# 基础数理统计 2023 Spring

Discrete dist.	pmf	mean	variance	mgf/moment
Discrete Uniform(n)	$\frac{1}{n}$	<u>n+1</u>	$\frac{n^2-1}{12}$	$\frac{e^t(1-e^{nt})}{n(1-e^t)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum e^{it}$
Bernoulli(p)	$p^{x}(1-p)^{1-x}$	р	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)	$(1-p)^{x-1}p$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$	$\frac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$
$\mathrm{Poisson}(\lambda)$	$\frac{\lambda^x}{x!}e^{-\lambda}$	λ	λ	$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$
Beta-binomial $(n, \alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{\binom{n}{x}\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}}{\frac{\Gamma(x+\alpha)\Gamma(n-x+\beta)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)}}$	$\frac{n\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{n\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$	If $X P$ is Binomial $(n,P)$ , and $P$ is Beta $(\alpha,\beta)$ , then $X$ is Beta-binomial $(n,\alpha,\beta)$ .

$$(uv)' = uv' + u'v$$

$$(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$(uv)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$(a^x)' = (\ln a)a^x$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

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  $P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$ 

例蓝眼 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.

 $\mathbf{M}p_{1...5} = 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$  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  $P(C_i \mid B_4)$ ,  $B_4$  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  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  对每个样本赋予实值.

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

PDF 1:  $f_X(x) \ge 0$ , 2:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ , 3:  $P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx.$ 

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

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,

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

边际分布:  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \, dy$ 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  $\forall x, y, f(x,y) =$  $r(x)g(y), f_X(x) = r(x)/\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r(x) dx$ 条件分布  $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{P(X=x,Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$ 

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
  $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   
 $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 

多项分布:  $P(\ldots, X_k = n_k) = \frac{n!}{n_1! \ldots n_k!} p_1^{n_1} \ldots p_k^{n_k}$ 

 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T\Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right)$ 

多元正态分布:  $f(x_1,...,x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}|\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp$ 

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  $Y=r(X)=\log X, A_y=\{x:x\leq e^y\}, F_Y(y)=P(X\leq e^y)=F_X(e^y)=1-e^{-e^y}, f_Y(y)=F_Y'(y)=e^ye^{-e^y}.$  例令  $X,Y\sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$  且独立,  $X-Y$  PDF.  $Z=X-Y$ ,  $F_Z(z)=\int_{x=y}^{(1+z)^2} (1+z)^2, -1< z<0$   $f_X=(1+z)^2$   $f_$ 

### 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  $E(r(X)) = \int r(x)dF_X(x)$ . 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  $\overline{X} = 1/n \sum X_i$ ,  $S_n^2 = 1/(n-1) \sum (X_i - \overline{X})^2$ 定理:  $E(\overline{X}_n) = \mu, V(\overline{X}_n) = \sigma^2/n, E(S_n^2) = \sigma^2$ .  $Cov(X, Y) = E((X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)) = E(XY) -$ E(X)E(Y), 不相关:  $Cov(X_i, X_i) = 0$ , 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:  $E(X^n) = M_Y^{(n)}(0)$ . 例  $X \sim \operatorname{Exp}(\lambda), E(X) = M_X'(0) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - t)^2}|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\lambda}, E(X^2) =$  变形:  $\overline{X}_n \approx N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}), \sqrt{n}(\overline{X}_n - \mu) \approx N(0, \sigma^2).$  $M_X^{(2)}(0) = \frac{2\lambda}{(1-t)^3}|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{12}$ .

