

# 实验物理中的统计方法 作业10

## 1.

习题 7.7. 重新考虑练习 6.9:  $N$  个独立的泊松变量  $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_N)$ , 均值为  $\boldsymbol{\nu} = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_N)$ , 其中均值与某控制变量  $x$  有关,

$$\nu(x) = \theta a(x). \quad (7.17)$$

(a) 首先考虑最小二乘法 (LS),  $\chi^2$  的分母使用  $\sigma_i^2 = \nu_i$ . 证明  $\theta$  的最小二乘估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2}{a(x_i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^N a(x_i)} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (7.18)$$

通过对  $\hat{\theta}(\mathbf{n})$  在  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  处进行泰勒展开至第二阶, 计算期待值, 证明 (7.18) 的偏置为

$$b = \frac{N-1}{2 \sum_{i=1}^N a(x_i)} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]). \quad (7.19)$$

(利用独立泊松变量的协方差  $\text{cov}[n_i, n_j] = \delta_{ij} \nu_j$ .)

(b) 取  $\chi^2$  的分母为  $\sigma_i^2 = n_i$ , 即把观测值作为方差, 用修正的最小二乘法 (MLS) 重复 (a) 中的步骤。证明  $\theta$  的最小二乘估计量为

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a(x_i)^2}{n_i}}, \quad (7.20)$$

并且偏置为

$$b = -\frac{N-1}{\sum_{i=1}^N a(x_i)} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]). \quad (7.21)$$

将 (a) 和 (b) 得到的偏置与习题 7.2 进行比较。

<sup>3</sup> 参见 R. Feynman, R. Leighton and M. Sands, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*, Vol. I, Addison-Wesley, Menlo Park, 1963, Section 26-2.

(c) 利用误差传递, 对 LS 和 MLS 两种情况估计  $\hat{\theta}$  的方差。

注意, 由于习题 (6.9) 已经证明了  $\theta$  的最大似然估计量是无偏的并且方差最小, 这里并不推荐最小二乘 (LS) 和修正的最小二乘 (MLS) 估计量。然而, 对于足够大的数据样本, 三个方法是类似的, 参见习题 (7.8)。

解:

7.7

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$$(a) \sigma_i^2 = \nu_i, \quad \chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \theta a_i)^2}{\theta a_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{n_i^2}{a_i} + a_i = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2}{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

其中  $a_i$  表示  $a(x_i)$

Taylor 展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta} &= \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i} + \frac{2\nu_i(n_i - \nu_i)}{a_i} + \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)^2}{a_i} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i(n_i - \nu_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)^2}{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i(n_i - \nu_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i}} \right)^2 \right) + O((n_i - \nu_i)^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta \left( 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^3}{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^3}{a_i^2}}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\nu_i^2}{a_i} \right)^2} \right) + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3])$$

其中已利用  $E[(n_i - \nu_i)^2] = \nu_i$ ,  $E[(n_i - \nu_i)(n_j - \nu_j)] = 0, i \neq j$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E[\hat{\theta}] - \theta &= \frac{\theta}{2} \left( \frac{N\theta}{\theta^2 \sum_{i=1}^N a_i} - \frac{\theta^3 \sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\theta^4 \left( \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \right)^2} \right) + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]) \\ &= \frac{N-1}{2 \sum_{i=1}^N a(x_i)} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]) \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \sigma_i^2 = n_i \quad \chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \theta a_i)^2}{n_i}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \theta} \right|_{\theta=\hat{\theta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N -2a_i + 2\hat{\theta} \frac{a_i^2}{n_i} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{n_i}}$$

$\vec{n} =$   
在  $\vec{P}$  附近展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{n_i}} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)}{\nu_i^2} a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)^2}{\nu_i^3} a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]) \right) \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} \left( 1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)}{\nu_i^2} a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} + \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i - \nu_i}{\nu_i^2} a_i^2 \right)^2}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i} \right)^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i)^2}{\nu_i^3} a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta \left( 1 + 0 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^4}{\nu_i^4} \nu_i}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i} \right)^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i^3} \nu_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{\nu_i}} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3]) \right)$$

$$b = E[\hat{\theta}] - \theta = \theta \left( \frac{\frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\frac{1}{\theta^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \right)^2} - \frac{\frac{N}{\theta^2}}{\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^N a_i} \right) + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3])$$

$$= -\frac{N-1}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i} + O(E[(n_i - \nu_i)^3])$$

