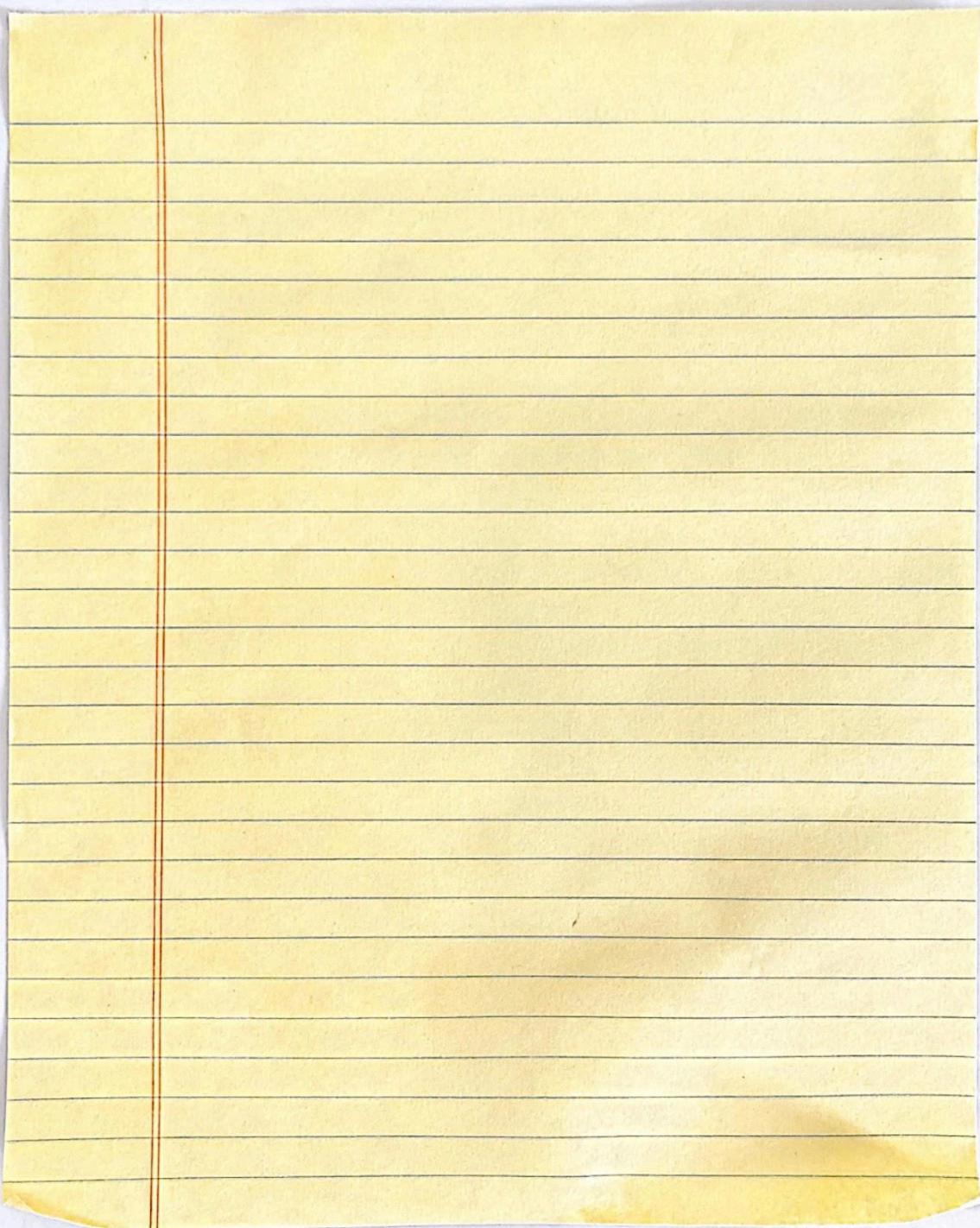


AHU-Mathematical - Statistics

Notes I made during undergraduate



Categories : Mathematics

Tags: Probability and Statistics

一开始只提单说：Y分布 B分布
mn考 不考

结论推断

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
参数空间 $\{0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\}$

从总体中抽取样本 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

其观测值为 (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 的估计值记为 $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m)$

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

一、最大似然估计（概率最大）

计算选

想法：根据频率最大原则

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） 观估计参数 $\hat{\theta}$
 $= P(X=x)$

(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

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

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

独立性 $= \prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k=x_k)$

同分布 $= \prod_{k=1}^n P(X=x_k)$

代表性

$= \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$ 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 L 是目的函数

即样本的似然函数

θ 各分量 \rightarrow 相应分量

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

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

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

$\hat{\theta}$

\downarrow

即 $\hat{\theta}$ 的最大值.

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），求盒中黑球占比的 MLE。

参数空间

(1, 0, 1)

解: $\hat{\theta} \in \Theta$ $\uparrow \theta \in \{0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\} \hat{\theta} = \Theta$ 记第*i*次测出的信号为 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{输出正确} \\ 0 & \text{输出错误} \end{cases} i=1, 2, 3$

则观测信号为 $(1, 0, 1)$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x_1 & 1 & 0 & \\ \hline p & \theta & 1-\theta & \end{array} \quad P = \theta^2(1-\theta) \quad = \theta^2(1-\theta) \quad \theta^2(1-\theta)$$

$\ln L(\theta) = 2\ln\theta + \ln(1-\theta)$ (求极值, 若复变函数, 则先求对数 $L(\theta)$ max 值. $\Rightarrow \ln L(\theta)$ max 值).

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

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

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\Delta L(\theta)$ 最值点.
 $L(\theta)$ 最大值.

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

(看=渐近)

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

2. 连续型总体

分布(离散型)

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

$$P((X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) = 0. \rightarrow (\text{那就考虑观侧值附近一个域})$$

$\prod_{k=1}^n P(X_k=x_k)$. 单点. 考虑 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) 在邻域 $(x_k-\delta, x_k+\delta)$ 中的概率

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

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

|简单随机样本: 独立性, 代表性.

边缘密度函数的积.

$$= \int_{x_{n-\delta}}^{x_{n+\delta}} \dots \int_{x_{k-\delta}}^{x_{k+\delta}} f(x_k; \theta) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

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

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

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

$$\approx \prod_{k=1}^n 2\delta f(x_k; \theta) \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{由 } \delta = \frac{2}{2} \\ \text{即 } \delta = \frac{2}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle \quad \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \quad \text{记 } L(\theta) = L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \text{ 称 } L(\theta) \text{ 为似然函数}$$

样本的联合密度函数
(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

形式上与高散型相同

$\hat{\theta} \in \Theta$
若 $\hat{\theta} \in \Theta$ 且 $L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$ 则称 $\hat{\theta}$ 为 θ 的 MLE

[例] 两点分布 $B(1, p)$

解: 设样本率为 (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)

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

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

$p \in (0, 1)$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = \bar{x} \quad \text{易见 } L(p) \text{ 在 } \bar{x} \text{ 取最大值. 从而 } \hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x} \quad (\text{样本均值})$$

(X 大写: 随机变量. $\hat{p}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$ 具体值小写 x)

[例 4] 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.

无界性:

解: $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$ $f(x; \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$ 一东西要过一段时间后才寿命和死亡率时候的寿命 - 平均

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

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

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

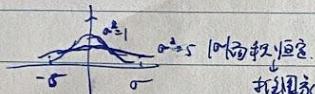
$$\lambda = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

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

$$\text{推: } \underline{EX = P}$$

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

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



标准差

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{从而 } \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x} \quad \hat{\delta}_{MLE} = \underline{S_n^2} = \underline{S_n^2}$$

$$\text{补充计算 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \dots = 0: \quad 0 - \frac{(x_1 - \mu)^2 + (x_2 - \mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \mu)^2}{2\delta} = 0 \quad \cancel{-2x_1 + 2\mu - 2x_2 + 2\mu + \dots} \\ = -\frac{(n \cdot 2\mu - 2(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n))}{2\delta} = 0 \quad \cancel{2\delta} \\ \therefore \mu = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} = \bar{x} \quad \square$$

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

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

牛逼啊 22 路. 最后结果: $\begin{cases} \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x} \\ \hat{\delta}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 \end{cases}$ 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 θ 的函数 ... 目标函数.

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

↑
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 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$

沿用步进(渐近师)

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

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

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

令 x 为 $x_{min} x_{max}$
即 $x_{min} \leq x \leq x_{max}$

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

直接研究.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2-1} \quad \frac{1}{3-1}: b \uparrow \text{值} \quad \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\right)^n \text{ 关于 } b \uparrow \quad \text{关于 } a \uparrow \\ & \frac{1}{3-1} \quad \frac{1}{3-2}: a \uparrow \text{值} \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \text{即 } \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = X_{(n)} \\ & \text{故 } b \text{ 最小} \quad a \text{ 最大} \text{ 使 } L(a, b) \text{ 最大.} \\ & b = X_{(n)} \quad \text{同时保证 } a < x < b \text{ 范围.} \\ & a = X_{(1)} \quad \text{且 } x < b \\ & \text{故 } b_{min} = \max x_i = X_{(n)} \\ & \text{则 } a = \min x_i = X_{(1)} \end{aligned}$$

由 x 取值 from x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 得出

✓ 新例题 [例5] 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是来自两参数指数分布的样本.

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

其中: $\theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\theta_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ 求 $\hat{\theta}_{1MLE}$ $\hat{\theta}_{2MLE}$

 e^{-x/θ_2} $\frac{e^{-x/\theta_2}}{e^{-x/\theta_1}}$ $\ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ θ_1 越大 L 越大 $\therefore x_k > 0 \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 时.

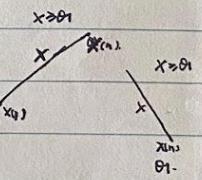
$$\begin{aligned} & \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = -n \ln \theta_2 - \frac{1}{\theta_2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \theta_1) \\ & \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{n}{\theta_2} > 0 \quad \theta_1 \uparrow \quad \text{增或减判断 } \hat{\theta}_{1MLE} \text{ 取值} \\ & \frac{\partial \ln L(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial \theta_2} = -\frac{n}{\theta_2^2} + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - \frac{n \theta_1}{\theta_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{2MLE} = \bar{x} - \bar{x}_{(1)}$$

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

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

✓



[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 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

解法二: 将 $f(x; \theta)$ 代入 $L(\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(-1) &= 1 \\ r_1(0) &= 0 \\ r_1(2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_2(-1) &= 0 \\ r_2(0) &= 1 \\ r_2(2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(\theta) = (2\theta)^{r_1} \cdot \theta^{r_2} \cdot (1-3\theta)^{r_3}$$

设样本观测值 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 中有

$$n_1 \uparrow -1 \quad n_2 \uparrow 0 \quad n_3 \uparrow 2$$

$$\therefore n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} L(\theta) &= n_1 \ln 2\theta + n_2 \ln \theta + n_3 \ln (1-3\theta) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$[移项得] \sum_{k=1}^n X_k = -n_1 + 2n_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3(n_1 + n_2) + 2n_3} \\ &= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3(n_1 + n_2) + 2n_3} \\ &= \frac{n_1 + n_2}{3n} \end{aligned}$$

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

作业: 1. 习题 = 1, 2, 4

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

找知: n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 的具体数目.

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{7-\sqrt{13}}{12} ?$$

二. 矩估计

想法: 用样本矩代替总体矩

原点矩
中心矩

则所有矩所矩存在

定义: 设总体 X 的 m 阶原点矩存在 $V_m = EX^m$ 存在.

$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \Theta$ 为未知参数, 且可以用总体表达式

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

$$\vdots$$

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

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

样本
\$\downarrow\$
\$V_k = E[X]^k\$ 倾向于中心估计

设样本为 \$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\$.

经验矩
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 = -E[\bar{X}]\$, \$A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\$, \$A_3 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^3\$, \$A_4 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^4\$

\$k\$ 阶原点矩为 \$(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 \Rightarrow D(X)\$

根据 \$D(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2\$

回到 \$x_i\$ 的表示

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_{1,M} &= f_V(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) \\ &\vdots \\ &f(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) \text{ 的组合.} \\ \hat{\theta}_{M,M} &= f_M(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m)\end{aligned}$$

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_V\$ 连续, 则 \$P(\hat{\theta}_{1,M} = \theta_k) = 1\$ (根据大数定律)
样本几乎处处服从到某一点矩

科尓莫戈罗夫 设 \$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\$ 全部同分布, 则 \$P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow E[X] = a\$ (\$a\$ 为中心矩: \$0\$)

②除了原点矩, 也可以用中心矩 = 阶中心矩 \$E[(X - \bar{X})^2]\$ 方差 \$DX\$

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\$ 个参数的表达式)

$$f(\theta) = V$$

$$\theta = f(V)$$

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

反求 \$\theta\$ \uparrow

样本给出 解: \$V_1 = \bar{X}\$

\$D(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2\$

\$= \frac{n}{n} \bar{X}^2 - 2 \bar{X} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\$

\$= \bar{X}^2 - 2 \bar{X} \cdot n \bar{X} + (\bar{X})^2\$

\$= \bar{X}^2 - (n \bar{X})^2\$

$\therefore \mu = \bar{X}$

如果要直接的话: \$V_2 = E[X^2] = (EX)^2 + DX = \mu^2 + \sigma^2\$

如果要直接的话: \$V_2 = E[X^2] = (EX)^2 + DX = \mu^2 + \sigma^2\$

\$\therefore \sigma^2 = V_2 - \mu^2 = V_2 - V_1^2\$

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

MLE: 最大似然估计

\$\hat{\mu}_M = \bar{X}\$

\$DX = E[X^2] - (EX)^2 = \sigma^2\$

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

\$V_1 = \bar{X} = \mu\$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_M = \bar{X}$

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

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

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

先看概率率
再求矩估计

将问题归结为 \$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)\$

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

待求正态分布上漂 — 标准化 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

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

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

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

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

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

$E[X]$ 是其期望
\$\sum x_i p_i\$

$E[X]$ 不存在. 星号可积: 看无穷远处的极限.