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( $\theta$ )	$\frac{1}{\theta}e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$	$\theta$	$ heta^2$	$\frac{1}{1-\theta t}, t < \frac{1}{\theta}$
Exponential( $\lambda$ )	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - t}, t < \lambda$
$Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	μ	$\sigma^2$	$e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{2}}$
$Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^{\alpha}}x^{\alpha} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}\beta}$	αβ	$\alpha \beta^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{1-\beta t}\right)^{\alpha}, t < \frac{1}{\beta}$
Beta $(\alpha, \beta)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$	$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{\alpha + i}{\alpha + \beta + i} \right) \frac{t^k}{k!}$
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	$(1-2t)^{-p/2}, t < 1/2$

### 4.不等式

Markov  $P\left(X \geq a\right) \leq \frac{E(X)}{a}, X \geq 0, a > 0$ Chebyshev  $P\left(\left|X - E\left(X\right)\right| \geq a\right) \leq \frac{V(X)}{a^2}$ Mill  $Z \sim N(0,1), P(|Z| \ge t) \le \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-\epsilon}} \frac{e^{-t^2/2}}{t}$ Hoeffding:  $P(|X - \mu| \ge t) \le 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2t^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (b_i - a_i)^2}\right)$  $E\left(e^{\alpha X}\right) \leq \exp\left(\frac{a^2(b-a)^2}{8}\right), E\left(X\right) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 例  $X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(n, p), P(|\overline{X}_n - p| > \epsilon) \le 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$ Cauchy-Schwartz  $E(XY) \le \sqrt{E(X^2)E(Y^2)}$ Jensen E(q(X)) ≥ q(E(X)), q  $\pm \triangle$ .

## 5. 随机变量的收敛

概率  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X : P(|X_n - X| \ge \varepsilon) \to 0$ , as  $n \to \infty$ . 分布  $X_n \rightsquigarrow X : F_{X_n}(x) \to F_X(x), \forall x \in$  连续点. 均方  $X_n \xrightarrow{qm} X : E(X_n - X)^2 \to 0.$ 均方  $\rightarrow$  概率  $\xrightarrow{\leftarrow \hat{\mu} \hat{\Lambda}}$  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.  $X_n + Y_n \to X + Y : (P, qm)$  2.  $X_n Y_n \to XY : (P)$ 3.  $q(X_n) \rightarrow q(X) : (P, \leadsto)$  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  $X_n \rightsquigarrow X$ ,  $Y_n \rightsquigarrow Y \Rightarrow X_n + Y_n \rightsquigarrow X + Y$ .  $\{X_i\}$  i.i.d.,  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma^2$  存在,  $\overline{X}_N = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 弱 LLN:  $\overline{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu : \lim_{n \to \infty} P(|\overline{X}_n - \mu| \le \varepsilon) = 1$ 强 LLN:  $\overline{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu : P(\lim_{n \to \infty} |\overline{X}_n - \mu| \le \varepsilon) = 1$ CLT:  $Z_n \equiv \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow N(0, 1)$ , i.e.,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} P(Z_n \le z) = \Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{z} e^{-t^2/2} dt$ 样本  $S_n^2 = (n-1)^{-1} \sum (X_i - \overline{X}_n)^2$ , CLT  $\sigma$  换为  $S_n$ .

Delta 方法: 求极限分布  $Y_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \Rightarrow g(Y_n) \sim N(g(\mu), (g'(\mu))^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ 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 bias $(\hat{\theta}_n) = E_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_n) - \theta$ .

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

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

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

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

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:  $\hat{\theta}_n \pm z_{\alpha/2} \operatorname{se}(\hat{\theta}_n)$ .

例  $\{X_n\}$  ~ Bernoulli(p), 由 Chebyshev  $P(|\overline{X}_n - p| \ge$  $\epsilon$ )  $\leq 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon^2)$ ,  $\Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \exp(-2n\epsilon) \Rightarrow \epsilon^2 =$  $\log(2/a)/(2n)$ , 因此  $C_n = (\overline{X}_n - \sqrt{\log(2/a)/(2n)}, \overline{X}_n +$  $\sqrt{\log(2/a)/(2n)}$ ); 由渐进正态,  $C_n = (\overline{X}_n$  $z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\overline{X}_n}(1-\overline{X}_n)/n, \overline{X}_n+z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\overline{X}_n}(1-\overline{X}_n)/n).$  $z_{\alpha/2} = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$ .  $z_{0.05/2} = 1.96, z_{0.1/2} =$ 

 $1.65, z_{0.025/2} = 2.24, z_{0.01/2} = 2.58, z_{0.005/2} = 2.80.$ 

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  $\alpha$ ;

临界值: C, 使得  $P_{\theta}$ (拒绝  $H_0$ , 如  $|\overline{X} - \mu| > C$ ) =  $\alpha$ . 拒绝域: W, 如  $\{(X_1,\ldots,X_n): |\overline{X}-\mu| > C\}$ .

