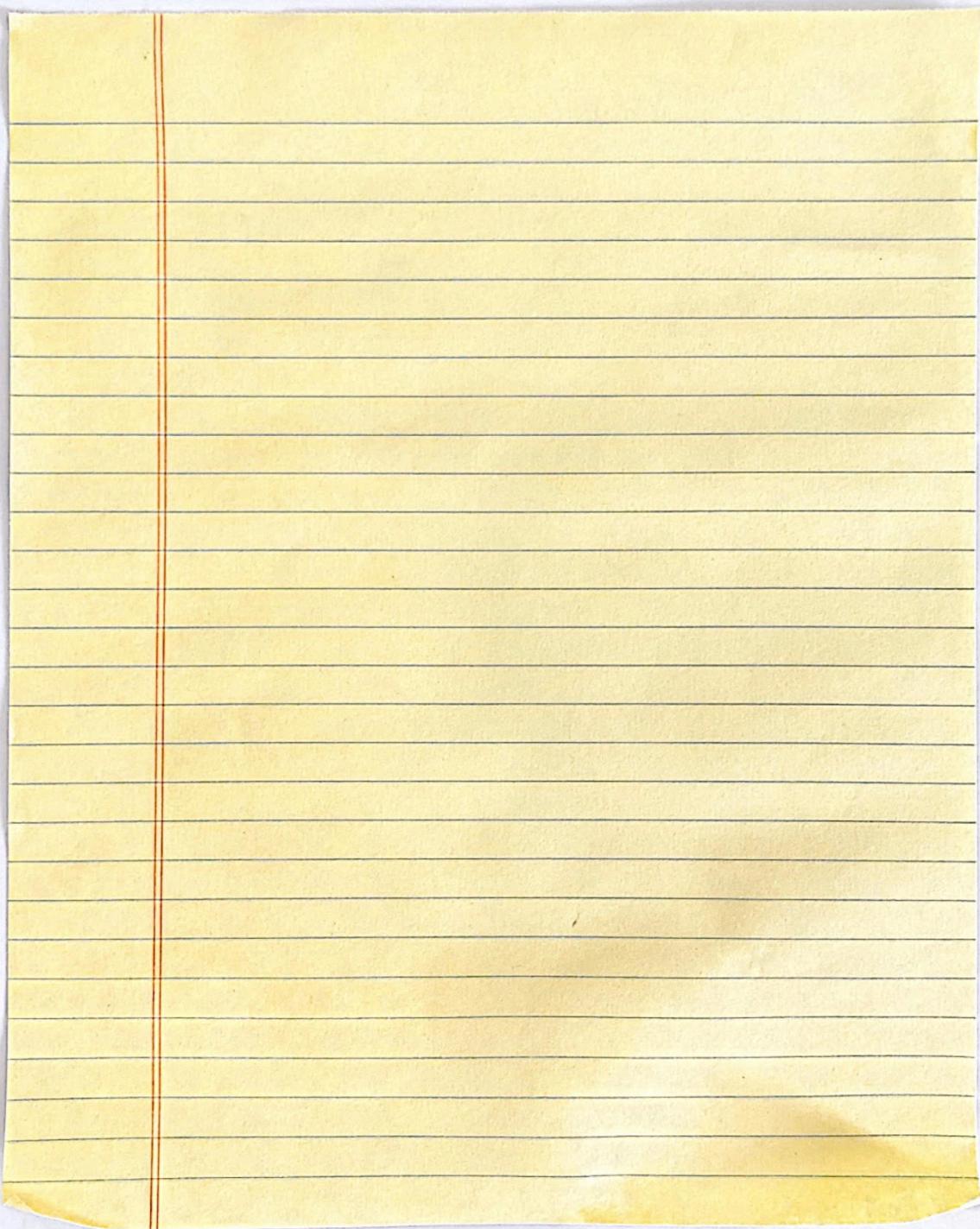


AHU-Mathematical - Statistics

Notes I made during undergraduate



Categories : Mathematics

Tags: Probability and Statistics

-开始时概率论：分布 分布
概率论不考

概率论不考

Mar 5, 2029

3. 参数估计的方法（点估计）
(估计的结果是什么？是点还是估计)

Apr 11, 2029 Review

估计问题的提出： X 随机变量， $F(x; \theta)$ 分布函数，其中 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m)$ 是未知参数向量。

PDF 最大似然估计

矩估计

无偏性

总体 θ 的所有可能取值构成集合 $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ， $g(\theta)$ 是 θ 的实值函数， $\{\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_L\}$ 是参数空间。

从总体中抽取样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

某观测值为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 如何由观测值估计出 θ 的值？(估计问题的提法)

① 估计值记为 $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m)$

点估计(方法) $\begin{cases} \text{最大似然估计 Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE)} & \hat{\theta}_{MLE} \\ \text{矩估计 Moment Estimate} & \end{cases}$

一、最大似然估计 (概率最大)

计算式

想法：根据概率最大原则

A 13 C

$f(x; \theta)$

$\hat{\theta}$

1. 离散型总体

X 离散型总体 $f(x; \theta)$ 概率分布函数(分布列) 观察参数 $\hat{\theta}$
 $= P(X=x)$

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本，其观测值为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

则认为 $P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$ 最大

$P(x_1)P(x_2) \cdots P(x_n)$ 这个点

$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) = P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n)$

$\prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k = x_k)$

独立性 = $\prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k = x_k)$

同分布 = $\prod_{k=1}^n P(X = x_k)$

代入得：

$= \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \hat{\theta})$ 样本的联合分布列成似然函数

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

↓ 把 x 一看成参数，则上是目的函数

即样本的似然函数

$\hat{\theta}$ 各分量 \rightarrow 相应分量

记 $L(\hat{\theta}) = L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta}) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \hat{\theta})$ 称 $L(\hat{\theta})$ 为似然函数

若 $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\varphi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 且 $\hat{\varphi}$ 为

$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$.

↑ 的解

则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的最大似然估计

$\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m)$

[例] 假设盒中白、黑共3只球，有放回地取三次，结果为(黑, 白, 黑)，求盒中黑球占比 θ 的 MLE。

1

参数空间

(1, 0, 1)

解: $\hat{\theta} \in \mathbb{H}$ $\uparrow \theta \in \{0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\} \triangleq \mathbb{H}$ 记第*i*次测出的值为 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{测出墨水} \\ 0 & \text{测出白墨} \end{cases} i=1, 2, 3$

则观测值为 $(1, 0, 1)$

$$P(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (1, 0, 1) \rightarrow (\text{似然率要 max}) = P(X_1=1) P(X_2=0) P(X_3=1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x_i & 1 & 0 & \\ \hline P & \theta & 1-\theta & \end{array} \quad P = \theta^2(1-\theta) \quad = \theta^2(1-\theta) \quad \theta^2(1-\theta)$$

即: $L(\theta) = \theta^2(1-\theta)$

(可求导, 若要求函数, 则先求对数 $L(\theta)$ max. $\Rightarrow \ln L(\theta)$ max.)

$$\ln L(\theta) = 2\theta + \ln(1-\theta)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2-\theta=0 \\ 3\theta=2 \\ \theta=\frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = 2\ln\theta + \ln(1-\theta)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{且} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} L(\theta) < 0, \theta = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 为 } L(\theta) \text{ 的最大值点.}$$

$$\text{从而 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 连续型总体

分布(密度型)

X : 连续型总体 $f(x; \theta)$ 为概率密度函数 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本
(连续型). (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本观测值

$$P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) = 0. \rightarrow (\text{那就考虑观侧值附近-邻域})$$

单点. 考虑 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 在邻域 $(x_k - \delta, x_k + \delta)$ 中的概率

$$P(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \in \prod_{k=1}^n (x_k - \delta, x_k + \delta) \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{单点分} \\ \text{独立密度函数} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$= \int_{x_{n-\delta}}^{x_{n+\delta}} \dots \int_{x_{k-\delta}}^{x_{k+\delta}} f_{\text{联合}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n.$$

|简单随机样本: 独立性, 代表性.
边缘密度函数的积.

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{x_k - \delta}^{x_k + \delta} f(x_k; \theta) dx_k$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n P(x_k \in (x_k - \delta, x_k + \delta)). \quad \text{即边际概率的乘积.}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{x_k - \delta}^{x_k + \delta} f(x_k; \theta) dx$$

$$\approx \prod_{k=1}^n 2\delta f(x_k; \theta) \quad \text{取 } \delta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \quad \text{记 } L(\theta) = L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) \quad \text{称 } L(\theta) \text{ 为似然函数}$$

样本的联合密度函数
 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

形式上与高斯型相同

$\hat{\theta} \in \mathbb{H}$ s.t $L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}} L(\theta)$ 则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的 MLE

[例] 两点分布 $B(1, p)$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} x & 1 & 0 \\ \hline P & p & 1-p \end{array} \quad \text{求 } \hat{p}_{MLE}.$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; p) = p^{x_i} (1-p)^{1-x_i}$$

解: 测得率为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 似然函数 $L(p) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; p).$

$$f(x, p) = P(X=x) = \begin{cases} p & x=1 \\ 1-p & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$= p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

写成这种形式

$$p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$x \in \{0, 1\}$ 且 $p \in [0, 1]$ 为参数

故样本观测值为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$L(p) = \prod_{k=1}^n p^{X_k} (1-p)^{1-X_k} = p^{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k}$$

$$\frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{n - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}$$

$$\ln L(p) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \ln p + (n - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k) \ln (1-p).$$

$$\frac{d}{dp} \ln L(p) = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - \frac{1}{1-p} (n - \sum_{k=1}^n X_k) = 0$$

$$p = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n} = \bar{x}$$

$\Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \bar{x}$ 易见 $L(p)$ 在 \bar{x} 取最大值. 从而 $\hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ (样本均值)
(X 大写: 随机变量. $\hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ 具体值即小写 x)

[例2] 指数分布 ^{F(x)} 设总体 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ 求 $\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}$ 生活中 ~ 寿命、元件 etc.

不可能负数.

先写似然函数. $L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda)$ 其实有函数.

无约束性:

解: $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$ $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$ 一东西要归零 -> 一段时间后 λ 寿命和 λ 回来时候的寿命一样长

$$f \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} & x_k > 0, \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

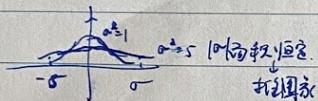
$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \quad \cancel{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

$$\text{且 } \underline{EX = \bar{x}} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{EX}$$

$$\frac{e^x}{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}$$

$$[例3] 正态分布 \quad (f(x; \mu, \delta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta}(x-\mu)^2})$$



$$N(\mu, \delta) \text{ 求 } \hat{\mu}_{MLE}, \hat{\delta}_{MLE} \quad (\delta = \sigma^2)$$

$$f(x; \mu, \delta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\delta}}$$

$$EX_{\mu, \delta} = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \delta$$

$$L(\mu, \delta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \mu, \delta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} \right)^n \delta^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}$$

$$\ln L(\mu, \delta) = n \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} - \frac{n}{2} \ln \delta - \frac{1}{2\delta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln L(\mu, \delta) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \ln L(\mu, \delta) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \bar{x} \\ \delta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = S_n^2 \end{cases}$$

统计学第3章.

$$\text{从而 } \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x}, \quad \hat{\delta}_{MLE} = \hat{S}_n^2$$

$$\text{补充计算 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \cdots = 0: \quad 0 - \frac{(x_1 - \mu)^2 + (x_2 - \mu)^2 + \dots}{2\delta} - \frac{2x_1 u + u^2}{2\delta} = 0 \quad \cancel{-2x_1 + 2\delta - 2x_2 + 2\delta + \dots} \\ = -\frac{(n, 2u - 2(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n))}{2\delta} = 0 \quad \cancel{2\delta}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \cdots = 0: \quad 0 - \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \delta^{-2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{n}{2} \delta + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}{\delta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}{n}} = S_n^2 \quad \square$$

牛逼啊2285. 最后结果: $\begin{cases} \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x} \\ \hat{\delta}_{MLE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}{n}} \end{cases}$ 要把 μ 代进去 ($\mu = \bar{x}$) 才得具体值. (即最大值点.)

3

Mar 8, 2024

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \bar{\theta}) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \bar{\theta}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{高阶型总体: 极端分布 分布列 概率函数} \\ \text{连续型总体: 极端密度函数} \end{array} \right.$$

联合函数 似然函数.
看成 x_i 的函数 ... 目标函数.

$$\hat{\theta} \in \Theta \quad \text{若 } \hat{\theta} = \vec{P}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{s.t. } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$$

$\hat{\theta}$
即称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的 MLE

(书上布尔分布推-丁) 反面

[例4] $X \sim U(a, b)$ 求 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ \hat{a}_{MLE}

沿用步进(渐近师)

$$\text{解: } f(x; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

 $a = \min X = X_{(1)}$ $b = \max X = X_{(n)}$ $a = \min X = X_{(1)}$

$$\Rightarrow L(a, b) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; a, b) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n & a < x_k < b \quad k \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

令 L 与 x_{min}, x_{max}
及 a, b 有关

$((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$ 取值肯定在 $a \sim b$ 故下面讨论在 但写成表达式要写“其他” ~ 0 .

直接研究.

$$\frac{1}{2-1} \quad \frac{1}{3-1}: b \uparrow \text{值} \downarrow \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n \text{ 关于 } b \downarrow \text{ 关于 } a \uparrow$$

 $3-2: a \uparrow \text{值} \uparrow$ $a \uparrow \text{值} \uparrow$ $a = \min X = X_{(1)}$ $b = \max X = X_{(n)}$ $b = \max X = X_{(n)}$ $a = \min X = X_{(1)}$ 由 x_i 值从 $x_{(1)} \sim x_{(n)}$ 得出故 b 最小 a 最大 使 $L(a, b)$ 最大.同时保证 $a < x < b$ 范围. $x < b$ 故 $b_{min} = \max x_i = X_{(n)}$ 则 $a = \min x_i = X_{(1)}$ ✓ 新例题 [例5] 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自两参数指数分布的样本. x : 样本 x

$$f(x; \theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta_2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

其中: $\theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\theta_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ 求 $\hat{\theta}_1 MLE$, $\hat{\theta}_2 MLE$

$$\text{解: } L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta_2^n} Q & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \theta_1 \\ 0 & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$x_k > \theta_1 \forall k$

 $\therefore x_k > 0 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 时.

$$\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln \theta_2 - \frac{1}{\theta_2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \theta_1)$$

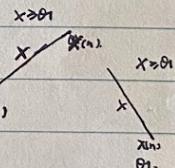
$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{n}{\theta_2} > 0 \quad \theta_1 > 0 \quad \text{增或减来判断 } \hat{\theta}_1 MLE \text{ 值} \rightarrow \frac{n}{\theta_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{n}{\theta_2^2} + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \frac{n \theta_1}{\theta_2^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_2 MLE = \bar{x} - \bar{x}_{(1)}$$

$$\frac{-\theta_2 n + \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - n \theta_1}{\theta_2^2} = 0.$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} - \theta_1 = \bar{x} - \bar{x}_{(1)}$$



[例 6] 设总体 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2\theta & \theta & 1-3\theta \end{pmatrix}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{3}$, 求 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$

$$\pi(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix})$$

$$f(x; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$\text{解法一: } L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta) \quad f(X_k; \theta) = (2\theta)^{r_1(x_k)} \theta^{r_2(x_k)} (1-3\theta)^{r_3(x_k)}$$

未知, 得构造

n 个 $(k-1)$ 次多项式
可导过之

$$r_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=-1 \\ 0 & x=0, 2 \end{cases}$$

过点 $(-1, 1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$ 找二次函数.

$$r_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=0 \\ 0 & x=2 \end{cases}$$

由 $r_1(x)$, $r_2(x)$, $r_3(x)$ 都可以求出来, 则 $f(X_k; \theta)$ 可求. $\dots \rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} =$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \right)$$

解法二. 将 $f(X_k; \theta)$ 代入 $L(\theta)$

$$r_1(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_k=-1 \\ 0 & x_k=0, 2 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow 2\theta$.

$$\text{或解得: } \begin{cases} n_1 \sim 1 \\ n_2 \sim 1 \\ n_3 \sim 1 \end{cases}$$

则 $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$

-1 1

$$L(\theta) = (2\theta)^{n_1} \theta^{n_2} (1-3\theta)^{n_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L(\theta) = n_1 \ln 2\theta + n_2 \ln \theta + n_3 \ln (1-3\theta)$$

$$\ln(2\theta) = \ln 2 + \ln \theta$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{n_1}{2\theta} + \frac{n_2}{\theta} + \frac{-3n_3}{1-3\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

$$\text{且: } n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot 2 = \frac{n_1}{\theta} (2\theta) = 2$$

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n} + \frac{n_3}{1-3\theta} = 0$$

$$2\theta + (n_1 + n_2)(1-3\theta) = 0$$

$$2\theta + (n_1 + n_2) - 3(n_1 + n_2)\theta = 0$$

$$\theta(2+3(n_1+n_2)) - 3(n_1+n_2) = 0$$

$$\theta(2+3(n_1+n_2)) = 3(n_1+n_2)$$

$$\theta = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3(n_1 + n_2)}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = (-1)^2 n_1 + 2^2 n_3 = n_1 + 4n_3$$

$$\text{且 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18n} (6n_3) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{n_3}{3n} = \frac{n-n_3}{3n}$$

$$= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n}$$

作业: 1. 习题 = 1, 2, 4

2. 设 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \theta^2 & 2\theta(1-\theta) & \theta^2 & 1-2\theta \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}$. 利用样本观测值 $(3, 1, 3, 0, 3, 1, 2, 3)$

求知: n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 的具体数目.

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{12} ?$$

二. 矩估计

想法: 用样本矩代替总体矩

原点矩
中心矩

则所有矩阶数存在

定义: 设总体 X 的 m 阶原点矩存在 $V_m = \mathbb{E}X^m$ 存在.

$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$ 为未知参数, 且可以用总体矩表示.

$$\theta_1 = f_1(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\theta_m = f_m(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$$

$$A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^k$$

样本
\$\downarrow\$
\$V_k = E[X^k]\$

设样本为 \$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\$.

