frac{1}{\theta}$
Exponential(λ)	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-t}, t < \lambda$
Normal(μ, σ^2)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	μ	σ^2	$e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$
Gamma(α, β)	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta}$	$\alpha\beta$	$\alpha\beta^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^\alpha, t < \frac{1}{\beta}$
Beta(α, β)	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$	$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha+i}{\alpha+\beta+i}\right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$
Cauchy	$1/(\pi(1+x^2)), x \in \mathbb{R}$	(∞)	n/a, $F_X(x)$	$= \arctan(x)/\pi + 1/2$
$\chi_p^2 = \sum_{i=1}^p Z_i^2$	$\frac{1}{2^{p/2}\Gamma(p/2)} x^{p/2-1} e^{-x/2}$	p	$2p$	$(1-2t)^{-p/2}, t < 1/2$

3.期望

$\mu_X = E(X) = \int x \mathrm{d} F(x) < \infty$, 称期望存在.

懒惰统计学家法则 $E(r(X)) = \int r(x) \mathrm{d} F_X(x)$.

k 阶矩 $E(X^k)$, 中心矩 $E((X - \mu)^k)$.

$\sigma^2 = V(X) = E((X - \mu)^2) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

样本 $\bar{X} = 1/n \sum X_i$, $S_n^2 = 1/(n-1) \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

定理: $E(\bar{X}_n) = \mu$, $V(\bar{X}_n) = \sigma^2/n$, $E(S_n^2) = \sigma^2$.
 $Cov(X, Y) = E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$, 不相关: $Cov(X_i, X_j) = 0$, 此时两者方差可加, 但不代表独立 (例: $X = U(-1, 1)$, $Y = |X|$)
矩母函数 $M_X(t) = E(e^{tX})$. 如果 $Y = aX + b$, 则 $M_Y(t) = e^{bt} M_X(at)$. 意义: $E(X^n) = M_X^{(n)}(0)$.

例: $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $E(X) = M_X'(0) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-t)^2} |_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$,

$E(X^2) = M_X^{(2)}(0) = \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda-t)^3} |_{t=0} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2}$.

4.不等式

Markov $P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}, X \geq 0, a > 0$

Chebyshev $P(|X - E(X)| \geq a) \leq \frac{V(X)}{a^2}$

Mill $Z \sim N(0, 1)$, $P(|Z| \geq t) \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-t^2/2}}{t}$

Hoeffding :

$P(|X - \mu| \geq t) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2}\right)$

$E(e^{\alpha X}) \leq \exp\left(\frac{a^2(b-a)^2}{8}\right), E(X) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

例: $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(n, p)$,

$P(|\bar{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) \leq 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$

Cauchy-Schwartz $E(XY) \leq \sqrt{E(X^2)E(Y^2)}$

Jensen $E(g(X)) \geq g(E(X))$, g 上凸.

5.随机变量的收敛

概率 $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X: P(|X_n - X| \geq \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

分布 $X_n \rightsquigarrow X: F_{X_n}(x) \rightarrow F_X(x), \forall x \in \text{连续点}$.

均方 $X_n \xrightarrow{qm} X: E(X_n - X)^2 \rightarrow 0$.

均方 \rightarrow 概率 $\xrightarrow{\leftarrow \text{单点}}$ 分布.

依概率但不均方收敛 $X_n = \sqrt{n}I_{(0,1/n)}(U(0, 1)); 0$

依分布但不依概率收敛 $X \sim N(0, 1), X_n = -X$

1. $X_n + Y_n \rightarrow X + Y: (P, qm)$ 2. $X_n Y_n \rightarrow XY: (P)$

3. $g(X_n) \rightarrow g(X): (P, \rightsquigarrow)$ 4. (Slutzky) $X_n \rightsquigarrow X, Y_n \rightsquigarrow c: X_n + Y_n \rightsquigarrow X + c, X_n Y_n \rightsquigarrow cX$.

注: 通常 $X_n \rightsquigarrow X, Y_n \rightsquigarrow Y \Rightarrow X_n + Y_n \rightsquigarrow X + Y$.
条件: $\{X_i\}$ i.i.d., μ, σ^2 存在, $\bar{X}_N = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 弱

LLN: $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\bar{X}_n - \mu| \leq \epsilon) = 1$

强 LLN: $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu: P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\bar{X}_n - \mu| \leq \epsilon) = 1$

CLT: $Z_n \equiv \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$, i.e.,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(Z_n \leq z) = \Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-t^2/2} \mathrm{d} t$

变形: $\bar{X}_n \approx N(\mu, \frac{\sigma_n^2}{n}), \sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu) \approx N(0, \sigma^2)$.

