

Multivariate Statistical Analysis

Lecture 07

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Outline

- 1 Unbiasedness
- 2 Sufficiency
- 3 Completeness
- 4 Efficiency

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1 Unbiasedness

2 Sufficiency

3 Completeness

4 Efficiency

An estimator \mathbf{t} of a parameter vector $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is unbiased if and only if

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{t}] = \boldsymbol{\theta}.$$

For the estimators obtain from MLE for normal distribution,

- ① the vector $\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ is an unbiased estimator of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$;
- ② the matrix $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}$ is a biased estimator of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$.

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Sufficiency

A statistic $\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y})$ is sufficient for a family of distributions of random variable \mathbf{y} with parameter θ , if the conditional distribution of \mathbf{y} given $\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{t}_0$ does not depend on θ .

- 1 The statistic \mathbf{t} gives as much information about θ as the entire sample \mathbf{y} .
- 2 For the MLE of normal distribution, we check the sufficiency by taking

$$\theta = \{\mu, \Sigma\}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y}) = \{\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{S}\}.$$

Theorem

A statistic $\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y})$ is sufficient for θ if and only if the density $f(\mathbf{y}; \theta)$ can be factored as

$$f(\mathbf{y}; \theta) = g(\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y}); \theta)h(\mathbf{y})$$

where $g(\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{y}); \theta)$ and $h(\mathbf{y})$ are nonnegative and $h(\mathbf{y})$ does not depend on θ .

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A family of distributions of statistics \mathbf{t} indexed by θ is complete if for every real-valued function $g(\mathbf{t})$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[g(\mathbf{t})] \equiv 0$$

identically in θ implies $g(\mathbf{t}) = 0$ except for a set of \mathbf{t} of probability 0 for every θ .

Theorem

The sufficient set of statistics $\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{S}$ is complete for $\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ when the sample is drawn from $\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$.

Sketch of the proof:

- ① We have $N\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} \mathbf{z}_{\alpha} \mathbf{z}_{\alpha}^{\top}$, where $\mathbf{z}_{\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^N b_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{x}_{\beta}$ and

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \times & \cdots & \times \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ② The condition $\mathbb{E}[g(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, n\mathbf{S})] \equiv 0$ implies the Laplace transform of

$$g(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{B} - N\bar{\mathbf{x}}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^{\top}) h(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{B})$$

is zero, where $\mathbf{B} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} \mathbf{z}_{\alpha} \mathbf{z}_{\alpha}^{\top} + N\bar{\mathbf{x}}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^{\top}$ and $h(\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{B})$ is the joint density of $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ and \mathbf{B} .

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Concentration Ellipsoid

If a p -dimensional random vector \mathbf{y} has mean vector

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{y}]$$

and covariance matrix

$$\boldsymbol{\Psi} = \mathbb{E} \left[(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\nu})(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\nu})^\top \right] \succ \mathbf{0},$$

then

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\nu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{-1} (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\nu}) = p + 2 \right\}$$

is called the concentration ellipsoid of \mathbf{y} .

Concentration Ellipsoid

Let θ be a vector of p parameters in a distribution, and let \mathbf{t} be a vector of unbiased estimators (that is, $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{t}] = \theta$) based on N observations from that distribution with covariance matrix Ψ .

Then the ellipsoid

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \theta)^\top \mathbb{E} \left[N \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^\top \right] (\mathbf{z} - \theta) = p + 2 \right\}$$

lies entirely within the ellipsoid of concentration of \mathbf{t} , where f is the density of the distribution with respect to the components of θ .

The ellipsoid

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \mathbb{E} \left[N \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right] (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p + 2 \right\}$$

lies entirely within the ellipsoid of concentration of \mathbf{t}

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \left(\mathbb{E} \left[(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \right] \right)^{-1} (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p + 2 \right\},$$

that is

$$\left(N \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right] \right)^{-1} \preceq \mathbb{E} \left[(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \right].$$

The ellipsoid

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \mathbb{E} \left[N \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right] (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p + 2 \right\} \quad (1)$$

lies entirely within the ellipsoid of concentration of \mathbf{t}

$$\left\{ \mathbf{z} : (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \left(\mathbb{E} \left[(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top \right] \right)^{-1} (\mathbf{z} - \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p + 2 \right\}. \quad (2)$$

- 1 If the ellipsoid (1) and the ellipsoid (2) are identical, then \mathbf{t} is said to be efficient.
- 2 In general, the ratio of the volume of ellipsoid (1) to that of the ellipsoid (2) defines the efficiency of \mathbf{t} .

Multivariate Cramér-Rao Inequality

Theorem

Under the regularity condition (everything is well-defined, integration and differentiation can be swapped), we have

$$N\mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})(\mathbf{t} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^\top] \succeq \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right] \right)^{-1},$$

where $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{t}] = \boldsymbol{\theta}$ and $f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ is the density of the distribution with respect to the components of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

- 1 Let $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$ and $\mathbf{s} = \frac{\partial \ln g(\mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$, where g is the joint density on N samples.
- 2 For unbiased estimator \mathbf{t} of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, we have $\text{Cov}[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s}] = \mathbf{I}$.

We define the Fisher information matrix as

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right].$$

Under the regularity condition, we have

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^\top \right] = -\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln f(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top} \right].$$

Consider the case of the multivariate normal distribution.

- ① If $\theta = \mu$, then $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ is efficient.
- ② If $\theta = \{\mu, \Sigma\}$, then $\{\bar{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{S}\}$ has efficiency

$$\left(\frac{N-1}{N}\right)^{p(p+1)/2},$$

which converges to 1 if $N \rightarrow +\infty$.

Completeness