经验分布
中心: 均值

样本 \$k\$ 阶原点矩为 $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k$

写出 $A_1 = \bar{x}$, $A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$
 $A_3 = \bar{x}^3$, $A_4 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^4$

$(X_i - \bar{x})^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow E[X_i^2] \geq E[X_i]$
 根据 $Dx = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$

回到 X_i 的表示

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\theta}_1, M = f_V(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\theta}_m, M = f_M(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) \end{cases}$$

注: ① 由科尓莫戈罗夫大数定律知 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_k = V_k) = 1$

从而若 f_k 连续 则 $P(\hat{\theta}_k, M = \theta_k) = 1$ (以概率意义说)

科尓莫戈罗夫 设 x_1, x_2, \dots 独立同分布. 则 $P\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = a\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow E[X_i] = a \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots$

② 除了原点矩, 也可以用中心矩

③ 矩估计量不唯一, 可能不存在

④ 在求矩估计时, 并不需要知道总体的分布类型 (只需要知道 m 个矩的表达式)

$$\hat{\theta}(\theta) = V$$

$$\theta = f(V)$$

[例 1] 正态分布样本 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 求 $\hat{\mu}_M, \hat{\sigma}_M^2$

反求 θ \uparrow
样本给出 解: $V_1 = \bar{X} = \mu$

$Dx = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2\bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + n\bar{X}^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2E[X] \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + (E[X])^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2E[X] \bar{X} + (E[X])^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - 2E[X]^2 + (E[X])^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - E[X]^2$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

如果原点矩的话 $V_2 = E[X^2] = (E[X])^2 + Dx = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$

$\hat{\mu}_M = \bar{X}$ $\hat{\sigma}_M^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

$\hat{\mu}_M = \bar{X}$ $\hat{\sigma}_M^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$

[例 2] 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 对给定 C 求 $P(X > C)$ 的矩估计

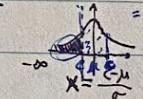
解: $P(X > C) = 1 - P(X \leq C)$

看概率论
再来看理解这个东西

$$f(x|\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

往标准正态分布上靠 —— 标准化

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



$$= 1 - P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{C - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{C - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

其中 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{C - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

从而 $P(X > C)$ 的矩估计为 $1 - \Phi\left(\frac{C - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$

[例 3] $X \sim \text{柯西分布}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 密度函数

$E[X]$ 是其均值
 $\sum x_i$ 为样本

$$EX = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = +\infty$$

即 EX 不存在.

是否可积: 看无穷远处的极限.

所有矩都不存在 故不存在矩估计.

(注意: 原点矩: 相对原点的矩, 中心矩: ~均值~)

$$EX = \int_R |x| f(x) dx = +\infty. EX \text{ 不存在.}$$

② 无偏估计可能不存在. 可能不唯一. 可能不合理

③ 无偏估计只有在大量重复使用时才能显示出它的使用价值, 若试验次数只有一次或只进行一次估计
则不必追求无偏性.

Apr 14, 2024

样本的总体

$$\begin{aligned} \text{根据理角单} &\Rightarrow \text{定理: 设总体 } X \text{ 的期望 } E_\theta X \text{ 及方差 } D_\theta X \text{ 存在} \\ \hat{\mu}_1 = X, \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} & \text{ 则 } ① E_\theta \bar{X} = E_\theta X \quad ② D_\theta \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} D_\theta X \\ & \quad (\text{抽样方法: 每个样本都有 } \overline{(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \text{ 为样本}}) \\ \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n) & \quad \text{ 对所有分布都成立. 少了一个样本. } \\ D_{\hat{\mu}_1} = D_\theta X & \quad \text{ 约有 } n \text{ 个样本. 总体 } X \\ D_{\hat{\mu}_2} = \frac{D_\theta X}{n} & \quad \text{ 修正的样本方差是总体方差的无偏估计量} \\ D\bar{X} = \frac{D_\theta X}{n} & \quad \text{ 因为 } E[S^2] = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow \text{修正样本方差的期望=总体方差.} \\ \text{证明 } ① E_\theta \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E_\theta X_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E_\theta X = E_\theta X & \quad \text{ 修正样本方差是总样本方差的无偏估计量} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{修正样本方差的方差, 实际上在讨论样本均值} & \quad ③ D_\theta \bar{X} = D_\theta \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} D_\theta \left(\frac{n}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D_\theta X = \frac{1}{n} D_\theta X \\ \text{作为一个随机变量的方差程度} & \quad = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2 - 2\bar{X}X_i + \bar{X}^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{2}{n-1} \bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{X}^2 \\ \text{修正样本方差的方差由单个样本计算的} & \quad = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} \bar{X}^2 \\ \text{随着样本大小的增加, 样本均值的方差减小} & \Rightarrow E_\theta S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n E_\theta X_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} E_\theta \bar{X}^2 \quad (DX = E_\theta \bar{X}^2 - (E_\theta \bar{X})^2 \Rightarrow E_\theta \bar{X}^2 = DX - E_\theta \bar{X}^2) \\ \text{意味着样本均值的精度提高.} & \quad \text{修正样本方差的方差由单个样本计算的} \\ \text{更接近真实值.} & \quad E_\theta \bar{X}^2 = (E_\theta X)^2 + D_\theta \bar{X} = (E_\theta X)^2 + \frac{1}{n} D_\theta X \\ \text{故 } E_\theta S^2 = D_\theta X & \quad \text{ 总体的方差.} \end{aligned}$$

例 1. 证 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$ 且 $D\hat{\theta} > 0$. 且 $E\hat{\theta}^2 = (E\hat{\theta})^2 + D\hat{\theta}$ 故 $\hat{\theta}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计.

Apr 15, 2024

解: $D\hat{\theta} > 0$ 故 $\hat{\theta}$ 不是 θ 的无偏估计.

困难 1. 令 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为取自两点分布 $B(1, p)$ 的一个样本

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 求 } P(1-p) \text{ 的一个无偏估计 (唯一)} & \quad D\hat{\theta} = E(S^2) - (E\hat{\theta})^2 \quad \hat{\theta}^2 = D\hat{\theta} \\ & \quad \hat{\theta} = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \text{ 是一个无偏估计 (修正的)} \\ (2) \text{ 证明 } \frac{1}{p} \text{ 不存在无偏估计} & \quad \text{ 由证 } E\hat{\theta} = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad E\bar{X} = E(X) = P \\ & \quad \text{ 解: (1) } E\bar{X} = P \quad \text{ (2) } E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad E(\bar{X}(\bar{X}-1)) = E(\bar{X} - \bar{X}^2) = P - P^2 + D\bar{X} \\ & \quad \text{ 由证 } E\hat{\theta} = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad E\bar{X} = E(X) = P \\ & \quad \text{ 从而 } E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\right) = P(1-p) \quad \text{ 从而 } \frac{1}{p} = E(\bar{X}(\bar{X}-1)) = \frac{1}{n} P(1-p) = \frac{n-1}{n} P(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

* 对于 $P(1-p) \Rightarrow P \neq P(1-p) = E(S^2)$ 从而 $\frac{1}{p} = E(\bar{X}(\bar{X}-1)) = \frac{1}{n} P(1-p)$ 是 $P(1-p)$ 的无偏估计.

由证 $E\hat{\theta} = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 是 $P(1-p)$ 的无偏估计.

$$(2) \text{ 证明 (反证法) } \text{ 若 } \frac{1}{p} \text{ 是 } \frac{1}{p} \text{ 的无偏估计.}$$

$$\text{ 则 } E_\theta \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \quad \forall p \in (0, 1)$$

$$P \geq \sum_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n} p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot P(X=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_n=x_n) = P(X=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_n=x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} (g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{p}) \cdot (1-p)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} P(X=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_n=x_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X & P(X=x_k) \\ Y & f(x_k) \quad P(Y=y_k) \\ EY & = \sum_k f(x_k) P(X=x_k) \\ EY^2 & = \sum_k f(x_k) P(X=x_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$EY^2 = \sum_k f(x_k) P(X=x_k)$$

$$EY^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n P(X=x_k) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(X=x_k) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(X=x_k) = P(X=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_n=x_n)$$

$$= P(X=x_1, X_2=x_2, \dots, X_n=x_n) = \frac{1}{p^n} = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{p} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p^n}$$

例 2: $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $\frac{1}{p}$ 的无偏估计 $E_p \psi = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow E_p \psi = 1$
 $\forall p \in (0, 1)$
 $\text{有 } E_p g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $= \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) p^{1 + \frac{\sum x_i}{n}} (1-p)^{n - \frac{\sum x_i}{n}} - 1 = 0 \quad \forall p \in (0, 1)$
 $\text{但 } n+1 \text{ 次最多 } n+1 \text{ 次。}$

$\Rightarrow \exists g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) p^{1 + \frac{\sum x_i}{n}} (1-p)^{n - \sum x_i}$ 例 3: 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$ 为参数。
 $\text{设 } (X_1) \text{ 来自 } X \text{ 的样本, 令 } \psi(X_1) = (-1)^{X_1}$
 $\text{则 } E_p \psi = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \psi(k) p^{k+1} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda}$
 $\text{服从泊松分布的 } e^{-\lambda} \text{ 的概率分布。} \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$

$\text{若 } X_1 \text{ 取奇数时 } \psi(X_1) = -1 \text{ 不合意, 从奇数方面追求无偏性}$

作业 = [作业习题 = 10 14 15]

$I_{[c-\theta, c+\theta]}(x)$ 示性函数。
 $I_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

题 4. $f(x, \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$
 $L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \left(e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}} + e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$

μ, σ^2 不存在最大似然估计。
 \rightarrow 无界函数，不存在最大值。

$\geq \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_n-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$x \neq M \Rightarrow \mu = x_n \quad 0 > 0$
 $s.t. A \frac{1}{\sigma} > M \quad A \sigma < 0$

$\psi = \psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad g(\theta)$
 $E_\theta \psi = g(\theta) \quad \text{A. 6. ④}$

评估估计量。
 定义(均方误差): 设 $\psi = \psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, 则称 $M_\theta(\psi) = E_\theta(\psi - g(\theta))^2$ 为 ψ 的均方误差。

例: 若 $E_\theta \psi = g(\theta)$, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 且 $M_\theta(\psi) = E_\theta(\psi - E_\theta \psi)^2 = D_\theta(\psi)$ 稳定性④ 这里 ψ 仍是样本。此状况是正态分布中的
 $\text{方差 } \text{Var}_\theta(\psi) \text{ 固定且是常数}$

定义(有效性) 设 $\psi_1 = \psi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, $\psi_2 = \psi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 且 ψ_1 为 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, 且对 $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 有: $M_\theta(\psi_1) \leq M_\theta(\psi_2)$

则称 ψ_1 不次于 ψ_2 。此时若 $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 且 $M_\theta(\psi_1) < M_\theta(\psi_2)$, 则称 ψ_1 为 ψ_2 有效。

例 1. 设 $\bar{x}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
 $E\bar{x}_n = E\bar{X} \quad D\bar{x}_n = \frac{1}{n} D\bar{X}$
 $D(\bar{x}_n) = \frac{1}{n^2} D\bar{X}$
 $M(\bar{x}_n) < M(\bar{X})$

Apr 28, 2024
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(3) $\varphi_1 = E_\theta(X)$

$$\text{设 } E_\theta X = \mu \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1 \quad \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X_i \quad \text{即 } \mu \text{ 的估计.}$$

无偏估计

$$P(\varphi_1) = D(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} D(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)$$

$$M(\varphi_1) = E(\varphi_1 - \mu)^2 = D(\varphi_1) = \frac{1}{n} D_X$$

不是无偏

$$M(\varphi_2) = D(\varphi_2) = D\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 D_{X_i} = \frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 D_X = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 D_X$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n D(\lambda_i X_i)$$

$$\text{比较 } M(\varphi_1) \text{ 与 } M(\varphi_2) \quad \text{柯西不等式 } \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2$$

$$F_x = P(X_i \leq x)$$

注 1. 例当 $M(\varphi_1) = M(\varphi_2)$ 例当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \frac{1}{n}$
仅指最小 $X_i < X_2 < \dots < X_n$ 时

例 3. 设 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ 已知 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为样本 $X_m = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 有偏.

$$M(n) = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$\text{解 3. } \varphi_1 = \frac{n+1}{n} X_m \quad D(\varphi_1) = (n+1) D(X_m) \quad \text{都是 } \theta \text{ 的无偏估计}$$

2. 由 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 有偏性

解 4. $X_{(n)}$ 为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的分布

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F_X^n(x)$$

$X_{(n)}$ 为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的分布

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} & 0 < x \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E\varphi_1 = \theta$$

$$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x))^n = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^n & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 1 & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^{n-1} & 0 < x \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$EX_{(1)} = \int_0^\theta \frac{n}{\theta} (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^{n-1} dx \quad \frac{1-x}{\theta} = t \quad \frac{1}{\theta} dt = dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{dt}{(1-t)^{n-1}} \left| \frac{n}{\theta} t^{n-1} \right| dt = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta$$

$$E\varphi_2 = \theta$$

$$D\varphi_1 = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 D X_{(n)} = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 (EX_{(n)}^2 - (EX_{(n)})^2) = -\frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$$

$$D\varphi_2 = (n+1)^2 D X_{(1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n+2} \theta^2$$

$$M(\varphi_1) < M(\varphi_2)$$

$$(2). D_{\varphi_1} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (EX_{(1)})^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_{X_{(1)}}(x) dx - (\frac{n}{n+1})^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{n}{\theta} (\frac{x}{\theta})^{n-1} dx - (\frac{n}{n+1})^2$$

$$= \frac{2\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)} \quad \text{且 } D\varphi_2 = (n+1)^2 D X_{(1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n+2} \theta^2$$

$$DX_{(n)} = \dots = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)} \quad \text{且 } D\varphi_1 = (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 D X_{(n)} = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} < D\varphi_2.$$

有偏.

10

信息: $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

加工

不考 充分统计量

定义: 设总体 X 的概率密度函数(或概率质量函数)为 $f(x; \theta)$, θ 是未知参数, (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本,

若样本 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 的联合概率密度函数(或联合概率质量函数)可以分解成

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) \cdot h, \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad \text{其中 } \varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). \text{ 且 } h \text{ 不变, 且不依赖于 } \theta.$$

则称 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为参数 θ 的充分统计量. why.

等价定义: 假设 X 为总体, $f(x; \theta)$ 概率密度函数(或—), (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本, $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

若在给定 $\varphi = \varphi$ 的条件下, 样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 的条件概率分布 $\frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)} \cdot h(x_k)$ 与 θ 无关, 则称 φ 是 θ 的充分统计量. 相当于 θ 已经确定了.

因子分解定理: $\varphi = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 θ 的充分统计量.

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) \cdot h \quad \text{其中 } h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ 不依赖于 } \theta, h \text{ 不变}$$

注: ① 充分统计量包含了样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 中关于参数 θ 的全部信息

② 充分统计量不唯一 例如: 样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 本身就是一个充分统计量. $\bar{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)$

③ 若参数 θ 的 MLE 存在, $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 是充分统计量上的函数.

$L(\theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d \theta} = 0 \quad \max. \quad \hat{\theta}_{MLE}$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{d \theta} \ln L(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \underbrace{g(\varphi, \theta)}_{\max} \hat{\theta}_{MLE} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \underbrace{g(\varphi, \theta_{MLE})}_{\max} = 0$$

充分统计量举例

例: $X \sim E(\lambda)$ $f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$

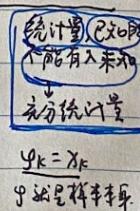
$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0, +\infty)}(x_k) \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = g(\varphi, \lambda) \cdot h$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad h = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0, +\infty)}(x_k) \quad \varphi = e^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h = \dots \\ \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \\ \varphi_1 = x_1, \varphi_2 = (x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h = \dots \\ \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n) \\ \text{向量}$$

充分统计量.



$$\varphi_k = x_k$$

$$g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi_k}$$

且这是样本本身.

Mar 19, 2029

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\varphi, \theta) h \quad \varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad h = h(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) > 0.$$

充分统计量、维数降低的参数

例 2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

联合概率密度

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n \exp \left(-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - n\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

1D+线性变换随机变量 $n=2$ $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ $\varphi_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2$ $\varphi_2 = \bar{x}$
 中心个性 $\varphi = (\varphi, \mu, \sigma^2)$ $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2$ 或 $\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + 2\bar{x} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x}) + n\bar{x}^2 = n\bar{x}^2 + n\bar{x}^2 = n\bar{x}^2$

例 3. $X \sim U(a, b)$

$$f(x_k; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & 0 < x_k < b \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; a, b) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(I_{(a,b)}(x_k) \frac{1}{b-a} \right)$$

$$f(x; a, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} = I_{(a,b)}(x) \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \right)^n \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(a,b)}(x_k).$$

每个都在 (a, b) 中都有值，否则为 0。

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \right)^n I_{(a_1, a_2)}(x_{(1)}) I_{(a_3, b)}(x_{(n)})$$

依赖于参数 θ .
 最小 $\min x_i$.
 最大 $\max x_i$.

$\varphi = \left(\frac{x_{(1)}}{y_1}, \frac{x_{(n)}}{y_2} \right)$ 是 (a, b) 的充分统计量

$$g(\varphi, a, b) = \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \right)^n$$

$x \sim \Gamma(a_1, a_2)$

$x \in (a_1, a_2)$

φ 是时的充分统计量

参数

背景: $f(x; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$ $\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; p) = p^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$ $y_1: \text{事件 } y_2: \frac{n}{2} x_k$
 $y_3: (x_1+x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots, x_n)$, 频数.

