

Lecture 1 - Introduction and the Empirical CDF

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1导入: 非参数统计

- didtribution-free: 不对训练样本的分布做出任何假设,而是仅仅假设样本是独立同分布于一个未知的总体分布
- non-parametric: 如果模型没有设定有限维参数,我们称之为非参数模型
 - parametric model: 模型能完全地被确定的有限维参数描述, $X\sim P_{\theta}$,其中 $\theta\in\Theta\subseteq R^d$ 。参数模型的优点是,操作方便、效率高、预测简单;缺点是,有些问题难以找到合适的参数模型,通常仅适用于interval-scaled数据,对outlier 敏感,易错误假定(mis-specification)。
 - **semiparametric**: 参数 (θ, η) ,其中 θ 为欧几里得参数, η 为无限维参数

2 非参数模型分布函数与分位数的估计

2.1 ECDF经验分布函数

- $\hat{F}_n(x)=rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^nI\{X_i\leq x\}$,其中 X_i 是独立同分布一未知分布的变量。
 - 经验分布函数依概率(in probability)或者以概率1(almost surely)收敛到分布函数。
 - Chebyshev's inequality: $P(|\hat{F}_n(x) F(x)| \geq \epsilon) \leq rac{F(x)(1 F(x))}{n\epsilon^2}$, rather loose
 - Hoeffding's inequality: $P(|\hat{F}_n(x) F(x)| \ge \epsilon) \le 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$
 - DKW inequality: $P(sup_{x\in R}|\hat{F}_n(x) F(x)| > \epsilon) < 2e^{-2n\epsilon^2}$

2.2 置信带与置信区间(以二项分布为例)

- Exact (Clopper-Pearson) 计算二项分布的置信带:
 - an obeserved y, $Y \sim Bin(n,p_0)$,有

$$\{p: P_p(Y \geq y) > lpha/2\&P_p(Y \leq y) > lpha/2\}$$

• "Exact"是因为知道真实的分布是二项分布,但此置信带通常保守(conservative),且由于Y的离散性(discreteness)不能够精确计算区间(exact coverage)。

Let $\hat{p}_n = Y/n$,我们观察到:(接下来的三种置信带都是在此基础上采取不同解法)

$$\sqrt{n}rac{\hat{p}_n-p}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}\stackrel{D}{
ightarrow} N(0,1)$$

• Asymptotic: (Wald)

- 利用中心极限定理计算比例的置信带,根据Slutsky's theorem将分母的p换成 \hat{p}_n
- $\hat{p}_n = Y/n$

$$[\hat{p}_n-z_{lpha/2}\sqrt{rac{\hat{p}_n(1-\hat{p}_n)}{n}},\hat{p}_n+z_{lpha/2}\sqrt{rac{\hat{p}_n(1-\hat{p}_n)}{n}}]$$

- Asymptotic, using a variance stabilizing transformation变异数稳定变换
 - 不用Slutsky's theorem,根据 δ -method,取 $\phi(x)=2arcsin\sqrt{x}$

$$[sin^2(arcsin(\sqrt{\hat{p}_n})-rac{z_{lpha/2}}{2\sqrt{n}}), sin^2(arcsin(\sqrt{\hat{p}_n})+rac{z_{lpha/2}}{2\sqrt{n}})]$$

- Wilson Method
 - 直接根据正态分布求解

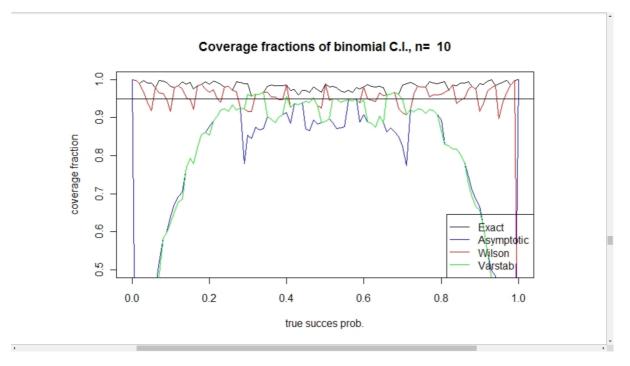
$$rac{\hat{p}_n + rac{z_{lpha/2}^2}{2n} \pm z_{lpha/2} \sqrt{rac{\hat{p}_n (1 - \hat{p}_n) + z_{lpha/2}^2/(4n)}{n}}}{1 + z_{lpha/2}^2/2}$$

- Hoeffding's inequality: $\hat{F}_n(x) \sqrt{rac{1}{2n}lograc{2}{lpha}} \leq F(x) \leq \hat{F}_n(x) + \sqrt{rac{1}{2n}lograc{2}{lpha}}$
- Y

置信带覆盖能力比较:1. Exact比较保守,通常以高于 $1-\alpha$ 的概率包含真值;2.Wilson表现很好,但是在边界值0,1上表现欠佳;3.变异数稳定变换下的近似,n变大时,覆盖效果提升.

