

常见分布的均值及方差, n阶矩

$$\text{定义: } E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} x_i P(X=x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

$$D(X) = \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{且 } D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

密度 $f(x)$

二项分布

$$X \sim B(n, p) \quad f(x) = p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$E(X)$$

$$D(X)$$

Beta 分布

$$B(p, \ell) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{\ell-1} dx$$

$$B(p, \ell) = \frac{\Gamma(p) \Gamma(\ell)}{\Gamma(p+\ell)}$$

泊松分布

$$X \sim P(\lambda) \quad P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

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概率论前置

分布复合: η 有密度函数 $p(x)$, $\eta = g(\xi)$

$g(\xi)$ 严格单凋, 且 $g^{-1}(\eta)$ 有连续导

函数, 则 η 有密度函数 $p(g^{-1}(\eta)) |g^{-1}(\eta)|'$

$$\text{几何分布 } P(X=k) = p(1-p)^{k-1} \quad \frac{1}{p} \quad \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$X \sim Ge(p)$$

$$\text{均匀分布 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\text{指数分布 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

大数定律: $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu$

中心极限定理: $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}{\sqrt{n} \sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$

$$\text{正态分布 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \mu \quad \sigma^2$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \pm N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2) =$$

$$\sim N(\mu_1 \pm \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

正态分布n阶矩: $E((X-\mu)^k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \text{ 偶} \\ 6^k \cdot (k-1)!! & k \text{ 奇} \end{cases}$

$$\text{Gamma分布 } f(x) = \frac{\theta^n}{\Gamma(n)} \cdot x^{n-1} e^{-\theta x} \cdot \frac{n}{\theta} \quad \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

$$X \sim \Gamma(n, \theta)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(n) \quad | \quad n \uparrow \text{Exp}(\lambda) \text{ 加} \lambda$$

$$\Gamma(1, \theta) = \text{Exp}(\frac{1}{\theta}) \quad | \quad \Gamma(n, \lambda)$$

$$X \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda) \quad dx \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{\lambda}{n}) \quad | \quad n \uparrow P(\lambda) \text{ 加} \lambda$$

$$P(n\lambda)$$

特殊函数

Gamma 函数:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = z \Gamma(z), \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n! \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

估计

$$MLE: L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \theta)$$

求 $\hat{\theta}$ 使 L 取 \max . 最大似然,

矩估计: $V_1 = \bar{X} = g_1(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m)$

$$V_m = \bar{X}^m = g_m(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m)$$

$$\tilde{V}_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k . \text{令 } V_k = \tilde{V}_k \text{ 可得}$$

无偏估计: $E_\theta \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(\theta)$. ψ 为 $g(\theta)$ 无偏.

MVUE. 最小方差无偏估计:

$$M_\theta(\psi) = E_\theta [\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) - g(\theta)]^2 \text{ 最小}$$

充分统计量 $L(\bar{X}, \theta) = h(\bar{X}) \cdot g(\psi(\bar{X}), \theta)$

称 $\psi(\bar{X})$ 充分.

完全统计量 $E_\theta [U(\psi(\bar{X}))] = 0 \Rightarrow P_\theta(U(\psi(\bar{X})) = 0) = 1$

指教分布族: 两点. 二项. 指数. 正态. 泊松.

$$f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{\sum_{j=1}^k C_j(\theta) T_j(x)}$$

若参数空间 Θ 有向点, 则 $(\frac{n}{2} T_1(x_1), \dots, \frac{n}{2} T_k(x_1))$ 完全

BLS 定理 $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 完全充分统计 θ , 且 $\psi(\psi(x_1, \dots,$

$x_n))$ 为 $g(\theta)$ 无偏. 则为 $g(\theta)$ 的(-一致)

MVUE (如 $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2 = S^2$ 为 σ^2 的)

Fisher 信息量. $I_\theta = E_\theta \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 = -E_\theta \frac{\partial^2 \ln f(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta^2}$

Cramer-Rao 不等式 $Var(\psi) \geq \frac{(g'(\theta))^2}{n I(\theta)} . \forall \theta \in \Theta$

取到下界 则为 MVUE

置信区间: $P_\theta \{ \psi_1(\bar{X}) \leq g(\theta) \leq \psi_2(\bar{X}) \} \geq \gamma$

统计学分布

$$\chi^2 \text{ 分布: } X_i \sim N(0, 1) . \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$$

均值为 n . 方差为 $2n$

$$\chi^2(m) + \chi^2(n) = \chi^2(m+n)$$

t 分布: $X \sim N(0, 1)$. $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/n}} \sim t(n) . f(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{z^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

F 分布: $X \sim \chi^2(m)$. $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$F = \frac{X/m}{Y/n} \sim F(m, n)$$

正态分布枢轴量 (构造置信区间)

目标 条件 枢轴量

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

$$\sigma^2 \text{ 未知} . \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2 \text{ 已知} . \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\sigma_1^2/n_1 + \sigma_2^2/n_2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \text{ 未知} . \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

整体

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n)$$

$$\mu \text{ 未知} . \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} . \mu_1, \mu_2 \text{ 未知} . \frac{S_1^2 / \sigma_1^2}{S_2^2 / \sigma_2^2} \sim F(n_1-1, n_2-1)$$

假设检验

定义: $H_0: \Theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \Theta - \Theta_0$ 单尾假设

第一类错误: 以真为假

第二类错误: 以假为真

$\varphi(x): X$ 时以 $\varphi(x)$ 概率拒绝 H_0

功效函数 $\beta_{\varphi}(\theta) = E_{\theta} \varphi(x) = P_{\theta}(\{x\} \in W_0)$ 否定域

$\theta \in \Theta_0 \quad \beta_{\varphi}(\theta) = P(I)$

$\theta \notin \Theta \quad 1 - \beta_{\varphi}(\theta) = P(II)$

UMP (一致最优检验): φ 为水平 α . 若 $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \beta_{\varphi}(\theta) \leq \alpha$

若 $\forall \varphi. \beta_{\varphi}(\theta) \geq \beta_{\varphi}(\theta'). \varphi$ 为 UMP

若加以无偏 $\forall \theta \in \Theta_1$ 也成立.