例 4. $X \sim f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$. Laplace 分布

$\theta > 0$. $\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$

$$g(\frac{1}{\theta}, \dots, \frac{1}{\theta}). \lambda$$

例 5. $X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda)$ Γ 分布.

$$f(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \alpha, \lambda) = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_k) \right) \lambda^{\alpha n} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha n}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k \right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

或变形 $\varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k \ln x_k \right)$ 找作一个整体出现. $\varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$

例 $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{(x_1+\dots+x_n)}{\theta}}$ $(\bar{x}_n, x_{(1)})$ 是 φ . 指数和转换

完全性. 完全充分统计量

定义(完全统计量): 设 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为统计量, 若对于任意 (Borel 可测) $U(\cdot)$, 只要:

$$E_\theta U(\varphi) = 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad \text{就有: } P_\theta(U(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0) = 1 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad \text{则称 } \varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ 为完全统计量}$$

考 ✓

指数型分布(指教族)

定义：若随机变量 X 的密度函数(或概率密度)形如 $f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)\right)$

其中 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$

$$\sum_i(\theta) > 0$$

$$h(\theta) \geq 0$$

$$f(x; \theta) \geq 0$$

$$s(\theta) h(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)\right)$$

则称 X 为指教型分布

$$s(\theta) h(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)\right)$$

定义(支撑) $\{x : f(x) > 0\}$ 大于 0 的 x 的部分为 其支撑 是对指教分布的支撑。

设随机变量 X 的密度函数(或概率密度)为 $f(x; \theta)$ 称集合 $\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 为 X 的支撑

是支撑的充分必要条件

$h(\theta) > 0$ 与参数 θ 无关

指教型分布的支撑与 θ 无关

Mar 22, 2024

$$\psi = \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad E[\psi] = 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta \Rightarrow \mu(\psi) = 0 \quad a.e. \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$$

完全统计量。完全正交系 $\{\vec{a}_k\}_{k=1}^n$ 若 $\vec{a}_k \perp \vec{a}_j \quad \forall k, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = 0$

$$\vec{a}_i \perp \vec{a}_j \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\psi = \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \psi \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad f(k; \theta) = p\{\psi = k\} \quad E[\psi] = \sum_{k=1}^m \mu(k) f(k; \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(\psi) = 0.$$

$$(u(1), u(2), \dots, u(m)) \left((f(1, \theta), f(2, \theta), \dots, f(m, \theta)) \right)_{\theta}$$

$$X \sim f(x; \theta) \quad f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)} \quad \text{其中 } \theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta \quad s(\theta) > 0 \quad h(x) > 0$$

支撑 集 $X \sim f(x; \theta)$

$$\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$$

$$f(x; \theta) > 0$$

$$s(\theta) h(x) > 0 \quad \text{故只 } h(x) > 0$$

$$\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\} = \{x : h(x) > 0\}$$

性质 ① 指教型分布的支撑与参数无关

$$X \sim E(n) \quad f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad X(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

R.

$$\{x : x > 0\}$$

$$X \sim B(n, p) \quad P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad \forall k = 0, \dots, n$$

$\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ 一个离散的集。

② 若 $X \sim f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)}$ 为指教型分布

$$\begin{aligned} M \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) &= \prod_{k=1}^n s(\theta) h(x_k) e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m C_i(\theta) T_i(x_k)} \\ &= s(\theta) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n h(x_k) \right) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m C_i(\theta) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_i(x_k) \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) = g(\psi, \theta) h$$

支撑

$g(\psi, \theta)$.

$$\text{从而 } \left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_1(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n T_2(x_k), \dots, \sum_{k=1}^n T_m(x_k) \right) \text{ 为 } \theta \text{ 的充分统计量}$$

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指數族的自然形式

$$\text{在指數型分布的定義形式 } f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i(\theta) T_i(x)}$$

$$S(\theta) e^{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i(\theta) T_i(x)}$$

$$\text{令 } \theta_i^* = C_i(\theta) \quad \theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$$

則得 $f^*(x; \theta^*) = S(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$, 叫指數型分布的角形形式。

新參數 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$ 稱為自然參數，其取值範圍為自然參數空間。

定理：設指數型總體 X 的角形形式為 $f^*(x, \theta^*) = S(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$

其中 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \dots, \theta_m^*) \in \Theta^*$ 為自然參數空間 Θ^* 有內點

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \left(\frac{n}{k_1} T_1(x_k), \frac{n}{k_2} T_2(x_k), \dots, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots, \frac{n}{k_m} T_m(x_k) \right) \end{aligned}$$

則：
是完全的
是獨立的。

$S(T(X))$ 為 θ 的充分統計量

$\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*)$ 有內點

則上述為完全的。

高散的完整性。

$$\theta \in \Theta \quad \theta^* = (C_1(\theta), C_2(\theta), \dots, C_m(\theta)) \in \Theta^*$$

有內點。

[例 1] $X \sim E(\lambda)$

$$f(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$S(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda h(x) dx = \int_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \quad C(\lambda) = -\lambda \quad T(x) = x \Rightarrow X \text{ 為指數型分布}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n T(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \text{ 為充分統計量}$$

自然參數 $\lambda^* = C(\lambda) = -\lambda$ 作用 $\Theta^* = (-\infty, 0)$ Θ^* 有內點 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$ 是完全的

$$[例 2] X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} x^2 + \frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2} x - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

支持 R 5 參數 $\mu, \sigma^2, \rho, \theta$ 可能是指數型分布

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$S(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} x^2} \quad h(x) = 1 \quad C_1(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} T_1(x) = x$$

$$C_2(\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \quad T_2(x) = x - \bar{x}$$

$\Rightarrow X$ 為指數型分布

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_1(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n T_2(x_k) \right) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \text{ 為充分統計量。}$$

$$\text{自然參數 } \theta_1^* = C_1(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \quad \theta_2^* = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \quad \theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*) = \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}, \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow p \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow 0, 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{故 } \Theta^* = (-\infty, 0) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 有內點。}$$

則 $\varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$ 是完全的。

连续型分布

[例3] $X \sim U(a, b)$ 均匀分布.

$$\text{密度函数: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{cases} = I_{(a,b)}(x) \frac{1}{b-a} \quad \text{不要简单化为指数形分布.}$$

支持集: (a, b) 区间依赖参数 故 $U(a, b)$ 不是指数形分布.

[例4] $X \sim T(d, \lambda)$ $d, \lambda > 0$

$$f(x; d, \lambda) = I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \frac{\lambda^d}{T(d)} \boxed{x^{d-1} e^{-\lambda x}}$$

支撑: $(0, +\infty)$ ✓ (质转化为形式)

$$= I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \frac{\lambda^d}{T(d)} \boxed{e^{(\lambda x - d-1) \ln x}}$$

$$e^{(\lambda x - d-1) \ln x} \rightarrow x^{d-1}$$

$$C_1 = d-1 \quad T_1 = \ln x$$

$$C_2 = -\lambda \quad T_2 = x$$

有内点.

$$(\lambda - 1, -\lambda)$$

MV P?

例: 二项分布

$$f(x; p) = C_m^x p^x (1-p)^{m-x} = \frac{C_m^x p^x}{e^{m \ln p}} \cdot e^{m \ln p - x}$$

[例5] $X \sim P(\lambda)$

$$f(x, \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

支撑 N

$$= \lambda^x (x!)^{-1} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x!} e^{x \ln \lambda} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$T(x) = x$$

充分估计量 (质) 支持.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n T(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k.$$

$$C(\lambda) = \ln \lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 有内点.}$$

故也完全.

支撑完全.

$$y = \sum x_i$$

$$\lambda \in \Theta = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\lambda^* = \ln \lambda \in \Theta^* = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

例 6 $X \sim G(p)$ 几何分布.

$$f(x; p) = (1-p)^{x-1} \frac{p}{x!} \quad x=1, 2, \dots$$

支撑集 $1, 2, \dots$ \Rightarrow 换底数, 指数保留.

$$= \frac{p \cdot e^{(x-1)\ln(1-p)}}{T} \frac{e^{-\ln(1-p)}}{c(p)} \frac{x!}{T} \frac{\ln(1-p)}{c(p)}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n T(X_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \text{充要}$$

$p \in (0, 1)$
 $\ln(1-p) \in (-\infty, 0]$
 自然参数区间有变.

例 7 $X \sim B(m, p)$ m 已知 $p \in (0, 1)$ 未知 $f(x; p) = \binom{m}{x} p^x (1-p)^{m-x}$

支撑集 $0, 1, \dots, m$

$$= \frac{\binom{m}{x}}{h} \frac{(1-p)^m}{s} \frac{(1-p)^{-x}}{t} \frac{p^x}{c} \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^x$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)^m}{s} \frac{\binom{m}{x}}{h} \frac{p^x \ln \frac{p}{1-p}}{t c}$$

抽样量
充分 or 完全
(乘或)

充分统计量 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$.

Mar 26, 2024

充分统计量 找 (一致) 最小方差无偏估计 (UMVUE)

定义: 设 $\hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 且对一切无偏估计 $\psi = \psi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 均有 $M_\theta(\psi) \leq M_\theta(\hat{\psi})$, 则称 $\hat{\psi}$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的一致

$$E\psi = g(\theta)$$

$$M_\theta(\psi) = E_\theta(\psi - g(\theta))^2 = E_\theta(\psi - E\psi)^2 = D_\theta \psi$$

$$E_\theta \psi = g(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$$

(1)

BLS 定理: 若 $\hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是充分统计量

persai +
 $\hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 则 $\hat{\psi}$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE.
 $E(\hat{\psi}) = g(\theta)$

例 1. $X \sim B(m, p)$ m 已知 $p \in (0, 1)$ 未知 寻找 p 的最小方差无偏估计

已知: $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是充分统计量
 $\psi //$

$$\text{由于 } E\psi = E\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k\right) = \frac{1}{m} E\sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \frac{1}{m} \cdot mp \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{m} \psi\right) = p$$

从而 $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 为 p 的 UMVUE

$$\frac{1}{m} \bar{X}$$

构造充分统计...构造无偏估计

例1.2 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{已知 } \varphi = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n}, \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2}{n} \right) \stackrel{d}{=} (\bar{Y}_1, Y_2)$$

$$E(Y_1) = n \cdot E(X) = n\mu \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{n}\varphi_1\right) = \mu \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\varphi_1 = \bar{X} \text{ 为 } \mu \text{ 的 UMVUE}$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2 \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 - n\bar{X}^2 \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} (\varphi_2 - \frac{1}{n}\varphi_1^2) \Rightarrow S^2 \text{ 为 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的 UMVUE}$$

修正的样本方差

思考 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 求入的 UMVUE

例3 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ 求入的 UMVUE

$$\sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

已知 $\varphi = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n}, X_1 \right)$ 是 $E(\lambda)$ 的充分统计量

λ 无偏估计量是什么？总体期望： $E(X)$

$$E\varphi = nEX = \frac{n}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\varphi = \bar{X} \text{ 是 } \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ 的 UMVUE}$$

$$\varphi = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n}, X_1 \right) \sim T(n, \lambda)$$

$$E(\varphi^{-1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{-1} f_{\varphi^{-1}}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{T(n)} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{T(n)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{T(n)} T(n-1) = \frac{\lambda}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow E((n-1)\varphi^{-1}) = E\left(\frac{n-1}{n\bar{X}}\right) = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n\bar{X}} \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{ 的 UMVUE.}$$

$$\varphi = (X_1, \bar{X}_{n-1})$$

例4: $X \sim U(a, b)$ $a < b$ 未知 均匀分布的充分统计量是: $\varphi = (X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$

不属于指数型分布但有充完全统计量

用 φ 构造 a, b 的无偏估计.

是什么, 再用 φ 表示 / 看 φ 与无偏估计有什么关系. 及若看 $X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}$ 在哪里

$$\begin{cases} E(X_{(1)}) = \frac{1}{n-1}b + \frac{n}{n-1}a \\ E(X_{(n)}) = \frac{n}{n-1}b + \frac{1}{n-1}a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}X_{(1)} - X_{(n)}\right) = a \\ E\left(\frac{n}{n-1}X_{(n)} - \frac{1}{n-1}X_{(1)}\right) = b \end{cases}$$

(不考)

Cramer-Rao 不等式

定义(正则分布) 设随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 满足

$(0, +\infty)$

① 参数空间 Θ 是 R^1 中的开区间 只有一个参数单参数. (有限区间 (a, b) 无限区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 或半无限区间等).

$$E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2$$

称为 Fisher 信息量
记为 $I(\theta)$

② 对 x 及 $\theta \in \Theta$, 导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta)$ 存在

③ $f(x; \theta)$ 的支集 $\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

④ $f(x; \theta)$ 的积分与微分可交换 即 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; \theta) dx = 0$.

$$X \rightarrow f(x; \theta)$$

⑤ $E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2$ 存在且 > 0 则称 X 为正则分布, 上述条件为 C-R 正则性条件.

注: 1. 若为离散型分布, ...

2. 指数型分布一定是正则分布

$$3. E\left(\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)}{f(x; \theta)} \cdot f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \frac{\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)}{f(x; \theta)} dx = 0$$

$\sum_{\{x: f > 0\}}$ 密度函数

$$\Rightarrow D\left(\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = E\left(\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 = I(\theta) \quad (\text{若 } X \text{ 为正则分布})$$
$$E[X^2 - E[X]^2] = E[X^2] - 0$$

$$4. \text{易见 对于 } I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 = \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \left|\frac{1}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)\right|^2 f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \frac{1}{f} \left|\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f\right|^2 dx$$

$$\text{另一方面 } E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x; \theta) f(x; \theta) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f dx - \int_{\{x: f > 0\}} \frac{1}{f} \left|\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f\right|^2 dx \\ &\stackrel{?}{=} I(\theta) \\ &\text{(*) } \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} f dx \stackrel{\text{if }}{=} -\frac{d}{d \theta} \int \frac{d}{d \theta} f dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而若式成立, 则 } I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)$$

定理(单参数 C-R 不等式) 设总体 X 的密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 满足 C-R 正则性条件 ①-④

$\varphi(\theta)$ 是参数空间 ④ 上的可微函数, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本, $\varphi = \varphi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $\varphi(\theta)$ 的无偏估计.

$$\text{若满足: } \frac{d}{d \theta} E_\theta \varphi = \frac{d}{d \theta} \int_R \int_R \cdots \int_R \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_R \int_R \cdots \int_R \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \frac{d}{d \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx_1 \cdots dx_n \quad (6) \quad \text{充分/必要可微}$$

$$\text{则方差有下界: } D_\theta(\varphi) \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)} \quad \text{其中 } I(\theta) \text{ 为 Fisher 信息量, } \frac{|g'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)} \text{ 称为 C-P 下界.}$$

C-R: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{连续} \\ \text{离散} \end{array} \right\}$

Mar 29, 2020

$X \sim E(\lambda) \quad (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$

$$\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim T(n, \lambda) \quad Y = \varphi^{-1} = h(\varphi)$$

$$EY = \int_R h(x) f_\varphi(x) dx = g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

① 知道 φ 的分布.

$$EY = \int_R \int_R \cdots \int_R g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \prod_{k=1}^n f_X(x_k) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

② 不知道 φ 的分布 只知道样本.

$$EY = \int_R x f_Y(x) dx$$

③ 知道 Y 的分布

$X \sim f(x; \theta)$ ① $\partial \in \mathbb{R}$ ② 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中的开区间 ③ $\forall x, \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) > 0$ ④ $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x; \theta) dx = 1$

⑤ $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x; \theta) dx = 0$ ⑥ $I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 > 0$ Fisher 信息量.

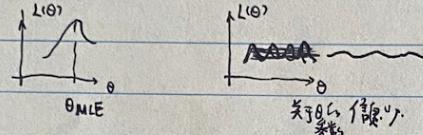
$\{X: X \sim f(x; \theta)\}_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}}$ 分布族 可交换

是单侧分布. ⑦ $\frac{d}{d\theta} E[\varphi] = g'(\theta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

φ 的期望

$$D_\theta(\varphi) \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n I(\theta)} \quad \text{方差越小越好}$$

Fisher: $L(\theta) = L(\theta; X_1, \dots, X_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$



突出和弯曲有关

$$\theta \mapsto \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} L(\theta) / \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta)$$

关于θ的偏导数

$$I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2 - E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)$$

$$(n) I(\theta) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X; \theta)\right) = -\sum_{k=1}^n E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(X_k; \theta)\right) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln f(X_k; \theta)\right) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln \prod_{k=1}^n f(X_k; \theta)\right).$$

每个样本又和总体的分布

$$= -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\right)$$

$$(2.3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (-----)$$

联合分布函数：积3:1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{考虑一维}: n=2 & \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (f(x_1; \theta) + f(x_2; \theta)) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & = \iint \partial_\theta f(x_1; \theta) + f(x_1) \partial_\theta f(x_2; \theta) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_\theta f(x_1) dx_1 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x_1) \partial_\theta f(x_2; \theta) dx_2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x_1) dx_1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_\theta f(x_2) dx_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } \Omega: \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid dx = dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n\} \quad \cup = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \neq 0 \right\}$$

由于 $E[\varphi] = g(\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } g'(\theta) &= \frac{d}{d\theta} E[\varphi] = \frac{d}{d\theta} \iint_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx = \iint_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln f(x_k; \theta)} \right) dx \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\ln \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln f(x_k; \theta)} dx \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\ln f(x_k; \theta)) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

e的指数的乘法

$$\text{另一方面, 由 (2.3) 得: } 0 = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx = \iint \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\ln f(x_k; \theta)) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx$$

$$\text{从而 } |g'(\theta)| = |g'(\theta) - 0 \cdot g(\theta)| = \left| \int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right| \\ = \left| \int_{\Omega} g(\theta) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right| \\ = \left| \int_{\Omega} (\varphi(x) - g(\theta)) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx \right|$$

Hölder 不等式

$$D\theta \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n I(\theta)} \quad \int_{\Omega} |\varphi(x) g(x)| dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad \forall 1 < p, q < +\infty \\ p=2 \Rightarrow \downarrow \quad \text{有好处把次数变成其 max. } \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \\ \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} (\varphi(x) - g(\theta))^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\int_{\Omega} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right|^2 \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = \left(E((\varphi(x) - g(\theta))^2) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{其中 } Y_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta)$$

$$\text{令 } Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)$$

则 $E(Y) = 0$ 且 Y_k 与 Y 同分布

$$\text{从而 } E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \right)^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n E Y_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E(Y_i Y_j) = n E Y^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} E Y_i E Y_j = n I(\theta)$$

$\theta \in g(\theta) \ln f(x; \theta)$ 元分布估计

方法

指数分布 星期四.

例 1. $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 找最小方差无偏估计.

$$\text{① } \lambda \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 为 } R \text{ 中开区间} \quad \text{② } f(x; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f(x; \lambda) = \frac{x \lambda^{x-1}}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = 0$$

$$\text{③ 支持 } N \text{ 与 } \lambda \text{ 无关.} \quad \text{④ } \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dx} f(x; \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} = 0$$

$$\text{⑤ } \ln f(x; \lambda) = x \ln \lambda - (\ln \lambda) - \lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{d}{dx} \ln f(x; \lambda) = \frac{x}{\lambda} - 1 \Rightarrow I(\lambda) = E \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln f(x; \lambda) \right)^2 = E \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - 1 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} E x^2 - \frac{2}{\lambda} E x + 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} > 0$$

(由 $E x = \lambda$ $D x = \lambda$ $E x^2 = D x + (E x)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$)

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda \quad \frac{|g'(\lambda)|}{n I(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{n \lambda} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\Phi = \bar{X}$

$E \Phi = g(\lambda)$

$$D \Phi = \frac{D x}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

练习 2.

