## 第三节 克拉默-拉奥(Cramer-Rao)不等式

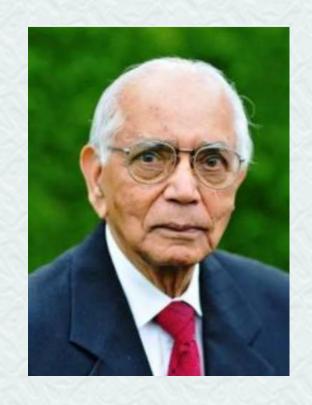
## 6.3.2 Cramer-Rao 不等式

设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 为取自具有概率函数 $f(x;\theta), \theta \in \Theta = \{\theta : a < \theta < b\}$ 的母体的一个子样,其中a,b为已知常数,且可设 $a = -\infty, b = +\infty$ .









### C.R.Rao (1920-2023)

统计学大师、印度裔美国数学家,师从现代统计学的 奠基人罗纳德・费希尔(Ronald Aylmer Fisher)

在终极的分析中,一切知识都是历史;

在抽象的意义下,一切科学都是数学;

在理性的世界里, 所有的判断都是统计学。







设 $\eta = u(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的一个无偏估计,且满足 正则条件:

(1)集合 $\{x: f(x;\theta) > 0\}$ 与 $\theta$ 无关;

$$(2)g'(\theta)$$
与 $\frac{\partial f(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta}$ 存在,且对一切 $\theta \in \Theta$ ,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int f(x;\theta) dx = \int \frac{\partial f(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int \cdots \int u(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int \cdots \int u(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) \right] dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

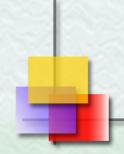






则有:
$$D_{\theta}\eta \geq \frac{[g'(\theta)]^2}{nI(\theta)}$$
 当 $g(\theta) = \theta$ 时,即为: $D_{\theta}\eta \geq \frac{1}{nI(\theta)}$ 

此不等式证明了在某些条件下,无偏估计量ê的方差具有一个正的下界.







pr:主要应用Cauchy-Schwarz不等式 $(P_{157})$ 

$$[E(\zeta - E\zeta)(\eta - E\eta)]^2 \leq D\zeta \cdot D\eta$$

$$\eta = u(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$$
是 $g(\theta)$ 的一个无偏估计,即 $E\eta = g(\theta)$ 

且由数学期望的定义:

联合概率密度

$$g(\theta) = E \eta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x_1, \dots, x_n) \underline{f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta)} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

又设
$$\zeta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \log f(\xi_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

为了使用Cauchy - Schwarz不等式,要计算出 $E\zeta, D\zeta$ 和 $E(\zeta - E\zeta)(\eta - E\eta)$ 







$$E\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\xi_{i};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \log f(x_{i};\theta)}{\partial \theta} f(x_{i};\theta) dx_{i} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial f(x_{i};\theta)}{\partial \theta} dx_{i}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_{i};\theta) dx_{i} = 0$$

$$E\zeta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\xi_{i};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right] = 0$$

$$D\zeta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\xi_{i};\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right] = nD\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right]$$

 $= n[E(\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta})^2 - (E\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta})^2] \overline{m}E[\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta}] = 0$ 

$$= nE\left(\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = nI(\theta)$$







下面考虑 
$$E(\zeta - E\zeta)(\eta - E\eta)$$
.  
注意到  $E(\zeta - E\zeta)(\eta - E\eta) = E\zeta(\eta - E\eta) = E\zeta\eta$   

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \log f(x_{i}; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right] u(x_{1}, \dots, x_{n})$$

$$\cdot f(x_{1}; \theta) \cdots f(x_{n}; \theta) dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n}$$







$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \log f(x_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right] \cdot f(x_1; \theta) \cdots \cdot f(x_n; \theta) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