对全部无偏中找最优. 有 UMPU

N-P 定理. (构造 UMP) \rightarrow 且无偏

对 $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2\}$. 给定 $0 < \alpha < 1$. 设 $W_0 = \{x | \lambda(x) >$

$\lambda_0\}$. $\lambda(x) = \frac{L(x; \theta_2)}{L(x; \theta_1)}$, $\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \lambda(x) > \lambda_0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

λ_0 有 $\int_{W_0} L(x; \theta_1) dx = \beta_{\varphi_0}(\theta_1) = \alpha$ (λ_0 存在).

单参数假设检验

$$f(x; \theta) = s(\theta) h(x) e^{\lambda(\theta) V(x)}$$

$s(\theta) > 0, h(x) > 0, \lambda(\theta)$ 与 θ 严格增.

$$\text{记 } t(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i) \text{ 充分统计量}$$

① $H_0: \theta \leq \theta_1 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta > \theta_1$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i) > c \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ UMP}$$

$$P_{\theta_1}(\sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i) > c) = \alpha$$

② $H_0: \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2)$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & c_1 < t(x) < c_2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ UMP}$$

$$\beta_{\varphi_0}(\theta_1) = \beta_{\varphi_0}(\theta_2) = \alpha$$

同时满足 c_1, c_2

③ $H_0: \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2]$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & t(x) < c_1 \text{ 或 } t(x) > c_2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ UMPU.}$$

(I, II) 为 UMP

④ $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0$

φ_0 同 ③, 满足 $\beta_{\varphi_0}(\theta_0) = \alpha$, 且 $E_{\theta_0}(\varphi_0(x) \sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i))$

$$= \alpha E_{\theta_0}(\sum_{i=1}^n V(x_i)) \text{ UMPU}$$

特别, 若 $t(x)$ 为 r_0 对称, 则可简化

$$P_{\theta_0} \{ t(x) < r_0 - c \text{ 或 } t(x) > r_0 + c \} = \alpha$$

广义似然比检验法

对样本 x_1, \dots, x_n . 似然 $L(\bar{x}; \theta)$

$$\text{记 } \lambda(x) = \frac{\sup \{ L(x; \theta) | \theta \in \Theta \}}{\sup \{ L(x; \theta) | \theta \in \Theta_0 \}} \text{ 为广义似然比}$$

记 MLE 为 $\lambda(x)$

给定 α . 找 λ_0 使 $\sup \{ \beta_{\varphi_0}(\theta) | \theta \in \Theta_0 \} = \alpha$

$$\varphi_0 = \begin{cases} 1, & \lambda(x) > \lambda_0 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

正态分布检验.

① $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, μ, σ^2 未知.

$$(ii) H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 \quad \lambda(x) = \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\text{有 } T_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sqrt{s^2/n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

故否定域为 $\{T_0 > c\}$.

(iii) $H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu > \mu_0$, 同上, $\{T_0 > c\}$.

(iv) $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2 \quad \lambda(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 6^2 = 6^2}{\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right)^2} e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{2\sigma_0^2}}$

$$\text{令 } T_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

故 $W_0: \{T_1 > c_2 \} \setminus \{T_1 < c_1\}$

(v) $H_0: \sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$, 同上 $\{T_1 > c_2\}$

② $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

X_1, \dots, X_{n_1} Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_2}

(i) μ_1, μ_2 未知

$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow$ 拒绝域

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}}{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n_1+n_2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right) \star$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \sigma_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$\text{故 } F_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \mu_1)^2 / n_1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \mu_2)^2 / n_2} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$$

$$W_0 = \{F_0 > c_2 \} \setminus \{F_0 < c_1\}$$

(ii) μ_1, μ_2 未知, 考虑 (i) 中 \Leftrightarrow 拒绝域

$$\text{需调整 } F \text{ 为 } F_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 / (n_1 - 1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 / (n_2 - 1)} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$$

有 $W_0 = \{F_1 > c_2 \} \setminus \{F_1 < c_1\}$.

一般 $\int_0^{c_1} f(u) du = \int_{c_2}^{+\infty} f(u) du = \frac{\alpha}{2}$
为 F 的密度函数

(iii) $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ 未知, 拒绝域

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow$ 拒绝域

$$\text{化简 } \lambda(x) \text{ 为 } \bar{x} - \bar{y} \text{ 有关 } \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$W_0 = \{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| > c\}$$

(iv) $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$, 未知, 拒绝域

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \leftrightarrow H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow$ 拒绝域

$$\lambda(x) = \left(1 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \cdot \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2} \right)^{\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\bar{T}_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \right)^{\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}}$$

$$\bar{T}_2 = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 - 2)}{n_1 + n_2}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

$$\text{故 } W_0 = \{|\bar{T}_2| > c\} \cdot 2 \int_C^{+\infty} t(u) du = C$$

t 为 $t_{n_1+n_2-2}$ 密度函数