样本 $S_n^2 = (n-1)^{-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$, CLT σ 换为 S_n .

Delta 方法: 求极限分布

$Y_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma_n^2}{n}) \Rightarrow g(Y_n) \sim N(g(\mu), (g'(\mu))^2 \frac{\sigma_n^2}{n})$

6.模型、统计推断与学习

参数模型: $\mathcal{F} = \{f(x, \theta) : \theta \in \Theta\}$, 如正态 $\theta = (\mu, \sigma)$
非参数模型: 无法用有限参数表示, 回归/聚类/决策树等
统计量: 完全基于样本所得的量, 是样本的函数.

点估计: $\hat{\theta} = g(X_1, \dots, X_n)$.

偏差 $\text{bias}(\hat{\theta}_n) = E_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_n) - \theta$.

无偏: $\text{bias} = 0$; 相合: $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$.

标准误差 $\text{se}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \sqrt{V(\hat{\theta}_n)}$;

$\text{MSE} = E_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2 = \text{bias}^2 + \text{se}^2$.

如果 $\text{bias} \xrightarrow{P} 0$ 且 $\text{se} \xrightarrow{P} 0$, 则 $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$.

渐进正态性: $\frac{\hat{\theta}_n - \theta}{\text{se}} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$.

置信集: 置信区间 $C_n = (a_n, b_n)$, $P_{\theta}(\theta \in C_n) = 1 - \alpha$.

注: 置信区间是随机区间, 意思是给定若干组样本, 每组得到的置信区间覆盖真实参数的概率为 $1 - \alpha$.

基于正态的置信区间: $\hat{\theta}_n \pm z_{\alpha/2} \text{se}(\hat{\theta}_n)$.

$z_{\alpha/2} = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$. $z_{0.05/2} = 1.96$, $z_{0.1/2} = 1.65$, $z_{0.025/2} = 2.24$, $z_{0.01/2} = 2.58$, $z_{0.005/2} = 2.80$.

例: $\{X_n\} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$, 由 Chebyshev $P(|\bar{X}_n - p| \geq \epsilon) \leq 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$, 令 $\alpha = 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon) \Rightarrow \epsilon^2 = \log(2/\alpha)/(2n)$, 因此 $C_n = (\bar{X}_n - \sqrt{\log(2/\alpha)/(2n)}, \bar{X}_n + \sqrt{\log(2/\alpha)/(2n)})$; 由

渐进正态, $C_n = (\bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_n(1 - \bar{X}_n)/n}, \bar{X}_n +$

$z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\bar{X}_n(1 - \bar{X}_n)/n})$.

假设检验: $H_0 : \theta \in \Theta_0, H_1 : \theta \in \Theta_1$. 一般把可以否定, 且可根据其构建分布机制的命题作为原假设.

显著性水平: 小概率事件发生的概率 α ;

临界值: C , 使得 $P_{\theta}(\text{拒绝 } H_0, \text{ 如 } |\bar{X} - \mu| > C) = \alpha$.

拒绝域: \mathcal{W} , 如 $\{(X_1, \dots, X_n) : |\bar{X} - \mu| > C\}$.

7.CDF 和统计泛函的估计

经验分布函数 $F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i \leq x)$ 无偏,

$V(\hat{F}_n(x)) = \frac{F(x)(1-F(x))}{n}$, $\text{MSE} \rightarrow 0$, $\xrightarrow{P} F \in (0, 1) : \sqrt{n}(\hat{F}_n(x) - F(x)) \rightsquigarrow N(0, F(x)(1 - F(x)))$
统计泛函: $T(F)$ 是分布函数 F 的函数.

嵌入式估计量: $\hat{\theta}_n = T(\hat{F}_n)$.

线性泛函: $T(F) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(x) dF(x)$,

满足 $T(aF + bG) = aT(F) + bT(G)$, 嵌入式估计量: $T(\hat{F}_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(x) d\hat{F}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n r(X_i)$,

近似 $1 - \alpha$ 置信区间为 $T(\hat{F}_n) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}$.

例: $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}_n, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \bar{X}_n^2$.

8.Bootstrap 方法

从 \hat{F}_n 中生成 X_1^*, \dots, X_n^* 计算统计量, 重复 B 次.

方差估计: $V_{\text{boot}} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{b=1}^B (T_{n,b}^* - \bar{T}^*)^2$

正态区间法 $T_n \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{V_{\text{boot}}}$ 的置信区间, 除非接近正态否则不准确.