绝对值, 分数, 若 \$x_i \neq 0\$

所有矩都不存在 故不存在矩估计.

(注: 原点矩: 相对原点的关系 | 中心矩: \$\sim\$ 均值 \$\sim\$)

$$E[X] = \int_R |x| f(x) dx = +\infty. (E[X] \text{ 不存在.})$$

(2) $g \circ g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $\frac{1}{p}$ 的无偏估计 $E_p \Psi = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow E_p E_p \Psi = 1$

有 $E(g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) = \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) p^{1 + \frac{x_1}{p}} (1-p)^{n - \frac{x_1}{p}}$ $-1 = 0 \quad \forall p \in (0, 1)$
 $= \sum_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} p^{1 + \frac{x_1}{p}} (1-p)^{n - \frac{x_1}{p}}$ 由于高斯上式 Ψ 不存在，从而 $\frac{1}{p}$ 不存在无偏估计

$\frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{p^2}$

$\Rightarrow \exists g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) p^{1 + \frac{x_1}{p}} (1-p)^{n - \frac{x_1}{p}}$ [例 3] 设 $X \sim P(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$ 为参数，设 (X_1) 来自 X 的样本，令 $\Psi(X_1) = (-1)^{X_1}$

则 $E\Psi = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \Psi(k) p(X_1=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!}$ 和数。
 $\forall p \in (0, 1)$ 服从泊松分布

若 X_1 取奇数时 $\Psi(X_1) = -1$ 不合意，从而引出无偏性

$\lambda > 0$.

作业二 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. $f(x, \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$

$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma} \right)^n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \left(e^{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\sigma^2}} + e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)$

μ, σ^2 不存在最大似然估计。→ 碎山数 不存在最大值

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

$x \neq M \Leftrightarrow \mu = x_n \quad \sigma > 0$

$\therefore A \frac{1}{\sigma} > M \quad \sigma < 0$

$\Psi = \Psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad g(\theta)$

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

评价一个估计量 有效率

定义(均方误差): 若 $\Psi = \Psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的估计，则称 $M_\theta(\Psi) = E_\theta(\Psi - g(\theta))^2$ 为 Ψ 的均方误差。

注: 若 $E_\theta \Psi = g(\theta)$ $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ 且 $M_\theta(\Psi) = (E_\theta(\Psi - E_\theta \Psi))^2 = D_\theta(\Psi)$ 恒成立。这里 Ψ 是样本。此处是正态分布中的

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 是 $g(\theta)$ 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 比 Ψ_2 有效。

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

Apr 28, 2024
Apr 29, 2024

(3) $\varphi_1 = E_\theta(X)$
 $E_\theta X = \mu \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1 \quad \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$
 $\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i X_i \quad \text{即 } \mu \text{ 的估计.}$

$E\varphi_1 = \mu \quad E\varphi_2 = \mu$

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

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

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

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

$F_x = P(X_i \leq x) \quad \text{性质: } M(\varphi_1) = M(\varphi_2) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \frac{1}{n}$

例3. 若 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$ 已知 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 为样本 $X_m = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 为 φ_2 有数.

$M(\varphi_2) = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$

解: 1) $\varphi_1 = \frac{n+1}{n} X_m$ 都是 θ 的无偏估计

2) 由 φ_1, φ_2 有数性

解: 4) X_m 为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 的分布

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

X' 的分布

常分布函数

$\Rightarrow f_{X_m}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_{X_m}(x) =$

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

$\Rightarrow E\varphi_1 = \theta$

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

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

$E\varphi_2 = \int_0^\theta \frac{n}{\theta} (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^\theta (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^{n-1} d(-\frac{x}{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n+1} \theta$

$E\varphi_2 = \theta$

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

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

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

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

(1) 首先确定 $X_{(1)}$ 与 $X_{(n)}$ 的分布 即概率

$F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = P(X_{(1)} \leq x) = 1 - P(X_{(1)} > x) = 1 - P(X_1 > x, X_2 > x, \dots, X_n > x)$

$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - P(X_i > x)) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \frac{x}{\theta}) = 1 - (1 - \frac{x}{\theta})^n$

$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq x) = P(X_1 \leq x, X_2 \leq x, \dots, X_n \leq x) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_X(x) = F_X^n(x)$

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

从而相互密度函数为 $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0 & x > \theta \end{cases}$

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

$E\varphi_1 = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(1)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$

$E\varphi_2 = \int_0^\theta x f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_0^\theta x \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = \frac{\theta}{n+2}$

$D\varphi_1 = \int_0^\theta x^2 f_{X_{(1)}}(x) dx - (E\varphi_1)^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx - \left(\frac{\theta}{n+1}\right)^2$

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

$D\varphi_2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx - (E\varphi_2)^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx - \left(\frac{\theta}{n+2}\right)^2$

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

$D\varphi_1 = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} < D\varphi_2$

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 的概率函数(或概率密度函数)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) 的联合概率函数(或联合概率密度函数)可以分解成

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

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 $\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta)$ 与 θ 无关, 则称 φ 是 θ 的充分统计量. 相当于 θ 已确定. $\frac{g(\varphi, \theta)}{\varphi(x)} \cdot h(x)$

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, $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ 是充分统计量的函数.

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

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

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

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

充分统计量举例

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

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad h = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0, +\infty)}(x_k)$$

$$\varphi = e^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

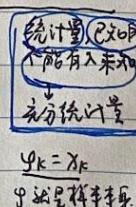
$$g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h = \dots \\ \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \\ \varphi_1 = x_1, \varphi_2 = (x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ g(\varphi, \lambda) = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda(\lambda + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h = \dots \\ \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)$$

向量

充分统计量



$$y_k = x_k$$

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

随机变量

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、维数降低的变量

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

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

联合概率密度

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

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

例 3. $X \sim U(a, b)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; a, b) = \int_0^{(b-a)} I_{(a,b)}(x_k) \frac{1}{b-a} dx_k \\ \text{其他.} \end{array} \right. = \prod_{k=1}^n I_{(a,b)}(x_k) \frac{1}{b-a}$

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \right)^n I_{(a,+\infty)}(x_{(1)}) I_{(-\infty, b)}(x_{(n)})$$

每个都在 (a, b) 中有值, 等价为 0.

$$= \left(\frac{1}{b-a} \right)^n I_{(a,+\infty)}(x_{(1)}) I_{(-\infty, b)}(x_{(n)})$$

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

依赖于参数 θ . $\min x_i$ 最小 $\max x_i$ 最大

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

参数不相交, 且 $h = 1$
不依赖于 θ .

$$x^{2(a_1-\varphi_1)} (1-p)$$

$$x^{2(b_1-\varphi_1)} (1-p)$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; p) = p^{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} (1-p)^{n - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

$y_1: \text{样本 } y_2: \frac{n}{2} \bar{x}_i$

$y_3: (x_{(1)}, x_2, \dots, x_{(n)})$, 部分.

φ 是 θ 的充分统计量

参数

$$\text{例 4. } X \sim f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}|x|}.$$

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

$$g(\varphi, \theta, \cdot, \cdot)$$

$$\text{例 5. } X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda) \quad \Gamma \text{ 分布.}$$

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

$$\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \alpha, \lambda) = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n I_{(0,+\infty)}(x_k) \right) \lambda^{\alpha n} \Gamma(\alpha) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k \right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^n x_k}$$

或作为个整体出现. $\varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$

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

$$\text{或变形 } \varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \ln x_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$$

$$\text{例 } P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^n e^{-\frac{(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)}{\theta}}. \quad \text{Proof: } P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{\theta}} = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{\theta}} \cdot I_{\{x_k > 0\}}.$$

无用信息.

完全性. 完全备统计量

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:

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

由因子分解定理 φ 是 (φ, θ) 的充分 (参数) 统计量

$V = U - a$ 平移变换
 等价定义: 若对任意 (Borel 可测) 函数 $U(\cdot)$, 只要 $E_0 U(y|x_0, \dots, x_n) = a$ $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$
 (找转移写进区间答案
且与他讨论)
 $\Pr(U(y|x_0, \dots, x_n) = a) = 1$ $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$. 则称 y 是完全统计量 (其中 a 是常数)
 May 21
不包含任何信息 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 且 $E(\varphi|y|x_0, \dots, x_n) = a$
 $E(U(y))$ 再加工 = a
 不含随机变量
 \Rightarrow 于 y 和参数无关 $E\bar{\mu} = \mu$
 又有 $U(y) = a$ 除了这个函数外没有其他函数能加工 $E(U(y)) = a$ 的
 但能 $U(y) = a$ 作用粗暴地降维.

(3) 1. 设 $X \sim B(1, p)$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) 为样本 证明 $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$ 是完全统计量.
 证明: $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \sim B(n, p) \sim B(n, p)$ (independent).
 \Rightarrow 分布 $\Pr(\varphi=k) = \Pr(X_1=k, \dots, X_n=k) = \Pr(X_1=k) \cdots \Pr(X_n=k) = \Pr(X_1=k)^n = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$
 设 $U(\cdot)$ s.t. $E(U(\varphi)) = 0 \forall p \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $E(U(g)) = 0 \forall g \in \mathcal{G}$. $\Pr(U(\varphi)=k) = \Pr(U(X_1)=k, \dots, U(X_n)=k) = \Pr(U(X_1)=k)^n = p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$
 离散分布 $E(U(\varphi)) = \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) p^k (1-p)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) (p^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (p^k (1-p)^{n-k})) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \Pr(U(\varphi)=0) = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow U(\varphi) = 0$.
 令 $t = \frac{p}{1-p}$ 由 $\Pr(U(\varphi)=0) = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n U(k) (t^n \binom{n}{k}) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow U(k) (t^n \binom{n}{k}) = 0 \forall k = 0, 1, \dots, n$.
 $\Leftrightarrow U(k) = 0 \forall k = 0, 1, \dots, n$.
 $\Leftrightarrow U(\varphi) = 0$.
 $\therefore \varphi \sim X_k$.

(3) 2. i.e. $X \sim U(a, b)$ $a < b$ 为常数.
 $E(U(X)) = 0$ $E(V(X)) = 0$ 证明: $X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$ 是完全统计量
 $\Pr(f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x)) = \Pr(\cup_{x \in (a, b)} \{x\}) = 1$ 累积分布
 $\Pr(f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x)) = \Pr(\cup_{x \in (a, b)} \{x\}) = 1$ 累积分布
 $\Pr(f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x)) = \Pr(\cup_{x \in (a, b)} \{x\}) = 1$ 累积分布
 $\Pr(f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x)) = \Pr(\cup_{x \in (a, b)} \{x\}) = 1$ 累积分布
 $f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$ $f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-b)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$
 $f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$
 $f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-b)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$
 $f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$
 $f_{X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)}}(x) = I_{(a, b)}(x) \frac{n(x-b)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n}$
 $\Pr(U(X_{(1)}) = 0) = \int_a^b u(x) \frac{n(x-a)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0$ $\Pr(U(X_{(n)}) = 0) = \int_a^b u(x) \frac{n(x-b)^{n-1}}{(b-a)^n} dx = 0$
 $\Pr(U(X_{(1)})) = \Pr(U(X_{(n)})) = 0$
 $\Pr(U(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})) = \Pr(U(X_{(1)}), \dots, U(X_{(n)})) = 0$
 $\Pr(U(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})) = \Pr(U(X_{(1)}), \dots, U(X_{(n)})) = 0$
 $\Pr(U(X_{(1)}, \dots, X_{(n)})) = \Pr(U(X_{(1)}), \dots, U(X_{(n)})) = 0$

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 $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

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

则称 X 为指教型分布

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

$$S(\theta) e^{\sum_{k=1}^m C_k(\theta) T_k(x)}$$

定义(支撑) $\{x : f(x) > 0\}$ 大于 0 的 x 的部分为 其支撑 是对指教型的支撑.

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

是对方程成立的

$h(\theta) > 0$ 与参数 θ 无关

指教型分布的支撑与 θ 无关

Mar 22, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

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

支撑 集 $X \sim f(x; \theta)$ $\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$

支撑

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

\downarrow $S(\theta) > 0$ 指教型 $\Rightarrow 0$ 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

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

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

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

$$\therefore f(x_k; \theta) = g(\psi, \theta) \quad \text{支撑}$$

\propto 充分统计量

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

14

指數族的自然形式

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

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

$$\text{令 } \theta^* = C_1(\theta), \theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$$

叫得 θ^* , $f^*(x; \theta^*) = S(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$, 叫指數型分布的自然形式.

