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```
import numpy as np
from numba import jit
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.stats as stats
%matplotlib inline
```

1

用蒙特卡罗试验来估计正态情况下的偏度 $\sqrt{b_1}$ 的 0.025 、 0.05 、 0.95 和 0.975 分位数. 使用密度的 (具有精确方差公式的) 正态近似来计算式(2.14)中估计的标准误差.将估计分位数和大样本近似 $\sqrt{b_1} \approx N(0,6/n)$ 的分位数进行比较.

根据偏度在精确方差公式下的渐近正态分布,有 $\sqrt{b_1} \to AN\left(0,\frac{6(n-2)}{(n+1)(n+3)}\right)$,且根据分位数经验估计方差公式 $\mathrm{Var}\left(\hat{x}_q\right) = \frac{q(1-q)}{nf(x_q)^2}$,由此可以计算标准误差如下: (取 $\mathrm{n}=10000$,将分位数估计值代入 x_q)

```
#试验次数
m=10000
#样本量
n=1000
skew=np.zeros(m)
for j in range(m):
    x=np.random.randn(n)
    skew[j]=np.mean(((x-np.mean(x))/np.std(x))**3)
skew.sort()
print(f'样本量为{n}时,偏度的0.025、0.05、0.95和0.975分位数分别为: ')
print([skew[int(m*0.025)],skew[int(m*0.05)],skew[int(m*0.95)]])
```

```
样本量为1000时,偏度的0.025、0.05、0.95和0.975分位数分别为:
[-0.15136704313676438, -0.12713119365926562, 0.12702282077529814,
0.15077220905105707]
```

```
#和Var(x_q)=q*(1-q)/(n*f(x_q)**2)比较,f为N(0,sigma)的密度函数,sigma=6*(n-2)/((n+1)*(n+3)),x_q为b1的分位数
q=np.array([0.025,0.05,0.95,0.975])
x_q=[skew[int(m*q[i])] for i in range(4)]
sigma=6*(n-2)/((n+1)*(n+3))
print(f'样本量为{n}时,偏度的0.025、0.05、0.95和0.975分位数的方差估计为: ')
print(np.sqrt(q*(1-q)/(n*stats.norm.pdf(x_q,0,np.sqrt(sigma))**2)))
print(f'sqrt(b1)的新进理论的分位数为: ')
print(stats.norm.ppf(q,0,np.sqrt(6/n)))
```

```
样本量为1000时,偏度的0.025、0.05、0.95和0.975分位数的方差估计为:
[0.00652433 0.00517205 0.00516013 0.00642676]
sqrt(b1)的渐进理论的分位数为:
[-0.15181816 -0.12740981 0.12740981 0.15181816]
```

2

§ 3.5 给出了用模拟方法比较置信区间性能的步骤。设 $X \sim \mathrm{b}(1,p), X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ 为样本。令 $S_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \hat{p} = S_0/n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 。用模拟方法比较如下五种置信区间: (1) 利用正态近似。当 n 很大时 $\frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}$ 近似服从 $\mathrm{N}(0,1)$,于是得置信区间

$$\hat{p}\pm z_{1-rac{lpha}{2}}\sqrt{rac{1}{n}\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}.$$

 $p + z_1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{n^{P(1-p)}}$ (2) 利用正态近似,令 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(X_i - \hat{p} \right)^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \hat{p} (1-\hat{p})$ n很大时 $\frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}S^2}}$ 近似服从 N(0,1),

于是得置信区间 $\hat{p}\pm z_{1-rac{lpha}{2}}\sqrt{rac{1}{n}S^2}$

(3) Wilson 置信区间。

利用正态近似,n 很大时 $\frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}p(1-p)}}$ 近似服从 N(0,1),解关于p的不等式 $\left|\frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}p(1-p)}}\right| \leq z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$,得置信 区间 $\left(\lambda=z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$ $\frac{\hat{p}+\frac{\lambda^2}{2n}}{1+\frac{\lambda^2}{n}}\pm\frac{\lambda\sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2}{4n}+\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{\sqrt{n}\left(1+\frac{\lambda^2}{n}\right)}$.

(1)置信区间: $\hat{p}\pm z_{1-rac{lpha}{2}}\sqrt{rac{1}{n}\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}.$