枢轴量法: 定义 $R_n = \hat{\theta} - \theta, \hat{\theta}_{n,1 \dots B}^*$ 为副本,

θ_{β}^* 为 β 分位数, $C_n = (2\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_{1-\alpha/2}^*, 2\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_{\alpha/2}^*)$

分位数置信区间: $(\theta_{\alpha/2}^*, \theta_{1-\alpha/2}^*)$

9.参数推断

似然函数: $\mathcal{L}_n(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i, \theta)$,

对数似然函数 $\ell_n(\theta) = \log L_n(\theta)$

极大似然估计 $\hat{\theta}_n$: 使 $L_n(\theta)$ 达到最大值的 θ 的值,

可以解方程 $\partial \ell_n(\theta) / \partial \theta = 0$ 得到.

例 1. 正态分布 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \hat{\sigma} = S$; 2. $\{X_i\} \sim U(0, \theta)$ i.i.d., $f(x; \theta) = 1/\theta$ if $0 \leq x \leq \theta, \mathcal{L}_n(\theta) = (1/\theta)^n$ if $\theta \geq \max\{X_i\}$, 因此 $\hat{\theta}_n = \max\{X_i\}$ 3. $f(x) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ 求 $\hat{\theta}, \ell_n(\theta) = n \log \theta + (\theta - 1) \sum \log X_i$, 解方程 $\partial \ell_n(\theta) / \partial \theta = 0$ 得到 $\hat{\theta}_n = -\frac{n}{\sum \log X_i}$.

极大似然估计的相合性: $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta_*$ KL 距离: $D(P, Q) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx, D(f, g) \geq 0, D(f, g) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = g$.

模型可识别: $\theta \neq \phi \Rightarrow D(\theta, \phi) > 0$

极大似然估计的同变性: $\tau = g(\theta), \hat{\tau}_n = g(\hat{\theta}_n)$

记分函数 $s(X; \theta) = \frac{\partial \log f(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$, Fisher 信息量 $I_n(\theta) = V_{\theta}(\sum_{i=1}^n s(X_i; \theta)) = \sum_{i=1}^n V_{\theta}(s(X_i; \theta))$,

渐进正态性: 令 $\text{se} = \sqrt{V(\hat{\theta}_n)}$, 适当正则条件下

1. $\text{se} \approx \sqrt{1/I_n(\theta)}, \frac{\hat{\theta}_n - \theta}{\text{se}} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$,

2. $\text{sê} = \sqrt{1/I_n(\hat{\theta}_n)}, \frac{\hat{\theta}_n - \theta}{\text{sê}} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$

3. $C_n = \hat{\theta}_n \pm z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}, P_{\theta}(\theta \in C_n) \rightarrow 1 - \alpha$

例: $N(\theta, \sigma^2), f(X; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(X-\theta)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$,

记分函数 $s(X; \theta) = \frac{\partial \log f(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{X-\theta}{\sigma^2}, I_n(\theta) = nE(s^2(X; \theta)) = -nE_{\theta}(s'(X; \theta)) = -nE_{\theta}(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}) =$

$\frac{n}{\sigma^2}, \text{sê} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$, 故 \bar{X} 近似服从 $N(\theta, \sigma^2/n)$.

例: Poisson(λ), $f(X; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda}$,

$s(X; \lambda) = \frac{\partial \log f(X; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{X-\lambda}{\lambda}$,

$I_n(\lambda) = nI(\lambda) = nE(s^2(X; \lambda)) = \frac{n}{\lambda}, \text{sê} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{n}}$,

\bar{X} 近似服从 $N(\lambda, \lambda/n)$, 另 $\text{sê} = \sqrt{1/I_n(\hat{\lambda})} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{n}}$,

$1 - \alpha$ 置信区间为 $\hat{\lambda} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{n}}$.

极大似然估计 Delta 方法: 如果 $\tau = g(\theta), g'(\theta) \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{\hat{\tau}_n - \tau}{\text{se}(\hat{\tau}_n)} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$, 其中 $\hat{\tau}_n = g(\hat{\theta}_n)$, 且 $\text{sê}(\hat{\tau}_n) = \sqrt{V(\hat{\tau}_n)} = |g'(\hat{\theta}_n)| \text{sê}(\hat{\theta}_n)$.

多参数模型: $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)^T$

Fisher 信息矩阵 $I_n(\theta) = (E_{\theta}(H_{ij}))$, $H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 \log f(X; \theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j}, J_n(\theta) = I_n^{-1}(\theta)$

多参数 Delta 方法: $\nabla g = (\frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta_1}, \dots)^T$ 在 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 处不为 0, 令 $\hat{\tau}_n = g(\hat{\theta}_n)$, 则 $\frac{\hat{\tau}_n - \tau}{\sqrt{\hat{\tau}_n^T J_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \hat{\tau}_n}} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$, 其中

$\text{sê}(\hat{\tau}_n) = \sqrt{(\nabla g|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_n}^T) J_n(\hat{\theta}_n) (\nabla g|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_n})}$.