新参数 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^*)$ 称为自然参数, 其取值范围为自然参数空间.

定理: 指數型总体 X 的自然形式为 $f^*(x; \theta^*) = S(\theta^*) h(x) e^{\sum_{i=1}^m \theta_i^* T_i(x)}$.

其中 $\theta^* = (\theta_1^*, \dots, \theta_m^*) \in \Theta^*$ 置自然参数空间 Θ^* 有内点.

$$\Theta = \left(\frac{1}{k_1} T_1(x_k), \frac{1}{k_2} T_2(x_k), \dots, \frac{1}{k_m} T_m(x_k) \right)$$

则: $\begin{cases} \text{充分统计量} \\ \text{是完全的} \end{cases}$

$\sum T_i(x)$ 为 θ 的充分统计量.

$\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*, \dots, \theta_m^* = (\theta_1^*, \theta_2^*)$ 有内点
则上述为完全的.

离散的充分统计量.

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

若有内点..

[例1] $X \sim E(\lambda)$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n T(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \text{ 为充分统计量}$$

$$\text{自然参数 } \lambda^* = C(\lambda) = -\lambda \quad \text{一元 } \Theta^* = (-\infty, 0) \quad \Theta^* \text{ 有内点} \Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \text{ 是完全的}$$

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

支撑集 R 与参数无关或可能是指數型分布

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

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

$\Rightarrow X$ 为指數型分布

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n T_1(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n T_2(x_k) \right) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2, \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \text{ 为充分统计量}$$

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

$$\text{故 } \Theta^* = (-\infty, 0) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 有内点.}$$

连续型分布.

[例3] $X \sim U(a,b)$ 均匀分布.

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

支撑: (a,b) 区间依赖参数 故 $U(a,b)$ 不是指数型.

[例4] $X \sim T(\alpha, \lambda)$

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

支撑: $(0, +\infty)$ ✓ (质转化为形式)

$$= I_{(0, +\infty)}(x) \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{T(\alpha)} \boxed{e^{(2-\lambda) \ln x - \lambda x}}$$

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

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

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

有内点.

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

mv p?

$$f(x; p) = C_m p^m (1-p)^{m-k} = \frac{C_m}{e^{m \ln p}} \frac{(p)^m}{(1-p)^k} \quad \text{有内点.}$$

$$(y = (\frac{n}{k} T_1(x_k), \frac{n}{k} T_2(x_k))$$

$$= (\frac{n}{k} \ln x_k, \frac{n}{k} x_k) \quad \text{充分统计量.}$$

故也完全.

例: 二项分布.

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

$$= \frac{C_m}{e^{m \ln p}} \frac{(p)^m}{(1-p)^k} \quad \text{有内点.}$$

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

$\times: T(x)$.

$p = \sum x_i$ 充分.

自然参数 $m \ln p: (-\infty, +\infty)$ 故 y 完全.

[例5] $X \sim P(\lambda)$

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

支撑 N^+ 0!

$$T \rightarrow y$$

$y = \sum x_i$

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

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

$$C(\lambda) = \ln \lambda$$

$$T(x) = x$$

充分统计量 (质).

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

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

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

故也完全.

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

例 6) $X \sim G(p)$ 几何分布.

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

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

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

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

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

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

支撑集 $0, 1, \dots, m$

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

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

充分统计量.
 充分且完全.
 (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 $\Psi = \Psi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 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 $M_\theta(\Psi) \leq M_\theta(g)$, 则称 Ψ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的一致

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

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



BLS 定理: 若 $\Psi = \Psi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是充分统计量.

$\Psi = \Psi(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计, 则 $E(\Psi)$ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的 UMVUE.
 $E(\Psi) = g(\theta)$

例 1. $X \sim B(m, p)$ m 已知 $p \in (0, 1)$ 已知 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
 $\Psi //$

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

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

$$\bar{X}$$

构造充分统计量... 构造无偏估计

例 1.2 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{已知 } \varphi = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k, \sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \right) \stackrel{\text{构造无偏估计}}{\triangleq} (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$$

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

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

λ 无偏估计量什么? 总体期望: $E(X)$

$$E\varphi = nEX = \frac{n}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}\varphi = \bar{X}$$

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

$$E(\varphi^{-1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{-1} f_{\varphi}(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{T(n)} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n\bar{X}}$$

$$\varphi = (X_1, X_{n+1})$$

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分统计量

用 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. 及其看 $X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}$ 在哪里

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

(不考)

Cramér-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

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

称为 Fisher 信息量
记为 $I(\theta)$

④ 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)

⑤ 对于 $x \in \Theta$, 导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta)$ 存在

⑥ $f(x; \theta)$ 的支撑 $\{x : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 Θ 一致

⑦ $f(x; \theta)$ 的积分与微分可交换 即 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx = \frac{d}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; \theta) dx = 0$.

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

⑧ $E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(X; \theta)\right)^2$ 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

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

$\hat{\quad}$ 离散型
 $\hat{\quad}$ 正则分布

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

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

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

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

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

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

$g(\theta)$ 是参数空间 ⑤ 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 $g(\theta)$ 的无偏估计.

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

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

$$\text{则存在下界: } D_\theta(\varphi) \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)} \quad \text{其中 } I(\theta) \text{ 为 Fisher 信息量, } \frac{|g'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)} \text{ 称为 C-R 下界.}$$

C-R:
 { 1. 离散型
 2. 离散型}

Mar 29, 2020

$X \sim E(\lambda) \quad (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

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

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

$$\text{① 知道 } \varphi \text{ 的分布. } \quad EY = \int_R \int_R \cdots \int_R g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \prod_{k=1}^n f_X(x_k) dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$\begin{cases} EY = \int_R x f_Y(x) dx \\ \text{② 知道 } Y \text{ 的分布} \end{cases}$$

③ 不知道 φ 的分布 反之逆推.

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

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

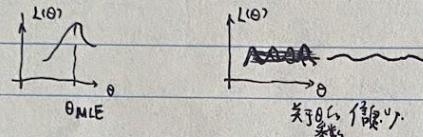
$\{x : x \sim f(x; \theta)\}_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}}$ 分布族 可交换 是先验分布. ⑦ $\frac{d}{d\theta} E[\varphi] = g'(\theta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x; \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x; \theta) dx$

与样本无关
参数不变分布
是先验 Fisher 信息量.

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

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

$$I(\theta) = E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta)\right)^2 - \text{是条件} \quad -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x; \theta)\right)$$

$$(n) I(\theta) = -n E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x; \theta)\right) = -\sum_{k=1}^n E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln f(x_k; \theta)\right) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln f(x_k; \theta)\right) = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)\right)$$

每个样本又和总体(母)分布

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (-----) \quad \text{联立各分量: 放3: 1}$$

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

$$\text{证明: } \{x : x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \neq 0\}$$

由于 $E[\varphi] = g(\theta)$

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

对数的对称性

$$\text{另一方面, 由 (2.3) 得: } 0 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right) dx = \iint \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right] \left[\prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) \right] dx$$

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

Hölder 不等式

$$D\theta \geq \frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n \cdot I(\theta)} \quad \int_{\Omega} |\varphi(x) - g(\theta)| dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad \forall 1 < p, q < +\infty$$

$$\stackrel{p=2, q=2}{\downarrow} \quad \text{有办法把数看成其 max.} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \\ \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) \right)^2 \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\int_{\Omega} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x_k; \theta) \right|^2 \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(E((\varphi(x) - g(\theta))^2) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(E \left(\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

则 $I(\theta) \leq EY^2$, $EY = 0$ 且 Y 与 Y_k 同分布

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

θ 是 $g(\theta)$ 的一个无偏估计.

~~无偏~~

拉格朗日乘积法.

例 1. $X \sim P(\lambda)$ 找最小方差无偏估计.

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

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

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

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

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

Draft: $E x = \lambda$, $D x = \lambda$, $E x^2 = D x + (Ex)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$

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

$$\Phi = \bar{\lambda}$$

$$E\Phi = g(\lambda)$$

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

解之.

例 2. 正态 $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 是正确的

$$\textcircled{1} \mu \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \textcircled{2} f(x; \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \quad \textcircled{3} \text{ 支持 } (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} f(x; \theta) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu) e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} dx \quad \textcircled{5} I(\mu) = E \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln f(x; \mu) \right)^2 = E |x - \mu|^2 = 1$$

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

奇函数

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow N(\mu, 1)$ 为正则分布

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

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}, \quad E\hat{\mu} = Ex = \mu$$

最小方差无偏估计

$$Ex = \frac{1}{n} Dx = \frac{1}{n}$$

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

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

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

$g(\theta)$: C-R 下界.

$$\frac{|g'(\theta)|}{n \cdot I(\theta)} = \frac{1}{n \cdot \theta}$$

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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(\|\psi_n - g(\theta)\| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$ 则 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 $P(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_n = g(\theta)) = 1$ 则 ψ_n 几乎处处收敛到 $g(\theta)$, 则称 ψ_n 是 $g(\theta)$ 的强相合估计

{相合估计 一之是 强相合估计}

② 由于样本之间 \rightarrow 总体间 从而若参数是连续函数的零点函数
则该估计是强相合估计例 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. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{X}$ $\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = S_n^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{X})^2 \xrightarrow{a.e} \sigma^2$

22

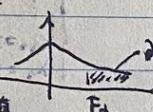
2.3 置信区间 (区间估计)

概率分布

上侧分位数

定义: 随机变量 X 的单侧分位数为 $F_{\alpha}(x)$, 对应给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 若 x 为 F_{α} 满足 $P(X > F_{\alpha}) = \alpha$.对称 F_{α} 为 X 的上侧分位数

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) \quad \text{反是横轴上一个值}$$

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

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

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

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

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

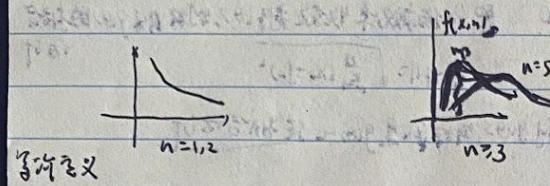
23

卡方分布 若随机变量 X 的概率密度函数 $f(x; n)$

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

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

$$T(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-1} e^{-t} dt \quad (t \geq 0)$$



自由度

定理 (a) 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 $P(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 \leq x)$

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

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

作球坐标变换 $x_1 = r \cos \theta_1$

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

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

$$\vdots$$

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

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

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

(值得商榷)

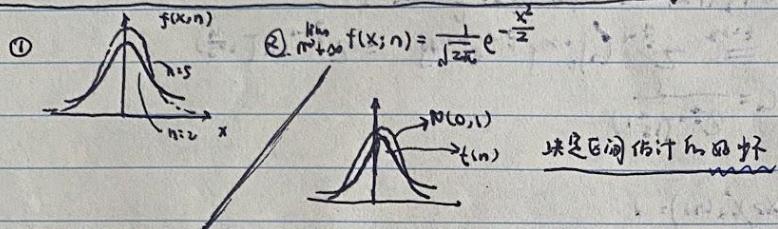
~~$$\text{从而 } P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 = x\right)$$~~

t分布

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

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 $\frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$
n 是 Y 的自由度



① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x; n) = 0$

② 当 $n=1$ 时 $f(x; 1) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ 柯西分布
期望不存在

③ 当 $n=2$ 时

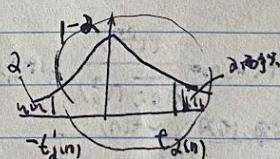
$$(1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

④ 上 α 分位数 $t_{\alpha}(n)$ 由 $P(T > t_{\alpha}(n)) = \alpha$ $T \sim t(n)$

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

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



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

证明 ② $f(x; n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{x^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n} x^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} e^{-\frac{n+1}{2} \frac{x^2}{n}}$ $\boxed{n \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$
由 $\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2}) \approx \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ $\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \approx \frac{1}{e}$ $\boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

等价无穷小

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{从上} P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k^2 < x\right) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \cdots \int_0^x \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^n |\Delta(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})| dr d\theta_{n-1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} \int_0^x \int_0^x |\Delta(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})| dr d\theta_{n-1} d\theta_n + \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r^{n-1} dr \\
 &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{r}}{=} C_n \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} t^{n-1} dt \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} C_n e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \\
 \text{由上 } F_X(t) &= \frac{1}{2} C_n \int_0^{t^2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dy = 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} C_n \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\
 &\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

7分布 (学生氏分布)

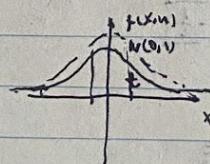
定义: 若随机变量 X 的密度函数为 $f(x, n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{1}{n}x^2)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

则称 X 服从自由度为 n 的 7 分布, 记作 $X \sim t(n)$

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

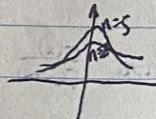
$$Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n)$$

密度函数



随. 韶尺

$n \uparrow$ 7 指高



Apr 7, 2014

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

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

$\chi^2(n) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 伽马函数

遇质数
 $X \sim \chi^2(n)$, X, Y 独立时 $X+Y \sim \chi^2(n+m)$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{Ex^2 = 1}{f_Y(y)} = \int_0^\infty x f_Y(x) dx$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow T$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

③ 記 $F_d(m, n)$ 為 $F(m, n)$ 的第 d 分位數，則 $F_{d, F}(m, n) = \frac{1}{F_d(m, n)}$

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

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

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

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

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

Pf ④

已知： $X \sim F(m, n)$

則 $\exists Y \sim \chi^2(m)$, $Z \sim \chi^2(n)$

且 Y, Z 獨立 且 $X = \frac{Y}{Z/n}$

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

$$= \frac{n}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{n-2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$EZ^{-2} = \frac{1}{n-2} \int_R \frac{1}{z^2} f_Z(z) dz$$

$$DX = 2n \\ EZ = n \\ EY^2 = 2n + n^2$$

抽样分布之理

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
旋转对称平行
矩阵
等距变换

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

证明. 原则

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

$$E(X) = \mu$$

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

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

$$E(Y) = \mu + \bar{\mu}, \quad D(Y) = \sigma^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2$$

等价于.