#### 7.CDF 和统计泛函的估计

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

 $V(\hat{F}_n(x)) = \frac{F(x)(1-F(x))}{x}, MSE \rightarrow 0, \xrightarrow{P}, F \in (0,$ 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  $T(\hat{F}_n) \pm z_{\alpha/2}$  se.

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

## 8.Bootstrap 方法

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

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

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

枢轴量法: 定义  $R_n$  =  $\hat{\theta}$  -  $\theta$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{n_1...n_n}^*$  为副本,  $\theta_{\beta}^*$  为  $\beta$  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:  $(\theta_{\alpha/2}^*, \theta_{1-\alpha/2}^*)$ 

似然函数:  $\mathcal{L}_n(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i, \theta)$ , 对数... $\ell_n(\theta) = \log L_n(\theta)$ , 极大似然估计 MLE  $\hat{\theta}_n$ : 使  $L_n(\theta)$  达到最大值的  $\theta$  的值, 可以解方程  $\partial \ell_n(\theta)/\partial \theta = 0$  得到. Fisher 信息量  $I_n(\theta) = nI(\theta) =$  $V_{\theta}(s(X;\theta)) = \sum V_{\theta}(s(X_i;\theta)) = E(s^2(X;\theta)) =$  $-E(\frac{\partial^2 \ell(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta}), s(X;\theta) = \frac{\partial \log f(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta}$ 

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

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

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

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

MLE 相合性:  $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta_*$  KL 距离:  $D(P,Q) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{g(x)} dx$ ,  $D(f,q) \ge 0, D(f,q) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = q.$ 

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

MLE 同变性:  $\tau = g(\theta)$ ,  $\hat{\tau}_n = g(\hat{\theta}_n)$ 

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

 $\frac{\partial \log f(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{X-\theta}{\sigma^2}, I_n(\theta) = -E(\frac{\partial \ell^2(\theta)}{\partial \theta}) = -nE_{\theta}(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2},$ 

 $\hat{se} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$ , 故  $\overline{X}$  近似服从  $N(\theta, \sigma^2/n)$ .

例 1. 正态分布  $\hat{\mu} = \overline{X}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma} = S$ .; 2.  $\{X_i\} \sim U(0, \theta)$  i.i.d.,  $f(x; \theta) = 1/\theta$  if  $0 \le x \le \theta$ ,  $\mathcal{L}_n(\theta) = (1/\theta)^n$  if  $\theta \ge \max\{X_i\}$ ,  $\exists \exists \hat{\theta}_n = \max\{X_i\}$ 3.  $f(x) = \theta x^{\theta-1} \otimes \hat{\theta}, \ell_n(\theta) = n \log \theta + (\theta - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  $\partial \ell_n(\theta)/\partial \theta = 0$  得到  $\hat{\theta}_n = -\frac{n}{\sum \log X_i}$ 

例 证明  $E((\frac{\partial \log f(x_i;\theta)}{\partial \theta})^2) = -E_{\theta}(\frac{\partial^2 \log f(x_i;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2})$ . 记  $\ell' =$  $\frac{\partial \log f(x_i;\theta)}{\partial \theta}$ ,  $\ell'' = \frac{\partial^2 \log f(x_i;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}$ , 则  $\ell' = \frac{f'}{f(x_i;\theta)}$ ,  $\ell'' = \frac{f'' - f'^2}{f(x_i;\theta)}$ , 即证  $\int f'' dx = 0. \int f'' dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int f' dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (f(+\infty) - f(-\infty)) dx$  $f(+\infty) = f(-\infty) = 0$  得证.