例: $X_1 \dots X_n N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 估计 $\psi = g(\mu, \sigma) = \sigma/\mu$, (μ, σ^2) 的极大似然估计为 (\bar{X}, S^2) , Fisher 信

息矩阵为 $I_n(\mu, \sigma^2) = \begin{pmatrix} n/\sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2n/\sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}, J_n =$

$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2/n & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2/2n \end{pmatrix}, \nabla g = (\frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \sigma})^T = (-\frac{\sigma}{\mu^2}, \frac{1}{\mu})^T$,

$\text{sê}(\hat{\tau}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^4}{\hat{\mu}^4} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{2\hat{\mu}^2}}$.

10.假设检验与 p 值

检验统计量: $T_n = T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$,

拒绝域 $\mathcal{A} = \{T_n > c\}$, c 为临界值.

第一类错误: 假阳性; 第二类错误: 假阴性.

势函数 $\beta(\theta) = P_{\theta}(X \in \mathcal{A})$, 容度 $\beta = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_1} \beta(\theta)$

检验容度 $\leq \alpha$ 称检验水平为 α .

简单假设 $\theta = \theta_0$ 复合假设 $\theta > \theta_0$

双边检验 $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ vs $H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0$

单边检验 $H_0 : \theta \geq \theta_0$ vs $H_1 : \theta < \theta_0$

例: $X_1 \dots X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 检验 $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ vs

$H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$, 检验统计量 $T_n = \sqrt{n} \frac{|\bar{X}_n - \mu_0|}{S_n}$,

拒绝域 $\{T_n > z_{\alpha/2}\}$, 势函数 $\beta(\mu) = P_{\mu}(T_n > z_{\alpha/2})$

如检验 $H_0 : \mu \leq 0$ vs $H_1 : \mu > 0$, 拒绝域 $\mathcal{A} = \{\bar{X} > c\}$, 势函数 $\beta(\mu) = P_{\mu}(\bar{X} > c) =$

$P(\sqrt{n} \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} > \sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu}{\sigma}) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu}{\sigma})$, 检验水平 $\alpha = \sup_{\mu \leq \mu_0} \beta(\mu) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu_0}{\sigma})$, 设定显著性水平 $\alpha, c = \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}$.

Wald 检验: $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ vs $H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0$, 若 $\hat{\theta}$ 渐进正态, $W = \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_0}{\text{sê}(\hat{\theta})}$, 当 $|W| > z_{\alpha/2}$ 时拒绝 H_0 . 势函数:

$\beta(\theta_*) \approx 1 - \Phi(z_{\alpha/2} + \frac{\theta_0 - \theta_*}{\text{sê}(\hat{\theta})}) + \Phi(-z_{\alpha/2} + \frac{\theta_0 - \theta_*}{\text{sê}(\hat{\theta})})$

例: 给定样本 $\{X_m\}, \{Y_n\}$, 检验均值是否相等.

$H_0 : \mu_X - \mu_Y = 0$ vs $H_1 : \mu_X - \mu_Y \neq 0$,

$V(\hat{\theta}) = V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n}, \text{sê} = \sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{m} + \frac{S_Y^2}{n}}$,

拒绝域为 $|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}| > z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}$,

例: 给定样本 $\{(X_n, Y_n)\}$ 检验均值是否相等.

$H_0 : \mu_X = \mu_Y$ vs $H_1 : \mu_X \neq \mu_Y$, 构造 $\theta = \mu_1 - \mu_2$,

估计为 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} - \bar{Y}$. 方差: $V(\hat{\theta}) = \sigma^2/n$, 其中 σ 是 $X_i - Y_i$ 总体标准差, 用样本标准差估计 $\text{sê} = \sqrt{S^2/n}$, 拒绝域为 $|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}| > z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}$.

Wald 置信区间: $C = \left(\hat{\theta} - z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}(\hat{\theta}), \hat{\theta} + z_{\alpha/2} \text{sê}(\hat{\theta}) \right)$,

p 值: $\inf\{\alpha : \theta_0 \in C\}$, 可以拒绝 H_0 的最小检验水平.

例: 计算出了 $W = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\text{sê}} \right|$, 则 p 值为 $P(|Z| > W)$, 其中 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$.

13.线性回归和 Logistic 回归