```
#试验数
m=10000
p=0.5
n=500
alpha=0.05
#写出正态分布N(0,1)的上alpha分位数和下alpha分位数
z1=stats.norm.ppf(1-alpha/2,0,1)#上alpha分位数
z2=stats.norm.ppf(alpha/2,0,1)#下alpha分位数
count=0
p_hat=np.zeros(m)
for j in range(m):
   X=np.random.binomial(1,p,n)
   p_hat[j]=np.mean(X)
   interval=p_hat[j]+z1*np.sqrt(p_hat[j]*(1-p_hat[j])/n)*np.array([-1,1])
    if interval[0]<=p<=interval[1]:</pre>
       count+=1
print(f'置信度为{count/m}')
```

置信度为0.9453

(2)置信区间: $\hat{p}\pm z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}S^2}$

#试验数

m=10000

p=0.5

置信度为0.9439

```
(3)置信区间: \left(\lambda=z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)rac{\hat{p}+\frac{\lambda^2}{2n}}{1+\frac{\lambda^2}{n}}\pmrac{\lambda\sqrt{\frac{\lambda^2}{4n}}+\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{\sqrt{n}\left(1+\frac{\lambda^2}{n}\right)} .
```

```
#试验数
m=10000
p=0.5
n=500
alpha=0.05
lamda=stats.norm.ppf(1-alpha/2,0,1)
count=0
for j in range(m):
   X=np.random.binomial(1,p,n)
    p_hat=np.mean(X)
    mid=(p_hat+lamda**2/(2*n))/(1+lamda**2/n)
    interval=mid+lamda*np.sqrt(lamda**2/(4*n)+p_hat*(1-p_hat))/(np.sqrt(n)*
(1+1amda**2/n))*np.array([-1,1])
    if interval[0]<=p<=interval[1]:</pre>
        count+=1
print(f'置信度为{count/m}')
```

置信度为0.9482

3

将例 6.9 中 t 检验的备择假设换成 $H_1: \mu \neq 500$ 并保持显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 不变, 绘制该检验的经验功效曲线.

问题为 $X_1, \ldots, X_{20} \sim N\left(\mu, \sigma^2\right)$, 考虑检验问题: $H_0: \mu = 500; H_a: \mu \neq 500$ 由于此时考虑双边检验的功效, 因此在备择假设中选取一些 θ_1 , 通过蒙特卡洛方法得到经验功效 $P_{\theta_1}\left(reject\ H_0\right)$, 具体实现过程如下(在本题中选取 $\sigma = 100$, 显著水平选为 $\alpha = 0.5$):

```
#蒙特卡洛估计假设检验功效

m = 1000

n = 20

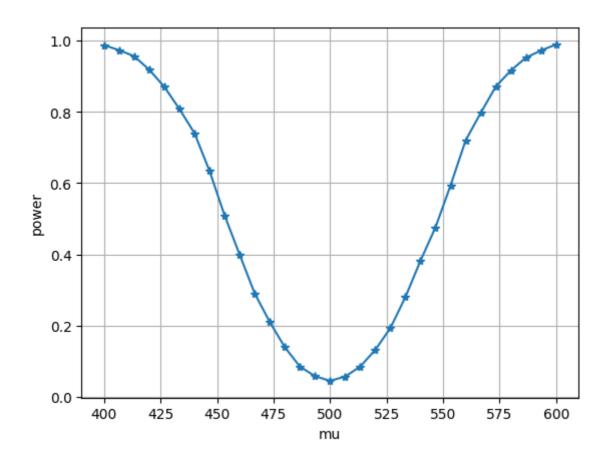
alpha = 0.05

mu0 = 500

sigma = 100

mu = mu0 + np.linspace(-100, 100, 31)
```

```
count = np.zeros(len(mu))
for _ in range(m):
   x = np.random.normal(mu0, sigma, n)
   x_mean = np.mean(x)
   se = stats.sem(x) # 计算标准误差
   # 计算 t 统计量
   t_stats = (x_mean - mu) / se
   # 计算 p 值
   p_values = stats.t.sf(np.abs(t_stats), n-1) * 2 # 双尾检验
   # 对于每个 mu 值,如果 p 值小于 alpha,则在 count 中累加
   count += (p_values < alpha)</pre>
# 绘制功效曲线
plt.plot(mu, count / m,'*-')
plt.xlabel('mu')
plt.ylabel('power')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