MLE Delta 方法:  $\tau = g(\theta), g'(\theta) \neq 0$ , 则  $\frac{\hat{\tau}_n - \tau}{\hat{se}(\hat{\tau}_n)} \rightsquigarrow Z$ ,

 $\hat{\tau}_n = q(\hat{\theta}_n), \exists \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\tau}_n) = \sqrt{V(\hat{\tau}_n)} = |q'(\hat{\theta}_n)| \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\theta}_n).$ 

例 Poisson( $\lambda$ ), 矩估计:  $\hat{\lambda} = \overline{X}_n$ ,  $f(X;\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{r!}e^{-\lambda}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}_n = \prod \frac{\lambda^{X_i} e^{-\lambda}}{(X_i)!}, \, \ell_n = \sum (X_i \log \lambda - \lambda - \log(X_i)!), \, \partial = 0 \, \mathcal{A} \, \overline{X}.$ 

 $s(X;\lambda) = \frac{\partial \log f(X;\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{X-\lambda}{\lambda}, I_n(\lambda) = nI(\lambda) = nE(s^2(X;\lambda)) =$  $\frac{n}{\lambda}$ ,  $\hat{\text{se}} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{n}}$ ,  $\overline{X}$  近似服从  $N(\lambda, \lambda/n)$ ,  $1 - \alpha$  置信区间为  $\hat{\lambda} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{n}}$ .

(9)  $N(\theta, 1), Y_i = I(X_i > 0), \psi = P(Y_1 = 1). \mathcal{L}_n(\theta) = 0$  $\prod_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}} e^{-\frac{(X_i - \theta)^2}{2}}, \ \ell_n(\theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum (X_i - \theta)^2,$  $\partial \ell_n(\theta)/\partial \theta = \sum (x_i - \theta), = 0 : \hat{\theta} = \overline{X}. I_n(\theta) = nE_{\theta}(s^2(X_i; \theta)) =$ n,  $\hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_n(\hat{\theta})}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ,  $\psi = \Phi(\theta)$ ,  $\hat{\psi} = \Phi(\hat{\theta}) = \Phi(\overline{X})$ ,  $\hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\psi}) = |\Phi'(\hat{\theta})| \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\theta}) = \phi(\hat{\theta}) \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\theta}).$  $\tilde{\psi} = 1/n \sum Y = E[\overline{Y}] \xrightarrow{P} E[Y] = \psi, \text{ 渐进效率 } V(\tilde{\psi})/V(\hat{\psi}) = 0$  $\psi(1-\psi)/\phi(\theta) = \Phi(\theta)(1-\Phi(\theta))/\phi(\theta)$ . 非正态: 由 LLN

 $\hat{\psi} \xrightarrow{P} \Phi(\mu), F_X(0) \neq 1 - \Phi(\mu)$  都不相合.  $\emptyset X_1 \sim \text{Binomial}(n_1, p_1), X_2 \sim \text{Binomial}(n_2, p_2), \psi = p_1 - p_2,$  $f(X_i; p_i) = \binom{n_i}{X_i} p_i^{X_i} (1 - p_i)^{n_i - X_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} s(X_i; p_i) = \frac{X_i}{p_i} + \frac{X_i}{1 - p_i} =$  $\frac{X_i - np_i}{p_i(1 - p_i)} \hat{p}_i = X_i/n_i, \hat{\psi} = \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 = X_1/n_1 - X_2/n_2.$  $I(p_1, p_2) = (\partial^2 \log f((X_1, X_2); \psi) / \partial p_i \partial p_j) = \left| \frac{1}{p_1(1 - p_1)} \right|$ 

多参:  $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)^T$  Fisher 信息矩阵  $I_n(\theta) = (E_\theta(H_{ij}))$ ,  $H_{ij} = \frac{\partial \log f(X;\theta)}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_i}, J_n(\theta) = I_n^{-1}(\theta)$ 