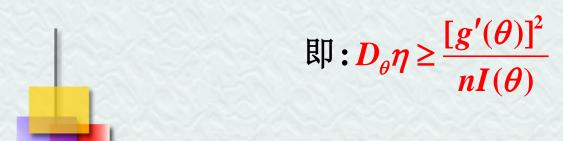
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x_1, \dots, x_n) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{f(x_i; \theta)} \frac{\partial f(x_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right] \cdot f(x_1; \theta) \cdots \cdot f(x_n; \theta) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta)] dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x_1, \dots, x_n) f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta) dx_1 \cdots dx_n = g'(\theta)$$

# 于是 $E(\zeta - E\zeta)(\eta - E\eta) = g'(\theta)$ .

所以,由不等式: $[g'(\theta)]^2 \leq D\zeta \cdot D\eta = nI(\theta) \cdot D\eta$ 结论得证.







$$P\{\zeta - E\zeta = K_{\theta}(\eta - E\eta)\}$$
=1时,不等式中等号成立( $P_{157}$ )

即: 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \log f(\xi_i; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = K_{\theta}(\eta - g(\theta))$$
以概率1成立,不等式中等号成立

### 注:

- 1.满足正则条件的估计量称为正规估计.
- 2.Rao-Cramer不等式的下界仅是正规无偏估计类的方差下界.







## 3.相关定义

定义6.4:若 $\theta$ 的一个无偏估计 $\hat{\theta}$ 使Cramer-Rao不等式中等式

$$D(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{nE[(\frac{\partial \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta})^{2}]} = \frac{1}{nI(\theta)}$$

成立,则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 $\theta$ 的有效估计.

定义6.5: 
$$e = \frac{\overline{nI(\theta)}}{D(\hat{\theta}_1)}$$
为无偏估计 $\hat{\theta}_1$ 的有效率.

定义6.6 当 $n \to \infty$ ,若 $\hat{\theta}$ 的 $e \to 1$ ,则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 $\theta$ 的渐近有效估计.







# 极大似然估计的渐近正态性

# 定理6.1 (书P277)

在总体分布满足一定条件的情况下,存在具有相合性和渐近正态性的极大似然估计量 $\hat{\theta}_n$ ,且

$$\hat{\theta}_n \sim N\left(\theta, \frac{1}{nI(\theta)}\right), \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \to \infty \text{ for },$$

即 $\hat{\theta}_n$ 亦是 $\theta$ 的渐近无偏估计和渐近有效估计.







## 6.3.3 简单应用

例6.3.1: 假设 $\boldsymbol{\xi} \sim f(x; p) = \begin{cases} p^{x} (\mathbf{1} - p)^{\mathbf{1} - x} & x = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 

试证: $\xi$ 是p的有效估计.

证明: 显然,  $\bar{\xi}$ 是p的无偏估计。

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x;p)}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} [x \ln p + (1-x) \ln(1-p)] = \frac{x}{p} - \frac{1-x}{1-p}$$

$$I(p) = E\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\xi; p)}{\partial p}\right)^2 = \sum_{x=0,1} \left(\frac{x}{p} - \frac{1-x}{1-p}\right)^2 p^x (1-p)$$

$$=\frac{1}{p(1-p)}$$

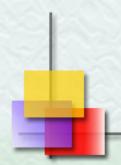






$$D(\hat{p}) = D(\bar{\xi}) = \frac{D\xi}{n} = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} = \frac{1}{nI(p)}.$$

故 $\bar{\xi}$ 是p的有效估计。









设 $\xi_1,\xi_2,\dots,\xi_n$ 是取自具有下列泊松分布的一个子样

$$f(x;\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!}, & x = 0,1,2,\dots, \text{试证}: \overline{\xi} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \neq \lambda \text{ 的有效估计.} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

证明: 显然,  $\bar{\xi}$ 是 $\lambda$ 的无偏估计。

$$在x = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$
 上,

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x;\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} [-\lambda + x \ln \lambda - \ln x!] = -1 + \frac{\bar{x}}{\lambda}$$

$$I(\lambda) = E\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(\xi;\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\right)^2 = E\left(-1 + \frac{\xi}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

则

$$D(\hat{\lambda}) = D(\bar{\xi}) = \frac{\lambda}{n} = D(\bar{\xi}) = \frac{1}{n k(\lambda)}.$$







### 例6.3.3:

设 $\xi_1,\xi_2,\dots,\xi_n$ 是取自正态母体 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 的一个子样,

试证: $\bar{\xi} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_i$  是  $\mu$ 的有效估计.