例 2. 已知 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 是星期五

$$\text{① } \mu \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \text{② } f(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu) e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} dx$$

$$x - \mu = t \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

奇函数

$$\textcircled{5} I(\mu) = E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln f(x; \mu) \right)^2 = E |x - \mu|^2 = 1$$

$$\ln f(x; \mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^2$$

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

$$x - \mu \sim N(0, 1) \quad E x^2 = D x + (E x)^2$$

$\Rightarrow N(\mu, 1)$ 为正则分布

$$g(\mu) = \mu \text{ 为 C-R 不具 } : \frac{|g'(\mu)|}{n I(\mu)} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} \quad (\text{最小方差无偏估计})$$

$$E x = \frac{1}{n} D x = \frac{1}{n}$$

例 3. 均匀分布 $x \sim U(0, \theta)$ 是正则分布。

①. $\theta \in (0, +\infty)$ ✓. ②. $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ ✓. ③. $E \varphi(\theta) X \Rightarrow$ 不是正则分布

看错不齐
看错不齐
 $\varphi = \frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$ $E \varphi = \theta$ $D \varphi = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)}$

$g(\theta)$: C-R 不具

$$\frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n I(\theta)} \text{ 无效的.}$$

Apr 2, 2024

CR 不等式 (一致分布 增量分布)

$$D(\varphi) \geq \frac{|\varphi'(\theta)|^2}{n J(\theta)}$$

相合性 (大样本性质): $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow g(\theta)$ $n \rightarrow \infty$

不考

定义: 设 $\psi_n = \psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的估计, n 为样本容量1. 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\|\psi_n - g(\theta)\| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$ 即 ψ_n 依概率收敛到 $g(\theta)$, 则称 ψ_n 是 $g(\theta)$ 的相合估计

$$\|\cdot\| \text{ 范数 (距离)} \quad \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - y_k)^2}$$

2. 若 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_n = g(\theta)) = 1$ 即 ψ_n 依处处收敛到 $g(\theta)$, 则称 ψ_n 是 $g(\theta)$ 的强相合估计

{回强相合估计 一之是 强相合估计 }

② 由于样本之后 $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$ 总体后 $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$ 从而若参数是总体未知的真值出数
则该估计是强相合的。例 1. $X \sim B(1, p)$ $\hat{P}_{MLE} = \bar{X} \xrightarrow{a.e.} \bar{X} = p$ 从 \bar{X} 是 P 的强相合估计例 2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X}$ $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = S_n^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{X})^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} \sigma^2$

2.3

2.3 置信区间 (区间估计)

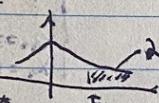
正态分布

上侧分位数

定义: 随机变量 X 的上侧分位数为 $F_{1-\alpha}$, 对应给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 若失真 $F_{1-\alpha}$ 满足 $P(X > F_{1-\alpha}) = \alpha$.则称 $F_{1-\alpha}$ 为 X 的上侧分位数

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

是横轴上一个值

性质 ① $P(X > F_{1-\alpha}) = \alpha = P(X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) = F(F_{1-\alpha})$

$$\text{② } F_{1-\alpha}(F_{1-\alpha}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\text{③ } P(F_\beta \leq X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) = \beta - \alpha \quad (\alpha < \beta)$$

证明: ① $\alpha = P(X \geq F_{1-\alpha}) = 1 - (1 - \alpha) = 1 - P(X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) = P(X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) = F(F_{1-\alpha})$

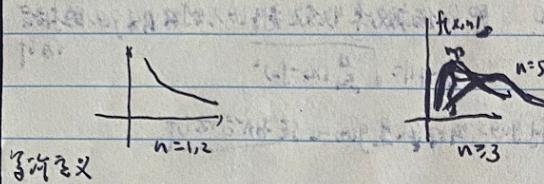
$$\text{② } P(F_\beta \leq X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) = P(X \leq F_{1-\alpha}) - P(X \leq F_\beta) = F(F_{1-\alpha}) - F(F_\beta) = (1 - \alpha) - (1 - \beta) = \beta - \alpha$$

卡方分布 若随机变量 X 的概率密度函数 $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

则称 X 随从自由度为 n 的卡方分布 记为 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ n 称为自由度

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-1} e^{-t} dt \quad (\text{即 } \Gamma(n) \text{ 表示伽马函数})$$



定理 (1) 若 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布于 $N(0, 1)$ 则 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

证明: 设 $\psi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2$ 则 $F_{\psi}(x) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x)$

若 $x \leq 0$ 则 $F_{\psi}(x) = 0$

若 $x > 0$ 则 $P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x)$

$$= \iint_{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x} \prod_{k=1}^n f_{X_k}(x_k) dx_1 \cdots dx_n \quad A = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) | \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x\}$$

$$= \iint_{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}})^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

作球坐标变换 $x_1 = r \cos \theta_1$

$$x_2 = r \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2$$

$$x_3 = r \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_3$$

$$x_{n-1} = r \sin \theta_1 \cdots \sin \theta_{n-2} \cos \theta_{n-1}$$

$$x_n = r \sin \theta_1 \cdots \sin \theta_{n-2} \sin \theta_{n-1} \quad [r^2 \theta_n]$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} 0 < r < \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \leq \theta_1 \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta_2 \leq \pi \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq \theta_{n-2} \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta_{n-1} \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

Jacobian

$$J = \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(r, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} = r^{n-1} D(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$$

其中 $D(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$ 为元阵

(值得强调)

$$\text{从而 } P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x\right)$$

t分布

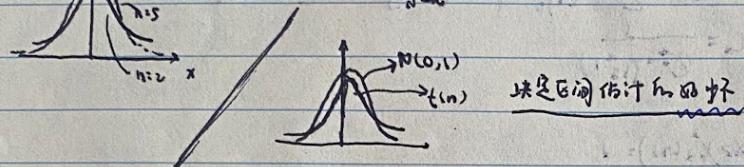
定义：若随机变量 T 的概率密度函数为 $f(x; n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n}x^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

则称 T 服从自由度为 n 的 t 分布，记为 $T \sim t(n)$ 。

道理：若 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$ 且 X, Y 独立，则 $\frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$

自由度的倒数

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x; n) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x; n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$



决定区间估计好坏的坏

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x; n) = 0$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 } f(x; 1) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{\pi}} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \text{ 柯西分布}$$

期望不存在

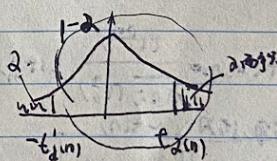
$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \quad (\text{Pf. 书})$$

偶数分位数 = 奇数分位数。期望为 0。方差为 $\frac{n}{n-2}$ ($n=2$ 时方差不存在)

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{上 } \alpha \text{ 分位数 } t_{\alpha}(n) \quad \text{即 } P(T > t_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha \quad T \sim t(n)$$

$$\text{由 } f(-x; n) = f(x; n) \text{ 且 } -t_{1-\alpha}(n) = t_{\alpha}(n)$$

$$t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n)$$



$$t_{1-\alpha}(n).$$

$$\text{证明 } \textcircled{2} \quad f(x; n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n}x^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n}x^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n+1}{n} \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \quad n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{T. 15 证: } a > 0 \quad \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\Gamma(x+a)} = \frac{1}{x^a + O(x^{a-1})} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma(x+a)}{\Gamma(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^a} + O(\frac{1}{x^{a-1}})} = \frac{x^a}{1 + O(\frac{1}{x})} \approx x^a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 < x\right) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \cdots \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^n |\rho(\theta_k, \theta_{k+1})| dr d\theta_1 \cdots d\theta_n \\
 &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^x \int_0^x \cdots \int_0^x |\rho(\theta_1, \cdots, \theta_n)| dr_1 d\theta_1 \cdots d\theta_n + \int_0^x e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r^{n-1} dr \\
 &\stackrel{t=r^2}{=} C_n \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t}{2}} t^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dt \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} C_n e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases} \\
 \text{由 } F_Y \text{, } F_Y(t) &= \frac{1}{2} C_n \int_0^{t^2} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dy = 1 \\
 &\stackrel{t^2=y}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{ny}{2} - \frac{n-1}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} C_n \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\
 &\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

i2: ① $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ $P(X > \chi^2_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$

② 若 $X \sim N(0,1)$, 则 $X^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

③ $\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$

④ $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ 且 $EX^k = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + k\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}$ $\Rightarrow EX = \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} = 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} = n$. $DX = 2n$

⑤ 再生性 若 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ 且 X, Y 独立, 则 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(n+m)$

PF ⑤: $X \sim \chi^2(n) \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(m) \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, X, Y 独立

$$\Rightarrow X+Y \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(n+m)$$

七分布 (学生氏分布)

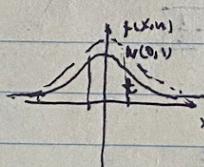
定义: 若随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x, n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n} x^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

则称 X 服从自由度为 n 的七分布, 记为 $X \sim t(n)$

定理 (★) 若 $X \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, 且 X, Y 独立

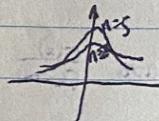
$$Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$$

性质:



随 n 增大

$n \uparrow$ 七指高



Apr 7, 2024

卡方分布: 设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 独立同分布于 $N(0,1)$, 则称 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2$ 所服从的分布称为自由度为 n 的卡方分布, 记为 $\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$X \sim \chi^2(n), EX = n, DX = 2n$$

$$\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ 似然函数}$$

满足再生性 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(m)$ 且 X, Y 独立, 则 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(n+m)$

④ 若 $T \sim t(n)$ 則 $T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$ 其中 $X \sim N(0, 1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, X, Y 獨立

$$\text{即 } DT = ET^2 - (ET)^2 = ET^2 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= E\left(\frac{X^2}{Y/n}\right) = nE\left(\frac{X^2}{Y}\right) = nEX^2 E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) = \frac{n}{n-2}$$

$X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

$$E\left(\frac{X^2}{Y}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f_Y(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \chi^{n/2-2} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{n}{2}-2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$\Rightarrow C.$

$$\frac{X=2Y}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \int_0^{+\infty} 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} y^{\frac{n}{2}-2} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(n/2)} T\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}-1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{n/2}}$$

$$F\text{分布}: f_F(x; m, n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(m+n)}{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)} \left(\frac{x}{m}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (1+\frac{x}{m})^{-\frac{m+n}{2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

證明 (*) 若 $X \sim \chi^2(m)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, X, Y 獨立 則 $\frac{X/m}{Y/n} \sim F(m, n)$

註: ① 若 $F \sim F(m, n)$, 則 $\frac{1}{F} \sim F(n, m)$

② 若 $T \sim t(n)$ 則 $T^2 \sim F(1, n)$

$$T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}}, X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim \chi^2(n), X, Y \text{ 獨立.}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{X^2}{Y/n} = \frac{X^2/1}{Y/n} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

③ 設 $F_{1-d}(m, n)$ 為 $F(m, n)$ 分布的上 $1-d$ 分位數 $R.F_{1-d}(m, n) = \frac{1}{F_{1-d}(m, n)}$

證明: 設 $X \sim F(m, n)$, $Y = \frac{1}{X} \sim F(n, m)$

$$\text{即 } P(X \leq F_{1-d}(m, n)) = 1 - P(X > F_{1-d}(m, n)) = 1 - (1-d) = d.$$

$$= P(Y \geq \frac{1}{F_{1-d}(m, n)}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{F_{1-d}(m, n)} = F_d(n, m).$$

④ 若 $X \sim F(m, n)$, 則 当 $n > 2$ 時 $EX = \frac{n}{n-2}$

$$\text{即 } n > 4 \text{ 时 } EX = \frac{n^2(2m+2n-4)}{m(n-2)^2(n-4)}$$

PF ④

證明: $X \sim F(m, n)$, 則 $\exists Y \sim \chi^2(m)$, $Z \sim \chi^2(n)$

且 Y, Z 獨立, 且 $\frac{Y}{Z} \sim F(1, n)$

$$\Rightarrow EX = E\left(\frac{Y/m}{Z/n}\right) = \frac{n}{m} E\left(\frac{Y}{Z}\right) = \frac{n}{m} E\left(\frac{Y^2}{Z^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{n}{m-2}$$

$$DX = E(X^2) - (EX)^2$$

$$EY^2 = E\left(\frac{Y^2}{Z^2}\right)^2 = \frac{n^2}{m^2} E(Y^4) = \frac{n^2}{m^2} E(Y^2)^2$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{m^2} E(Y^2) E(Z^4)$$

$$EZ^2 = \frac{n^2}{m^2}$$

$$= \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{x} f_Z(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} DX &= 2n \\ &\leq 2n \\ &= 2n + n^2 \end{aligned}$$

抽样分布定理

估计量分布

定理3.2 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 相互独立且 $x_k \sim N(\mu_k, \sigma^2)$ $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$A^T A = E$$

$$A^{-1} = A^T$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \text{ 为正交矩阵 } Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

则 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 相互独立且 $y_i \sim N\left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{n}}, \sigma^2\right) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

正交矩阵 保内积 保长度
施密特分解 平移
矩阵 变换
等价变换

$$y_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

证明：随机性

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad (X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2))$$

$$E(X) = \mu$$

$$D(X) = \sigma^2$$

$$Y \sim N(\bar{\mu}, \bar{\sigma}^2)$$

$$y_i \neq \bar{y} \sim N(\mu + \bar{\mu}, \sigma^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2)$$

等价变换

等价变换

$$Y_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$E(y_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} E(x_k)$$

$$D(y_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n D(a_{ik} x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 D(x_k) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2\right) \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2} = 1$$

Apr 9, 2024

证明：不妨设 $\mu_k = 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 则 $x_k \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 从而 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 联合密度函数为 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

对给定 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n 令 $D = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) &= P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_1, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_2, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_n\right) \text{ 用积分计算.} \\ &= \iiint_D \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n \end{aligned}$$

记 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \quad dx = dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n \quad \text{作变换 } x = A^T y \quad y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{BP } y = Ax$

由于 A 为正交矩阵，从而 $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2, \quad dx = dy$

$$x = A^T y = A^T y$$

$$\left| \frac{d(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{d(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} \right| = 1.$$

(x, y)

$f(x, y)$

$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_y(y)$

$P(+\infty, y) = F_y(y)$

边际分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t_n} \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{x_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_k \quad (\star) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{t_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

取极限 $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty, \dots, +\infty)$, 得 $P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) \rightarrow P(Y_1 \leq t_1)$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_k \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_1,$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots dx_n$$

$\#(0, \sigma^2)$

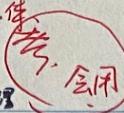
从而 $Y_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 同理 $Y_k \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad k=2, \dots, n$

$$\text{从而 } (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

从而 $P(Y_1 \leq t_1, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(Y_k \leq t_k)$

若 $\mu_k \neq 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n$ 作变换 $x_k - \mu_k = y_k$

正态分布



道理 3 抽样分布定理

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 相互独立且都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 分布

令 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$, 则:

证明: 取 n 行 n 列矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 使 $a_{ikj} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{令 } \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即 } Y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} X_k, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

则由定理 3.2 知: Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n 相互独立且: $Y_i \sim N\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu, \sigma^2\right) = N(\sqrt{n} \mu, \sigma^2)$

$$Y_i \sim N\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu, \sigma^2\right) = (0, \sigma^2) \quad l = 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} a_{ik} = 0 \quad \forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n, \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} = 0.$$

$$\text{由于 } Y_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} X_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \sqrt{n} \bar{X} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} Y_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{又由于 } A \text{ 为正交矩阵} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 \quad \text{且} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 - n(\bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2 = 0 \quad Y_i^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k^2$$

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{Y_k}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 \quad \frac{Y_k}{\sqrt{n}} \sim (0, 1) \quad k \neq 1$
 $\sim \chi^2(n-1)$

当 $n=2$: X_1, X_2 相互独立分布于 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_2), \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{2-1} [(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + (X_2 - \bar{X})^2] = \frac{1}{2} (X_1 - X_2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 - X_2 &\sim N(0, 2\sigma^2) \quad \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} &\sim N(0, 1) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{设 } S/\sqrt{2}\sigma} \frac{S}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim \chi^2(1) \xrightarrow{\sigma^2} \chi^2(1) \end{aligned}$$

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 为样本 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$, $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$

$$\text{例: } ① U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$② T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

例: 设 (X_1, X_2) 为来自正态总体 $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 的样本, 求 $\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2}$ 的分布

$$X_1 - X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2) \text{ 相互独立.} \quad \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}}{\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{(X_1 + X_2)^2} \sim \frac{1}{2} \chi^2(1) \quad \text{是否相等?}$$

$$\frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{2} (X_1 - X_2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} S^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 2E$$

Apr 12, 2024

区间估计 $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2)$ 越大越好

定义及方法：设 X 为总体， (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本 θ 为未知参数 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $\varphi_2 = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是两个统计量， $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2$

若对 $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ 有 $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) \geq \gamma$ 则称 $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 为 $g(\theta)$ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间。

事先给定，控制概率下界 $\gamma \approx 1$ ($\gamma = 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99 \dots$)

φ_1 : 置信下限 φ_2 : 置信上界 $[\varphi_1, +\infty)$ $(-\infty, \varphi_2]$ 都是有的

若 $\inf_{\theta \in \Theta_0} P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) = \gamma$ 则称 γ 为置信系数

$\gamma \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 置信系数。
 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ 置信水平。

注：① $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 随机区间

随机性：随机性 \rightarrow 真值不小于 γ
 $g(\theta)$ 不具有随机性。

② 若认为 “ $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 包含 $g(\theta)$ 的真值”，则犯第一类错误的概率不超过 $1-\gamma$

犯第二类错误

③ 评价标准：可靠度 $P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2)$

精度： $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$ 长度：随机变量 精度：求其期望

$\rightarrow E(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) / E(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)^2$

④ 区间估计不唯一

⑤ 方法：(枢轴量法) 统计量法

定义：若样本函数 $G = G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)$ 与参数 θ 有关 ①
 包含参数 θ

但其分布已知，则称 G 为枢轴量

例：设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

μ, σ^2 未知，则 $\frac{(n-1)\bar{S}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$\left(\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \sim N(0, 1)$

$\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

修正的枢轴量
 样本的标准差

利用枢轴量法建立区间估计步骤

Step 1: 先给出一个统计量 $T = T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 一般取为参数 $g(\theta)$ 的~~估计量~~
不含未知参数

Step 2: 构造 T 与 $g(\theta)$ 的函数 $G(T; g(\theta))$ 且 G 的分布已知, 即 G 为枢轴量.