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  $\hat{\tau}_n = g(\hat{\theta}_n), \ \emptyset \quad \frac{\hat{\tau}_{n} - \tau}{\sqrt{\hat{\tau}_n^T J_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \hat{\tau}_n}} \quad \leadsto \quad N(0, 1), \ \ \sharp + \ \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\tau}_n) =$ 

 $\sqrt{(\nabla g|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_n}^T)J_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\nabla g|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}_n})}$ . 例  $X_1 \dots X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\psi = g(\mu, \sigma) = \sigma/\mu$ ,  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  MLE:  $(\overline{X},S^2),\ I_n(\mu,\sigma^2)\ =\ \binom{n/\sigma^2}{0} \quad \frac{0}{2n/\sigma^2} J_n\ =\ \binom{\sigma^2/n}{0} \quad \frac{0}{\sigma^2/2n},$  $\nabla g = (-\frac{\sigma}{\mu^2}, \frac{1}{\mu})^T, \, \hat{\text{se}}(\hat{\tau}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^4}{\hat{\mu}^4} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{2\hat{\mu}^2}}$ 

## 10.假设检验与 p 值

检验统计量:  $T_n = T(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ ,

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  $\beta = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_{\tau}} \beta(\theta)$ 

容度  $\leq \alpha$  称检验水平为  $\alpha$ . 简单  $\theta = \theta_0$  复合  $\theta \geq \theta_0$ 

双边  $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \text{ vs } \dots$ 单边  $H_0: \theta \geq \theta_0 \text{ vs } \dots$ 

例  $X_1 ... X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 检验  $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$ 检验统计量  $T_n = \sqrt{n} \frac{|\overline{X}_n - \mu_0|}{S_n}$ , 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  $\mathcal{A} = \{\overline{X} > c\}$ , 势函数  $\beta(\mu) = P_{\mu}(\overline{X} > c) = P(\sqrt{n} \frac{(\overline{X} - \mu)}{\sigma} > \sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu}{\sigma}) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu}{\sigma}),$ 检验水平  $\alpha = \sup_{\mu \le \mu_0} \beta(\mu) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{n} \frac{c - \mu_0}{\sigma})$ , 设定显著性水平  $\alpha$ ,  $c = \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}$ .

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

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

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

p 值:  $\inf\{\alpha: \theta_0 \in C\}$ , 拒绝  $H_0$  的最小检验水平, 拒绝的强弱 **例** 给定样本  $\{X_m\}$ ,  $\{Y_n\}$ , 检验均值是否相等.

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

 $V(\hat{\theta}) = V(\overline{X} - \overline{Y}) = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n}, \, \hat{\text{se}} = \sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{m} + \frac{S_Y^2}{N}}$ 拒绝域为  $|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| > z_{\alpha/2} \hat{se}$ ,

**例**: 给定样本  $\{(X_n, Y_n)\}$  配对检验均值是否相等.

 $H_0: \mu_X = \mu_Y \text{ vs } H_1: \mu_X \neq \mu_Y, \text{ 构造 } \theta = \mu_1 - \mu_2,$ 估计为  $\hat{\theta} = \overline{X} - \overline{Y}$ . 方差:  $V(\hat{\theta}) = \sigma^2/n$ , 其中  $\sigma$  是总体标准 差, 用样本估计  $\hat{se} = \sqrt{S^2/n}$ , 拒绝域为  $|\overline{X} - \overline{Y}| > z_{\alpha/2}\hat{se}$ .

例 计算出了  $W = \left| \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y}}{\hat{\text{se}}} \right|$ , p 值:  $P(|Z| > W)_{(Z \sim N(0, 1))}$ 

Pearson  $\chi^2$  统计量:  $X = (X_1, ..., X_k)$  服从多项分布  $M(n, p = (p_1, \ldots, p_k)), \text{ } \&\& H_{0/1} : p? = p_0.$ 检验统计量  $T = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - np_{0i})^2}{np_{0i}} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(X_i - E(X_i))^2}{E(X_i)}$ 

拒绝域为  $T > \chi^2_{k-1}(\alpha)$ , p 值为  $P(\chi^2(k-1) > T)$ . 置换检验: 检验分布是否相同, shuffle 看统计量分位数

似然比检验:  $H_0$ :  $\theta \in \Theta_0$  vs  $H_1$ :  $\theta \notin \Theta_0$ ,  $\lambda = 2\log\left(\frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\theta}_0)}\right), \hat{\theta}_0$  表示限制  $\Theta_0$ .  $\lambda \rightsquigarrow \chi^2_{\dim\Theta-\dim\Theta_0}$ ,

p fi  $P(\gamma^2(...) > \lambda)$ .