等价于.

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

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

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

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

$$P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_1, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_2, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k \leq t_n\right) \text{ 由给概率.} \quad P(x \in A) = \iint_A \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$$

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 $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2, \quad dx = dy$

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

$$\text{从而 } P(Y_1 \leq t_1, Y_2 \leq t_2, \dots, Y_n \leq t_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_n} \int_{-\infty}^{t_{n-1}} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_k \quad (*)$$

(x, y)

$f(x, y)$

$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = F_X(x)$

$F(-\infty, y) = F_Y(y)$

进阶分布函数

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

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{t_k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_k \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y_1^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy_1,$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots dy_n$$

$\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

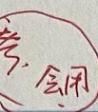
从而 $Y_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, 同理 $Y_k \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad k=2, \dots, n$

$$\text{从而 } (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \sim \prod_{k=1}^n \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

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 $\mu_k \neq 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n$ 令 $x_k' = x_k - \mu_k$

正态分布



道理3 抽样分布定理

$$\frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{\mu} \sim \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{① } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \text{② } \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\mu \sim \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 相互独立且都服从 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 分布

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

证明: 取 n 阶正交矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 使 $a_{kj} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{令 } \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即 } y_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k, i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

则由 Th 3.2 知: y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 相互独立且: $y_i \sim N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \mu, \sigma^2\right) = N(\sqrt{n} \mu, \sigma^2)$

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

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

$$\text{由于 } y_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} x_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \sqrt{n} \bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} y_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{又由于 } A \text{ 为正交矩阵} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 \quad \text{从而} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 - n(\bar{x})^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2$$

$$\text{从而} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{y_k}{\sigma} \right)^2 \quad \frac{y_k}{\sigma} \sim (0, 1) \quad k \neq 1$$

$$\sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

当 $n=2$: x_1, x_2 相互独立分布于 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) \quad s^2 = \frac{1}{2-1} [(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2] = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 &\sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{2}) \quad \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{s^2}{\sigma^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} &\sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

例: 设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为样本) $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k, S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2$

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

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

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

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

$$x_1 - x_2 \sim N(0, 2\sigma^2) \text{ 标准化: } \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{(x_1 + x_2)^2} = \frac{\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}/1}{\frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}/1} \quad \text{是否相等?}$$

$$\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad s^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - x_2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

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

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

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 $\gamma \approx 1$ ($\approx 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99 \dots$)

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：置信系数 γ 不低于 γ ，
 $g(\theta)$ 不具有随机性。

② 若认为 “ $[\varphi_1, \varphi_2]$ 包含 $g(\theta)$ 的真值”，则置信系数犯错误的概率不超过 $1-\gamma$

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 精度求期望

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

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 $\frac{(n-1)\bar{S}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

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

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

修正的样本方差

样本的标准差

利用枢轴量构造区间估计步骤

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. $\varphi_1 = g(\theta) \leq \varphi_2 \geq \gamma$. 从~~等式~~里把 $g(\theta)$ 解出来.
即 $g(\theta) = \underline{\varphi_1}$

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

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

$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ 令 $X \sim E(\lambda)$ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 为样本 求入的置信水平为 γ 的置信区间

解 ① 取 $T = \bar{X}_{M(X)} = \bar{X}^{-1} = \frac{n}{\sum X_k}$ 逆变换 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{T} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum X_k \\ &\sim \mathcal{T}(n, \lambda) \quad X \sim \mathcal{T}(n, \frac{\lambda}{C}) \\ &\sim \mathcal{T}(n, 1) \quad (\text{分布伸缩性}) \\ &\sim \lambda \sum X_k \sim \mathcal{T}(n, \frac{1}{\lambda}) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

② 取 C_1, C_2 , 使 $P(C_1 \leq G \leq C_2) = \gamma$ $G \sim \chi^2(2n)$

不妨取 C_1, C_2 使:

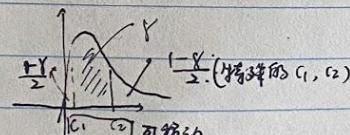
$$\begin{aligned} P(G < C_1) &= P(G > C_2) = \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \\ P(G > C_2) &= 1 - \frac{1-\gamma}{2} = \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

③ 作变形

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

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



卡方分布表	
$\chi^2_{0.95}(2n)$	$\frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(2n)}{2 \frac{n}{\sum X_k}}$
$\alpha/2$	$\frac{10.88}{2}$
$\chi^2_{0.975}(2n)$	$n=20$
$\alpha/2$	$\alpha=0.975$
$\chi^2_{0.995}(2n)$	$\frac{34.2}{2}$
$\alpha/2$	$\alpha=0.995$
$\chi^2_{0.99}(2n)$	$\frac{9.59}{2}$
$\alpha/2$	$\alpha=0.99$

置信区间 通过分位数表示的

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
均匀分布的分布

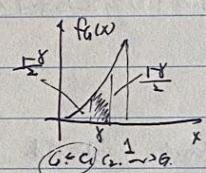
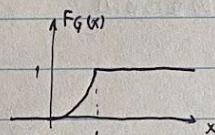
$$\text{令 } G = \frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta} \quad F_G(x) = P(X_{(n)} \leq \theta x) = F_{\frac{X_{(n)}}{\theta}}(\theta x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta x \leq 0 \\ (\frac{\theta x}{\theta})^n & 0 < \theta x \leq \theta \\ 1 & \theta x > \theta \end{cases}$$

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 $F_{G(C_2)} - F_{G(C_1)} = \gamma$ $\leftarrow \epsilon(\omega_1)$
分布函数 G 差



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

$$\begin{aligned} C_1^n &= \frac{1-\gamma}{2} \\ \boxed{C_1 = \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}} &\quad \boxed{P(G \leq C_2) = \frac{1+\gamma}{2}} \quad \gamma \in (0, 1) \\ C_2^n &= \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad C_2 = \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

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

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

第二章

单正态总体的区间估计

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \text{ 估计均值 } \mu \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{方差已知} \\ \text{方差未知} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{估计方差 } \sigma^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{均值已知} \\ \text{均值未知} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

抽样分布 $\bar{X} - \mu \sim N(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

$P(C_1 < U \leq C_2) = \gamma$

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

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

$C_1 = -C_2$

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

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

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

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

$\sigma_0, n, \gamma \rightarrow$ 置信区间长 ↑ 精度 ↓

可靠度

记作
尝试运用题直接用

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

不具有随机性, 就是一个常数

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

随身携带: X nice! 我 Right!
故区间是随机区间

Apr 16, 2024

$P(X \geq U_d) = \alpha$ 与 α 互为补

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

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

$U_d \rightarrow$ 由 $(1-\alpha)$ 确定得值
 $\Phi(U_d) = 1-\alpha$
 $\Phi(U_{0.95}) = 0.95$

且 $U_d = U_{0.95} \approx 1.65$

提高 n 样本容量
可靠性越长
精度越高

例 1. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知 (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

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} U_{0.95} = 1.65 =$$

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

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{0.95} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} \times 1.65$$

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

$$y=0.95 \quad \frac{2\alpha}{n} \times U_{0.025} \approx 1.96$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0.05}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{0.025}{16} = 0.975 \quad \text{即 } 1 - 0.975 = 0.975$$

(2) n 为偶数时 使 $U(y)$ 置信区间长度不超过 1

$$\frac{2\alpha}{n} U_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \times 0.05}{16} \times 1.65 \leq 1. \quad \text{反解}$$

例 2. (2) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

用样本差代替总体方差未知

修正的 S^2

解: ① $T = \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \bar{x}$

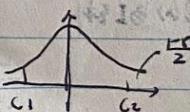
② $G = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$

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

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

$C_1 = -C_2 = -t_{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}(n-1)}$ 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 作菱形 $P(-t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \bar{x} + t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1)) = P(\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1) \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1))$

分布率。

区间长度 $L = \frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1)$

~~S有随机性 L随和变量~~

L 的期望：~~皆有~~。

S 的期望

S^2 的期望

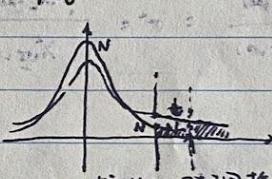
$E(L^2) = \frac{4}{n} t^2 \frac{S^2}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1) E(S^2) = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} t^2 \frac{S^2}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1)$

(常数 t 期望的系数忽略)

$\left(\frac{2S}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{n}{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{4\sigma^2}{n} U_{\frac{n}{2}}$

note p26

$\frac{1}{2}$ 很大
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 很小



故有 $U_0 < t_0(n-1)$.

指上分位数的意思

例 3.2 真值在什么范围， μ 的区间估计。

$\left[\bar{x} - \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1), \bar{x} + \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} t \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}(n-1)\right]$

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

设 γ , 自取 $\gamma = 0.95$ $t_{0.025}(5-1) = t_{0.025}(4)$ ~~自由度~~ 是 α 分位数

$t_{0.025}(4)$

$t_{0.025}(4) = 2.776$

$n = 4$

≈ 2.776

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

临界值

临界点

$2P(t > \lambda)$

故 $P(t > \lambda) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\lambda = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$

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

$\frac{1}{2}$

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ μ 已知, 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

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

$$\frac{(X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim N(0, 1)$$

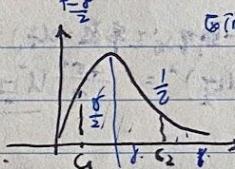
$$\text{不是指和, 是指平方和: } \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{X_k - \mu_0}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\text{设 } C_1, C_2 \text{ st } P(G < G_1) = P(G > G_2) = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$$

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

$$\text{从而 } Y = P\left(-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \leq \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2 \leq \chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n)\right) \text{ 为 } \left[\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \mu_0)^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(n)} \right]$$

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



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

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

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

(不考)

两样本差的区间估计

其它区间估计
都可推导

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{s_1^2}{n}$$

两正态总体的抽样分布定理:

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

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

$$\text{RN: (1) } \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n} + \frac{s_2^2}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$(2) F \frac{d}{\frac{s_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{s_2^2 / \sigma_2^2}} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$$

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

$$T \frac{d}{\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{m+n-2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}\right)}}} \sim t(m+n-2)$$

$$\text{PF: (1) } X, Y \text{ 独立} \rightarrow \bar{X}, \bar{Y} \text{ 独立} \quad \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{1}{n} \sigma_1^2) \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{1}{m} \sigma_2^2)$$

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

再作标准化 #

(2) F 分布 (两个卡方分布的比值?)

$$\frac{(n-1)s_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{(m-1)s_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1}$$

s_1^2, s_2^2 独立

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2) } & \frac{(n-1)s_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1} \quad \frac{(m-1)s_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{m-1} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)s_1^2 + (m-1)s_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n+m-2} \end{aligned}$$

期中 30 号 ~ 单正态分布区间估计

目次...