Step 3: 找常数 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) \geq \gamma$
 $G(T; g(\theta))$

Step 4: 作变形. $\varphi_1 = g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2 \Rightarrow \gamma$. 从~~等式~~里把 $g(\theta)$ 解出来.
的. $g(\theta)$

$$P(\varphi_1 \leq g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2) \geq \gamma.$$

从而 $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 为 $g(\theta)$ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间.

指数分布

设 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本 求入的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间

$$\text{解 ① 取 } T = \lambda \sum x_k = \bar{x}^{-1} = \frac{n}{\sum x_k} \quad \text{反正态分布} \quad \bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$$\text{② } \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_k \sim \begin{cases} \text{均匀分布} & X \sim U(0, \lambda) \\ \text{Gamma分布} & X \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{1}{\lambda}) \\ \text{分布伸缩性} & \lambda \sum x_k \sim \Gamma(n, 1) \\ \text{对称性} & \lambda \sum x_k \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$n \cdot 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = [2\lambda - \sum x_k] \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

$$\text{取 } G = G(T; \lambda) = \frac{2\lambda n}{T} \quad \text{即 } G \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{1}{2}) = \chi^2(2n)$$

$$\text{③ 取 } C_1, C_2, \text{ 使 } P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) \geq \gamma \quad G \sim \chi^2(2n)$$

不妨取 C_1, C_2 使:

$$P(G < C_1) = P(G > C_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$$

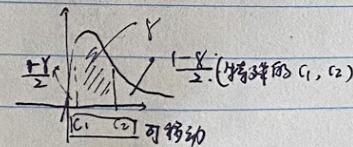
$$P(G > C_2) = 1 - \frac{1-\gamma}{2} = \frac{1+\gamma}{2}$$

即 $C_1 = \chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n)$ 为 $\chi^2(2n)$ 分布的上 $\frac{1-\gamma}{2}$ 分位数 $C_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)$ 为 $\chi^2(2n)$ 分布的上 $\frac{1+\gamma}{2}$ 分位数.

④ 作变形

$$\gamma = P\left(\chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n) \leq \frac{2n\lambda}{T} \leq \chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)\right)$$

$$P\left(\frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\chi^2_{\frac{1+\gamma}{2}}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k}\right)$$



卡方分布表	
$\chi^2_{0.95}(2n)$	$\frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k}$
$\chi^2_{0.975}(2n)$	$\frac{\chi^2_{0.975}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k}$
$\chi^2_{0.99}(2n)$	$\frac{\chi^2_{0.99}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k}$
$\chi^2_{0.995}(2n)$	$\frac{\chi^2_{0.995}(2n)}{2 \sum x_k}$

均匀分布 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n 为样本, 求 θ 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间.

利用 $\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}$

解: 求 $\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}$ 的分布?

$$F_{\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}}(x) = F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ (\frac{x}{\theta})^n & 0 < x \leq \theta \\ 1 & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

分布函数
连续分布的分布

$$\text{令 } G = \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta} \quad F_G(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq \theta x) = F_{\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}}(\theta x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta x \leq 0 \\ (\frac{\theta x}{\theta})^n & 0 < \theta x \leq \theta \\ 1 & \theta x > \theta \end{cases}$$

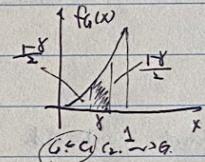
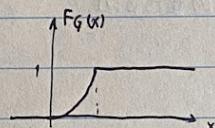
G的分布函数

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ x^n & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

取 c_1, c_2 , s.t. $P(c_1 \leq G \leq c_2) = \gamma$

即 $F_G(c_2) - F_G(c_1) = \gamma$ (或 c_1, c_2)
分布函数之差

不妨取 c_1, c_2 s.t. $P(G < c_1) = P(G > c_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned} c_1^n &= \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right) \quad \boxed{P(G < c_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}} \quad \gamma \in (0, 1) \\ c_2^n &= \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad c_2 = \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

从而 $\theta = P\left(\left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta} \leq \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)$

$$= P\left(\underbrace{\frac{X_{(n)}}{\left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}}_{\in \Omega} \leq \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta} \leq \underbrace{\frac{X_{(n)}}{\left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}}_{\in \Omega}\right)$$

(三) 用

单正态总体的区间估计

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 估计均值 μ {
 $\begin{cases} \text{方差已知} \\ \text{方差未知} \end{cases}$ 估计方差 σ^2 {
 $\begin{cases} \text{均值已知} \\ \text{均值未知} \end{cases}$

1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ 已知 求 μ 的置信度 γ 的

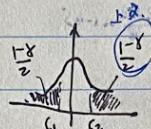
解: $E\bar{X} = \bar{x} = \mu$ 考虑 \bar{X} $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n})$

抽样分布 $\bar{X} - \mu$
 $U = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

取 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \leq U \leq C_2) = \gamma$

不妨取 C_1, C_2 使 $P(U < C_1) = P(U > C_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$

即: $C_2 = U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}$ 为标准正态分布的上 $\frac{1-\gamma}{2}$ 分位数.
 $C_1 = -C_2$ 为下 $\frac{1-\gamma}{2}$ 分位数.



$C_1 = -C_2$

从而 $\gamma = P(-U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}} \leq U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}})$

$= P(\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}})$

即 $[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}]$ 为以 μ 为置信水平为 γ 的置信区间
也是置信子集.

区间长度 $\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}$ 即精度 \uparrow

$\frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}, n, \gamma \uparrow$ 使 U 长 \uparrow 精度
可靠度

记作
尝试运用题直接用

$[\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}]$

不具有随机性, 就是一个常数

$P(X - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}} \leq \mu \leq X + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}) = \gamma$. $P(\mu \in [\bar{X} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}, \bar{X} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}]) = \gamma = 0.95$

0.95

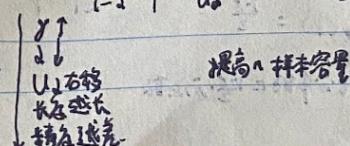
随机变量: X nice! 我 Right!
故区间是随机区间

Apr 16, 2024

$P(X \geq U_{\alpha}) = \alpha$ 与 \bar{X} 互斥

$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$

$\frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{1-\frac{\gamma}{2}}$ 可靠度
精度.



$U_{\alpha} \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha$ 可靠度

$U_{\alpha} = 1 - \alpha$

$U_{0.05} = 0.95$

故: $U_{\alpha} = U_{0.05} \approx 1.65$

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例 1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

(1) 当 $n=16$ 时 求 μ 的置信系数为 0.9，0.95 的区间长度

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} U_{0.05} = 0.0125 U_{0.05} = 0.0125 \times 1.65 = 0.02$$

$$\sigma^2 = q \Rightarrow \sigma = 2.$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{0.05} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} \times 1.65$$

$$y=0.9 \quad \frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{\frac{n-1}{2}} \approx \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} \approx 1.65$$

$$y_{0.95} \quad \frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{0.025} \approx 1.96$$

$$\frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} = 0.0125 \quad \frac{2 \times 0.025}{16} = 0.00625 = 0.975 \quad 1.96$$

(2) n 为何值时 使 μ 的置信区间长度不超过 1

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{n} \times 1.65 \leq 1. \text{ 反解}$$

例 2. (2) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

1) 估计样本均值 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 15.06$

2) $\sigma^2 = 0.05$ 按 $\alpha=0.05$ 的置信区间 $n=6$.

$$[\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{n-1}{2}}]$$

$$15.06 \pm \frac{\sqrt{0.05}}{\sqrt{6}} U_{0.025} = 15.06 \pm \frac{0.05}{\sqrt{6}} U_{0.025}$$

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 不知, 求 μ 的置信水平为 γ 的 ——

用样本方差代替总体方差未知

修正的 S^2

解: ① $T = \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$

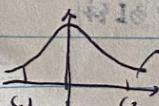
② $G = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

③ 取 C_1, C_2 s.t. $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) = \gamma$

不妨取 $P(G < C_1) = P(G > C_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2}$

$C_1 = -C_2 = -t_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}(n-1)}$ t 分布的上 $\frac{1-\gamma}{2}$ 分位数

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$



概率论与数理统计

④ 作变形 $\gamma = P(-t \leq \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq t) = \frac{2-\gamma}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} (n-1)$

分布率: $= P(\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t \leq (n-1) \leq \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t)$

区间长度 $L = \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)$ S有随机性 L随机变量

L的期望: 略

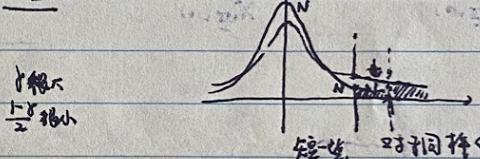
S的期望

S^2 的期望

L^2 的期望: $E L^2 = \frac{4}{n} t_{\alpha/2}^2 (n-1) E S^2 = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} t_{\alpha/2}^2 (n-1)$

(常数-期望的差的期望)

$(\frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\alpha/2})^2 = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} U_{\alpha/2}^2$



故有 $U_{\alpha/2} < t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)$.

指上分位数的意思

例三 真值在什么范围, μ 在区间估计.

$[\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} (n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)]$

$\bar{x} = 1250, S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{570}{4}}$

设 $\gamma = 0.95$, $t_{0.025}(5) = t_{0.025}(4)$ 自由度 $n=4$ 是三位数

$t_{0.025}(4)$

$t_{0.025}(4) = 2.776$

≈ 2.776

$P\{|t| > \lambda\} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

临界值

临界点

$t_{\alpha/2}$

故 $P(t > \lambda) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\lambda = t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)$

$\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2} (n-1)$

$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 未知, 求 σ^2 的置信区间

解: ① $(X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad X_k \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$

样本

$$\frac{X_k - \mu_0}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \forall k=1, 2, \dots, n \quad \frac{(X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim N(0, 1)$$

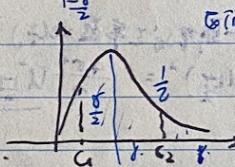
不是独立, 是样本方差: $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{X_k - \mu_0}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

设 C_1, C_2 s.t. $P(G < G_1) = P(G > G_2) = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$ 为体.

$$\text{即 } C_1 = \chi^2_{\frac{n+1}{2}}(n) \quad G = \chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n)$$

从而 $G = P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2 \leq \chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n)\right)$ 样本

$$= P\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n)} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{n+1}{2}}(n)}\right)$$



即

4. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 未知, 求 σ^2 的置信区间

用样本均值代替

解: $G = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 \approx \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n-1)}, \quad \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{n+1}{2}}(n-1)} \right]$$

(不考)

两样本差的区间估计

设 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, X, Y 独立, (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 与 (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m) 分别为来自 X, Y 的样本。

其它区间估计
都可推导

估价: ① $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ Behrens-Fisher 问题

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$$

两个总体的抽样分布定理:

$$\text{设 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$\text{RN: (1) } \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$(2) F \frac{d}{d} \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2 \text{ 时}$$

$$T \frac{d}{d} \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{m+n-2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}\right)}} \sim t(m+n-2)$$

$$\text{PF: } \rightarrow X, Y \text{ 独立} \rightarrow \bar{X}, \bar{Y} \text{ 独立} \quad \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2) \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{1}{m} \sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{m} \sigma^2)$$

再作标准化 #

(2) F 分布 (2 个卡方分布的比值)

$$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1} \quad \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1}$$

S_1^2, S_2^2 独立

$$\text{3) } \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1} \quad \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n+m-2}$$

期中 30 号

~ 卡方分布区间估计

目次...

Apr 23, 2024

习题课

$$\boxed{\text{书签 18}} \quad X \sim E\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \quad \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{1/f'(x)^2}{n I(\theta)} \quad E\varphi = g(\theta)$$

正则分布: 5 条件, ①~⑤ $g(\theta) = \theta$

无偏估计: 并求值.

$$⑥ \frac{1}{\theta} E\varphi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cdot x - \theta \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) x^2 dx \dots dx_n$$

左边 = 1

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{左边} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cdot x - \theta \frac{1}{\theta^2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \frac{1}{\theta} x^2 dx \right) dx_n \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \dots \int_0^{+\infty} x_k$$

18. ~~设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为来自密度函数~~.

$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^m} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{密度的特征: } \theta \text{ 的系数. } P[X_0 \text{ 是完全随机}]$$

指当分布 支持 $\theta > 0$ \Rightarrow 密度函数 F_{X_0}

解:

$$F_{X_0} = 1 - F_{X_0}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{\theta}{x^m} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E U(X_{00}) = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{X_0} = 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{\theta}{t^m} dt & x > 0 \\ u_0 = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow E U(X_{00})(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^{m-1}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(X_{00}) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{若 } U(x) \text{ s.t. } EU(X_{00}) = 0, \theta > 0 \\ & \text{若 } G(U(X_{00})) = \int_0^{+\infty} (U(x)) \frac{\theta}{x^m} dx = 0, \\ & \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} U(x) \frac{\theta}{x^m} dx = 0, \theta > 0 \quad (\text{由 } U) \\ & \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_0^{+\infty} U(x) \frac{\theta}{x^m} dx = \frac{(U(x))}{x^{m-1}} = 0, \theta > 0 \quad (\text{由 } U) \end{aligned}$$

$$③. f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{\theta-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

1. $X_{(1)} - \theta > 0$

2. $0 < Y - \theta < 0$

$$\therefore F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x))^n = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{n(\theta-x)} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $Y = X_{(1)} - \theta$

$$F_Y(y) = F_{X_{(1)}}(y + \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-ny} & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

由 C_1, C_2 使 $P(C_1 \cap C_2) = y$.

$$\text{不妨设 } C_1, C_2 \text{ 使 } P(Y < C_1) = P(Y > C_2) = \frac{1-y}{2}$$

$$\left[X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1-y}{2}, X_{(1)} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1+y}{2} \right]$$

显著水平

④ 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 样本 证明 $[X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}]$ 为 μ 的 $1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$ 置信区间

$$\text{记 } A \text{ 为 } P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu \leq X_{(n)}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu \leq X_{(n)}) = P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu, \mu \leq X_{(n)}) = P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu) - P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu, X_{(n)} \leq \mu)$$

$$A = \{X_{(1)} \leq \mu\} \quad B = \{X_{(n)} \geq \mu\} \quad P(A \cap B) = P(A) - P(A \bar{B})$$

$$= P(X_{(1)} \leq \mu) - P(X_{(1)} < \mu)$$

$$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = F_X^n(x)$$

$$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = 1 - (1 - F_X(x))^n$$

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= 1 - (1 - \Phi(x))^n = \Phi^n(x)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

两正态总体 不

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad X, Y \text{ 相互独立 } (X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

$$\text{设 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_k \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum Y_k \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

估计 1. $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ Behrens-Fisher 问题

$$2. \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$$

1. 当 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 已知时，求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的 \cdots 区间

解： $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{1}{n}\sigma_1^2)$ $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{1}{m}\sigma_2^2)$

得 $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{1}{n}\sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{m}\sigma_2^2)$

标准化： $G = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{m}\sigma_2^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$

从而 $P(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < G < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = \gamma$

2. 当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 未知时，求 $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \cdots$

$\bar{X} \sim \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m})\sigma^2)$

$\frac{(n-1)s_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$ $\frac{(m-1)s_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$

$\frac{1}{\sigma^2}[(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2] \sim \chi^2(n+m-2)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}} \sim t(n+m-2)$

$\Rightarrow P\left(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n+m-2) \leq G \leq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n+m-2)\right) = \gamma$

3. 当 μ_1, μ_2 已知时，求 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \cdots$

解： $X_k - \mu_1 \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} \frac{1}{n} (X_k - \mu_1)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

同理 $\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m (Y_k - \mu_2)^2 \sim \chi^2(m)$

$G \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{1}{n} (X_k - \mu_1)^2}{\frac{1}{\sigma_2^2} \frac{1}{m} (Y_k - \mu_2)^2} \sim F(n, m)$ $P(F_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n, m) \leq G \leq F_{\frac{m-1}{2}}(n, m)) = \gamma$

4. 当 μ_1, μ_2 未知时，求 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \cdots$

解：样本均值差估计

$G \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{m}{n} \frac{\frac{1}{n} (X_k - \bar{X})^2}{\frac{1}{m} (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

不考

大样本情形 (n>30)

林德伯格-莱维中心极限定理

设 $\{X_k\}_{k=1}^{+\infty}$ 独立同分布 $E X_k = \mu$ $D X_k = \sigma^2 \quad \forall k$

$$\text{设 } Y_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k - n\mu}{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} N(0, 1) \quad \text{依分布收敛. (通过4232)}$$

即 $Y_n \xrightarrow{D} N(0, 1)$ 或: $Y_n \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} N(0, 1)$

近似服从

由 $Y_n \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

18.1.1. $X \sim B(1, p)$ (X_1, \dots, X_n 为样本, n 较大 求 p 的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间).解: 设 $T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 则由中心极限定理: $\frac{T_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\text{从而当 } n \gg 1 \text{ 时有: } P(-U_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}} \leq \frac{T_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \leq U_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}) \approx \gamma$$

(解 P) 设 $C = (U_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}})^2$ 则: $(T_n - np)^2 \leq np(1-p)C^2$

$$\Delta = n^2 C^2 > 0 \quad \text{从而方差有解} \quad \hat{P}_L \leq P \leq \hat{P}_U$$

其中 \hat{P}_L, \hat{P}_U 为 $(T_n - np)^2 = np(1-p)C^2$ 的根解 2 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ (X_1, \dots, X_n) 求 $P - \gamma$..解: 由中心极限. 设 $T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 则 $\frac{T_n - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\text{从而 } P(-U_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}} \leq \frac{T_n - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \leq U_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}}) \approx \gamma$$

 $\Rightarrow P(\hat{\lambda}_L \leq \lambda \leq \hat{\lambda}_U) \approx \gamma$ 其中 $\hat{\lambda}_L, \hat{\lambda}_U$ 为二次方程 $(T_n - \lambda)^2 = \lambda \Delta$ 的根
1. X_1, \dots, X_n 为 $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 的总体的样本 ($\theta > 0$). 证 X_n 是新统计量2. $X: f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{\theta-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ (1) 证 X_n 为 θ 分布 $S(0, \theta)$
(2) 求置信水平为 γ 的置信区间3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ X_1, \dots, X_n X_1, \dots, X_n 相互独立且服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$.设 $[X_L, X_U]$ 为 μ 的置信水平为 $1 - \frac{1}{n}$ 的置信区间

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

找出 θ 无偏估计的方差 \sim 可能大于下界.