**例** 豌豆实验自由度为 3-0 而非 4, 因为概率和为 1.

例 Poisson( $\lambda$ ),  $H_0: \lambda = \lambda_0 \text{ vs } \neq .$   $\hat{\lambda} = \sum X_n/n, V(\hat{\lambda}) =$ 

 $\lambda/n$ , se $(\hat{\lambda}) = \sqrt{\lambda/n}$ ,  $W = \sqrt{n} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\sqrt{\lambda_0}}$ ,  $\mathcal{A} = \{|W| > z_{\alpha/2}\}$ 例  $N(\theta, 1), H_0: \theta = 0 \text{ vs } H_1: \theta = 1.$  拒绝域  $\{\overline{X} > c\},$ 显

著性水平  $\alpha$ ,  $\frac{\overline{X}-\theta}{\sqrt{1/n}} \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{T(x^n)-0}{\sqrt{1/n}} > \frac{c-0}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right)$  $1 - \Phi(c\sqrt{n}), c = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)/\sqrt{n}, \beta(\theta) =$ 

 $P(\frac{T(x^n)-\dot{\theta}}{\sqrt{1/n}} > \frac{c-\theta}{\sqrt{1/n}}) = 1 - \Phi((c-\theta)\sqrt{n}) H_1$  下势

函数  $\beta(1) = 1 - \Phi((c-1)\sqrt{n})$ .

例  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \text{ vs} \neq$ . 似然比检验  $\ell_n(\mu, \sigma) =$  $-n\log\sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_i (X_i - \mu)^2 + C, \lambda = 2\ell(\hat{\mu}, \sigma) - 2\ell(\mu_0, \sigma) =$ 

 $\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left( n(\mu_0^2 - \hat{\mu}^2) - 2(\mu_0 - \hat{\mu}) \cdot n\hat{\mu} \right) = \frac{n(\hat{\mu} - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2}$ , Wald  $W = \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\mu} - \mu_0}{\sigma}, \ \lambda = \sqrt{W}. \ \text{ when } H_1 : \sigma = \sigma_0 \text{ vs } \neq$ 

 $\lambda = 2\ell(\mu, \hat{\sigma}) - 2\ell(\mu, \sigma_0) = 2n(\log \sigma_0 - \log \hat{\sigma}) + \frac{n(\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sigma_0^2)}{\sigma^2}$ 

Wald  $W=\sqrt{n}\frac{\hat{\sigma}-\sigma_0}{\sqrt{1/I(\hat{\sigma})}}=\sqrt{2n}\frac{\hat{\sigma}-\sigma_0}{\hat{\sigma}}$  (M Binomial (n,p),

 $H_0: p = p_0 \text{ vs } \neq , \Leftrightarrow X = \sum X_i, \mathcal{L}(p) = \binom{n}{X} p^X (1 - p)$  $(p)^{n-X}$ ,  $\ell(p) = \log \binom{n}{Y} + X \log p + (n-X) \log (1-p)$ ,  $\lambda = 2\ell \hat{p} - 2\ell p_0 = 2X(\log \hat{p} - \log p_0) + 2(n - X)(\log(1 - p_0))$  $(\hat{p}) - \log(1 - p_0))$  Wald  $W = \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}}$ 

多重假设检验: Bonferroni: α/m (Union bound).

