

Bārtleta korekcija vidējai vērtībai

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- X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. gadījuma lielumi ar nezināmu sadalījuma funkciju F un parametru θ ;
- F un θ : $g(X, \theta)$, $E \{g(X, \theta)\} = 0$, vidējās vērtības gadījumā $g(X_i, \theta) = X_i - \mu$;
- Funkciju $L(F) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i$ maksimizē pie ierobežojumiem:

$$p_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_i p_i = 1, \quad \sum_i p_i (X_i - \mu) = 0. \quad (1)$$

- Empīriskā ticamības funkcija parametram θ

$$L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i = \prod_{i=1}^n n^{-1} \{1 + \lambda(\mu)(X_i - \mu)\}^{-1}$$

- Empīriskās ticamības attiecība parametram θ

$$R(\mu) = \frac{L(\mu)}{L(\hat{\mu})} = \prod_{i=1}^n \{1 + \lambda(\mu)(X_i - \mu)\}^{-1},$$

Logaritmiskā empīriskās ticamības attiecība

$$W(\mu_0) = -2 \log R(\mu_0) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log \{1 + \lambda(\mu_0)(X_i - \mu_0)\} \rightarrow_d \chi_1^2, \quad (2)$$

kad $n \rightarrow \infty$ un $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ ir spēkā.

Ja Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n ir gadījuma lielumi, kuriem $Y_i = \sigma^{-1}(X_i - \mu_0)$, tad (2) var pārrakstīt

$$W(\mu) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log\{1 + u(Y_i - \nu)\}, \quad (3)$$

kur $u = \sigma\lambda$, $\nu = \sigma^{-1}(\mu - \mu_0)$ un u ir spēkā

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_i \frac{Y_i - \nu}{1 + u(Y_i - \nu)} = 0. \quad (4)$$

Salīdzinot pēdējo nosacījumu no (1) un (2) ar (4) un (3), redzams, ka nezaudējot problēmas vispārīgumu, varam pieņemt, ka $\mu_0 = 0$ un $\sigma^2 = 1$.

1. Lai noteiktu parametru λ , T izvirza Teilora rindā,

$$\begin{aligned} T &= n^{-1} \sum_i X_i \{1 + \lambda X_i\}^{-1} \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_i \left[1 - \lambda X_i + (\lambda X_i)^2 - (\lambda X_i)^3 + \dots \right] X_i. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

2. Ievedam apzīmējumus, $\alpha_k = \mathbb{E}(X^k)$ un $A_k = n^{-1} \sum_i X_i^k - \alpha_k$, tātad $n^{-1} \sum_i X_i^k = A_k + \alpha_k$.
3. Izmanto ievestos apzīmējumus un (5) pārraksta

$$T = (A_1 + \alpha_1) - \lambda(A_2 + \alpha_2) + \lambda^2(A_3 + \alpha_3) - \lambda^3(A_4 + \alpha_4) + O_p(n^{-2}).$$

$\alpha_1 = 0$ un $\alpha_2 = 1$, tāpēc

$$T = A_1 - \lambda A_2 - \lambda + \lambda^2 A_3 + \lambda^2 \alpha_3 - \lambda^3 A_4 - \lambda^3 \alpha_4 + O_p(n^{-2}).$$

4. Tā kā $\lambda = O_p(n^{-1/2})$, tad $\lambda^3 A_4 = O_p(n^{-2})$ un

$$T = A_1 - \lambda A_2 - \lambda + \lambda^2 A_3 + \lambda^2 \alpha_3 - \lambda^3 \alpha_4 + O_p(n^{-2}).$$

5. Pielīdzinot $T = 0$, jāizsaka λ .

λ izvirzījumu var uzrakstīt formā

$\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + O_p(n^{-2})$, kur λ_i ir $O_p(n^{-i/2})$, $i = \overline{1, 3}$ un $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ iegūst no izteiksmes $T = 0$ pārrakstot to formā

$$\lambda = A_1 - \lambda A_2 + \lambda^2 A_3 + \lambda^2 \alpha_3 - \lambda^3 \alpha_4 + O_p(n^{-2})$$

$$\lambda_1 = A_1 \Rightarrow \lambda = A_1 - A_1 A_2 + A_1^2 A_3 + A_1^2 \alpha_3 - A_1^3 \alpha_4 + O_p(n^{-2}),$$

$$\lambda_2 = -A_1 A_2 + A_1^2 \alpha_3 \Rightarrow \dots,$$

$$\lambda_3 = A_1 A_2^2 + A_1^2 A_3 + 2\alpha_3^2 A_1^3 - 3\alpha_3 A_1^2 A_2 - \alpha_4 A_1^3.$$

6. Nosaka $n^{-1}W(0) = n^{-1}W_0$ izvirzījumu:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \lambda X_i &= \sum_i \{(\lambda X_i)^2 - (\lambda X_i)^3 + (\lambda X_i)^4 - \dots\} \\ W_0 &= 2 \sum_i \log\{1 + \lambda X_i\} \\ &= 2 \sum_i \left\{ \lambda X_i - \frac{1}{2}(\lambda X_i)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(\lambda X_i)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(\lambda X_i)^4 \right\} \\ &\quad + O_p(n^{-3/2})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n^{-1}W_0 &= A_1^2 - A_2 A_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_3 A_1^3 + A_2^2 A_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} A_3 A_1^3 - 2 \alpha_3 A_2 A_1^3 \\ &\quad + \alpha_3^2 A_1^4 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_4 A_1^4 + O_p(n^{-5/2}).\end{aligned}$$