实验通过模拟进行:

- 1. 设置真值p,以及抽取的样本数n
- 2. 模拟收取一次,并计算95%置信区间
- 3. 记录置信区间是否包含真值
- 4. 实验结束后,计算每组模拟的覆盖率(coverage fraction)



2.2 次序统计量与分位数

- p分位数的定义 $F^{-1}(y) := \inf\{x : F(x) \ge y\}$
- ECDF的另一种表达方式 $\hat{F}_n(x)=rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^nI\{X_{(i)}\leq x\}$

综合上述两个定义, $\hat{q}_n(p)=\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p)$ 可以作为 q_p 的估计量,并且我们注意到,如果 $p\in(\frac{i-1}{n},\frac{1}{n}]$,有 $\hat{F}_n^{-1}(p)=X_{(i)}$ 。

- 构建p分位数的置信带
 - 注意到 $\{X_r \leq u\}$ 与 $\{\sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i \leq u) \geq r\}$ 的等价性,我们可以得到如下概率公式

$$P(X_{(r)} \leq u) = p(\{\sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i \leq u) \geq r\}) = \sum_{i=r}^n C_n^i F(u)^i (1 - F(u))^{n-i}$$

• 取 $u=q_p=F^{-1}(p)$,可以得到分位数的置信带

$$p(X_{(r)} < q_p \leq X_{(s)}) = \sum_{i=r}^{s-1} C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

- 基于上述部分的结论,我们可以证明,二项分布是泊松分布的一个近似
 - 若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(1-F(u_n)) = \tau \in (0,\infty)$,有如下结论

$$lim_{n o\infty}PX_{(n-k)}\leq u_n=e^{- au}\sum_{j=0}^krac{ au^j}{j!}$$

・ 若 $F \sim exp(\lambda), u_n = (log(n) - x)/\lambda$

$$lim_{n o\infty}\lambda PX_{(n-k)}-log(n)\leq -x=e^{-e^x}\sum_{j=1}^krac{e^{jx}}{j!}$$

证明如下:

证明一:
记
$$\tau_n = n(1 - F(u_n))$$

$$\sum_{i=n-k}^{n} C_n^i F(u_n)^i (1 - F(u_n))^{n-i} = \sum_{i=n-k}^{n} \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} F(u_n)^i (1 - F(u_n))^{n-i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=n-k}^{n} \frac{n(n-1)(n-2).....(i+!)}{(n-i)!} (\frac{\tau_n}{n})^{n-i} (1 - \frac{\tau_n}{n})^i$$

$$= \sum_{i=n-k}^{n} \frac{\tau_n^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) (1 - \frac{2}{n}).....(1 - \frac{i-1}{n}) (1 - \frac{\tau_n}{n})^i$$

对于固定的 i,有
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \tau_n^{n-i} = \tau^{n-i}$$
, $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1-\frac{\tau_n}{n})^i = e^{-\tau}$ 上式 $=\sum_{i=n-k}^n \frac{\tau^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} e^{-\tau} = e^{-\tau} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\tau_j}{j!}$ 证明二:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(1-F(u_n)) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n(1-\int_0^{\frac{\log(n)-x}{\lambda}} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}) dx = e^x$$

Code for Simulation

```
library(Hmisc) # contains function binconf
# function to compute CI based on variance stabilizing transformation
binconf.varstab<-function (x, size, alpha)
    len<-length(x)
    ci.matrix<-matrix(0,len,2)</pre>
    for (r in 1:len)
        frac.obs<-x[r]/size
        h1<-asin(sqrt(frac.obs))
        h2<-0.5*gnorm(alpha/2,lower.tail=F)/sgrt(size)
        ci.matrix[r,]<-c((sin(h1-h2))^2,(sin(h1+h2))^2)</pre>
    return(ci.matrix)
N<-1000
                                               # number of times we compute a CI
size<-20
                                              # number of bernoulli trials
                                               # vector of true binomial probabilities
pvec<-seq(0,1,by=0.01)
                                               # compute 2-sided (1-alf)*100% CI
results<-matrix(0,length(pvec),4)
for (j in 1:length(pvec))
    p<-pvec[i]
    x<-rbinom(N, size, prob=p)
    res.exact <-binconf(x, size, method="exact", alpha=alf, include.x=TRUE, include.n=TRUE)\\
    res.asymp < -binconf(x, size, method = "asymptotic", alpha=alf, include.x=TRUE, include.n=TRUE)
    res.wilson <-binconf(x, size, method="wilson", alpha=alf, include.x=TRUE, include.n=TRUE)\\
    \verb|res.varstab| < -binconf.varstab(x, size, alpha=alf)|
    # compute coverage fractions
    exact<-sum( (p>= res.exact[,4]) & (p<= res.exact[,5]) )/N
    asymp<-sum( (p>= res.asymp[,4]) & (p<= res.asymp[,5]) )/N \,
    wil<-sum( (p>= res.wilson[,4]) & (p<= res.wilson[,5]) )/N \,
    varstab < -sum( (p >= res.varstab[,1]) & (p <= res.varstab[,2]) )/N
    results[j,]<-c(exact,asymp,wil,varstab)
}
\verb|plot(pvec,results[,1],type="1",col="black",xlab='true success prob.',ylab='coverage fraction',ylim=c(0.5,1)|
lines(pvec,results[,2],col="blue")
lines(pvec,results[,3],col="red")
lines(pvec,results[,4],col="green")
title(paste('Coverage fractions of binomial C.I., n= ',as.character(size)))
legend("bottomright", c("Exact", "Asymptotic", "Wilson", "Varstab"), col = c("black", "blue", "red", "green"), merge=TRUE, lty=rep(1,
abline(h=1-alf)
```