BH(FDR): 排序后  $p_i \leq \frac{i\alpha}{mC_m}$ ,  $C_m$  不独立  $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i}$ , 独立 1. 例 检验药品比较安慰剂. 设  $X_i \sim \text{Binomial}(n_i, q_i)$  表示 恶心数量,  $H_{0i}$ :  $q_0 = q_i$ .  $\hat{q}_i = x_i/n_i$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_i = q_0 - q_i$ ,  $\operatorname{se}(\hat{\theta}_i) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{q}_0(1-\hat{q}_0)}{n_0} + \frac{\hat{q}_i(1-\hat{q}_i)}{n_i}}, W_i = \frac{\hat{\theta}_i}{\operatorname{se}(\hat{\theta}_i)}, p$  值足 够小且检验量为正才有效. 若多重检验: 1. Bonferroni:  $W_i > z_{\alpha/2m}$ ; 2. BH: p 值排序后与  $i\alpha/m$  比较.

例 袋子摸红蓝球,  $H_0$  : p = 0.5 vs  $H_1$  : p = 0.7,  $X_i = I(i$ 蓝) 六次抽样  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^6 X_i \sim \text{binom}(6, p)$ , Y 的 pmf  $f(y|p) = \binom{6}{y} p^y (1-p)^{6-y}$ , 基于  $H_0$  和  $H_1$  的似然 比为  $\Lambda(y) = \frac{f(y|0.7)}{f(y|0.5)} = \frac{0.7^y 0.3^{6-y}}{0.5^y 0.5^{6-y}} = 1.4^y 0.3^6$ , 结果如表

 $\Lambda(0) = 16 \text{ vs } \Lambda(6) = 0.136$ ,因此小的  $\Lambda$  拒

绝  $H_0$ , 拒绝域为  $C = \{y | \Lambda(y) \le k(\alpha)\}$ . 此处

k(0.016) = 0.136, k(0.11 = 0.094 + 0.016) = 0.310.

## 13.线性回归和 Logistic 回归

线性:  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$ : E = 0,  $V = \sigma^2$ ,  $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$ ,  $\hat{\epsilon} = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ . 最小二乘: 使 RSS =  $\sum \hat{\epsilon}_i^2$  最小,  $E(RSS) = (n-2)\sigma^2$ 

 $\ell_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y}) = \sum x_i y_i - n \overline{x} \overline{y}, \ell_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2 = \ell_{xy}$  $\sum x_i^2 - n\overline{x}^2$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_1 = \ell_{xy}/\ell_{xx}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_0 = \overline{y} - \hat{\beta}_1\overline{x}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  无偏估计为  $\frac{1}{n-2}$ RSS. 正态性假设下,最小二乘即极大似然. 若  $\epsilon_i|x_i\sim N(0,\sigma^2)$ ,则 $L(\beta_0,\beta_1,\sigma^2)$   $\propto$  $\sigma^{-n} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right), \ell(\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2) \propto -n \log \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$  $\beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$ .  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 1/n \sum \hat{\epsilon}_i^2$ .  $\hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\ell_{xx}}}$ ,  $\hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \hat{\operatorname{se}}(\hat{\beta}_1) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2}$ . 适当 条件下, 相合, 渐进正态  $(\frac{\hat{\beta}_i - \beta_i}{\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\beta}_i)}) \rightsquigarrow N(0,1)$ , 渐进置信  $\hat{\beta}_i \pm z_{\alpha/2} \hat{\text{se}}(\hat{\beta}_i)$ ,

 $W=\hat{eta}_1/\hat{\mathrm{se}}(\hat{eta}_1)$ . 近似预测:  $\hat{\xi}_n^2=\hat{\sigma}^2\left(rac{1}{n}+rac{(x_0-\overline{x})^2}{\ell_{XX}}
ight)$ ,  $\hat{y}_*\pm z_{lpha/2}\hat{\xi}_n$ .