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(c)

$$\text{对于 } \hat{\theta}_{LS} = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2}{a_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{\theta}_{LS}}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_{LS}}{\partial n_i} \sigma_{n_i} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}_{LS}} \frac{n_i}{a_i} \right)^2 \cdot \nu_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2 \nu_i}{a_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}_{LS}^2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2 \nu_i}{a_i^2} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{n_i^2}{a_i}} \right)^{-1} \quad \text{其中 } a_i \text{ 表示 } a(x_i)$$

$$\text{对于 } \hat{\theta}_{MLS} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{n_i}}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{\theta}_{MLS}}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_{MLS}}{\partial n_i} \sigma_{n_i} \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_{MLS}}{\partial n_i} \sqrt{n_i} \right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^4}{n_i^3} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N a_i}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{a_i^2}{n_i} \right)^2} \right)^2 \quad \text{其中 } a_i \text{ 表示 } a(x_i)$$

## 2.

习题 7.8. 重新考虑 Perrin 关于乳香粒子作为高度的函数 (习题 6.11)。通过最小化

$$\chi^2(k, \nu_0) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(n_i - \nu_i(k, \nu_0))^2}{\sigma_i^2}, \quad (7.22)$$

求玻尔兹曼常数  $k$  (或者等价于阿伏伽德罗常数  $N_A = R/k$ ) 和系数  $\nu_0$  的最小二乘估计量。

(a) 取  $n_i$  的标准差  $\sigma_i$  为  $\sqrt{\nu_i}$  (通常的最小二乘法)。

(b) 取  $\sigma_i$  为  $\sqrt{n_i}$  (修正的最小二乘法)。

将 (a) 和 (b) 得到的估计量与习题 (6.11) 中最大似然估计量进行比较。

(a)

```
import math
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from scipy.stats import chi2

r = 0.52e-6
g = 9.80
rho = 6.3
T = 293
R = 8.32

z_values = [0, 6e-6, 12e-6, 18e-6]
n_values = [1880, 940, 530, 305]

C = 4 * math.pi * r**3 * rho * g / (3 * T)

def nu_z(nu0, k, z):
    return nu0 * math.exp(-C * z / k)

def chi_squared(params):
    k, nu0 = params
    total = 0.0
    for n, z in zip(n_values, z_values):
        nu = nu_z(nu0, k, z)
        total += (n - nu)**2 / nu
    return total

initial = [1.4e-23, 1000]
result = minimize(chi_squared, initial, method='Nelder-Mead', bounds = [(1e-25,
None), (1, None)])

k_fit, nu0_fit = result.x

print(f"k = {k_fit:.4e} J/K")
print(f"nu_0 = {nu0_fit:.4f}")
```

结果:

```
k = 1.1995e-24 J/K
nu_0 = 1845.5166
```

(b)

```

import math
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from scipy.stats import chi2

r = 0.52e-6
g = 9.80
rho = 6.3
T = 293
R = 8.32

z_values = [0, 6e-6, 12e-6, 18e-6]
n_values = [1880, 940, 530, 305]

C = 4 * math.pi * r**3 * rho * g / (3 * T)

def nu_z(nu0, k, z):
    return nu0 * math.exp(-C * z / k)

def chi_squared(params):
    k, nu0 = params
    total = 0.0
    for n, z in zip(n_values, z_values):
        nu = nu_z(nu0, k, z)
        total += (n - nu)**2 / n
    return total

initial = [1.4e-23, 1000]
result = minimize(chi_squared, initial, method='Nelder-Mead', bounds = [(1e-25,
None), (1, None)])

k_fit, nu0_fit = result.x

print(f"k = {k_fit:.4e} J/K")
print(f"nu_0 = {nu0_fit:.4f}")

```

结果：

```

k = 1.1971e-24 J/K
nu_0 = 1843.8315

```

这两个结果与最大似然估计量的结果：

```

k = 1.1987e-24 J/K
nu_0 = 1844.9445

```

非常接近。