Apr 23, 2024

习题课

$$\boxed{\text{书签 18}} \quad X \sim E(\frac{1}{\theta}) \quad EX = \theta$$

$$D\varphi_2 = \frac{|f'(\theta)|^2}{n I(\theta)} \quad E\varphi = g(\theta)$$

正则分布: 5 条件 ①~⑤

$$g(\theta) = \theta$$

无偏估计: 并利用值。

$$⑥ \frac{1}{\theta} E\varphi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) - \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(x; \theta) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

左边 = 1

$$\text{左边} = \int_0^{+\infty} \dots + \int_0^{+\infty} X_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{x_k}{\theta}} \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

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

18. ~~设 X_1, \dots, X_n 为来自密度函数~~

$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^m} & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{密度的特征: } \theta \text{ 的特征. } P[X_i \text{ 是完全的}]$$

指当分布 支持 $\theta > 0$ \rightarrow 密度函数 F_{X_i}

解:

$$F_{X_i}(u) = 1 - (1 - F_X(u))^n = \begin{cases} 0 & u \leq 0 \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{u}\right)^n & u > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{X_i}(u) = 0 & u \leq 0 \\ \int_0^u \frac{\theta}{t^m} dt = \frac{\theta u^{1-m}}{1-m} & u > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X_{i,1}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{n\theta u^{n-1}}{x^m} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(X_{i,1}) = 0.$$

$$EU(X_{i,1}) = 0.$$

$$\text{若 } U \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上的可积函数, } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U(x) dF_{X_i}(x) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} U(x) \frac{n\theta u^{n-1}}{x^m} dx = 0, \quad \theta > 0 \quad (\text{由 } F_{X_i}(u) \text{ 为增函数})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{du} \int_0^{+\infty} U(x) \frac{n\theta u^{n-1}}{x^m} dx = \frac{U(u)}{u^{m+1}} = 0, \quad \theta > 0 \quad (\text{由 } U \text{ 为可积函数})$$

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

1. $X_{(1)} - \theta$ 的分布

2. $0 \dots Y - \theta$ 的分布

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

令 $Y = X_{(1)} - \theta$

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

对 c_1, c_2 使 $P(c_1 \leq Y \leq c_2) = y$.

$$\text{不妨设 } c_1 < c_2, \text{ 使 } P(Y \leq c_1) = P(Y \geq c_2) = \frac{1-y}{2}$$

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

显著水平.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

两个总体 不等

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}s_1^2 + \frac{1}{m}s_2^2}} \sim t(n+m-2)$

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

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

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

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

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

解：样本均值差估计

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

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 $Y_n \xrightarrow{L} N(0, 1)$ 或: $Y_n \sim N(0, 1)$

(近似服从)

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

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

18.11. $X \sim B(1, p)$ (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).

$$\text{解: 设 } T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \text{ 则由中心极限定理: } \frac{T_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

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

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

$$\Delta = n^2 C^4 > 0 \quad \text{从而方程有解} \quad \hat{P}_L \leq P \leq \hat{P}_U$$

其中 \hat{P}_L, \hat{P}_U 为 $(T_n - np)^2 = np(1-p)C^2$ 的根18.2 $X \sim P(\lambda)$ (X_1, \dots, X_n) 求 $P - \gamma$.

$$\text{解: 由中心极限定理: 设 } T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \text{则 } \frac{T_n - n\lambda}{\sqrt{n\lambda}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow P(\hat{\lambda}_L \leq \lambda \leq \hat{\lambda}_U) \approx \gamma \quad \text{其中 } \hat{\lambda}_L, \hat{\lambda}_U \text{ 为二次方程 } (T_n - n\lambda)^2 = n\lambda(T_n - \lambda) \text{ 的根}$$

1. X_1, \dots, X_n 为 $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{\theta}{x^2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 总体的样本 ($\theta > 0$). 证 X_n 是单维统计量2. $X: f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} e^{\theta-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ (1) 证 $X_n - \theta$ 分布 $S\theta$ (2) 求 θ 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 相小概率的置信区间证 $[X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}]$ 为 μ 的置信水平为 $1 - \frac{1}{n}$ 的置信区间

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

指出: θ 无偏估计 \bar{x} 方差 σ^2 可能大于下界.

4道例题选考 1道



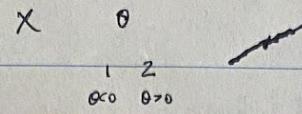
Notes

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 $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为参数空间 假设检验问题通常表示为： $H_0: \theta \in \mathbb{H}_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in \mathbb{H}_1$

$$\text{其中 } \mathbb{H}_0 \subset \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}_1 \subset \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}_0 \cap \mathbb{H}_1 = \emptyset$$

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) 进行明确表态：

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 $W = \boxed{\text{与检验法对应}}$

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

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

$x \sim F(x; \theta, \omega_0)$

ω : 总体的支撑

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

接受或 反对 H_0

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

$H_0: \theta \in \mathbb{H}_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in \mathbb{H}_1$

$\mathbb{H}_0 \cap \mathbb{H}_1 = \emptyset$ 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) \downarrow 拒绝犯第一类错误 (概率上限, 检验水平)

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

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

④ H_0 为假 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \notin W$ 取伪 (第二类错误) \downarrow 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 $P_w(\theta_0) + L_w(\theta_0) = 1$ (当 $\theta = \theta_0$)

② 若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ ，则 $P_w(\theta_0)$ 为弃真概率。

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ ，则 $P_w(\theta_0)$ 为取伪概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ ，则 $L_w(\theta_0)$ 为取真概率

若 $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ ，则 $L_w(\theta_0)$ 为取伪概率

定义：

称 $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} P_w(\theta)$ 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 = 上确界 (意义)

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：

$P_w(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$ ，弃伪概率最大

犯第二类错误最小

$\theta \in \Theta_0$
对 Θ_0 -假

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

$\begin{cases} \text{弃伪} \geq \\ \text{取伪} \leq \end{cases}$ 对 Θ_0 内所有 θ -真 (集合 - Θ_0)

若单选对一一致去掉)。

常用 P_w 写成 L_w 。

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

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

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$ $P_w(\theta) |_{\theta \in \Theta} =$ 弃伪概率

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} 有 $P_w(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta)$ 。

均有 $P_w(\theta) \geq P_{\tilde{W}}(\theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta$ ，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 $X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$ 从而 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n})$ 从而 $U \sim N(0, 1)$

3° 给定弃验域

$$W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |U| \geq C\}$$

设检验水平为 α 则 $\sup_{\mu \in \Omega} P_W(U) = \alpha = P_{H_0}(U \geq C) = P(|U| \geq C, \mu = \mu_0)$

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

$$C = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ 为 } N(0, 1) \text{ 分布的上 } \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ 分位数}$$

4° 作出判断

例：设 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma_0^2)$ σ_0^2 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 的弃验域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}| \geq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

从而，接受域为 $\bar{W} = \bar{W}(\mu_0) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0 / \sqrt{n}}| \leq U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$

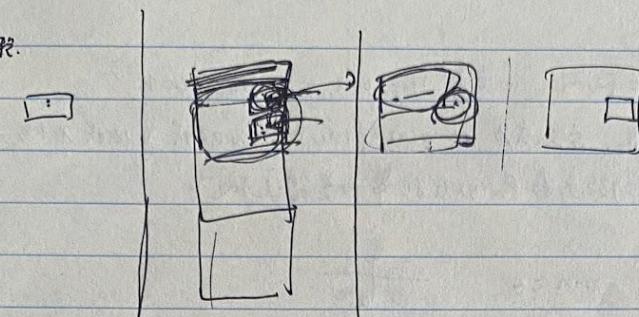
对固定的 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 定义 $S = S(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \{\mu \in \mathbb{R}, (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \bar{W}(\mu)\}$

$$= \{\mu \in \mathbb{R} : |\mu - \bar{x}| \leq \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$$

而 S 为 $(\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$.

方差
统计学

已知
信息



2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 知道 (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 $|T|$ 较小

从而否定域为 $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |T| > c\}$

由于 W 水平为 α 从而 ~~$P_{W_0}(H_0)$~~ $P_{W_0}(H_0) = P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$

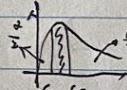
$\Leftrightarrow c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)$ 为 $t(n-1)$ 分布的上 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 分位数

3. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\mu = \mu_0$ 知道 (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 $P_{W_0}(\sigma_0^2) = P(G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \alpha$

$$= P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) + P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2)$$

$$\text{不妨取 } P(G < c_1 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = P(G > c_2 | \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{从而 } c_1 = \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n) \quad c_2 = \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n)$$

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) ~~如果~~

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 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in$

~~假设域~~

$$L(\theta_2) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1)$$

$W_0 \leftarrow \text{确定 } \lambda_0$

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 $P_W(\theta_1) \leq \alpha$ 就有 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

表达：的弃真/弃伪概率

(2.2)

弃真概率 $\leq \alpha$

(2.1). 原假设成立

W_0 的检验水平: α .

$$\text{记 } \lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$\text{即 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\} \quad \lambda \text{ 似然比}$$

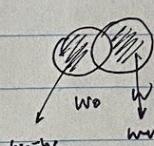
证明：设 W 为检验水平不超过 α 的否定域 \Rightarrow

$$P_W(\theta_1) = \alpha$$

$$\text{则 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta = \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta = \theta_2)$$

$$= \int_{W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_W L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{W_0-W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \int_{W-W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$


 $W_0 - W \subset W_0$ 且 $W - W_0 \subset W$. 从 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 - W$ 有 $L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

又由于 $W - W_0 \subset \overline{W_0}$ 且 $\forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W - W_0$ 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 $X \sim N(0, \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta = \{2, 4\}$ 考虑 $H_0: \theta=2 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta=4$

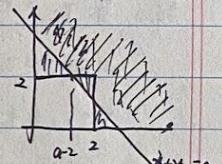
设 (X_1, X_2) 为样本观测值，否定域为 $W=W(\alpha)=\{(X_1, X_2); X_1 > 2 \text{ 或 } X_2 > 2 \text{ 或 } X_1 + X_2 > a\}$

其中 $\alpha = f(2, 4)$ 试求 W 的功效函数 $\rho_W(\theta)$ 及犯第一类错误概率

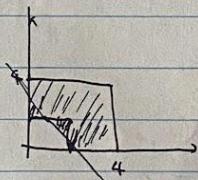
$$E\bar{X} = \frac{\theta}{2} = E\bar{X} \quad \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \approx \frac{\theta}{2} \quad X_1 + X_2 \approx \theta \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ (2) \\ \text{---} \\ a \\ (4) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \rho_W(\theta) &= P((X_1, X_2) \in W | \theta) = \iint_W f_{X_1, X_2}(X_1, X_2; \theta) dX_1 dX_2 \\ &= \iint_W \frac{1}{\theta^2} I_{(0, \theta)}(X_1) I_{(0, \theta)}(X_2) dX_1 dX_2 \\ &= \iint_W n f_{\theta} \{0 < X_1 < \theta\} n f_{\theta} \{0 < X_2 < \theta\} \frac{1}{\theta^2} dX_1 dX_2 \quad \theta \in \{2, 4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } \theta = 2 \text{ 时 } \rho_W(2) &= \iint_{\substack{(X_1, X_2) \in W \\ 0 < X_1 < 2 \\ 0 < X_2 < 2}} \frac{1}{4} dX_1 dX_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 = \frac{1}{8} (4-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } \theta = 4 \text{ 时 } \rho_W(4) &= \iint_{\substack{(X_1, X_2) \in W \\ 0 < X_1 < 4 \\ 0 < X_2 < 4}} \frac{1}{16} dX_1 dX_2 = \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} (4-a)^2 + 4 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{弃真P} &= \frac{1}{16} (4-a)^2 \\ \text{取伪P} &= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{32} (4-a)^2 \\ &\quad (\text{P} \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

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 $H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta = \theta_2$

$$\text{设 } \lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1, \dots, x_n)} \text{ 为似然比.}$$

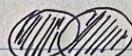
若 ① $f(x; \theta)$ 的支持集 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}: f(x; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

② 当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时, $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的分布函数为连续函数
则似然比检验机率量

→ 对于 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $\exists \lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$ 为水平为 α 的唯一最大功效否定域.

其中“唯一”含义为：若 W 也是水平为 α 的最大功效否定域

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.

↓
几乎处处一样，两个集合几乎重合。

即 W 为 W_0 的一个充要条件是 $W = W_0$.

证明：由于当 $\theta = \theta_1$ 时 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的分布函数连续

从而对 $\alpha > 0$, $\exists \lambda_0 > 0$ s.t. $P(\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

即 $P(W_0 | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$ 为检验水平为 α

从而由 N-P 定理知： W 为最大功效否定域

即：对 \forall 满足 $P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta_1) \leq \alpha$ 的 W , 成立 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_W(\theta_2)$

下证 若 $\text{meas}(W_0 - W) \vee (W - W_0) > 0$ 则 $P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$

$$\text{易知 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) = P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W_0 | \theta_2) - P((x_1, \dots, x_n) \in W | \theta_2)$$

$$= \iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \iint_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \iint_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

① 若 $\text{meas}(W_0 - W) > 0$ 则由于 $W_0 - W \subset W_0$

即 $\iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \iint_{W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

从而 $\iint_{W_0 - W} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \iint_{W - W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$

有 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \lambda_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从} \hat{\theta}_2 & \text{得 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) - P_W(\theta_2) > \lambda_0 \int_{W_0 \cap W} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \iint_{W \setminus W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & = \lambda_0 \iint_{W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n - \lambda_0 \iint_W L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \\ & = \lambda_0 (P_{W_0}(\theta_1) - P_W(\theta_1)) \end{aligned}$$

30

$$\text{从} \hat{\theta}_2 \text{得 } P_{W_0}(\theta_2) > P_W(\theta_2)$$

② 要么 $\text{meas}\{W \setminus W_0\} > 0$ 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 $P(X = a) = F(a) - f(a)$

从而 $\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n)$ 取单值 λ_0 的概率为 0

$$\text{即: } P(\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \lambda_0 | \theta_1) = P((x_1 \dots x_n) \in D | \theta_1) = 0 \quad \text{④} \quad = \iint_D L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

又由于 $D \subset \mathcal{X}^n := \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta) > 0\}$ 与 θ 无关

$$\text{从而 对 } \forall (x_1 \dots x_n) \in D \quad L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k; \theta_1) > 0$$

从而由 ④ $\Rightarrow \text{meas}\{D\} = 0$ 即 D 为空测集. 说明:

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W \setminus W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \iint_{W \setminus (W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