4道你只会做 1道

R

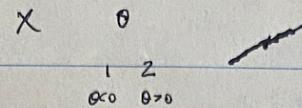
Notes: X_1, \dots, X_n 样本, 分布 $f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

Chapter 3 假设检验

3.1 问题的提法

由样本观测值出发判断关于总体的一个“看法”

假设



May 23, 2024

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

定义：1. 零假设：需要检验的假设，又称为原假设，记为 H_0 。

2. 对立假设：零假设的对立面，又称为备择假设，记为 H_1 或 \bar{H}_0 。

设 $X \in \Theta$ Θ 为参数空间 假设检验问题通常表示为： $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in \Theta_1$

其中 $\Theta_0 \subset \Theta$ $\Theta_1 \subset \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \cap \Theta_1 = \emptyset$

定义：1. 检验法：给出一个规则，对给定的样本观测值 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 进行 明确的 答复：

接受 H_0 还是 拒绝 H_0

2. 接受域：对于给定的检验法，使得零假设 H_0 被接受的样本观测值构成的集合

记为 S_1

3. 否定域

拒绝

记为 S_2 或 $W = \boxed{\text{与检验法对应}}$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R^n$

样本空间 $\mathcal{X}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R^n : \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) > 0\}$

$X \sim F(x; \theta, \omega)$

总样本空间

$S_1 \subset \boxed{W} \rightarrow S_2$

接受域或 拒绝域 W

$$\bar{W} = \mathcal{X}^n - W$$

$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in \Theta_1$

$\Theta_0 \cap \Theta_1 = \emptyset$ W : 否定域 $W = \boxed{\text{样本观测值构成集合}} \quad \text{接受} H_0$

① H_0 为真 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W$ 弃真 (第一类错误) 控制犯第一类错误(概率上限)(检验水平)

② H_0 为真 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin W$ 取真 \checkmark

③ H_0 为假 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W$ 弃伪 \checkmark

④ H_0 为假 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin W$ 取伪 (第二类错误)

↓

↓ 错误

定义：用 $P(A|\theta_0)$ 表示当参数 θ 的真值为 θ_0 时事件 A 发生的概率，或记为 $P(A|\theta=\theta_0)$ 或 $P_{\theta_0}(A)$

① 称 $P_W(\theta_0) = P(X_1, \dots, X_n \in W | \theta=\theta_0) = P(\text{拒绝 } H_0 | \theta=\theta_0)$ 为 W 的功效函数。
(大号
随机变量)

② 称 $L_W(\theta_0) = P(X_1, \dots, X_n \notin W | \theta=\theta_0) = P(\text{接受 } H_0 | \theta=\theta_0)$ 为 W 的操作特性函数，简称OC函数。

注：① $P_W(\theta_0) + L_W(\theta_0) = 1$ (由定理 ④)

② 若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_1$ ，则 $P_W(\theta_0)$ 为弃真概率。

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$ ，则 $P_W(\theta_0)$ 为取伪概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_1$ ，则 $L_W(\theta_0)$ 为取真概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$ ，则 $L_W(\theta_0)$ 为取伪概率

定义：

称 $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} P_W(\theta)$ 为否定域 W 的检验水平（或显著性水平或水平）
(拒绝 H_0)

犯弃真错误之概率 α 叫做 弃真概率
控制 弃真概率

2. $\approx 0.1, 0.05, \dots$

定义：设否定域 W 的检验水平为 α ，若对一切检验水平不超过 α 的否定域 \tilde{W} ，均有：

$P_W(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_1$ 弃伪概率最大

犯第二类错误最小

$\theta \in \Theta_0$
对 Θ_0 -组

则称 W 为检验水平为 α 的一致最大功效否定域，简称 UMP 否定域

$\begin{cases} \text{弃伪} \\ \text{取伪} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 对 Θ_1 内所有子-组 (集合 - 集)

$\begin{cases} \text{弃真} \\ \text{取伪} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 单独对 - 致去掉。

常用 P_W 写少用 L_W 。】

May 7, 2020 由插 $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2$ $D_{\hat{\theta}_1} \leq D_{\hat{\theta}_2} \exists \theta_0 \text{ s.t. } D_{\hat{\theta}_1} < D_{\hat{\theta}_2} \text{ 有统计性 (集中倾向性)}$

定义：设否定域 W 的检验水平为 α ，若 $P_W(\theta) \leq \alpha \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_0$ ，则称 W 为检验水平为 α 的无偏否定域

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{弃真概率} \leq \alpha \\ P_W(\theta) |_{\theta \in \Theta_0} : \text{弃真概率} \end{array}}$

定义：若 W 是水平为 α 的无偏否定域，且对任意水平为 α 的无偏否定域 \tilde{W} ，均有

$P_W(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta_1$ ，则称 W 是水平为 α 的一致最大功效无偏否定域 (UMPU 否定域)

小概率原理 保设检验

设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

检验假设 $\begin{cases} \text{方差已知} & U\text{检验法} \\ \text{方差未知} & T\text{检验法} \end{cases}$

解 $\begin{cases} \text{均值已知} & \chi^2 \text{检验法 } (n) \\ \text{均值未知} & (n-1) \end{cases}$

1. 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, σ^2 已知, 检验总体 X 的均值 μ 与已知的 μ_0 是否有显著性差异. (问题)

解: 1° 提出统计假设 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$ 转化为假设检验问题

2° 选取检验统计量 设 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 \bar{x} 取 $U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}$

则当 H_0 为真时 $X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma^2)$ 从而 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ 从而 $U \sim N(0, 1)$

3° 给定 α 空域

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |U| \geq C\}$$

检验水平为 α : $\sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} P_W(U) = \alpha = P_{H_0}(U \geq C) = P(|U| \geq C | \mu = \mu_0)$

由于当 $\mu = \mu_0$ 时, $U \sim N(0, 1)$ 从而 $C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 为 $N(0, 1)$ 分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数.

$$C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

4° 作出判断

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, σ^2 已知, 对于问题 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$.

由 U 检验法知: 水平为 α 的空域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}| \geq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

从而, 接受域为 $\bar{W} = \bar{W}(\mu_0) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}| \leq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

对固定的 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 定义 $S = S(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \bar{W}(\mu) \}$

$$= \{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} : |\mu - \bar{x}| \leq \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \}$$

而 S 为 $(\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$.

方法
统计学

引理
信息

2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

检验: $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$

设水平为 α

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

解: 取 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ 则当 H_0 为真时 $T \sim t(n-1)$ 从而 $|T|$ 为很小

从而否定域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |T| > c\}$

由于 W 水平为 α 从而 ~~$P_{H_0}(W) = P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$~~

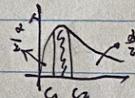
$\Leftrightarrow c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$ 为 $t(n-1)$ 分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu = \mu_0$ 未知 (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本

检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

d. 解: 取 $G = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu_0)^2$ 则当 H_0 为真时 $G \sim \chi^2(n)$

从而否定域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2\}$.



W 满足 $P_{H_0}(G \in W) = P(G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \alpha$

$$= P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) + P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2)$$

$$\text{不妨取 } P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{从而 } c_1 = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \quad c_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$$

4. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 未知 检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

取 $G = \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ 则当 H_0 为真时, $G \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

Nov 10, 2024

作业 习题三 1.2

3.3.2 N-P 引理及似然比检验法 会用结论

设 X 密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ 考虑检验问题 $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta = \theta_2$

参数空间 $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2\}$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) 样本

$$\text{似然函数} L(\theta) = L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$$

定理 (Neyman-Pearson 定理)

对 $\forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta = \theta_2$$

$$\text{假设集合 } W_0 \text{ 假如 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : L(\theta_2, x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$$

设 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0$

(否定域)

$L(\theta_2) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1)$

$W_0 \leftarrow \text{确定 } \lambda_0$

其它 λ_0 满足 $\int_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \alpha$ 样本的联合密度函数在 W_0 约定 \Rightarrow 概率 $P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

则对任意否定域 $W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 只要 $P_W(\theta_1) \leq \alpha$ 都有 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

表述：的弃真/弃伪概率

(2.2)

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$

(2.1). 原假设成立。

W_0 的弃伪概率：

$$\text{记 } \lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\text{即 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\} \quad \lambda \text{ 似然比}$$

证明：设 W 为检验水平不超过 α 的否定域 即

$$P_W(\theta_1) \leq \alpha$$

$$\text{则 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta = \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta = \theta_2)$$

$$= \int_{W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_W L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{W_0-W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W-W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

由 $W_0 - W \subset W_0$ 且对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 - W$ 有 $L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

又由于 $W - W_0 \subset W$ 且对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W - W_0$ 有 $L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\text{从而: } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) \geq \int_{W_0-W} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W-W_0} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \lambda_0 (\int_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_W L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n)$$

$$= \lambda_0 (P_{W_0}(\theta_1) - P_W(\theta_1)) \geq 0$$

例：设 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ $\theta \in \mathbb{H} = \{2, 4\}$ 考虑 $H_0: \theta=2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta=4$

设 (X_1, X_2) 为样本观测值，否定域为 $W = W(\alpha) = \{(X_1, X_2); X_1 > 2 \text{ 或 } X_2 > 2 \text{ 或 } X_1 + X_2 > a\}$

其中 $\alpha_f(2, 4)$ 试求 W 的功效函数 $\rho_W(\theta)$ 及犯第Ⅱ类错误概率

$$E\bar{X} = \frac{\theta}{2} = E\bar{X} \quad \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2} \quad X_1 + X_2 \approx \theta \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ a \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \rho_W(\theta) = P((X_1, X_2) \in W | \theta) = \iint_W f_{X_1, X_2}(X_1, X_2; \theta) dX_1 dX_2$$

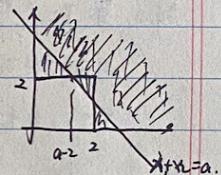
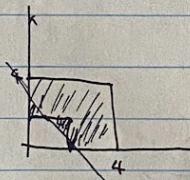
$$= \iint_W \frac{1}{\theta^2} I_{(0, \theta)}(X_1) I_{(0, \theta)}(X_2) dX_1 dX_2$$

$$= \iint_W n f_{X_1}(x_1) n f_{X_2}(x_2) \frac{1}{\theta^2} dX_1 dX_2 \quad \theta \in \{2, 4\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{当 } \theta = 2 \text{ 时} \\ \rho_W(2) = \iint_{\substack{(X_1, X_2) \in W \\ 0 < X_1 < 2 \\ 0 < X_2 < 2}} \frac{1}{4} dX_1 dX_2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 = \frac{1}{8} (4-a)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{当 } \theta = 4 \text{ 时} \\ \rho_W(4) = \iint_{\substack{(X_1, X_2) \in W \\ 0 < X_1 < 4 \\ 0 < X_2 < 4}} \frac{1}{16} dX_1 dX_2 = \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 + 4 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 \right]^2 \\ = \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{弃真 P } \frac{1}{16} (4-a)^2 \sim a$$

$$\text{取伪 P } 1 - \left[\frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2$$

(P 和 ≠ 1)

定理：设 X 密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$, $\theta \in \Theta = [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 考虑 $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta = \theta_2$

$$\text{设 } \lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)} \text{ 为似然比.}$$

若 ① $f(x; \theta)$ 的支撑 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

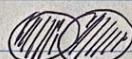
② 当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时, $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的分布函数为连续函数

则似然比检验量

→ 则对 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 存在 $\lambda_0 > 0$ 使 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$ 为水平为 α 的唯一最大功效区域.

其中“唯一”含义为：若 W 也是水平为 α 的最大功效区域

则集合 $(W - W_0) \cup (W_0 - W)$ 的勒贝格测度为 0.



阴影部分的测度为 0.

↓
几乎处处单薄，两个集合几乎重合。

证明：由 ② 知 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为连续函数

从而对 $\alpha > 0$ 存在 $\lambda_0 > 0$ 使 $P(\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

即 $P(W_0) = P(\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0)$ 为检验水平为 α .

从而由 N-P 定理知： W_0 为最大功效区域

即：对 $\forall \theta_2$ 满足 $P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta_2) \leq \alpha$ 有 $W_0 \subseteq W$ 且 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

下证 若 $\text{meas}(W_0 - W) \vee (W - W_0) > 0$ 则 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$

$$\text{易得 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta_2)$$

$$= \iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \iint_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \iint_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

① 若 $\text{meas}(W_0 - W) > 0$ 则 $W_0 - W \subset W_0$

即对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 - W$ 有 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0$

此外由于 $W - W_0 \subset W$ 从而对 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W - W_0$

有 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \lambda_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从} P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) &> \lambda_0 \int_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \iint_{W-W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \lambda_0 \iint_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \iint_W L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \\ &= \lambda_0 (P_{W_0}(\theta_1) - P_W(\theta_1)) \end{aligned}$$

≥ 0

$$\text{从而 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$$

② 假设 $\text{meas}\{W - W_0\} > 0$ 则令 $D = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \lambda_0\}$

由于当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时 $\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n)$ 分布函数连续 $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$ 且 $P(X=a) = F(a) - f(a-0)$

从而 $\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n)$ 取单值 λ_0 的概率为 0

$$\text{即: } P(\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \lambda_0 | \theta_1) = P((x_1 \dots x_n) \in D | \theta_1) = 0 \quad (1)$$

又由于 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n := \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

从而 对 $\forall (x_1 \dots x_n) \in D \quad L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta_1) > 0$

从而由 $(1) \Rightarrow \text{meas}\{D\} = 0$ 即 D 为空测集. 说明:

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W-W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \iint_{W-(W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

另一方面: 由 $W_0 \cup D = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) > \lambda_0\}$

$$W - (W_0 \cup D) \subset \overline{W_0 \cup D} = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) < \lambda_0\}$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W-(W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \iint_{W-(W_0 \cup D)} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \lambda_0 \iint_{W-W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W-W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \lambda_0 \iint_{W-W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

(严格大于)

定理 2.3. 在 Th 2.1 的条件下 有 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq d = P_{W_0}(\theta_1)$ 无论 λ 为哪

$$\theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \theta_2$$

Nov 11, 2024

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_2$$

$$\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n)}$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) > \lambda_0\} \text{ 阈值域 } (\lambda_0 \rightarrow W_0)$$

st $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = d$
确保 W_0 此时满足 H_0 , 才有 W_0 一定存在且唯一

$$\text{Th 2.1} \quad \iint_{W_0-W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \geq \iint_{W_0-W} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad (\text{*)}$$

积分区域为 \$W_0-W\$ 中 \$W_0-W\$ 是空集，故有 \$\lambda = 1\$

Th 2.2 meas \$\{W_0-W\} > 0\$ 才能说 \$(*)\$ 是 '\$\geq\$' 为严格大于

从均匀分布法处理检验问题

例：\$X \sim N(\mu, 1)\$ 检验。

$$H_0: \mu=0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu=2$$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) $\alpha=0.05$ 求(最大似然估计) UMP否定域

只有似然比检验法

$$\text{解：似然函数 } L(\mu; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2} = L(\mu)$$

$$\text{似然比} \quad \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(2)}{L(0)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - 2)^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum x_i^2}} = e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n}$$

$$\text{从而否定域为 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \underbrace{e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n}}_{\text{单增.}} > \lambda_0\}$$

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \underbrace{\bar{x} > c}_{\text{单增.}}\} \text{ for some } c$$

$$\text{且满足 } 0.05 = \sup_{\mu \in \Theta_0} P_{W_0}(\mu) = P_{W_0}(c) = P(\bar{x} > c \mid \mu=0).$$

$$\mu=0 \quad X \sim N(0, 1) \quad = P(\underbrace{\sqrt{n}\bar{x} > \sqrt{n}c}_{\text{单增.}} \mid \mu=0).$$

$$\bar{x} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \Rightarrow \sqrt{n}\bar{x} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\bar{X}}{\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \bar{x} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \lambda_{0.05}.$$

由 NP 知一 定为最大功效否定域。

$$E\bar{x} = E x = \mu$$



$p_1 < p_2$
 $X \sim B(1, p)$ $p \in [p_1, p_2]$ 由 $H_0: p = p_1 \leftrightarrow H_A: p = p_2$ \rightarrow $p_1 \neq p_2$

$$L(p; x_1, \dots, x_n) = p^{\sum x_k} (1-p)^{n-\sum x_k}$$

$$f(x|p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(p_2)}{L(p_1)} = \left[\frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{(1-p_1)^{n-1}}{(1-p_2)^{n-1}} \right]^{\sum x_k} \left(\frac{1-p_2}{1-p_1} \right)^{n-\sum x_k}$$

$$\text{设 } T = \sum x_k \quad \text{要否定域为: } W_0 = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq \lambda_0 \} \\ = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : T \geq c \}, \text{ for some } c$$

不用写 c 和 λ_0 的关系

C₁ 通过: 通过拒绝水平.

$$\text{满足 } p_{W_0}(p) = p(T \geq c | p = p_1) = \alpha.$$

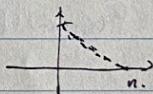
当 $p = p_1$ 时 $X \sim B(n, p_1)$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sum x_k \sim B(n, p_1)$$

$$\text{从而 } P(T \geq c | p = p_1) = \sum_{k=c}^n \binom{n}{k} p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} = \alpha.$$

关于 c 的值: $c = 0 \sim n$

离散的



易见, 对给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 不一定存在 c 使上式成立.

$$\text{从而寻求近似: 找参数 } c_0 \text{ s.t. } \sum_{k=c_0}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} \geq \alpha > \sum_{k=c_0+1}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k}$$

从而 W_0 近似为 $\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum x_k \geq c_0 \}$. (拒绝水平 $\alpha - \delta = \alpha$).

9.3.4 广义似然比检验 只看单正态

$H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta > \theta_1 \leftrightarrow$ 拒绝法适用.

X 密度为 $f(x; \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \neq \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \subset \Theta$

考虑 $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_0: \theta \in \Theta \setminus \Theta_0$.