7. Veic pāreju $n^{-1}W(0) \Rightarrow n^{-1}W(\mu)$

$$A_1 \Rightarrow A_1 - \mu$$

$$A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 - 2\mu A_1 + \mu^2 = A_2 + O_p(n^{-1})$$

$$A_3 \Rightarrow A_3 - 3\mu(A_2 + \alpha_2) + 3\mu^2 A_1 - \mu^3 = A_3 - 3\mu\alpha_2 + O_p(n^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{-1}W(\mu) &= (A_1 - \mu)^2 - \{A_2 - 2\mu A_1 + \mu^2\}(A_1 - \mu)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_3(A_1 - \mu)^3 + A_2^2(A_1 - \mu)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{3}\{A_3 - 3\mu\alpha_2\}(A_1 - \mu)^3 - 2\alpha_3 A_2(A_1 - \mu)^3 \\ &\quad + \alpha_3^2(A_1 - \mu)^4 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4(A_1 - \mu)^4 + O_p(n^{-5/2}) \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

8. Nosaka $\tilde{\mu}$, kas minimizē $W(\mu)$

$$\tilde{\mu} = A_1 - (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3) + O_p(n^{-2}), \text{ kur } \mu_i = O_p(n^{-i/2})$$

Vidējās vērtības gadījumā $\tilde{\mu} = O_p(n^{-2})$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{-1}W(\tilde{\mu}) = & A_1^2 - A_2A_1^2 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_3A_1^3 + A_2^2A_1^2 + \frac{2}{3}A_3A_1^3 \\ & - 2\alpha_3A_2A_1^3 + \alpha_3^2A_1^4 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4A_1^4 + O_p(n^{-5/2}) \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

9. $n^{-1}W(\tilde{\mu}) = R^2$, kur $R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ un $R_i = O_p(n^{-i/2})$.

No (7) iegūst, ka

$$R_1 = A_1, \quad R_2 = -\frac{1}{2}A_2A_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3A_1^2,$$

$$R_3 = \frac{3}{8}A_2^2A_1 + \frac{1}{3}A_3A_1^2 - \frac{5}{6}\alpha_3A_2A_1^2 + \frac{4}{9}\alpha_3^2A_1^3 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_4A_1^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned}n^{-1}W(\tilde{\mu}) &= R_1^2 + 2R_1R_2 + 2R_1R_3 + R_2^2 + 2R_2R_3 + R_3^2 \\ &= R_1^2 + 2R_1R_2 + 2R_1R_3 + R_2^2 + O_p(n^{-5/2})\end{aligned}$$

10. Tagad jāatrod $\mathbb{E}(nR^2)$. Definējot, ka $t_1 = \alpha_3^2$ un $t_2 = \alpha_4$, var pierādīt, ka

$$\mathbb{E}(R_1^2) = n^{-1},$$

$$\mathbb{E}(R_1R_2) = n^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{3}t_1 - \frac{1}{2}t_2 \right) + O(n^{-3}),$$

$$\mathbb{E}(R_1R_3) = n^{-2} \left(-\frac{5}{12}t_1 + \frac{5}{8}t_2 \right) + O(n^{-3}),$$

$$\mathbb{E}(R_2^2) = n^{-2} \left(-\frac{1}{6}t_1 + \frac{1}{4}t_2 \right) + O(n^{-3}).$$

Tādējādi

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(nR^2) &= n\{\mathbb{E}(R_1^2) + 2\mathbb{E}(R_1R_2) + 2\mathbb{E}(R_1R_3) + \mathbb{E}(R_2^2)\} + O(n^{-2}) \\ &= 1 + n^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3^2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4 \right) + O(n^{-2}) \end{aligned}$$

11. Johnson un Kotz pierādīja, ka s -tais nR^2 kumulants ir

$$\kappa_s = 2^{s-1}(s-1)! \{\mathbb{E}(nR^2)\}^s + O(n^{-3/2}).$$

s -tais $(nR^2)\{\mathbb{E}(nR^2)\}^{-1}$ kumulants ir $2^{s-1}(s-1)!$, kas ir arī s -tais χ_1^2 kumulants.

$$\mathbb{P}[W\{\mathbb{E}(nR^2)\}^{-1} \leq z] = \mathbb{P}(\chi_1^2 \leq z) + O(n^{-2}).$$

12. Ja EL ticamības intervāls parametram μ ir

$$I_\alpha = \{\mu : W(\mu) \leq c_\alpha\},$$

kur c_α ir tāds, ka $\mathbb{P}(\chi_1^2 \leq c_\alpha) = 1 - \alpha$, tad EL ticamības intervāls ar Bārtleta korekciju ir

$$I'_\alpha = \{\mu : W(\mu) \leq c_\alpha(1 + n^{-1}a)\}.$$

Paldies par uzmanību!