另一方面? 由 $W_0 \cup D = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) > \lambda_0\}$

$$W - (W_0 \cup D) \subset \overline{W_0 \cup D} = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) < \lambda_0\}$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W - (W_0 \cup D)} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \iint_{W - (W_0 \cup D)} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$= \lambda_0 \iint_{W \setminus W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_{W \setminus W_0} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n < \lambda_0 \iint_{W \setminus W_0} L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

(严格顺序)

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 为何值

$$\theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \theta_2$$

May 11, 2024

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow H_1: \theta = \theta_2$$

$$\lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n)}{L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n)}$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) > \lambda_0\} \text{ 集合域 } (\lambda_0 \rightarrow W_0)$$

st $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = d$
确定 W_0 . 此时满足 H_0 才有 W_0 一定存在且唯一.

$$\text{Th 2.1} \quad \iint_{W_0-W} L(\theta_2; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \geq \iint_{W_0-W} \lambda_0 L(\theta_1; x_1 \dots x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad (\star)$$

积分区域为 W_0-W 中的非零测度集，故有 $\lambda = 1$

Th 2.2 $\text{meas}\{W_0-W\} > 0$ 才能说 (\star) 是 ' $>$ ' 为严格大于

但对所有 θ_2 有 $L(\theta_2) > L(\theta_1)$ 在 W_0-W 上成立

例： $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$ 检验。

$$H_0: \mu=0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu \neq 0$$

$(x_1 \dots x_n)$ $\alpha=0.05$ 求 似然比检验的 UMP 集合

只有似然比检验法

$$\text{解：似然函数 } L(\mu; x_1 \dots x_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_k - \mu)^2} = L(\mu)$$

$$\text{似然比} \quad \lambda(x_1 \dots x_n) = \frac{L(2)}{L(0)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_k - 2)^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum x_k^2}} = e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n}$$

$$\text{从而否定域为 } W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \underbrace{e^{2n\bar{x} - 2n}}_{\text{单增.}} > \lambda_0\}$$

$$= \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \underbrace{\bar{x} > c}_{\text{单增.}}\} \text{ for some } c$$

$$\text{且满足 } 0.05 = \sup_{\mu \in \Theta_0} P_{W_0}(\mu) = P_{W_0}(c) = P(\bar{x} > c \mid \mu=0).$$

$$\mu=0 \quad X \sim N(0, 1) \quad = P(\underbrace{\sqrt{n}\bar{x} > \sqrt{n}c \mid \mu=0})$$

$$\bar{x} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n}c = 1.96$$

$$\frac{\bar{X}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{U}_0 = \{x_1 \dots x_n : \bar{x} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 1.96\}$$

由 NP 知一定为最大功效否定域。

$$E\bar{X} = E\bar{x} = \mu$$



$p_1 < p_2$
 $X \sim B(1, p) \quad p \in \{p_1, p_2\} \quad \text{若 } p = p_1 \Leftrightarrow H_0: p = p_2 \quad \text{否则 } H_1$

$$L(p; x_1, \dots, x_n) = p^{\sum x_k} (1-p)^{n-\sum x_k}$$

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

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(p_2)}{L(p_1)} = \left[\frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{(1-p_1)}{(1-p_2)} \right]^{\sum x_k} \left(\frac{1-p_2}{1-p_1} \right)^{n-\sum x_k}$$

设 $T = \sum x_k$ H_1 否定域为 $W_1 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$

$$= \{x_1, \dots, x_n : T > c\} \text{ for some } c$$

不用写 c 和 λ_0 的关系

(C) 确定：通过拒绝水平

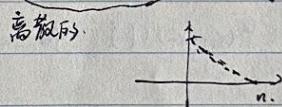
$$\text{满足 } \underbrace{P_{H_0}(p)}_{\text{当 } p=p_1 \text{ 时}} = P(T > c | p=p_1) = \alpha.$$

当 $p > p_1$ 时 $X \sim B(n, p)$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sum x_k \sim B(n, p_1)$$

$$\text{从而 } P(T > c | p=p_1) = \sum_{k>c} \binom{n}{k} p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} = \alpha.$$

关于 c 选择： $c = 0 \sim n$



易见，对给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 不总存在 c 使上式成立。

从而寻求近似：找参数 c_0 使 $\sum_{k=c_0}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k} > \alpha > \sum_{k=c_0+1}^n p_1^k (1-p_1)^{n-k}$

从而 W_1 近似为 $\{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum x_k > c_0\}$. (拒绝水平不一定是 α).

3.3.4 广义似然比检验 只考虑正态

$H_0: \theta < \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow H_1: \theta > \theta_1 \Leftrightarrow$ 拒绝域法适用。

X 密度函数为 $f(x; \theta)$ $\theta \in \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \neq \Theta$ $\Theta_0 \subset \Theta$

考虑 $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \Leftrightarrow H_0: \theta \in \Theta \setminus \Theta_0$.

(x_1, \dots, x_n)

似然比统计量： $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod f(x_k; \theta)$

令 $L(\hat{\theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 若 Θ 有界 $L(\hat{\theta}_{MLE}; x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$L(\hat{\theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\theta}_0)}, \lambda \geq 1$$

易见: $\lambda \geq 1$

若 $\hat{\theta}_{MLE} \in H_0$, 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 $\in H_0$

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.

通过将水平确定为 α .

W_0 满足 $\sup_{\theta \in H_0} P_{\theta}(W_0) = \alpha$

即 $\varphi = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为充分统计量.

即 $L(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(\varphi, \theta) h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\text{从而 } \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in H_0} g(\varphi, \theta) h}{\sup_{\theta \in H_0} g(\varphi, \theta)} = \sigma(\varphi)$$

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. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \Leftrightarrow H_A: \mu \neq \mu_0$

(x_1, \dots, x_n)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \quad & L(\hat{\mu}) = \sup_{\mu} L(\mu) = L(\bar{x}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} \\ & L(\hat{\mu}_0) = \frac{L(\hat{\mu})}{L(\hat{\mu}_0)} = \frac{\sup_{\mu} L(\mu)}{\sup_{\mu_0} L(\mu_0)} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ & \lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\mu})}{L(\hat{\mu}_0)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

从而似然比为 $\lambda = \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\hat{\mu})}{L(\hat{\mu}_0)}$

$$U = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

H_0 成立 $\Rightarrow U \sim N(0, 1)$

$|U|$ 取较小

$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : |U| > c\}$

$$c = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : e^{\frac{\lambda_0}{2\sigma_0^2} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2} > \lambda_0\} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : |\bar{x} - \mu_0| > c\}$, for some c .

W_0 应满足 $\sup_{\mu \in H_0} P_{\mu}(W_0) = P_{\mu_0}(W_0) = \alpha = P(|\bar{x} - \mu_0| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = P\left(\left|\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}}\right| > \frac{c}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} | \mu = \mu_0\right)$

$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) \Rightarrow \bar{x} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n}) \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ 根据正态分布, $\Rightarrow \frac{c}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} = U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \right| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \}$$

2. σ^2 未知. ---.

$$\text{解: } \Theta = (\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta_0 = \{\mu_0\} \times (0, +\infty)$$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = L(\bar{x}, s_n^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \frac{s_n^2}{n} (\bar{x} - \hat{\mu})^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\sigma^2 > 0} L(\mu_0, \sigma^2) = L(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu_0)^2) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi \frac{1}{n} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{n} (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{\frac{1}{n} (\bar{x} - \hat{\mu})^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= (1 + \frac{n \cdot (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2})^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (x_k - \mu_0)^2 &= \sum (x_k - \bar{x} + \bar{x} - \mu_0)^2 \\ &= \sum (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + 2\sum (x_k - \bar{x})(\bar{x} - \mu_0) + \sum (\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$n(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2.$$

$$\cong \frac{(n-1)\sigma^2}{(1 + \frac{T^2}{n-1})^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$\text{其中 } T = \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2}} = \cancel{\sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)(\bar{x} - \mu_0)^2}}{S} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$\bar{x} \approx 16.5$ 之類.

否之類

$$\Rightarrow w_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\lambda| > \lambda_0\} \quad |T| > c.$$

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : |\lambda| > c\}$$

$$w_0 \text{ 在 } \lambda \text{ 之處 } \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} P_{\mu_0}(\lambda) = \sup_{\sigma^2 > 0} P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha.$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 \Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) \quad = P(|T| > c | \mu = \mu_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow T \sim t(n-1) \quad \text{由 } \sigma^2 \text{ 無效.}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)}{2}$$

May 14, 2024

$$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta \in \Theta - \Theta_0$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} L(\theta)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)}{L(\hat{\Theta})} \quad \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) > \lambda_0\}$$

由 λ

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: $\Theta = (\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta_0 = R \times (0, +\infty) \quad \Theta_0 = \{(\mu, \sigma) \in \Theta \mid \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2\} = R \times \{\sigma_0^2\}$

似然函数 $L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 + n(\bar{x} - \mu)^2}$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = L(\hat{\mu}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2) = L(\bar{x}, s^2) = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi(n-1)s^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\mu \in R} L(\mu, \sigma_0^2) = L(\bar{x}, \sigma_0^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} \right)^n e^{-\frac{n-1}{2\sigma_0^2}s^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\Theta})}{L(\hat{\Theta}_0)} = \left(\frac{n\sigma_0^2}{(n-1)s^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{(n-1)s^2}{2\sigma_0^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) : \lambda > \lambda_0\} = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) \mid G \in B\}$$

且 $G = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$, 则: 当 H_0 为真时

入于 G 先减后增且当 H_0 为真时, $G \sim \chi^2(n-1)$
(对 G 求导)

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1 \dots x_n) \mid G < c_1 \text{ 或 } G > c_2\}$ 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 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 断裂力 $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$H_0: \sigma^2 = 64 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 64$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : G < X_{(1)}^2 - \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \text{ 或 } G > X_{(n)}^2 - \frac{1}{2}(n-1)\}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{640} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad n=10, \alpha=0.05$$

例：设X密度函数为 $f(x, \mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\mu)} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x \leq \mu \end{cases} \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

利用似然检验： $H_0: \mu=0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu \neq 0$

解： $\hat{H}_0 = R \quad \hat{H}_1 = \{0\}$

$$L(\mu) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n x_k + n\mu} & x_{(1)} \geq \mu \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{X}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k, \mu) > 0\} = \{x : f(x, \mu) > 0\}^n = [\mu, +\infty)^n$$

n个支撑构成的乘积空间

$$\text{有 } L(\hat{H}_0) = \sup_{\mu \in R} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n x_k + n\mu} = e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n x_{(1)} + n\mu}$$

$$L(\hat{H}_0) = \begin{cases} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} & x_{(1)} \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $x_{(1)} < 0$ 时 $\lambda > \lambda_0$ 拒绝 H_0

当 $x_{(1)} > 0$ 时 $\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = e^{\lambda x_{(1)}}$

$$= P(X_{(1)} > c | \mu=0) = 1 - (1 - e^{-c})$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_{(1)} < -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha\}$$

$$\therefore W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } x_{(1)} > c\}$$

$$\text{且 } W_0 \text{ 满足: } \alpha = P_{W_0}(0) = P(X_{(1)} < 0 \text{ 或 } X_{(1)} > c | \mu=0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda = 0 \text{ 时 } f(x; 0) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

~~若 $\lambda > 0$ 则 $F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$~~

$$\Rightarrow F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

两正态总体 待定

$$设 X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) \quad X, Y 独立 \quad (X_1 - X_n) \quad (Y_1 - Y_m)$$

$$\text{记 } \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m Y_j \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2$$

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: ④ $\Theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$

$$\text{④} = R^2 \times (0, +\infty)^2$$

$$\text{④}_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \in \text{④} : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2\}$$

$$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \cdot L(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_1)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \right)^m e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \sum_{j=1}^m (Y_j - \mu_2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\text{④}) = L(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, S_1^2, S_2^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\sigma_1^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{2\sigma_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2(n-1)S_1^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{2(m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\text{求 } L(\hat{\mu}_0) = \sup_{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2).$$

$$\star \underbrace{L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)}_{\geq 0} \forall \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2 > 0 \quad L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \text{ 在 } (\mu_1, \mu_2) = (\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \text{ 处 max}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{\mu_1, \mu_2} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) \quad \text{由 } \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2 \text{ 在 } (\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \text{ 处 max.}$$

$$\text{即 } L(\hat{\mu}_0) = \sup_{\sigma_1^2 > 0} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, S_1^2, S_2^2).$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} ((n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2) \Rightarrow L(\hat{\mu}_0) = \left(\frac{m+n}{2(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} \times e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L(\hat{\mu}_0)}{L(\hat{\mu}_0)} = \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{m+n} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{(n-1)S_1^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{(m-1)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m}{2}}$$

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \quad \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1).$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{m}{m+n} \left(1 + \frac{m-1}{n-1} \frac{1}{F} \right) \right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{m-1} F \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

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

且当 H_0 为真时, $F \sim F(n-1, m-1)$ $\therefore R$ 与 F 先后分布

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} : F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2\}$$

作业: 第三章 3, 4

$$\text{且有 } P(F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2 \mid H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha.$$

$$\text{即 } P(F < c_1 \text{ 或 } F > c_2) = 1 - P(F \in [c_1, c_2]) = 1 - P(F \leq c_1) - P(F \geq c_2) = 1 - 2P(F \geq c_2).$$