(x_1, \dots, x_n)

似然比: $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod f(x_k; \theta)$

$$\text{令 } L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{若 } \Theta \text{ 有界} \quad L(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}; x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$L(\hat{\theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\theta}_0)}$, λ 称为广义似然比.

易见: $\lambda \geq 1$

若 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} \in \mathbb{H}_0$, 则 $\lambda = 1$

$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} \approx \theta_0$ 真值

从而, 若 H_0 成立, 则 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 应大本概率 $\in \mathbb{H}_0$

从而 $\lambda \approx 1$

从而若 $\lambda \gg 1$, 则拒绝 H_0

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda > \lambda_0\}$, 形成的否定域.

通过选择水平确定 λ_0 .

W_0 为 $\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}_0} P_{\theta}(B) = d$

若 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为充分统计量.

则 $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(\varphi, \theta) h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

从而 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}_0} g(\varphi, \theta) h}{\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}_0} g(\varphi, \theta)} = \sigma(\varphi)$

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sigma(\varphi) > \lambda_0\} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in B\}$, for some set B

1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 且 σ^2 已知. $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu \neq \mu_0$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto$

解: $\frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\theta_0)} = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}} L(\theta)}{L(\theta_0)} = \frac{L(\mu)}{L(\mu_0)} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$

$L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}} L(\theta) = L(\bar{x}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

$L(\hat{\theta}_0) = L(\mu_0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}$

从而似然比为 $\lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\theta}_0)} = e^{\frac{n}{2\sigma_0^2} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}$

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

H_0 的 $\Rightarrow U \sim N(0, 1)$

$|U|$ 取较小

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |U| > c\}$

$$c = \frac{\lambda_0}{2}$$

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : e^{\frac{n}{2\sigma_0^2} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2} > \lambda_0\} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\bar{x} - \mu_0| > c\}$, for some C .

W_0 应满足 $\sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{H}_0} P_{\theta}(W_0) = P_{\theta_0}(W_0) = d = P(|\bar{x} - \mu_0| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right| > \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{\sigma_0} | \mu = \mu_0\right)$

$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) \Rightarrow \bar{x} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$

由 $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ 得 $P(|Z| > c) = 2F(-c)$

$c = \frac{\lambda_0}{2}$

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right| > \frac{\lambda_0}{2}\}$

2. σ^2 知.

$$\text{解: } \Theta = (\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta_0 = \{\mu_0\} \times (0, +\infty)$$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = L(\bar{x}, s_n^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \frac{s_n^2}{\bar{x}} (x_k - \bar{x})^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\sigma^2 > 0} L(\mu_0, \sigma^2) = L(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu_0)^2) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \frac{1}{n} (x_k - \mu_0)^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{n} (x_k - \mu_0)^2}{\frac{1}{n} (x_k - \bar{x})^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= (1 + \frac{n \cdot (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2})^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (x_k - \mu_0)^2 &= \sum (x_k - \bar{x} + \bar{x} - \mu_0)^2 \\ &= \sum (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + 2\sum (x_k - \bar{x})(\bar{x} - \mu_0) + \sum (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2 \\ &= n(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} \triangleq \frac{(n-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{(1 + \frac{n-1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{n(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2})^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \frac{(n-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1} (x_k - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-1} (x_k - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{n} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)}{\sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

$\hat{\lambda} \approx 1.645$.

否立式

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda > \lambda_0\} \quad H_1 \cap \lambda \uparrow$$

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |T| > c\}$$

$$W_0 \text{ 在 } \lambda_0 \text{ 之 } \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} P_{\theta}(W_0) = \sup_{\sigma^2 > 0} P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha.$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) = P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow T \sim t(n-1) \text{ 之 } \alpha^2 \text{ 元素.}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}}}$$

May 14, 2014

$$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in \Theta_0 - \Theta_0.$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} \quad \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$$

$\lambda \downarrow$

III. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 有系统偏差. 方差未知. $\alpha=0.05$

$H_0: \mu = 1277 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu \neq 1277$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |T| > c\}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \quad c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(4).$$

$$\mu_0 = 1277 \quad n = 5$$

若 $|T| > \mu_0$ 则否定 H_0 . 即有系统偏差.

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 知 检验 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

解: $\Theta = (\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta_0 = R \times (0, +\infty) \quad \Theta_0 = \{(\mu, \sigma^2) \in \Theta \mid \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2\} = R \times \{\sigma_0^2\}$

$$\text{似然函数 } L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \bar{X})^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\mu_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = L(\bar{X}, S^2) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi(n-1)S^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

未修正的 修正的

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\mu \in R} L(\mu, \sigma_0^2) = L(\bar{X}, \sigma_0^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{n-1}{2\sigma_0^2} S^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{n\sigma_0^2}{(n-1)S^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} P^{-\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{(n-1)S^2}{2\sigma_0^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda > \lambda_0\} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G \in B\}$$

$$\text{取 } G = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}, \text{ 则: 当 } H_0 \text{ 为真时}$$

入关于 G 先减后增 且当 H_0 为真时, $G \sim \chi^2(n-1)$
(对 G 求 λ)

$$\text{从而 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2\} \text{ 且满足 } \sup_{\Theta \in \Theta_0} P_{W_0}(\Theta) = P(a < c_1 \text{ 或 } a > c_2 \mid \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = d$$

$$54 \quad \text{从而可取 } c_1 = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \quad c_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$$

例：X 抗断力 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$H_0: \sigma^2 = 64 \leftrightarrow H_0: \sigma^2 \neq 640$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G < X^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \text{ 或 } G > X^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)\}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{640} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad n=10, \alpha=0.05$$

例：设 X 密度函数为 $f(x, \mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\mu)} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x \leq \mu \end{cases} \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

利用似然比检验： $H_0: \mu = 0 \leftrightarrow H_0: \mu \neq 0$

解： $\hat{H}_0 = R \quad H_0 = \{0\}$

$$L(\mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu} & x_{12} \geq \mu \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{X} \in W(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \mu) > 0\} = \{x : f(x, \mu) > 0\}^n = [\mu, +\infty)^n$$

n 个支撑构成的乘积空间

$$\text{有 } L(\hat{H}_0) = \sup_{\mu \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\mu} = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n\bar{x}}$$

$$L(\hat{H}_0) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} & x_{12} \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $x_{12} < 0$ 时 $\lambda > \lambda_0$ 拒绝 H_0

当 $x_{12} > 0$ 时 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = e^{\lambda \bar{x}}$

$$= P(X_{12} > c | \mu = 0) = 1 - e^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_{12} < -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha\}$$

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_{12} < 0 \text{ 或 } x_{12} > c\}$

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_{12} < 0 \text{ 或 } x_{12} > -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha\}$$

且 W_0 满足： $\alpha = P_{W_0}(0) = P(X_{12} < 0 \text{ 或 } X_{12} > c | \mu = 0)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda = 0 \text{ 时 } f(x; 0) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

~~且 $\lambda > 0$ 时~~

$$\Rightarrow F_{X_{12}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

两正态总体 $\text{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立} \quad (X_1 - X_n) \quad (Y_1 - Y_m)$$

$$\text{记 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2$$

设检验水平为 α

1. 当 μ_1, μ_2 未知时 检验 $H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \leftarrow H_A: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$
 $\leq \sigma_2^2$
(方差)

解: $\Theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$

$$\Theta = R^2 \times (0, +\infty)^2$$

$$\Theta_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \in \Theta : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2\}$$

$$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \cdot L(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_1)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \mu_2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, S_1^2, S_2^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\lambda(n-1)S_1^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{2\lambda(m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$\therefore L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\star \text{由 } \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2 > 0 \quad L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \text{ 在 } (\mu_1, \mu_2) = (\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \text{ 处 max}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{\mu_1, \mu_2} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \quad \text{即 } \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2 \text{ 在 } (\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \text{ 处 max}$$

$$\therefore L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\sigma_1^2 > 0} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, S_1^2, S_2^2).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n+m} ((n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2) \quad \Rightarrow L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \left(\frac{m+n}{2\lambda(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{n}{n+m} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{n+m} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{(n-1)S_1^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{(m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \quad \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1).$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{m}{n} \right) \left(1 + \frac{m-1}{n-1} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{m-1} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$F(n-1, m-1) \sim \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2}$$

且当 H_0 为真时, $F \sim F(n-1, m-1)$ $\rightarrow F \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m : F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2\}$$

$$\text{且 } P(F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2 \mid H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha.$$

$$\text{即 } P(F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2) = \alpha.$$

[生名举到太晚了]... 太早了, 布吧只看结果

May 17, 2024

假设检验

单参数 3.1 之三

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立 } (X_1, \dots, X_m) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \quad \bar{X}, \bar{Y} \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2 \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

2. 当 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ 时, 检验 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

(σ^2 未知).

$$\text{解: } \theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta = \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, +\infty) \quad \Theta_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \in \Theta : \mu_1 = \mu_2\}$$

$$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\frac{n}{m+n}(X_k - \mu_1)^2 + \frac{m}{m+n}(Y_k - \mu_2)^2 \right)}$$

$$L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\Theta} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$$

在参数空间的上确界 = $\sup_{\Theta} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma^2)$

$$= \left(\frac{m+n}{2\pi(m+n)S_1^2 + (m+n)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\theta}_0) = \sup_{\substack{\text{在小范围内} \\ \text{上确界}}} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得最大值点} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{m+n} (n\bar{X} + m\bar{Y}) \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} \left((m+n)S_1^2 + (m+n)S_2^2 + \frac{mn}{m+n} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故最大值} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hat{\sigma}^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\text{故广义似然比: } \lambda = \left(1 + \frac{1}{(m+n)S_1^2 + (m+n)S_2^2} \frac{mn}{m+n} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2 \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\text{构造否定域 } W_0 = \{ (X_1, \dots, Y_m) : \lambda > \lambda_0 \}$$

若 H_0 为真, 则:

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(0, (\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n})\sigma^2)$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}) \quad \frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \quad \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m+n-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} \sigma}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2}{(m+n-2)\sigma^2}} \sim t(m+n-2) \quad (\text{已消去 } \sigma)$$

t 分布 样本量分母

卡方分布 自由度...

且 $\lambda = (\frac{1}{n} C_{m+n} T^2)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$ $|T|$
 从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) \mid |T| > c\}$ 找刻 T

W_0 满足 $\sup_{\substack{\text{固定} \\ \mu_1, \mu_2 \\ \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2}} P(|T| > c \mid \mu_1 = \mu_2) = \alpha.$ $\Rightarrow c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} (m+n-2)$

当 $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$, 未知时 检验 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftarrow H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

:Behrens - Fisher 问题

解: $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m})$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

取 $\xi = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}}$ 则当 H_0 为真时, $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$ 用 ξ 作检验统计量
 $W_0 = \{(\dots), |\xi| > c\}$. 无 σ_1^2, σ_2^2 不能作 ξ .

思路: 将总体方差替代为样本方差.

$$S_1^2, S_2^2$$

取 $T := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n} + \frac{S_2^2}{m}}}$ 不依赖参数但此时分布不知道.

当 H_0 为真时, T 的分布相当复杂 ~~不确定~~, 且依赖 $\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ 不能用 合成参数.

T 的近似分布: 近似服从 $t(k)$ 分布 $\frac{(\frac{1}{n} S_1^2 + \frac{1}{m} S_2^2)^2}{\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{S_1^2}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{m-1} \left(\frac{S_2^2}{m}\right)^2}$

$W_0: \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : |T| > c\} = \emptyset$

$$[c \approx t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(k)]$$

< 似然比检验法 > 众多检验法中的一个.

次序统计量

3. 单参数情形的假设检验

$$X \sim F(x; \theta) \quad \theta \in \Theta = (a, b) \quad -\infty < a < b < +\infty$$

单参数指类型分布：概率密度函数（或密度函数）： $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\theta V(x)}$ (3.1)
 $N(\mu, 1)$
 $N(0, \sigma^2)$. 其中： $h(x) > 0$ (节只少于等于)

Θ 关于 θ 是开集

定理 3.1 设 X 为单参数指类型分布 像如 (3.1)

只考虑第一类错误 对检验问题 $H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta > \theta_1$ (★)

若对 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ $\exists c$ st $P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c \mid \theta = \theta_1\right) = \alpha$ (3.2)

则： $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\}$ 为 (★) 的 UMP 检验域
 水平为 α 的 (数强大功效.)

证明：似然函数 $L(\theta) = S^n(\theta) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n h(x_k) \right) e^{\theta \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k)}$

由 (3.2) 知： $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = \alpha$

1. 证明： $\sup_{\theta \leq \theta_1} P_{W_0}(\theta) = P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = \alpha$ 即 W_0 的水平为 α

对 $\forall \theta_0 < \theta_1$, 考虑 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta = \theta_1$ (3.4)

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{P_{W_0}(\theta_1)}{P_{W_0}(\theta_0)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_1)}{S^n(\theta_0)} \cdot \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_0)^{-\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k)}}{(\theta_0 - \theta_1)^{-\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k)}}$$

$$\text{从而 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\},$$

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \lambda_1 > \lambda_0'\} \text{ for some constant } \lambda_0'$$

从而由 N-P 定理知： W_0 为 (3.4) 的检验水平为 α 的 UMP 检验域

且由 Th 2.3 和 w_0 是 (3.4) 的无偏检验域，即： $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) \geq \alpha = P_{W_0}(\theta_0)$

2. 证明：对 (★) 的任意水平不超过 α 的检验域 W

$$\text{总有 } P_{W_0}(\theta) \geq P_W(\theta) \quad \forall \theta > \theta_1$$

对 $\forall \theta_0 > \theta_1$ 有：

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{P_W(\theta_2)}{P_W(\theta_1)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_2)}{S^n(\theta_1)} \cdot \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^{-\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k)}}{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)^{-\sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k)}} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{从而 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \lambda_2 > \lambda_0'\}.$$

for some constant λ_0'

结合 N-P 定理及 13-2) 知 ω_0 是 (3.5) 的水平为 α 的 UMP 检验

再由 $P_{\omega}(\theta_1) \leq \sup_{\theta \in \theta_1} P_{\omega}(\theta) \leq \alpha$

得: $P_{\omega_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_{\omega}(\theta_2)$

$H_0: \theta \geq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta < \theta_1$

设: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知

$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu > \mu_0$

$$\text{解: } f(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}}_{S(\mu)} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma^2}}}_{h(x)}$$

$S(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ $h(x) = e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma^2}}$

由 Th 3.1 知:

$\omega_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}: \sum^n V(x_k) > c\}$ 为水平为 α 的 UMP 检验

其中 $P_{\omega_0}(\mu_0) = P(\sum^n V(x_k) > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$

$$\text{若 } \mu = \mu_0 \text{ 时 } \frac{x - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

从而由 $\alpha = P(\sum^n V(x_k) > c | \mu = \mu_0)$.

$$= P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{-\frac{1}{n}(c - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right)$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{设 } \frac{\frac{1}{n}(c - \mu_0)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \approx u_d. \Rightarrow c = n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n}\sigma u_d$$

May 21, 2024 下周结课 18 周以后考试

单参数指数型分布 $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\theta(x) - \psi(\theta)}$ $S > 0, h > 0, \psi' > 0$

$H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta > \theta_1$

$\omega_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}: \sum^n V(x_k) > c\}$

st: $P(\sum^n V(x_k) > c | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 \text{ 已知}$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu > \mu_0.$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n x_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n}\sigma_0 U_d\},$$

$$P93 \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 = 1.21$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq 3.0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu > 3.0$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n x_i > 6 \times 3.0 + \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{1.21} \times U_{0.05}\}$$

is $\alpha = 0.05$

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 检验 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu > \mu_0$ (★1) 求 UMP 否定域 (得水平为 α)

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EX = \mu$ 从而 \bar{X} 的观察值 \bar{X} 应 $\approx \mu$.

$\underbrace{\text{若 } H_0 \text{ 成立}}$

$$\text{UMLP } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \bar{X} > c\}$$

$$\text{且 } P(\bar{X} > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$$

$$\text{当 } \mu = \mu_0 \text{ 时 } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{从而由 } P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}} > \left(\frac{c - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) | \mu = \mu_0\right) = \alpha.$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \mu_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} U_d$$

$$\therefore W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n x_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n} U_d\}.$$

对于任意满足 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = \alpha$ 的否定域 W 成立 $P_{W_0}(\mu) \geq P_W(\mu) \quad \forall \mu > \mu_0$

对 $\forall \mu_1 > \mu_0$ ~~存在~~ 存在 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu = \mu_1$ (★2)

$$\text{似然函数: } L(\mu) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}})^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

问题(★2) 的似然比为:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\mu_1)}{L(\mu_0)} = e^{\frac{n}{2}(\mu_1^2 - \mu_0^2)} e^{(\mu_1 - \mu_0) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

从而 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = \lambda \alpha$ for some λ .

从而由 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) = \alpha$. 及从 P 引理知: W_0 是(★2) 的水平为 α 的 UMP 否定域.

又由于 W 是(★2) 的水平不超过 α 的否定域. 从而 $P_{W_0}(\mu_1) > P_W(\mu_1)$

这个不行

Th 3.2 3.3 设 X 为单参数指数型分布 像如 $f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{Q(\theta) V(x)}$ $s > 0$ $h > 0$ Q, V 为已知

检验问题 $H_0: \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta \notin (\theta_1, \theta_2)$

否定域: $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : C_1 < \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) < C_2\}$.

$$\text{s.t. } P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$$

性质: UMP

$H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) < C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > C_2\}$

$$\text{s.t. } P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha \quad \text{已知} \quad V_x \text{ 为 } X.$$

UMPV

例 3.3. $X \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知 $H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

解: 由 Th 3.3 UMPV 否定域为:

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2\}$

$$\text{s.t. } P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$$

$$\text{即 } P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 \mid \theta = \theta_1\right) + P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2 \mid \theta = \theta_1\right) = \alpha$$

$$\left| P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k < C_1 \mid \theta = \theta_2\right) + P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k > C_2 \mid \theta = \theta_2\right) = \alpha \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = \theta_1 \\ \bar{X} \sim N(\theta, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1/2) \end{array} \right.$$

用分布函数表示 \Leftrightarrow

$$\left\{ \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_1 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_2 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha \right.$$
$$\left. \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_1 - \theta_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{n}C_2 - \theta_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha. \right.$$

DL:
上 F: Most important
F: less important
晚夜: heart.
晚夜: 24+...
夜: 24+...