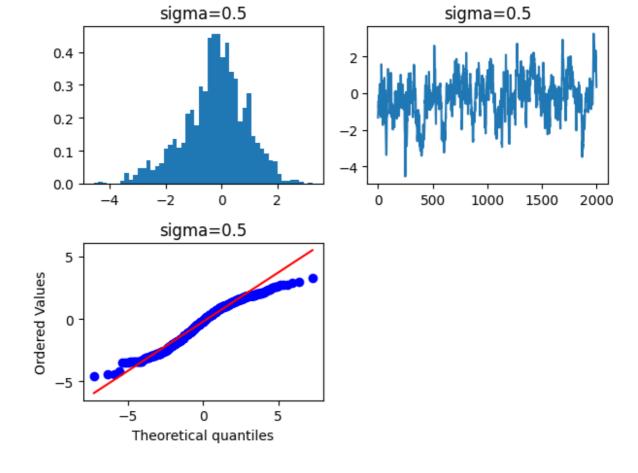


4

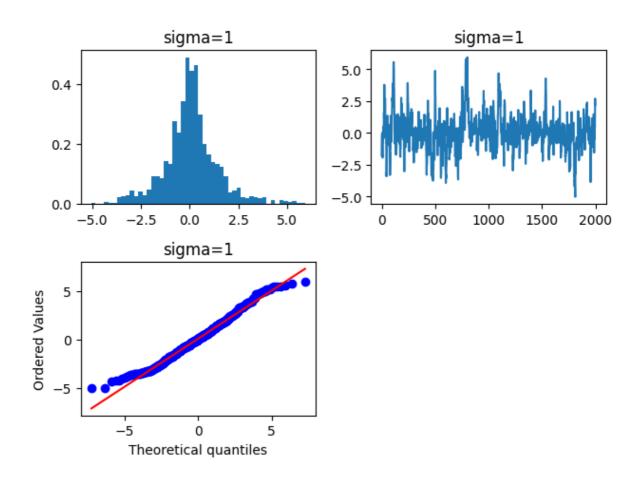
实现一个随机游动Metropolis样本生成器来生成标准拉普拉斯(Laplace)分布(参见练习3.2). 通过一个正态分布来模拟增量. 对由方差不同的建议分布所生成的链条进行比较. 此外, 计算每个链条的接受率. 按照题意, 选择建议分布为 $g\left(y\mid x_t\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y-x_t)^2\right\}$, 以随机游走形式的 Metropolis 进行样本生成, 来生成目标分布: $f(x)=\frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}$ 。选取建议分布的方差为 0.5,1,2,4,每次

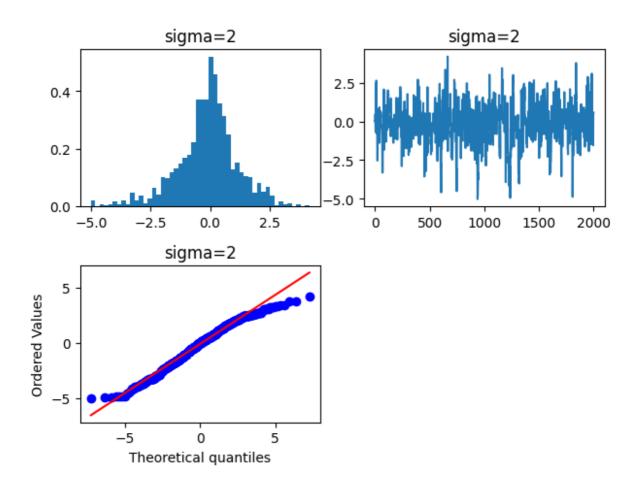
```
#MCMC采样
sigma=[0.5,1,2,4]
def proposal_pdf(y,x,sigma=1):#infact 正态分布
    return 1/np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*np.exp(-(y-x)**2/(2*sigma**2))
def target_pdf(x):
    return 1/2*np.exp(-np.abs(x))
m = 2000
for k in range(len(sigma)):
    reg_count=0
    x=np.zeros(m)
    u=np.random.uniform(0,1,m)
    x[0]=np.random.normal(0,1)
    for j in range(1,m):
        xt=x[j-1]
        y=xt+np.random.normal(0,sigma[k])
        if u[j]<=min(1,target_pdf(y)/target_pdf(xt)):</pre>
            x[j]=y
        else:
            x[j]=xt
            reg_count+=1
    print(f'sigma={sigma[k]}时,接受率为{1-reg_count/m}')
    #直方图
    plt.subplot(2,2,1)
    plt.hist(x,bins=50,density=True)
    plt.title(f'sigma={sigma[k]}')
    plt.subplot(2,2,2)
    plt.plot(x)
    plt.title(f'sigma={sigma[k]}')
    plt.subplot(2,2,3)
    stats.probplot(x, dist='laplace', sparams=(0, 1), plot=plt)
    plt.title(f'sigma={sigma[k]}')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