[签名章未扫描掉忘了]... 太早了, 等吧 只看结果

May 17, 2024

假设检验 样本数 3.1 之 3

$$X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2), Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立 } (X_1, \dots, X_m) (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) \quad \bar{X}, \bar{Y} \quad S_1^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum (X_k - \bar{X})^2 \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (Y_k - \bar{Y})^2$$

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).

$$\text{解: } \theta = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad \Theta = \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, +\infty) \quad \Theta_0 = \{(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \in \Theta : \mu_1 = \mu_2\}$$

$$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\frac{m}{n} (\bar{X} - \mu_1)^2 + \frac{n}{m} (\bar{Y} - \mu_2)^2 \right)}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}) = \sup_{\Theta} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad \text{其中上确界时有 } \mu_1 = \bar{X}, \mu_2 = \bar{Y}, \text{ 故化为一元函数极值}$$

$$\text{的上确界} = \sup_{\Theta} L(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \sigma^2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{m+n}{2\pi(m+n)S_1^2 + (m+n)S_2^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$L(\hat{\Theta}_0) = \sup_{\substack{\text{在小误差空间} \\ \text{上确界}}} L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad \text{其中 } \mu_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得最大值点} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{m+n} (n\bar{X} + m\bar{Y}) \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{m+n} \left((m+n)S_1^2 + (m+n)S_2^2 + \frac{mn}{m+n} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故最大值} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hat{\sigma}^2} \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}} e^{-\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\text{故广义似然比: } \lambda = \left(1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)S_1^2 + (m-1)S_2^2} \frac{mn}{m+n} (\bar{X} - \bar{Y})^2 \right)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$$

$$\text{构造否定域 } W_0 = \{ (X_1, \dots, X_m) : \lambda > \lambda_0 \}$$

若 H_0 为真, 则:

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}), \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(0, (\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n})\sigma^2)$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu_2, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}), \quad \frac{(n-1)S_1^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1), \quad \frac{(m-1)S_2^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}} \sigma} \sim t(m+n-2) \quad \text{t 分布, 条件是 } \sigma^2 \text{ 已消去} \quad \text{已消去 } \sigma^2$$

且 $\lambda = (\sup_{C_{m,n}} T^2)^{\frac{m+n}{2}}$ T 对于 $|T|$
 从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) \mid |T| > c\}$ 找刻 T

W_0 满足 $\sup_{\substack{\mu_1, \mu_2 \\ \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2}} P(|T| > c \mid \mu_1 = \mu_2) = \alpha.$ $c = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(m+n-2)$
~~($|T|$ 与 μ_1, μ_2 无关)~~

当 $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$, 未知时 假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

: 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 里有未知参数.
~~故 ξ 不能作~~

思路: 将总体方差替代为样本方差.

$$S_1^2, S_2^2$$

取 $T := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n} + \frac{S_2^2}{m}}}$ 不依赖于未知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 S_1^2, S_2^2 不能用 知未知参数.
精确分布

T 的近似分布: 近似服从 $t(k)$ 分布 $\frac{(\frac{1}{n}S_1^2 + \frac{1}{m}S_2^2)^2}{\frac{1}{n-1}(\frac{S_1^2}{n})^2 + \frac{1}{m-1}(\frac{S_2^2}{m})^2}$

$$W_0: \{(\bar{X}_1, \dots, \bar{Y}_m) \mid |T| > c\} = \emptyset.$$

$$[c \approx t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(k)]$$

< 似然比检验法 > 众多检验法中的一个.

次: 单参数检验

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(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 严格↑

定理 3.1 设 X 为单参数指类型分布 (例如 3.1)

只考虑第一类相关 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 否定域
 水平为 α . (数最大功效.)

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)

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{P_{W_0}(\theta_1)}{P_{W_0}(\theta_0)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_1)}{S^n(\theta_0)} \in (\theta_0 - \theta_1)^{-\frac{1}{n}} V(X_R)$$

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\}$.

$$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda_1 > \lambda_0'\} \text{ for some constant } \lambda_0'$$

从而由 N-P 定理知: W_0 为 (3.4) 的检验水平为 α 的 UMP 否定域.

且由 Th 2.3 知 w_0 是 (3.4) 的无偏否定域, 即: $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) \geq \alpha = P_{W_0}(\theta_0)$

2. 证明: 对 (★) 的检验水平不超过 α 的否定域 W

$$\text{惟有 } P_{W_0}(\theta) \geq P_W(\theta) \quad \forall \theta > \theta_1$$

对 $\forall \theta_0 > \theta_1$ 考虑:

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{P_{W_0}(\theta_2)}{P_{W_0}(\theta_1)} = \frac{S^n(\theta_2)}{S^n(\theta_1)} \in \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)^{-\frac{1}{n}}}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{从而 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_{k=1}^n V(X_k) > c\} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \lambda_2 > \lambda_0'\}.$$

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: $P_{\omega_0}(\theta_2) \geq P_{\omega}(\theta_2)$

$$H_0: \theta \geq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta < \theta_1$$

例: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 已知

$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_a: \mu > \mu_0$

$$\text{解: } f(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0} e^{-\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma_0^2}}}_{S(\mu)} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma_0^2}}}_{h(x)}$$

由 Th 3.19d:

$\omega_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}: \sum_{k=1}^n x_k > c\}$ 为水平为 α 的 UMP 否定域

其中 $P_{\omega_0}(\mu_0) = P(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$

$$\text{当 } \mu = \mu_0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

从而由 $\alpha = P(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k > c | \mu = \mu_0)$.

$$= P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{-\frac{1}{n}(c - \mu_0)}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right)$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{由 } \frac{\frac{1}{n}(c - \mu_0)}{\sigma_0/\sqrt{n}} \approx U_d \Rightarrow c = n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n}\sigma_0 U_d$$

May 21, 2024 下周结课 18周以后考试

单指数型分布 $f(x; \theta) = S(\theta) h(x) e^{\theta V(x)}$ $S > 0, h > 0, G \uparrow$

$H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_a: \theta > \theta_1$

$\omega_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}: \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > c\}$

st: $P(\sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) > c | \theta = \theta_1) = \alpha$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 \text{ 已知}$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu > \mu_0.$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n x_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n}\sigma_0 U_0\},$$

$$P93 \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \sigma^2 = 1.21$$

$$H_0: \mu \leq 3.0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu > 3.0$$

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n): \sum_{i=1}^n x_i > 6 \times 3.0 + \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{1.21} \times U_{0.05}\}$$

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 (水平为 α)

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EX = \mu$ 从而 \bar{X} 的观测值 \bar{x} 应 $\approx \mu_0$

若 H_0 成立

$$\text{UMLP } W_0 = \{\bar{x} > c\}$$

$$\text{且 } P(\bar{x} > c | \mu = \mu_0) = \alpha$$

$$\text{当 } \mu = \mu_0 \text{ 时 } \bar{X} \sim N(\mu_0, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \text{从而 } \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{从而由 } P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}} > \left(\frac{c - \mu_0}{\sqrt{1/n}}\right) | \mu = \mu_0\right) = \alpha.$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \mu_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} U_\alpha$$

$$\therefore W_0 = \{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i > n\mu_0 + \sqrt{n}U_\alpha\}.$$

对于任意 μ_1 满足 $P_{W_0}(\mu_1) \geq \alpha$ 的否定域 W 成立 $P_{W_0}(\mu) \geq p_W(\mu) \quad \forall \mu > \mu_0$

对 $\forall \mu_1 > \mu_0$ 有 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_A: \mu \neq \mu_1$ (★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:

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\mu_1)}{L(\mu_0)} = e^{\frac{n}{2}(\mu_1^2 - \mu_0^2)} e^{(\mu_1 - \mu_0) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

根据: $W = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \sim \lambda > \lambda_0 \quad \text{for some } \lambda_0$

从而由 $P_{W_0}(\mu_0) \geq \alpha$. 及 H-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 $P_{W_0}(\mu_1) > P_W(\mu_1)$

这个样子

Th 3.2 3.3 设 X 为单参数指数型分布 像如 $f(x|\theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{Q(\theta)/V(x)}$ $s > 0$ $h > 0$ $Q > 0$ $V > 0$

检验问题 $H_0: \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta \notin (\theta_1, \theta_2)$

否定域: $W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : C_1 < \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) < C_2\}$.

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$

性质: UMP

$H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_A: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) \leq C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n V(x_k) \geq C_2\}$

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$ $\overbrace{\text{已知}}_{\text{即}}, V_x \text{ 为 } X$

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:

$W_0 = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \leq C_1 \text{ 或 } \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \geq C_2\}$

s.t. $P_{W_0}(\theta_1) = P_{W_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$

即 $P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \leq C_1 \mid \theta = \theta_1\right) + P\left(\sum_{k=1}^n X_k \geq C_2 \mid \theta = \theta_1\right) = \alpha$

\downarrow 标准化 $P\left(\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - \frac{\theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{C_1 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) + P\left(\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k - \frac{\theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{C_2 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \theta_1 \\ \bar{X} \sim N(\theta, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1/2) \end{cases}$$

用分布函数表示 \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} C_1 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} C_2 - \theta_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha \\ \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} C_1 - \theta_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} C_2 - \theta_2}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \alpha. \end{cases}$$

DL:
 $\frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ Most important
 F less important.
 \bar{X} least important.
 θ least important.

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 $X \sim B(1, p)$ 检验: $H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_A: p > p_0$

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 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_i^n x_i \geq c\}$

且对于给定的检验水平 α , W_0 满足:

$$\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p) = \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_i^n X_i \geq c | p) = \alpha \quad (6.1)$$

设 $T = \sum_i^n X_i \sim T \sim B(n, p)$ 从而:

$$\sup_{p \leq p_0} P(W_0 | p) = \sup_{p \leq p_0} \sum_{k=c}^n C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$P(T \geq c | p) = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} \int_0^p x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

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:

$$\sum_{k=c_0}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq \alpha \text{ 成立的最小整数 } c_0$$

易见这样的 c_0 存在

c. 从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_i^n x_i \geq c_0\}$

$$\text{易见: } \sup_{p \leq p_0} P(\sum_i^n X_i \geq c_0 | p) = P(\sum_i^n X_i \geq c_0 | p_0) \leq \alpha$$

即: W_0 的检验水平不超过 α .

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : \sum_i^n x_i \geq c_0\} \text{ 拒绝 } H_0$$

$$T = \sum_i^n X_i. \quad \text{设 } T \text{ 的观察值为 } t$$

找等价条件, 代替 c_0 刻画否定域

$$t = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$t \geq c_0 \quad \text{由 } c_0 \text{ 定义知: } t \geq c_0 \text{ 当且仅当 } \sum_{k=t}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq \alpha \quad (6.4)$$

$$\text{即: } h(t) \leq h(c_0) \leq \alpha$$

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.

~~W_0 = {x_1, ..., x_n} : t \geq c_0}~~

即 p 6.4 成立 $\Leftrightarrow p_0 \leq p(t, d)$.

即 $p: W_0 = {x_1, ..., x_n} : t \geq c_0$

$= \{x_1, ..., x_n\} | P(t, d) \geq p_0$

$t = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{k}$ 則 $t \geq c_0$ 反之亦然

證明: $\sum_{i=k}^n \frac{C_n^i p^i (1-p)^{n-i}}{i!(n-i)!} = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^P x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$

$$\text{設: } a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \int_0^P x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx$$

$$\text{則由部分積分得: } a_k = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \left[\frac{1}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \Big|_0^P + \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \int_0^P x^k (n-k)(1-x)^{n-k-1} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} + a_{k+1} \quad a_n = p^n$$

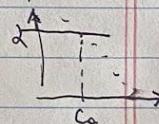
May 24, 2024

$X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p \leq p_0 \Leftrightarrow H_a: p > p_0 \quad W_0 = \{x_1, ..., x_n\} : t \geq c_0 \quad t = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}{n} \quad \text{C}_0: \text{使 } \sum_{k \in W_0} C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d$

$t \geq c_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=t}^n C_n^k p_0^k (1-p_0)^{n-k} \leq d$ (由右圖可看出)

$\Leftrightarrow p(t, d) = \left(1 + \frac{n-t+1}{t} F_{1-d}(z(n-t+1), 2t)\right)^{-1} \geq p_0$ (規定 $p(0, d) = 0$)

$0 < p_0$
接受 H_0



例 16.1 $X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{有缺陷} \\ 0 & \text{無缺陷} \end{cases}$ (兩元件一組成) $X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p \leq 0.8 \Leftrightarrow H_a: p > 0.8$

把 $p(t, d)$ 當作

$n=30, t=27$ 有數. $p(27, 0.05) = \left(1 + \frac{4}{21} F_{0.95}(8, 54)\right)^{-1} = 0.76 < 0.8$ 拒絕 H_0 . 故沒有超過 0.8

F 分布的分位數

$p(28, 0.05) = 0.814 > 0.8$ 拒絕 H_0 因為超過了 0.8.