Logistic 回归: 分类损失函数不连续, 接 Sigmoid (Logistic)  $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ ,

 $r(X) = P(Y_i = 1 \mid X = x) \frac{1}{1 + e^{-X^{\top} \beta}} = \frac{e^{X^{\top} \beta}}{1 + e^{X^{\top} \beta}}$  $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$  = argmax $_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}L(\boldsymbol{\beta})$  =  $\prod_{i=1}^{n} r(X_i)^{Y_i} (1-r(X_i))^{1-Y_i}$  =

 $\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{Y_i X_i^{\top} \boldsymbol{\beta}}}{1+e^{X_i^{\top} \boldsymbol{\beta}}}$ , 无显式解, 牛顿迭代;  $\nabla L(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ y_i \boldsymbol{x}_i - p_i \boldsymbol{x}_i \right] =$  $X^{T}(Y-p) H(\beta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{i} (1-p_{i}) x_{i} x_{i}^{T} = -X^{T} W X. P \neq$  $n \times 1$  的概率向量, 其元素为  $p_i = e^{x_i^T \beta} / (1 + e^{x_i^T \beta})$  是  $P(y_i = 1)$ .

W 是对角阵,对角线元素为  $p_i(1-p_i)$ . 迭代公式:  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(j+1)} = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(j)}$  - $(X^T W X)^{-1} X^T (Y - p);$ 

线性回归: 最大似然函数: $\sigma$  的分布函数 (把  $\sigma$  换成  $Y - X^{\top} \beta$ ). $\sigma$  服从椭球分布 时,  $\frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = -2X^T(Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta})$ , 显式解  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (X^TX)^{-1}X^TY$ .

例 给定  $(y_i, x_i)$ , 判断  $\beta$  MLE 是否有显式解, 如无给出牛迭更新式, 写成加权最 小二乘. (1)  $Y = X\beta + \epsilon$ ,  $f(\epsilon) \propto g(\epsilon^T \epsilon)$ . (2)  $logit(E(y_i|x_i)) = x_i^T \beta$ . (1)  $\mathcal{L}(X_i, Y_i, \beta) = f(Y - X\beta) \propto q((Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta)),$  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} g((Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta})^T (Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta})), \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = g'((Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta})^T (Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta})^T (Y - X\boldsymbol{\beta}))$  $(X\beta)$ ) · 2 $(X^{T}X\beta - X^{T}Y)$ ,  $\hat{\beta} = (X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T}Y$ .

(2)  $E(y_i|\mathbf{x_i}) = P(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) = p_i$ ,  $y_i$  是服从  $p_i$  的 Bernoulli 分布.  $L(X, Y, \beta) = \prod [p_i]^{y_i} [1 - p_i]^{1-y_i}, \ell = \sum y_i \log p_i +$  $(1-y_i)\log(1-p_i) = \sum (y_i\log\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} + \log(1-p_i)), \, \text{d} \mp p_i =$  $\log(1 + e^{\mathbf{x_i^T \beta}})), \, \partial \ell / \partial \beta = \sum (y_i - \frac{e^{\mathbf{x_i^T \beta}}}{1 + e^{\mathbf{x_i^T \beta}}}) \mathbf{x_i} = \sum (y_i - p_i) \mathbf{x_i},$ 

没有解析解, 牛顿迭代  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(t+1)} = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(t)} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}^2}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(t)} +$ 

 $\left[\sum \frac{\exp(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(t)})}{(1+\exp(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(t)}))^{2}}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}\boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{T}\right]^{-1}\left[\sum (y_{i}-p_{i})\boldsymbol{x}_{i}\right].$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow s = 0$  并循环迭代: 1.  $\Leftrightarrow Z = (Z_1, Z_2, ..., Z_n)^T$ , 这里  $Z_i = \log \left( \frac{p_i^{(s)}}{1 - p_i^{(s)}} \right) + \frac{y_i - p_i^{(s)}}{p_i^{(s)} (1 - p_i^{(s)})}; 2. \Leftrightarrow W = \operatorname{diag}(w_i^{(s)}),$  这里  $w_i^{(s)} = p_i^{(s)} (1 - p_i^{(s)}); 3.\hat{\beta}^{(s+1)} = (X^T W X)^{-1} X^T W Z.$