不考

3.6 比率的假设检验

$$B(1, p) \quad P \text{ 比率}$$

一个总体情形 $X \sim B(1, p)$

1. $p \leq p_0 \quad p > p_0 \quad \checkmark$

问题: 设 $X \sim B(1, p)$ 假设: $H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_A: p > p_0$

2. $p \geq p_0 \quad p < p_0$

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EX = p$

3. $p = p_0 \quad p \neq p_0$

从而若 \bar{X} 远大于 p_0 则拒绝 H_0

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \geq c\}$

且对于给定的检验水平 α , W_0 满足:

$$\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p) = \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \geq c | p) = \alpha \quad (6.1)$$

记 $T = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 且 $T \sim B(n, p)$ 从而:

$$\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p) = \sup_{p \leq p_0, k \geq c} C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$P(T \geq c | p) = \sum_{k=c}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

易见: $P(T \geq c | p)$ 关于 $p \uparrow$

从而由 (6.1) 知:

$$P(T \geq c | p_0) = \sum_{k=c}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} = \alpha$$

易见 对给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 不一定 $\exists c$. 使上式成立

从而取近似: 寻找使得:

$$h(c_0) : \sum_{k=c_0}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq \alpha \text{ 成立的最小整数 } c_0$$

易见这样的 c_0 存在

c. 从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \geq c_0\}$

$$\text{易见: } \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \geq c_0 | p) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \geq c_0 | p_0) \leq \alpha$$

即 W_0 的检验水平不超过 α .

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \geq c_0\} \text{ 拒绝 } H_0$$

$$T = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k. \quad \text{记 } T \text{ 的观察值为 } t$$

找等价条件, 用代替 c_0 刻画否定域

$$t = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

$$t \geq c_0 \quad \text{由 } c_0 \text{ 定义知: } t \geq c_0 \text{ 当且仅当 } \sum_{k=t}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq \alpha \quad (6.4)$$

$$\text{即 } h(t) \leq \alpha$$

从而: 若 t 满足 (6.4) 成立则拒绝 H_0 .

考慮關於 p 的方程 $\sum_{k=t}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = d$

由(4.29)知: 其解為 $p = p(t, d) = \left(1 + \frac{n-t+1}{t} F_{1-d}(z(n-t+1), 2t)\right)^{-1}$

(規定 $p(0, d) = 0$)

又由(6.4)右側關於 p_0 單增,

~~由(6.4)~~ H_0 6.4 成立 $\Leftrightarrow p_0 \leq p(t, d)$.

即 $p_0 = \{x_1 \dots x_n : t \geq c_0\}$

$$= \{x_1 \dots x_n : p(t, d) \geq p_0\}$$

$$t = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{k} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{則 } H_0 \\ \text{反之 } H_0 \end{array}$$

證明: $\sum_{i=k}^n C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$

$$\therefore a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$\text{則由部分積分得: } a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \frac{1}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \Big|_0^p + \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \int_0^p x^k (n-k) (1-x)^{n-k-1} dx$$

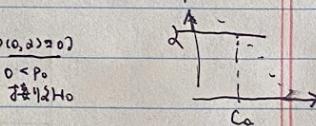
$$= \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + a_{k+1} \quad a_n = p^n$$

May 24, 2024

$$X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_0: p > p_0 \quad W_0 = \{x_1 \dots x_n : t \geq c_0\} \quad t = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{k} \quad c_0: \text{使 } \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d$$

$$t \geq c_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=t}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d \quad (\text{由右圖可看出})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p(t, d) = \left(1 + \frac{n-t+1}{t} F_{1-d}(z(n-t+1), 2t)\right)^{-1} \geq p_0. \quad (\text{規定 } p(0, d) = 0)$$



$$\text{例 16.1} \quad X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{有 } 2 \\ 0 & \text{无 } 2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{兩事件一粒粒}) \quad X \sim B(1, p) \quad \begin{array}{l} H_0: p \leq 0.8 \Leftrightarrow H_0: p > 0.8 \\ \text{把 } p(t, d) \text{ 畫出來} \end{array}$$

$$n=30, \quad t=27 \text{ 有數.} \quad p(27, 0.05) = \left(1 + \frac{4}{27} F_{0.95}(8, 54)\right)^{-1} = 0.76 < 0.8 \text{ 接收 } H_0. \text{ 故沒有超過 } 0.8.$$

$$F \text{ 分布的分位數} \quad P(28, 0.05) = 0.814 > 0.8 \text{ 接受 } H_0 \text{ 因為超過了 } 0.8.$$

两个总体情形

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立: } (X_1, \dots, X_n), (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

1. $p_1 \leq p_2 \quad p_1 > p_2$

2. $p_1 \geq p_2 \quad p_1 < p_2$

3. $p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 \neq p_2$

{ 正态近似方法 (中心极限, 样本容量足够大)

Fisher 精确检验法

保证检验水平不超过给定的值。

只出描述性

计算公式的

不要求算

正态近似方法:

1. 假设: $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \Leftrightarrow p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 > p_2$

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = E\bar{Y} = p_1 \quad E\bar{Y} = EY = p_2$

从而若观测值 $\bar{x} \gg \bar{y}$, 则拒绝 H_0 .

$(\bar{x} - \bar{y} > 0)$

由中心极限定理知: $\frac{\bar{X} - p_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)}} \stackrel{\text{近似服从}}{\sim} N(0, 1) \quad \frac{\bar{Y} - p_2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2)}} \stackrel{\text{近似服从}}{\sim} N(0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)) \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(p_2, \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(p_1 - p_2, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1) + \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{m}}} \stackrel{\text{近似服从}}{\sim} N(0, 1)$$

分布里也有 p_1, p_2 却不能直接统计量, 改换成样本均值。

$$\text{令 } S = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}(1-\bar{X})}{n} + \frac{\bar{Y}(1-\bar{Y})}{m}}}$$

可以证明, 当 n, m 足够大时, S 近似服从 $N(0, 1)$ 分布。

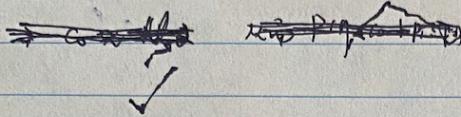
从而, 选取检验统计量为 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\bar{X}(1-\bar{X}) + \frac{1}{m}\bar{Y}(1-\bar{Y})}}$ 则当 T 较大时, 拒绝 H_0 .

从而否定域为: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m); T \geq C\}$.

且 W_0 满足 $\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(b > c | (p_1, p_2)) = \alpha$

当 $p_1 \leq p_2$ 时 $\eta \leq \bar{\gamma}$ 从而 $P(\eta > c | p_1 \leq p_2) \leq P(\bar{\gamma} > c | p_1 \leq p_2)$

从而取近似 C_0 使 $P(\bar{\gamma} < C_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) = \alpha$.



$$\Rightarrow C_0 \approx U_2 \quad \text{即:}$$

$$P(\eta < C_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) \leq P(\bar{\gamma} < C_0 | p_1 = p_2) \approx \alpha.$$

从而: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta > U_2\}$.

本统计量是本现估计之域是

$$\begin{cases} \eta \\ \bar{\gamma} \end{cases} \quad W_0 = \{c, \dots, \eta > \bar{\gamma}\} \quad \text{的近似值用的分布} \\ \bar{\gamma} = \bar{\gamma}. \quad N(p_1 - p_2, \dots).$$

2. 检验 $H_0: p_1 \geq p_2 \leftrightarrow H_1: p_1 < p_2$

解: 选取检验统计量为 $\eta = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\bar{x}(1-\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{m}\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}}$

否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < c\}$

s.t. $\sup_{p_1 \geq p_2} P(\eta < c | (p_1, p_2)) = \alpha$. η 的分布依赖参数, 故引入第 2 个统计量 $\bar{\gamma}$.

今 $\bar{\gamma} = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\bar{x}(1-\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{m}\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}}$ 第 1 个统计量.

则 $\bar{\gamma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $\bar{\gamma} \sim N(0, 1)$.

且当 $p_1 \geq p_2$ 时 $\bar{\gamma} \leq \eta$

从而: $P(\eta < c | p_1 \geq p_2) \leq P(\bar{\gamma} < c | p_1 \geq p_2)$.

取近似: 找 C_0 使 $P(\bar{\gamma} < C_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) = \alpha$. 则 $C_0 \approx U_{1-\alpha}$.

从而: $P(\eta < C_0 | p_1 \geq p_2) \leq P(\bar{\gamma} < C_0 | p_1 \geq p_2) \approx \alpha$.

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < C_0\}$.

3. 检验 $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: p_1 \neq p_2$

解：想当 H_0 为真时，易见 $\bar{X} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{n} p_1(1-p_1))$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{m} p_1(1-p_1))$$

从而

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} p_1(1-p_1) + \frac{1}{m} p_1(1-p_1)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}) p_1(1-p_1)$$

不能作参数统计量。

$$E\bar{X} = p_1 = E\bar{Y}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$(x_1, \dots, y_m).$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (\sum x_k + \sum y_k)$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{x} + m\bar{y}).$$

$$p_1 \text{ 置换为 } \hat{p} := \frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{x} + m\bar{y})$$

从而得到

$$G := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}) \hat{p} (1-\hat{p})}}$$

可以证明：
当 $m, n \gg 1$ 时， $G \sim N(0, 1)$
当 H_0 为真

从而否定域成为 $\omega_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n; y_1, \dots, y_m); |G| > c\}$

$$\text{s.t. } P(|G| > c \mid H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha$$

$$c \approx U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\text{从而取 } \omega_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) \mid |G| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$$

[课后题 3]

$$X \quad (n=1)$$

$$\text{找 } W \text{ st } P_w(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta \leq 3 \\ 1 & \theta > 4. \end{cases}$$

样本 $X \sim U(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})$

$$\text{从而 } P(X \in (\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})) = 1$$

即构成否定域 W . s.t. $P(X \in W \mid \theta \leq 3) = 0$ 补足 从区间角覆盖.

$$P(X \in W \mid \theta \geq 4) = 1$$
 子集.

$$\theta = 3, \quad (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$$

$$\theta = 4, \quad (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$$

W 在 $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$ 右侧.

W 在 $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$ 左侧.

$P(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}) = 1$.

$$[問題] X. f(x) < \begin{cases} f_0(x) = \int_0^x [0,1] \\ f_1(x) = \int_0^x [0,1] \end{cases} X. H_0 \leftrightarrow H_a. \alpha = 0.1. \beta, -\text{數値最大努力}.$$

(より正確な確率を求める).

$$X_1 \sim n=1 L(f_1, x_1) = f_1(x_1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(f_1, x_1)}{L(f_0, x_1)} = \frac{f_1(x_1)}{f_0(x_1)} = 2x \quad X_1 = X = [0,1]$$

$$W_0 = \{ X_1 \in [0,1] : 2X_1 > \lambda_0 \}$$

$$P(\forall X_1 > \lambda_0 \mid f = f_0) = 0.01.$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\lambda_0}{2}}^1 f_0(x) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\lambda_0}^1 1 dx \quad \underline{\lambda_0 = 1.8}$$

$$W_0 = \{ X_1 \in [0,1] : X_1 > 0.9 \}$$

$$P(\text{取引}) = 1 - P(X_1 > 0.9 \mid f = f_1)$$

$$= 1 - \int_{0.9}^1 2x_1 dx_1 \approx 0.81$$

Fisher 精确检验 不需要大样本

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2)$$

$$X, Y \text{ 独立} \quad (X_1 \dots X_n) \quad (Y_1 \dots Y_m) \quad \varphi_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j.$$

$$\text{观测量值: } (x_1 \dots x_n) \quad (y_1 \dots y_m) \quad S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad S_2 = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j$$

$$t = S_1 + S_2$$

已知信息: S_1, S_2, t

1. 检验 $H_0: p_1 \leq p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 > p_2$

想法: 在 $S_1 + S_2 = t$ 的条件下, 若 $p_1 \leq p_2$, 则观测量值 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 中 "1" 很少

从而即: S_1 很小, 从而当 S_1 过大时, 拒绝 H_0 . 从而否定域的形式为

$$W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_m) : S_1 \geq c\}$$

W_0 应满足: 预定水平

$$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq c \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \alpha.$$

可以证明 $\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq c \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \sum_{i=c}^n P(i; n, m, t).$

其中: $P(i; n, m, t) = \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t}$ 超几何分布,

从而 $\sum_{i=c}^n \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t} = \alpha$

取近似 设 C_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=C_0}^n \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t} \leq \alpha$ 的最小整数

则 $W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : S_1 \geq C_0\}$.

检查 $\sum_{i=C_0}^n \frac{C_n^i C_m^{t-i}}{C_{n+m}^t} \leq \alpha$.

$$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq C_0 \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)$$

$$S_1 \geq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=S_1}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \sum_{i=S_1}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha\}.$$

$$P(i+1; n, m, t) = P(i; n, m, t) \frac{(n-i)(t-i)}{(i+1)(m-t+i+1)}$$

2. 检验 $H_0: P_1 \geq P_2 \Leftrightarrow H_A: P_1 < P_2$.

解：类似于情形 1 有 s_i 等于 $\frac{C}{C_m}$

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots y_m) : s_i \leq C\}$.

W_0 满足： $\sup_{P_1 \geq P_2} P(s_i \leq C)$

$$P(s_i < C | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t).$$

$$\text{可以证明: } \sup_{P_1 \geq P_2} P(s_i \leq C | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \sum_{i=0}^c P(c, n, m, t) = \sum_{i=0}^c \frac{C_i t^i}{C_m^t}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{i=0}^c \frac{C_i t^i}{C_m^t} = d.$$

即 W_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=0}^c \frac{C_i t^{t-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d$ 的最大数集.

$W_0 = \{x - y, s_i \leq C_0\}$

$$s_i \leq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^c \frac{C_i C_{m-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d.$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^c \frac{C_i C_{m-i}}{C_m^t} \leq d\}$$

☆2.

1. H_0 ...

2. H_0 ... 互换 P_1, P_2 及 $P_3 \dots$

$$1. W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^n P(c, n, m, i) \leq d\}$$

$$2. W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots y_m) : \sum_{i=s_2}^m P(j, m, n, i) \leq d\}, \quad \star_2.$$

$$\text{证: } \sum_{i=0}^{s_1} \frac{C_i C_{m-i}}{C_m^t} = \sum_{i=s_2}^m \frac{C_i C_m^t}{C_{m+n}^t} \quad \text{右边} \stackrel{t-i=j}{=} \sum_{j=t-m}^{s_1} \frac{C_{t-i} C_j}{C_{m+n}^t}$$

若 $t-m > 0$ 则对 $\forall i=0, t-m+1$

$\Rightarrow t-i > m+1 \geq m$ 从而 $C_{t-i} = 0$. \therefore 右边 $= \sum_{i=t-m}^{s_1} \frac{C_i C_{m-i}}{C_{m+n}^t} = \text{左边}$

3. 检验 $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 \neq p_2$

$$\frac{s_1}{n}, \frac{s_2}{m}$$

若 $s_1 + s_2 = t$ 的条件下 H_0 为真

$$\frac{s_1}{n} \approx \frac{s_2}{m}$$

从而在 $s_1 + s_2 = t$ 的条件下有 $\frac{s_1}{n} \approx \frac{s_2}{m} \approx \frac{t-s_1}{m}$

$$\text{从而 } s_2 \approx \frac{nt}{m}$$

从而当 s_2 远大于 s_1 时拒绝 H_0

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : s_1 \leq c_1 \text{ 或 } s_2 \geq c_2\}$

由题设: $\sup_{p_1=p_2} [P(p(\varphi_1 \leq c_1 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) + P(\varphi_1 \geq c_2 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t))] = d$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t) \quad \sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t)$$

取近似: 设 C_1 为满足 $\sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2}$ 的最大整数.

设 C_2 为满足 $\sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2}$ 的最小整数.

由题设: $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : s_1 \leq C_1, s_2 \geq C_2\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{p_1=p_2} [P(p(\varphi_1 \leq C_1 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) + P(\varphi_1 \geq C_2 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t))] \\ & \leq \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{C_1} P(i, n, m, t)}{P + P} + \frac{\sum_{i=C_2}^n P(i, n, m, t)}{P + P} \\ & = \Sigma \dots + \Sigma \dots \\ & \leq d. \end{aligned}$$

且 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \Sigma \dots = \frac{d}{2} \text{ 且 } \Sigma \dots \leq \frac{d}{2}\}$.

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^{s_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2} \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=s_1}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2}\}.$$

$$\text{例 6.3. } X = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{单-油袋破成 2 块} \\ \text{未破} \end{array}$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{和-油袋破成 2 块} \\ \text{未破} \end{array}$$

$$X \sim B(1, p_1)$$

$$Y \sim B(1, p_2)$$

$$H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 \neq p_2$$

$$W_p = \sum_{i=0}^{S_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } \sum_{i=S_1}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$n=25 \quad S_1=23 \quad m=35 \quad S_2=30 \quad t=53.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{23} \frac{\binom{C_2}{i} \binom{S_1-i}{35}}{\binom{S_1}{60}} = 0.878 > 0.025$$

$$\sum_{i=23}^{35} \frac{\binom{C_2}{i} \binom{S_1-i}{35}}{\binom{S_1}{60}} = 0.374 > 0.025.$$

$$H_0: f(x) = f_0(x) \leftrightarrow H_A: f(x) \neq f_0(x).$$

$$\text{习题 2: } W: P(\text{齐真}) = P_w(f_0) = \iint_W \prod_{k=1}^n f_0(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$P(\text{非齐真}) = 1 - P_w(f_0) = 1 - \iint_W \prod_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n.$$

$$L(f) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k).$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(f)}{L(f_0)} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^n f_0(x_k)}$$

$$w = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{f_1(x_k)}{f_0(x_k)} > \lambda_0 \right\}.$$

$$1. \quad X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p = \frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow H_A: p = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid \sum_{k=1}^3 x_k \geq 2\}.$$

$$\text{设 } \varphi = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \quad \text{由 } \varphi \sim B(3, p)$$

$$\text{从而 } P_w(\varphi) \quad p \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right\}.$$

$$P_w(\varphi) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= P(\varphi = 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_w(\varphi) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{3}{4}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{3}{4})$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 = \frac{27}{32}$$

$$P(\text{非齐真}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{非齐真}) = 1 - \frac{27}{32} = \frac{5}{32}.$$