```
sigma=0.5时,接受率为0.842
```

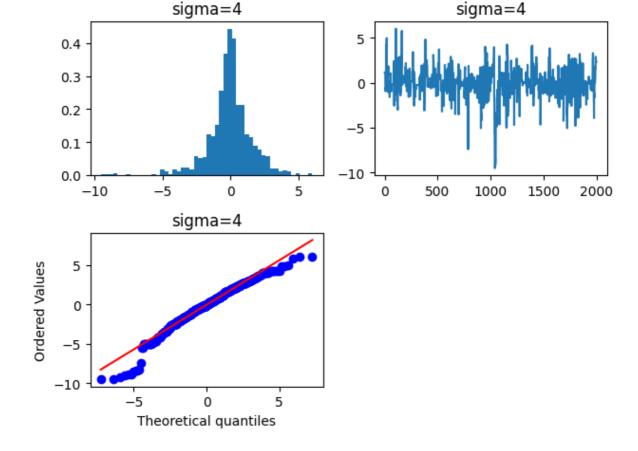


sigma=1时,接受率为0.68900000000001





sigma=4时,接受率为0.3505000000000003



5

Rao给出了一个关于四个纲 197 种动物的基因连锁的例子 (在文献 [67, 106,171,266] 中也有所讨论). 群体大小为(125,18,20,34). 假设相应的多项分布的概率为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\theta}{4},\frac{1-\theta}{4},\frac{1-\theta}{4},\frac{\theta}{4}\right)$

给定观测样本,使用本章中的一种方法估计 θ

根据题中的多项分布概率,易知 $\theta \in [0,1]$,不妨设 θ 的先验分布为 $p_0(\theta) \sim U(0,1)$,记 (x_1,\ldots,x_4) 为观测值,(本题中有 $(x_1,\ldots,x_4)=(125,18,20,34)$),则 θ 的后验分布为: $f(\theta\mid x_1,\ldots,x_4) \propto p(x_1,\ldots,x_4\mid \theta)p_0(\theta) \propto (2+\theta)^{x_1}(1-\theta)^{x_2+x_3}\theta^{x_4}I_{(0,1)}(\theta)$ 设当前状态下 θ 的取值为 $\theta_{(t)}$,

取建议分布为

(1) $g\left(y\mid\theta_{(t)}\right)\sim U(0,1)$ (2) $g\left(y\mid\theta_{(t)}\right)\sim N(\theta_{(t)},0.1)$ (3) $g\left(y\mid\theta_{(t)}\right)\sim U(\theta_{(t)}-0.1,\theta_{(t)}+0.1)$ 运用 Metropolis-Hastings 算法。

具体实现如下 (取初始值为 0.25, 链条长度取为 N=10000):

```
m=10000
u=np.random.uniform(0,1,m)
theta=np.zeros(m)
theta[0]=0.25
def funtion(theta,sample):
    return (2+theta)**sample[0]*(1-theta)**(sample[1]+sample[2])*
(theta)**sample[3]
sample=np.array([125,18,20,34])
#假设先验为均匀分布
```

```
\#proposal\_pdf g(y|x)=U(0,1)
for k in range(3):
                reg_count=0
               for j in range(1,m):
                               theta_star=theta[j-1]
                               if k==0:
                                               y=np.random.uniform(0,1)
                               elif k==1:
                                               y=np.random.normal(0,0.1)+theta_star
                               else:
                                               y=np.random.uniform(-0.1,0.1,1)+theta_star
                               if u[j] <= min(1, funtion(y, sample) / funtion(theta_star, sample)):</pre>
                                               theta[j]=y
                               else:
                                                theta[j]=theta_star
                                               reg_count+=1
               print(f'proposal_pdf g(y|x)=\{["U(0,1)","N(theta,0.1)","U(theta-
0.1,theta+0.1)"][k]}时')
               print(f'接受率为{1-reg_count/m}')
               print(f'对theta的估计为{np.mean(theta[100:])}\n\n')
               plt.subplot(2,2,k+1)
               plt.plot(theta)
               plt.title(f'proposal\_pdf g(y|x)=\{["U(0,1)","N(theta,0.1)","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),",","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),",","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta-1),","U(theta
0.1, theta+0.1)"][k]}')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
proposal_pdf g(y|x)=U(0,1)时
接受率为0.1680000000000004
对theta的估计为0.6236292536675789
```

```
proposal_pdf g(y|x)=N(theta,0.1)时接受率为0.507
对theta的估计为0.6228024422765496
proposal_pdf g(y|x)=U(theta-0.1,theta+0.1)时接受率为0.6407
对theta的估计为0.6237159873365724
```