证明:因为
$$f(x;\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\ln f(x;\mu) = \ln\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right]$$
$$= -\ln(\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$







$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln f(x; \mu) = \frac{(x - \mu)}{\sigma^2}$$

$$I(\mu) = E(\frac{(\xi - \mu)^2}{\sigma^4}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^4} E(\xi - \mu)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^4} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$

若
$$\hat{\mu} = \overline{\xi}$$
,则 $D\overline{\xi} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{1}{nI(\mu)}$ 

所以, $\hat{\mu} = \xi \mu$ 的有效估计.







## 2.性质(P283)

若 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int \frac{\partial f(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta} dx = \int \frac{\partial^2 f(x;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} dx$$
,则 $I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\xi;\theta)}{\partial \theta^2}\right]$ 

证明见PDF文件







备用 设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 为取自正态母体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的一个子样.试证:

$$(1)\hat{\mu} = \overline{\xi}$$
是 $\mu$ 的一个有效估计;

(2)若
$$\mu$$
已知,则 $S_{\mu}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\xi_{i} - \mu)^{2}$ 是 $\sigma^{2}$ 的有效估计;

若
$$\mu$$
未知,则 $S_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i - \overline{\xi})^2$  不是 $\sigma^2$  的有效估计.









(2) 若
$$\mu$$
已知, $S_{\mu}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\xi_{i} - \mu)^{2}$ 

$$:: \xi_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) :: \frac{\xi_i - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\xi_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n) \qquad \mathbb{P} \frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$$

所以, 
$$ES_{\mu}^2 = \sigma^2$$
  $D\left(\frac{nS_{\mu}^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2n$ 

$$则D(S_{\mu}^{2}) = \frac{2\sigma^{4}}{n}$$









同样有,
$$\ln f(x;\sigma^2) = -\ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}) - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln f(x; \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^4}$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} \ln f(x; \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} - \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{\sigma^6}$$

由性质,
$$\sigma^2$$
的信息量: $I(\sigma^2) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln f(\xi;\sigma^2)}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2}\right]$ 

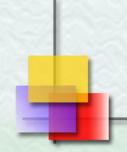
$$=-E\left[\frac{1}{2\sigma^4}-\frac{(\xi-\mu)^2}{\sigma^6}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^4} + \frac{1}{\sigma^6} E(\xi - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{2\sigma^4}$$









所以,
$$DS_{\mu}^2 = \frac{1}{nI(\sigma^2)} = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$$

若 $\mu$ 未知,则可知 $S_n^{*2}$ 是 $\sigma^2$ 的一个无偏估计.

由定理, 
$$\frac{(n-1)S_n^{*2}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$D(\frac{(n-1)S_n^{*2}}{\sigma^2}) = 2(n-1)$$

则
$$D(S_n^{*2}) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} \neq \frac{2\sigma^4}{n}$$
 所以, $S_n^{*2}$ 不是 $\sigma^2$ 的有效估计.

$$e = \frac{\frac{1}{nI(\sigma^2)}}{D(\hat{\sigma}^2)} = \frac{\frac{2\sigma^4}{n}}{\frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 1 \text{ 所以, } S_n^{*2} \neq \sigma^2 \text{的渐近有效估计.}$$







作业: p.309 6.38 (1), 6.39 (6.37).

## 思考:

设 $\xi_1,\xi_2,\dots,\xi_n$ 是取自具有下列指数分布的一个子样