两个总体情形

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2) \quad X, Y \text{ 独立: } (X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

1. $p_1 \leq p_2 \quad p_1 > p_2$

2. $p_1 \geq p_2 \quad p_1 < p_2$

3. $p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 \neq p_2$

{ 正态理论方法 (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。

只出描述题

讲什么做的

不要求算

正态理论方法:

1. 假设: $H_0: p_1 = p_2 \Leftrightarrow p_1 = p_2 \quad p_1 > p_2$

解: 由于 $E\bar{X} = EY = p_1 \quad E\bar{Y} = EY = p_2$

从而若观测值 $\bar{x} > \bar{y}$, 则拒绝 H_0 .

$(\bar{x} - \bar{y} > 0)$

近似服从

由中心极限定理知: $\frac{\bar{X} - p_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \frac{\bar{Y} - p_2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2)}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N(p_1, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1)) \quad \bar{Y} \sim N(p_2, \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(p_1 - p_2, \frac{1}{n} p_1 (1-p_1) + \frac{1}{m} p_2 (1-p_2))$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{m}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

标准正态值。

分子里也有 p_1, p_2 都不能直接统计量, 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。

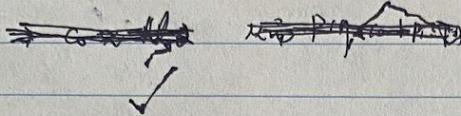
从而, 选取检验统计量为 $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\bar{X}(1-\bar{X}) + \frac{1}{m}\bar{Y}(1-\bar{Y})}}$ 则当 $|T|$ 较大时, 拒绝 H_0 。

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 $\eta \leq \xi$ 从而 $P(\eta > c | p_1 \leq p_2) \leq P(\xi > c | p_1 \leq p_2)$

从而取近似 c_0 使 $P(\xi < c_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) = \alpha$.



$$\Rightarrow c_0 \approx U_d \quad \text{即:}$$

$$P(\eta < c_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) \leq P(\xi < c_0 | p_1 = p_2) \approx \alpha.$$

$$\text{从而: } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < U_d\}.$$

本节统计量: 均值之差的区域

$$\begin{cases} \eta \\ \xi \\ \xi - \eta \end{cases} \quad W_0 = \{c, \dots, \eta > c\} \quad \text{的近似值用的分布.} \\ \sim N(p_1 - p_2, \dots).$$

2. 检验 $H_0: p_1 \geq p_2 \leftrightarrow H_a: p_1 < p_2$

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 ξ .

令 $\xi = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\bar{x}(1-\bar{x}) + \frac{1}{m}\bar{y}(1-\bar{y})}}$ 第 1 个统计量.

由 $\xi \sim N(0, 1)$.

且当 $p_1 \geq p_2$ 时 $\xi \leq \eta$

从而: $P(\eta < c | p_1 \geq p_2) \leq P(\xi < c | p_1 \geq p_2)$.

取近似: 找 c_0 使 $P(\xi < c_0 | p_1 \leq p_2) = \alpha$. 由 $c_0 \approx U_{1-\alpha}$.

从而 $P(\eta < c_0 | p_1 \geq p_2) \leq P(\xi < c_0 | p_1 \geq p_2) \approx \alpha$.

从而 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : \eta < U_{1-\alpha}\}$.

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。

$$E\bar{X} = p_1 = E\bar{Y}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$(x_1, \dots, y_m).$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (\sum x_k + \sum y_k)$$

$$\frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{x} + m\bar{y}).$$

$$p_1 \text{替换成 } \hat{p} = \frac{1}{n+m} (n\bar{x} + m\bar{y})$$

$$\text{从而得到 } G := \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}) \hat{p} (1-\hat{p})}}$$

可以证明：
当 $m, n \gg 1$ 时， $G \sim N(0, 1)$
当 H_0 为真

从而否定域为 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m); |G| > c\}$

$$\text{s.t. } P(|G| > c \mid H_0 \text{ 为真}) = \alpha$$

$$c \approx U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\text{从而取 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m); |G| > U_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\}$$

[课后题 3]

$X (n=1)$

$$\text{找 } W \text{ s.t. } P_W(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \theta \leq 3 \\ 1 & \theta > 4. \end{cases}$$

样本 $X \sim U(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})$

$$\text{从而 } P(X \in (\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})) = 1$$

即构造否定域 W . s.t. $P(X \in W \mid \theta \leq 3) = 0$ 不相交

$P(X \in W \mid \theta \geq 4) = 1$ 子集。从区间角角度看。

$$\theta = 3, \quad (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$$

$$\theta = 4, \quad (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$$

W 在 $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$ 右侧。

$$P(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}) = 1.$$

$W \subseteq [\frac{7}{2}, +\infty)$

$$[問題] X. f(x) < \begin{cases} f_0(x) = \int_0^x [0,1] \\ f_1(x) = \int_0^x [0,1] \end{cases} X. H_0 \leftrightarrow H_a. \alpha = 0.1. \beta, -\text{數値最大值}.$$

(从題目中得知 $f_0(x) = f_1(x)$).

$$x_1 \sim \mathcal{U}(f_1, x_1) = f_1(x_1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(f_1; x_1)}{L(f_0; x_1)} = \frac{f_1(x_1)}{f_0(x_1)} = 2x \quad x_1 = X = [0, 1]$$

$$W_0 = \{x_1 \in [0, 1] : 2x_1 > \lambda_0\}$$

$$P(\forall x_1 > \lambda_0 \mid f = f_0) = 0.01.$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\lambda_0}{2}}^1 f_0(x) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\lambda_0}^1 1 dx \quad \underline{\lambda_0 = 1.8}$$

$$W_0 = \{x_1 \in [0, 1] : x_1 > 0.9\}$$

$$P(\text{取(為)} = 1 - P(x_1 > 0.9 \mid f = f_1))$$

$$= 1 - \int_{0.9}^1 2x_1 dx_1 \approx 0.81$$

Fisher 精确检验 不需要大样本

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2)$$

$$X, Y \text{ 独立} \quad (X_1, \dots, X_n) \quad (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) \quad \varphi_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{k=1}^m Y_k.$$

$$\text{观测量} \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (y_1, \dots, y_m) \quad S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \quad S_2 = \sum_{k=1}^m y_k$$

$$t = S_1 + S_2$$

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 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 . 从而备定域的形式为

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) : S_1 \geq c\}$$

W_0 应满足: 预先水平

$$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq c \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \alpha.$$

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: $P(i; n, m, t) = \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{t-i}}{\binom{n+m}{t}}$ 超几何分布,

从而 $\sum_{i=c}^n \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{t-i}}{\binom{n+m}{t}} = \alpha$

取近似 设 C_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=C_0}^n \frac{\binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{t-i}}{\binom{n+m}{t}} \leq \alpha$ 的最小整数

由 $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : S_1 \geq C_0\}$.

检验 $\alpha \leq \alpha$

$$\sup_{p_1 \leq p_2} P(\varphi_1 \geq C_0 \mid \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)$$

$$S_1 \geq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=C_0}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=C_0}^n P(i; n, m, t) \leq \alpha\}.$$

$$P(i+1; n, m, t) = P(i; n, m, t) \frac{(n-i)(m-t+i)}{(i+1)(m-t+i+1)}$$

2. 检验 $H_0: P_1 \geq P_2 \Leftrightarrow H_1: P_1 < P_2$.

解：类似于情形 1 有似然比检验

$$W_0 = \{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) : S_i \leq C\}.$$

$$W_0 \text{ 满足: } \sup_{P_1 \geq P_2} P(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t).$$

$$\text{可以证明: } \sup_{P_1 \geq P_2} P(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \leq C | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) = \sum_{i=0}^C P(C, n, m, t) = \sum_{i=0}^C \frac{C_i t^i}{C_{m+n}^t}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{i=0}^C \frac{C_i t^i}{C_{m+n}^t} = d.$$

由此知: 给定 C_0 为满足 $\sum_{i=0}^{C_0} \frac{C_i t^i}{C_{m+n}^t} \leq d$ 的最大整数.

$$S_i \leq C_0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{S_i} \frac{C_i t^i}{C_{m+n}^t} \leq d.$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^{S_i} \frac{C_i t^{i-j}}{C_{m+n}^t} \leq d\}.$$

☆2.

1. H_0 ...

2. H_0 ... 互斥 P_1, P_2 及 P_3, \dots

$$1. W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^n P(C, n, m, t) \leq d\}$$

$$2. W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=S_2}^m P(j, m, n, t) \leq d\}. \quad \star 2.$$

$$\text{证: } \sum_{i=0}^{S_2} \frac{C_i t^{i-j}}{C_{m+n}^t} = \sum_{i=S_2}^m \frac{C_i t^i}{C_{m+n}^t} \quad \text{右边} \stackrel{t-i=j}{=} \sum_{j=t-m}^{S_2} \frac{C_{t-i} C_j}{C_{m+n}^t}$$

若 $t-m > 0$ 则对 $\forall i=0, t-m, m-1$

$$\Rightarrow t-i \geq m+1 \geq m \text{ 从而 } C_{m+n}^{t-i} = 0. \quad \text{右边} = \sum_{i=t-m}^{S_2} 0 = \text{右边}$$

3. 檢驗 $H_0: p_1 \neq p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 \neq p_2$

H_0 : 在 $S_1 + S_2 = t$ 的條件下 H_0 為真

$$\frac{S_1}{n} \approx \frac{S_2}{m}$$

即在 $S_1 + S_2 = t$ 的條件下有 $\frac{S_1}{n} \approx \frac{S_2}{m} \approx \frac{t - S_1}{m}$

$$\text{从而 } S_1 \approx \frac{nt}{m}$$

從而當 S_1 過大時拒絕 H_0

$$\text{即 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : S_1 \leq c_1 \text{ 或 } S_1 \geq c_2\}$$

$$W_0 \text{ 謂是: } \sup_{p_1 = p_2} [P(p(\varphi_1 \leq c_1 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t) + P(\varphi_1 \geq c_2 | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t))] = d.$$

由 $p_1 = p_2$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{S_1} P(i, n, m, t)$$

$$\sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t)$$

取近似: 設 C_1, C_2 為常數 $\sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2}$ 為最大值

設 $C_2, 0$ 為常數 $\sum_{i=c_2}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2} < \frac{d}{2}$ 為最小值

(2) : $W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : S_1 \leq c_{1,0} \text{ 或 } S_1 \geq c_{2,0}\}$

$$\frac{P_0}{P_0 + P} \leq \frac{\sup_{p_1 = p_2} [P(\varphi_1 \leq c_{1,0} | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)]}{P_0 + P} + \frac{\sup_{p_1 = p_2} [P(\varphi_1 \geq c_{2,0} | \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = t)]}{P_0 + P}$$

$$= \Sigma \dots + \Sigma \dots$$

$$\leq d.$$

$$\text{且 } W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \Sigma \dots = \frac{d}{2} \text{ 或 } \Sigma \dots = \frac{d}{2}\}$$

$$(W_0 = \{(x_1, \dots, y_m) : \sum_{i=0}^{S_1} P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2} \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=S_1}^n P(i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{d}{2}\})$$

$$\text{例 6.3. } X = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{单-油袋破成 2 块} \\ \text{未破} \end{array} \quad Y = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{和但被破成 2 块} \\ \text{未破} \end{array}$$

$$X \sim B(1, p_1) \quad Y \sim B(1, p_2)$$

$$H_0: p_1 = p_2 \leftrightarrow H_A: p_1 \neq p_2$$

$$W_p = \sum_{i=0}^{S_1} P(C_i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } \sum_{i=S_1}^n P(C_i, n, m, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$n=25 \quad S_1=23 \quad m=35 \quad S_2=30 \quad t=53.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{23} \frac{\binom{C_2^i}{C_3^i} \binom{S_3-i}{35}}{\binom{S_3}{60}} = 0.878 > 0.025$$

$$\sum_{i=23}^{35} \frac{\binom{C_2^i}{C_3^i} \binom{S_3-i}{35}}{\binom{S_3}{60}} = 0.374 > 0.025.$$

$$H_0: f(x) = f_0(x) \leftrightarrow H_A: f(x) \neq f_0(x).$$

$$\text{习题 2: } W: P(\text{齐真}) = P_w(f_0) = \iint_w \prod_{k=1}^n f_0(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$P(\text{非齐真}) = 1 - P_w(f_0) = 1 - \iint_w \prod_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k) dx_1 \dots dx_n.$$

$$L(f) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(x_k).$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(f)}{L(f_0)} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^n f_0(x_k)}$$

$$w = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{f_1(x_k)}{f_0(x_k)} > \lambda \right\}.$$

$$1. \quad X \sim B(1, p) \quad H_0: p = \frac{1}{2} \leftrightarrow H_A: p = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid \sum_{k=1}^3 x_k \geq 2\}.$$

$$\text{设 } \varphi = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \quad \text{由 } \varphi \sim B(3, p)$$

$$\text{从而 } P_w(\varphi) \quad p \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right\}.$$

$$P_w(\varphi) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= P(\varphi = 2 \mid p = \frac{1}{2}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_w(\varphi) = P(\varphi \geq 2 \mid p = \frac{3}{4}) + P(\varphi = 3 \mid p = \frac{3}{4})$$

$$= C_3^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + C_3^3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 = \frac{27}{32}$$

$$P(\text{非齐真}) = 1 - \frac{27}{32} = \frac{5}{32}.$$